tar, but since I put on the protector there are none. Had I known of the protector sooner I believe I could have saved some fine five-year-old peach trees, which I lost with the borer, for it attacks the tree near the surface of the ground. You say your custom is to bank up all the young trees throughout your orchards with fine earth, after clearing away all rubbish with a good sharp spade. What a cost that must be, and then in spring, I suppose you have to take it away again. Now, I save my trees at

three cents each, for the cost of putting the protectors on and off amounts to nothing. My plan is to put a lot of, say one dozen, together, rolled up, and then, opening them out a little, to draw out one at a time, and put it about the tree without tying; and this can be done in about a minute for each tree. I leave them on altogether, sliding it up a little, if I want it away from the surface of the ground. I would not be without mine for a great deal.—Thos. G. Caston, Hamilton, Ont.

Our Fruit Markets.

Hull, England.

THE following lines from a letter from Messrs. John Seed & Sons, Hull, may be interesting, as showing the opening which exists for Canadian apples in many towns of England, not so favorably situated as Liverpool:—"Our port has hitherto had very little connection with Canada for apple trade but there is no reason why a good business should not be done here. Of course, we cannot take the large quantities as Liverpool, but our prices are usually a shade higher for everything and direct shippers receive the advantage. Last week, 15,000 barrels came in here. American and Canadian apples, rather depressed the market.

Philadelphia.

SIR,—Below we hand you a summary of the present conditions of our good potato market with current quotations, and to which we invite your careful attention.

Comparatively, our market is in rather light supply. Arrivals are also light. These conditions give our market a favorable outlook, particularly for choice N. Y. White Stars, Burbanks and Hebron, and other northern and western grown choice table varieties. Maine, New Brunswick and other Can. Rose and Ohio Rose are also in scant supply and active demand, being wanted for seed purposes by our southern custom. If you have any choice stock to dispose of, it will be to your interest to consult us about the handling of it at once.

TABLE STOCK, we quote: Choice N. Y. White Stars, 40 cents per bushel, Hebron, 40 to 43 cents per bushel; Burbanks, 40 cents per bushel; strictly fancy, 2 to 3 cents per bushel more; rough stock and other varieties. 35 to 38 cents per bushel, SEED STOCK we quote: N. Y. Rose choice, 50 to 52 cents per bushel; Ohio and Pa. choice 52, to 55 cents per bushel; Maine, New Brunswick and Canada choice, 58 to 60 cents per bushel and \$1.75 to \$1.85 per barrel; Hebron, \$1.40

to \$150 per barrel and 50 to 53 cents per bushel.

Whenever we can serve you please to order.—Pancoast & Griffiths, Jan. 7th, '89.

London, England.

SIR,—By cable to-day from W. N. White, fruit broker, Covent Garden Market, London, England, we are advised as follows: viz., Market strong, prices advanced, quotations now 11s. to 16s., considerable decrease in supplies, prices will go higher, immediate shipments would meet ready sale.—W. T. COSTIGAN & CO., Montreal.

Liverpool.

SIR,—Arrivals since our last have been greatly reduced and prices show a slight improvement with better tendency, We quote: Baldwins 8s. to 10s. 3d., Greenings 9s. to 9s. 9d., Spies 6s. to 9s., Russets 9s. to 13s., Various 7s. 3d. to 13s. 6d., one parcel of extra fine Kings realized 22s. 6d. A percentage of last arrivals show signs of having been touched by frost The market with a continuance of light shipments must improve. Awaiting your favors.—WM. Thomas & Co.

Fruit Imports.

MR. G. S. Morphy, fruit grower, Grimsby, hands us the following letter from Mr. F. E. Galbraith, Toronto. It is evidently unfair to fruit growers, that, while the policy of protection is followed in the interests of manufacturers it should not also be in the interests of fruit growers. In the line of apples, however, more evil than good would result from an import duty, because our exports far exceed our imports. For instance in 1887, we only imported from the U. S. 36,000 bbls., while we exported to that country over 100,000. Mr. Galbraith writes:

Sir,—As you are, no doubt, already aware there is no protection to the thousands of