

who were holding off have now come into the market, consequently we have had a much improved demand. While we cannot report any improvement in prices, still we confidently look for this in the near future, as competition is now becoming keener.

Boston Baldwins have landed sound and tight, but being very deficient in colour, a low range of prices was ruled.

Greenings have improved from 8/- to 9/6.

The following quotations are for tight barrels:—

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Baldwins, Boston..... | 9/- to 11/6 |
| Hubbartsons..... | 10/- " 12/6 |
| Pearmains..... | 12/- " 14/- |
| Spitz..... | 12/- " 14/- |
| Baldwins, New York..... | 10/- " 13/- |
| Greenings..... | 8/- " 9/6 |
| Culverts..... | 10/- " 13/- |
| Kings..... | 18/- " 23/- |
| Slack packed..... | 8/- " 11/- |
| Slightly wet..... | 7/- " 8/6 |
| Wet..... | 5/- " 7/- |

Arrivals are as follows:—

| | Barrels. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Arizona from New York..... | 1602 |
| City of Chester "..... | 319 |
| Austral "..... | 236 |
| Celtic "..... | 1287 |
| Vancouver from Montreal..... | 303 |
| Iowz from Boston..... | 2600 |
| Catalonia "..... | 3797 |
| Bulgarian "..... | 1019 |
| Sarmatian from Montreal..... | 506 |
| Hanoverian "..... | 156 |
| Total for week..... | 11,825 barrels. |
| to date..... | 29,575 " |

Liverpool, 11th Oct., 1884.

With double the quantity of apples received this week over last, demand has held good and there has been no difficulty in disposing of good parcels of fruit, but anything not strictly prime has had to be disposed of at very low prices. As there are plenty of English apples selling at 5/- to 6/- per cwt., we have to show superior fruit to the home grown to obtain full prices.

Unfortunately a great many of the apples that have arrived have been short of colour, and the prices obtained have varied according to their brightness.

The following quotations are for tight barrels:—

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Baldwins, New York..... | 11/- to 14/6 |
| Greenings..... | 8/- " 10/6 |
| Spitz..... | 9/- " 13/- |
| Vandevere..... | 9/- " 12/- |
| Ribston Pippins..... | 10/- " 16/- |
| Baldwins, Boston..... | 10/- " 11/6 |
| Hubbartsons..... | 10/- " 12/- |
| Culverts..... | 9/6 " 10/6 |
| Fameuse..... | 13/- " 9/6 |
| Genettings..... | 7/- " 9/6 |
| Slack packed..... | 6/- " 10/6 |
| Slightly wet and wet..... | 5/- " 9/- |

Arrivals are as follows:—

| | Barrels. |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Bothnia, @ New York..... | 1532 |
| Germanic, "..... | 692 |
| City of Richmond "..... | 417 |
| Alaska "..... | 3186 |
| Kansas " Boston..... | 6110 |
| Pavonia "..... | 5148 |
| Sardinian " Montreal..... | 895 |
| Sarmia "..... | 708 |
| Servia " New York..... | 2719 |
| Total for week..... | 21410 barrels. |
| to date..... | 50935 " |

MAJOR GENERAL LAURIE'S ADDRESS AT THE NEW GLASGOW EXHIBITION, Oct. 1st, 1884.

These annual gatherings are like milestones on a journey—they enable us to measure the progress that we are making; but in one important particular the simile does not apply—we have no definite knowledge of the goal to which we are travelling. It is not merely that agriculture is a progressive science, that its possibilities so keep pace with our efforts we always seem as far as ever from perfection, but it is rather that the world around us changes, and, like the man in the crowd who must go with the press or be trampled under foot, we must move with the world or be crushed out of existence.

I have spoken so often at the opening of agricultural exhibitions, that, in considering the subject of an address, it seems impossible to avoid repeating what one has said on former occasions, yet surely if our circumstances change, it is incumbent on us to consider how we are to be affected by such changes. I have, in considering the subject of a paper lately prepared by me for reading before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Montreal, on the agricultural resources of Nova Scotia, been led to examine views that I have enunciated and therefore held in years gone by, and I have been struck with the changes that these few years have effected in my views. Crops and methods of farming that seemed to me of the first importance to us, are now seen not merely to be no longer necessary, but in some cases positively the reverse of advantageous. I have lately paid three visits to localities or institutions specially devoted to agriculture, which have not merely furnished me with much food for thought, but have strengthened the views that I have lately formulated.

1st. A fortnight since I was travelling through the prairies of the North-west. From Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, 900 miles in length, we travelled through land waiting for the plough and capable of raising consecutive crops of wheat such as we saw at the well-known Bell farm at Indian Head, where 7,000 acres were in process of harvesting and 9,000 acres were being broken, so that next season 16,000 acres of wheat will, under Providence, be harvested on this one farm. Throughout the North-west, land is being broken up in all directions—it is estimated that 5½ million bushels will be the surplus wheat crop available for export from the North-west this season, and it is probable that next season the outflow will be more than double this quantity. I am not yet prepared to accept Sir Patrick Mc-

Dougall's view that so much wheat will be produced in the world that there will be no market for it. Demand will regulate the supply, and, if Major Bell is correct in his calculations that he can deliver wheat in Liverpool at 24 shillings per quarter, or 3 shillings (75c.) per bushel, then the English farmers will cease to grow wheat, so will the farmers throughout Eastern America, both in Canada and the United States. It will be left for new and unexhausted countries to compete, and the supply will rapidly fall in quantity. No producer will continue to supply to the market where its price is actually less than the cost of the production. My own experience is somewhat a case in point. Last season I had a magnificent crop of spring wheat, 600 bushels on 25 acres. I found that the market price would not justify my selling it and buying oil cake or coarse grain to feed to my cattle, so I ground the wheat and fed it to my fattening oxen—my lesson was learnt—40 bushels of barley were as easily raised as 25 bushels of wheat—the feeding value, bushel for bushel, would be the same—consequently barley or other coarse grain has taken the place of wheat in my rotations. My own experience is but an illustration of what must happen not merely with individuals but with whole communities, and even with nations. But it is quite certain that, although it may be expedient to abandon particular crops, the cultivation of the soil will not be abandoned; one crop will be substituted for another, a crop more suited to the locality; to the natural gifts, the soil and climate, and to the artificial adjuncts, the capacity of the owner for cultivation, and of the convenience of marketing when brought to maturity.

2nd. Passing through the fertile districts of the North-west with the British Association, we continued our journey from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, and spent several days last week in what were important but flying visits to some of the cultivated districts, (alas, too few) of our own bountifully endowed province. Our visitors were charmed with what they saw; it seemed to them impossible that a country with such wonderful natural gifts should get the go-by in the rush of immigration, and that, more wonderful still, its own sons should leave it, not merely because they disliked the occupation of farming, but actually to go elsewhere to follow that profession. Londonderry, Truro, Cornwallis, Windsor, Amherst, places taken because they were most easily accessible to the party principally engaged in geological examinations, excited their admiration and elicited the highest compliment that a patriotic Englishman can pay, 'how very like England.' These districts