

The following quotations are for tight barrels:—

Baldwins, Boston	12/-	to 15/6
" New York	15/-	" 17/-
" Canadian	15/-	" 18/-
" Maine	14/-	" 18/-
Greenings	13/-	" 15/-
Newtowns	25/-	" 35/-
Rox Russets	13/-	" 16/-
Golden "	16/-	" 27/-
N. Spy	22/-	" 16/-
Kings	18/-	" 23/-
Slack packed	9/-	to 13/-
Slack and wet	3/-	" 8/-

Arrivals for the week are as follows:—

	Barrels
Seythia, @ New York	533
Nevada, " "	831
Celtic, " "	1067
Sarmatian, " Portland	2413
Oregon, " "	2038
Havarian, " Boston	313
Cephalonia, " "	2832
Iowa, " "	2669
Total arrivals for week	12,696
" to date	440,762

MESSRS. GREEN & WHINERAY, of Liverpool, report under date, 28th February, that Apples are still arriving more or less touched with Frost, and buyers are very cautious in their selections, while they are in great want of good Apples they are afraid to operate. Boston Apples have come very tender, and the price for best selections has been 15/-, many of the cracked brands have landed in poor condition, and had to be sold at very low prices.

Main Apples have not experienced Frost to the same extent, and meet with a good demand.

The following quotations are for tight barrels:

Baldwins, Boston	12/-	to 15/-
" New York	13/-	" 14/6
" Maine	14/6	" 16/6
" Canadian	15/-	" 18/-
Northern Spy	14/-	" 18/-
Golden Russets, Canadian	20/-	" 25/-
" "	16/-	" 18/-
Rox Russets	15/-	" 16/-
Greenings	13/-	" 16/-
Canada Reds	18/-	" 20/-
Slack packed	10/-	to 14/-
Slack and wet	4/-	" 9/-

Arrivals for the week are as follows:

	Barrels
Servia, @ New York	536
Germainic, " "	940
Gallia, " "	200
Kansas, " Boston	4710
Iberian, " "	1361
Brooklyn, " Portland	5119
Polynesian, " "	3221
Total arrivals for week	16,087 barrels
" to date	456,849

Consumers generally prefer a long rather than a round potato, probably from greater convenience in cooking through when baked. But the trouble with long potatoes is that they tend to become pointed at the end, and this is the beginning of their speedy degeneration in yield and quality. Farmers prefer to grow oval shaped potatoes, as they do not run out so quickly.

THE operations of the promoters of canine science and art in the city of St. John do not seem always to meet with the ready appreciation of neighboring foreigners. The Halifax dogs, or their owners, have not forgotten the dog tent at the St. John Dominion Exhibition, and the American Judge who then presided over the destinies of dogs, and scored the points of pets and poultry. Another palace of justice has been reared in St. John, — this time "A Bench Dog Show," — the session extending from 27th to 30th January. The Chief Justice was again an expert from New York. And, now that his duties are over, and he has made for the land of the free, the Dogs of Truro have themselves leaped the bench and are after him in full cry. Not that the Truro dogs got badly beaten at St. John, and are only now rallying; on the contrary, the *Guardian* gives a jubilant list of honors won, but adds in a sort of after-growl:—

"No prize was given for pointers, as the Judge decided that none came up to the standard, Mr. Linton's dog being adjudged the best of his class. The prizes for Irish setters were nearly all monopolized by dogs from Massachusetts, though Mr. Chambers's dog was greatly admired, and by many St. John men considered the superior of the American exhibit. The black and tan terrier prize was given to a dog exhibited by Col. Braine of St. John, chairman of the Executive Committee. This animal's ears were cropped, and this should have rendered him ineligible for any premium. James Mortimer, of New York, was the expert employed to judge dogs, but we fancy, from the opinions expressed, that even a professional occasionally has his prejudices. English bred dogs were, we understand, frequently passed over in favor of those of American variety."

The head and front of offending seems to have been reached in the cropping of the Chairman's beauty's ears, which must surely have been in accordance with the rule when authorized by the chairman. Seriously, we think that the utility to mankind of both Dogs and Poultry, and their useful improvement, are sadly interfered with by the whims of the Fancy, and the enactment of rules that have no relation whatever to utility, and, in cases not a few, very dubious relations to beauty or comeliness,—and that, if Poultry and Pet Shows are to commend themselves to the general public, they should be so conducted as to seek the public good.

We do not mean to say that the St. John Dog and Pet Shows are in any important respect different from those of other places. Of late years we have been perfectly free from complaints of injudicious rules or ignorant or unjust judging in regard to the Dog and Pet Shows of Halifax, simply because we have had none. As sure as the next Dog Show comes round, so surely will it be followed

by the after-bark of the disappointed ones.

Let dogs be judged by their intelligence, their symmetry of form and muscular development, their strength or swiftness, keenness of scent, their docility of temper, their proneness to excel in essential qualities rather than in fashion whims, their capacity of being trained to the varied kinds of work in which they may minister to the wants and comforts and pleasures of mankind. Let the poultry judge carry a pair of scales and a tape measure, and feel the bones and flesh of a bird, and, in case of dressed specimens, examine the bird when cooked instead of merely looking through a lense to detect a parti-coloured feather, whose imaginary importance will outweigh all substantial useful qualities. Conducted on such principles, Dog, Pet and Poultry competitions would command the support of all sensible men.

The following is a continuation of Professor Asa Gray's Paper on the American Flora:—

Turning now from similarities, and from that which interchange has made familiar, to that which is different or peculiar, I suppose that an observant botanist upon a survey of the Atlantic border of North America (which naturally first and mainly attracts our attention) would be impressed by the comparative wealth of this flora in trees and shrubs. Not so much so in the Canadian Dominion, at least in its eastern part; but even here the difference will be striking enough on comparing Canada with Great Britain.

The Coniferae, native to the British Islands, are one Pine, one Juniper, and a Yew: those of Canada proper are four or five Pines, four Firs, a Larch, an Arbor Vitae, three Junipers, and a Yew,—fourteen or fifteen to three. Of Amentaceous trees and shrubs, Great Britain counts one Oak (in two marked forms), a Beech, a Hazel, a Hornbeam, two Birches, an Alder, a Myrica, eighteen Willows, and two Poplars,—twenty-eight species in nine genera, and under four natural orders. In Canada there are at least eight Oaks, a Chestnut, a Beech, two Hazels, two Hornbeams of distinct genera, six Birches, two Alders, about fourteen Willows and five Poplars, also a Plane tree, two Walnuts and four Hickories; say forty-eight species, in thirteen genera, and belonging to seven natural orders. The comparison may not be altogether fair; for the British flora is exceptionally poor, even for islands so situated. But if we extend it to Scandinavia, so as to have a continental and an equivalent area, the native Coniferae would be augmented only by one Fir,