

cultivating well, and putting on a generous dressing of potash salts or wood-ashes now, with ground bone, or bone meal, working them well in, and then in the spring give sundry doses of nitrogen in the shape of liquid manure, or dissolved nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia.

Toronto, Oct. 21st, 1891.

ALFRED BOYD.

TOMATOES.

In reference to tomato rot, in October number, mention is made of Mikado as subject to rot. In my garden the rot commenced with Mikado plants that were lying down, and on the poorest ground—wet clay. It spread through the several varieties that I had—not so bad on those on wire trellises, though they had most manure under them. I would not plant Mikado with other varieties again, without further experiment.

L. B. RICE.

↔ Our Markets. ↔

MONTHLY MARKET REVIEW.

The reports received up to the 1st of November appear to be encouraging with regard to the prices which we may expect for our winter apples. The fact is, that the crop is much shorter than it is supposed to be by shippers in our central markets, who have been led astray by the enormous amount of summer and fall apples which have been pushed into the market.

The prices seem to be advancing in Great Britain for our best fall apples. American apples have been going forward in considerable quantities to Liverpool, larger than in any corresponding week since October, 1888, in which year there was an enormous crop. But these are inferior to our Canadian apples, and, as the supply of Canadians is so limited, the prospect is they will be much in demand for storing for winter use, both in this country and in Britain.

The apple which is bringing the highest price is the King. This variety has been bringing all the way from 18/ to 28/ in Liverpool, and will no doubt be more and more sought for as its excellent qualities become known.

Baldwins are bringing, in Liverpool, according to a cable received October 26th, 15/ to 18/; Greenings, 13/ to 16/; Golden Russets, 17/ to 20/; Spys, 12/ to 15/; Ribstons, 17/ to 20/.

A cable from Glasgow on October 25th, quotes Canadian apples as follows: Kings, 21/ to 25/; Blush, 17/ to 20/; Greenings, 15/ to 18/; Snows, 16/ to 19/.

In our home markets apples are beginning to be in more active demand, and are selling from \$2.00 to \$2.25 for good winter fruit, but there is no doubt that the foreign demand will soon cause the prices to advance considerably both in Toronto and Montreal. Even in Buffalo apples are quoted as worth in the orchard from \$1.50 to \$1.75, and fancy apples at \$2 a barrel.

The time for export by Montreal will soon be past, as the steamers cease to run from that port after the middle of November, and any shipments after that date will need to go by New York or Boston. The freights from Montreal are 3s. 3d. a barrel to Liverpool, and 3s. 6d. to London, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Bristol.

The first Nova Scotian apples reached London, England, in the week ending October 10th. The Gravensteins were very fine quality, being bright, clear and well colored. No. 1 grade realized 18s. to 21s. a barrel, and a few fine Ribstons brought as high as 30s.

A letter from a Liverpool firm, dated October 10th, quotes Ribstons and Kings 24s. to 25s., and various kinds 14s. to 20s., adding, "There is strong demand for large fruit, especially if colored, but with heavier arrivals we anticipate easier prices."