

glutted condition of the English market with Canadian and American fruit became known. On this market a little better demand has been experienced for choice sound fall varieties at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bbl. Snows have sold in a jobbing way at \$1.00, and Montreal Fameuse at \$2. Winter varieties are quoted all the way from \$1.90 to \$2.15 and \$2.20, according to packing and selection. Several English orders, we understand, have been filled at \$2.15 for choice varieties. On the other hand, some quote sales of winter fruit as low as \$1.75, and others again say that the transactions referred to at this figure were short sales.—*Trade Bulletin, Oct. 19.*

Philadelphia.

MESSRS. PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS make quotations as follows under date of Oct. 15: Apples are in light supply, and the market is firm, under a good demand. Pears are in fair demand and steady, under moderate supplies. Grapes are plentiful, but sell readily at quotations. Cranberries continue firm and active, with supplies well cleaned up. Apples, Maiden Blush, Gravenstine, Twenty Ounce Apples and Black Detroit, choice, per bbl., \$2.40 to \$2.50; apples, other well colored, per bbl., \$1.75 to \$2.00; apples, Genetting, Colvert Pippin, etc., per bbl., \$1.50 to \$1.75; apples, windfalls and common, per bbl., \$1.00 to \$1.25; quinces, per bbl., as to quality, \$2.00 to \$3.50; pears, Seckel, per bbl., \$6.00 to \$8.00; pears, Duchesse, per bbl., \$3.00 to \$4.50; pears, Virgalieu, per bbl. \$2.00 to \$4.00.

Liverpool and Glasgow.

MESSRS. GREEN & WHINEVAY, K 30 Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, send apple catalogue of 3,565 bbls. American and Canadian apples, sold during week ending 6th Oct.

Baldwins sold from 10s. to 14s.; Kings, 11s. to 20s.; Greenings, 9s. to 10s.

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Messrs. J. C. Houghton & Co., Liverpool, advise by cable that American apples are lower there in consequence of heavy arrivals. The parcels ex. steamers "City of Rome," "Wisconsin," and "Michigan," together with part of those ex. "Celtic," were disposed of to-day at the following range of prices:—Baldwins, good, 11s. to 12s.; Baldwins, ordinary, 10s. to 10s. 6d.; Greenings, 8s. 6d. to 11s.; Spitz, 10s. 9d. to 12s.; Northern Spy, 10s. to 11s. 6d.; Kings, 13s. to 18s.; Boston Baldwins, 9s. 3d. to 10s.; Hubbards, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

Messrs. James Lindsay & Son, Glasgow, cable the following prices in that market:—Baldwins, 10s. to 13s.; Greenings, 10s. to 11s.; Canada Red, 12s. to 13s.; Snow apples, 11s. to 12s.—DE LONG, MAYER & Co., per JOSHUA RICH.

Covent Garden, London, England.

MR. J. B. THOMAS, of this market, writes as follows:—Our market is much more decided. The weather is becoming colder. Pears and plums nearly over; apples are therefore being enquired after. Large arrivals from Nova Scotia are expected, but our market can take them. Good colored, fine fruit, honestly

packed, will at all times find ready buyers, at fair, if not high, prices.

It may be of interest for you to know that the English potato crop will only be two-fifths compared with last year; and the Scotch and Irish crop is also considerably reduced.

Closer Connection with the English Consumer.

SIR,—Looking over your last month's issue I read a letter from one anxious to make the bond closer between consumer and grower.

We in England are somewhat slow to adopt any radical alteration in business principles, however paramount the importance and conclusive the evidence of success in the improvement.

This principle of producer getting as near as possible to the consumer has been trumpeted often enough in our papers, but our producers do little towards helping themselves in this matter, partly because probably their capital is exhausted just now without fresh enterprises, and secondly because commission salesmen and buyers are so numerous, and profits are cut so small that it hardly pays the uninitiated to attempt improvement on that side in this country.

But with regard to the enormous shipments from Canada, this seems to me different. For producer to reach actual consumer at the distance of 3,000 miles is too much to hope yet. But that the intermediate profits might be reduced, seems certain. You cannot, Mr. Producer, touch our English consumer who rarely buys more than his day's supply of fruit, and could not be persuaded to try a barrel of apples even if you offered it at one dollar. Nor can you improve much if you take the next step, i.e., the retail fruiterer. Few indeed of these buy more than two days' supply, at most two or three barrels. But the next, the wholesaler—the market salesman it seems to me should certainly be your limit—he can (if anything like a business) take at least his 100 barrels of mixed sorts, say 20 Baldwins, 20 Spies, 20 Greenings, 20 Kings, and 20 of any other kind in season, whilst special traders would order their 100 Newtowns in addition. If there are no advantages in ship rates in quantities over and above this, then I am surprised this step has not been taken long ago. I for one am quite ready to begin by lodging my references and offering to pay on bill of lading for a trial shipment, and so procure my own goods direct and save time attending sales and running risk of getting various brands and qualities, and giving the shipper the increased profit on his goods.—F. J. SMYTH, *Fruit Salesman, Spitalfields Market, London.*

Grand Trunk Railway Favoritism.

It is reported to this office that some apple shipper in Ontario has a private agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway which gives him a through rate from Western Ontario to Liverpool of 48 cts. per barrel!

We hope this is a mistake, but we are assured of its truth. Such favoritism is unfair. We all should stand upon an even footing in this matter, and if such a contract is given one, it should be allowed us all around, instead of the \$1.00 rate now charged us.