

Editors' Notices, &c.

STORING FRUIT—H. M.—Your inquires did not reach us in time to be answered in our last number. First, let the fruit be sufficiently ripe before it is gathered, an operation that should be performed with all choice varieties with the greatest care, so as neither to break the branches of the trees, nor bruise the fruit. We cannot at present describe the various expedients used for this purpose; such as ladders, baskets, &c. A very ingenious contrivance was exhibited at the late Agricultural Show at Richmond Hill, for gathering fruit from high trees, invented by a gentleman in this city, which is particularly worthy of notice. All fruit, such as apples and pears, in which the ripening process is not quite complete, undergoes considerable fermentation, after being gathered and put into heaps. When gathered, it should be spread on boards in a dry situation of moderate temperature for several days. Dessert apples should remain on the tree till their characteristic flavour is fully developed. Ordinary sorts, for kitchen purposes, may be gathered at an earlier stage of ripeness. As to the mode of storing, something must depend on convenience, climate, &c. In this country a good, dry, airy cellar is indispensable, as the effects of frost cannot be safely guarded against in any other available situation. The temperature must not be high; from 40 to 50 degrees, it is thought by the best judges quite sufficient. Light should in a great measure be excluded, as that element is found, particularly under a high temperature, to hasten the decay of fruit. In such a situation most kinds of apples may be kept in old flour barrels, with a little clean straw at the top and bottom, and the head of the barrel taken off. Choice fruit may require more care. It is a good practice to look over it once or twice during the winter, separating all the unsound, &c. *Winter Pears* should be carefully stored away in a cool situation; and it is a good practice to separate them by pieces of paper, or other dry substances. The ripening process may afterwards be completed by bringing them into a warm room.

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL GRANTS.—Several complaints have reached us on account of these grants not having as yet been paid, thereby occasioning much inconvenience and dissatisfaction. We regret this circumstance equally with our correspondents, some of whom, however, we think are a little unreasonable, and look at the matter too much in a party light. Government, we presume, have to meet their demands according to some order of precedence, and financial difficulties alone are, no doubt, the occasion of the delay. We would inform such as have outstanding claims against the Provincial Association, that their demands will now be soon met, and due notice will be given. As the conductors of this journal, we are neither the apologists nor assailants of any political party; but we may be permitted to say, that the liberal parliamentary grant of last session to the Provincial Association will be among the chief means of placing that valuable institution in an unfettered and healthy position. In order to replenish our empty exchequer, little more appears to us to be necessary than to foster a united and liberal feeling of nationality, and to combine all our means in developing the natural resources, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, with which a bountiful Providence has so largely blessed us.

T. H. S. is informed that the publication of reports of the exhibitions of the various agricultural societies in the province, carefully prepared and condensed, is a matter which has engaged much of our attention.

We should be happy to make our journal the medium of permanently recording the state and progress of our industrial arts in every district. But in order to do this, we should need the co-operation of the secretaries of the different societies, and the support of all the friends to improvement. We shall be glad to receive suggestions on this subject.

W.—Your communication and proposal are under consideration.

THE MARKETS.

The latest accounts from England (October 13) confirm the previous expectations of an abundant harvest. There was, however, a little more animation in wheat, in consequence of partial rumours that were daily gaining ground of the potato rot, particularly in Ireland. Potatoes were abundant in quantity; and from the accounts which have reached us from various parts of the British Isles, there is good reason to hope that a large proportion will be secured in a sound condition. The importations of wheat and other grain continued pretty large, and although prices may improve a little for a short time, especially if the expressed apprehensions of the potato disease be confirmed, yet we are inclined to believe that prices must necessarily continue depressed in the British market. The hop-picking had finished, and the crop was a very short one. Duty estimated about £80,000, and prices ranging between £6 to £9 per cwt. We learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has declined to remit any portion of the hop duty for 1848, and that much distress prevails in all the hop-growing districts. A quantity of hops had been imported from Belgium and the United States, paying an import duty, if sold for consumption in the United Kingdom, of £2 5s. per cwt.

In the *Toronto* market considerable business is doing in wheat, at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per bushel, chiefly for exportation to the States. In flour little doing. Navigation will shortly close, when prices may be expected to recede.

TORONTO MARKET.

Nov. 10, 1849.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per bbl. 196lbs. - - - -	17	6	to	20 0
Wheat, per bushel, 60lbs. - - - -	3	9	to	4 0
Barley, per bushel, 48lbs. - - - -	1	6	to	2 0
Rye, per bushel, 56lbs. - - - -	2	0	to	2 6
Oats, per bushel, 34lbs. - - - -	1	0	to	1 3
Oatmeal, per bbl. 196lbs. - - - -	15	0	to	18 0
Pease, per bushel, 60lbs. - - - -	1	6	to	1 9
Potatoes, per bushel - - - -	1	0	to	1 3
Onions - - - -	3	6	to	5 0
Beef, per 100lbs. - - - -	17	6	to	20 0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs. - - - -	6	0	to	8 0
Turkeys, each - - - -	1	3	to	2 6
Geese, each - - - -	1	3	to	2 6
Ducks, per couple - - - -	1	0	to	1 6
Chickens, per couple - - - -	1	6	to	1 9
Pork, per lb. - - - -	0	2½	to	0 3½
Ham, per 100 lb. - - - -	35	0	to	45 0
Bacon per 100 lbs. - - - -	36	0	to	40 0
Mutton, per lb., by the quarter - - - -	0	2½	to	0 4
Lamb per quarter - - - -	2	0	to	3 0
Fresh Butter, per lb. - - - -	0	7½	to	0 9
Firkin Butter, per lb. - - - -	0	5	to	0 6
Cheese, per lb. - - - -	0	3	to	0 5½
Lard, per lb. - - - -	0	4	to	0 4
Apples, per barrel, - - - -	10	6	to	15 6
Eggs, per dozen, - - - -	0	6	to	0 7
Fowls, per pair - - - -	1	3	to	1 1
Straw, per ton, - - - -	25	0	to	30 0
Hay, per ton, - - - -	30	0	to	40 0
Fire Wood - - - -	12	6	to	15 0