

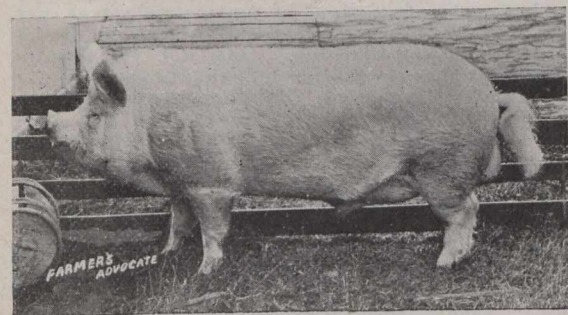
BUSHEL IN A BIN.

OAT-GROWER, Parry Sound Dist.:—"How many bushels of oats would a bin contain measuring 12 by 6 by 6 ft.?"

[A measured bushel of grain is 1.28 cubic feet, and the bin in question has 432 cubic feet of capacity, or will hold 337½ bushels of measured oats.]

TREATMENT FOR PEA BUGS.

RICHARD SUTTON, Durham Co., Ont.:—"Can you tell me, through the columns of the ADVOCATE, if there is any way of destroying the pea bug? We, in Central Ontario, have never suffered from its ravages till the last two years, but now it is becoming a terrible pest. Could you also give me some insight into its nature and mode of attack? Will steeping the seed in coal oil during the winter destroy the bugs without injury to the germs of the peas?"



YEARLING YORKSHIRE BOAR.

First prize at Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1900.

PROPERTY OF JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON,
STREETSVILLE, ONT.

[In our issue for Oct. 15th will be found an account of the life-history of the pea bug (*Bruchus pisi*), also the best known means of destroying it.]

A QUESTION FOR READERS.

ENQUIRING FARMER, Grey Co.:—"Would you kindly answer me the following question: I bought a pine-stump farm for pasture some years ago. Now the land turns out to be the best land around, but the stumps are very bad. I bought a machine to pull them, but after I have pulled the smallest there is still some very large ones that I could not pull off even if I had pulled them out. Could you tell me how to get rid of them. I have tried to get dynamite. How do you use it? Has any one used it with success? Would like to have opinion?"

[No doubt many of our readers have gone through the trying experience of clearing land of pine stumps. To those this question is addressed for advice which will help "Enquiring Farmer" and many others who wish to get rid of stumps. On the farm of Mr. W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland, Ont., dynamite has, we believe, been used to good purpose in this work.]

HOPS AS MANURE.

A. C. D., York Co., Ont.:—"Your paper comes regularly, and is all that could be desired for a farmer. I would like to know your opinion on using hops for manure; whether fresh from the brewery to the land, top-dressed and cultivated in, or piled up to rot and then put on the land? We can get them quite handy this coming winter."

[Spent hops from a brewery have considerable value as fertilizer. They answer well, applied as a mulch or top-dressing, for either light or heavy soil, but they should not be plowed into light soil, except when well rotted, as then tend to make it too open or porous. In heavy soil, or in loam, either fresh or rotted hops answer a good purpose in improving the mechanical condition and in adding fertility. An extensive gardener, near London, Ont., prefers not to use them repeatedly on the same land; but one or two applications give results about equal to farmyard manure, load for load. In fact, in a mangel crop this year, two loads of hops gave results about equal to three loads of yard manure.]

MARKETS.

FARM GOSSIP.

Grey County, Ont.

There never was a better fall. Everyone has done a lot of fall work. Fall wheat never better; everyone pasturing it to keep it down. Straw was very light—too dry this summer—but grain very good. Apples are very scarce, none to export, scarcely enough for local demand. Cattle very plentiful; too many here yet to winter. Horses scarce and dear. Hay is \$10 per ton; wheat, 65c.; oats, 25c.; peas, 55c.; lambs, \$3.50 to \$4.25; hogs, \$5.50. Quite a number are selling out their land here and going West.

British Apple Market.

Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co., Liverpool, cable their apple market as follows: "To-day's market opened weak, and continued so throughout the day, although prices show no material decline. The following quotations are for first-class, sound fruit; only the finest samples made top prices; lower grades and conditions ruled from 2s. to 3s. below our lowest: Baldwins, Canada Reds, Ben Davis, Phoenix, Rox Russells, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Kings, 20s. to 22s.; Seeks, Spies, 11s. to 13s. 6d.; Greenings, G. Russells, 20-oz. Pippins, 13s. to 15s.; Cranberry Pippins, 15s. to 17s.; Snows, 16s. to 18s."

Messrs. Garcia, Jacobs & Co., London, cable their market to-day as follows: "Our market opened with an active demand, and closed the same. Choice to fancy Baldwins, 16s. to 17s.; Greenings, 15s. to 17s.; Kings, 18s. to 20s.; ordinary stock, 1s. to 1s. 6d. less. Off conditions and lower grades, 2s. to 4s. less than quotations for best stock."

Grapes and Peaches Successfully Shipped to England.

Trial shipments of such perishable fruits as grapes and peaches, sent to Liverpool and Manchester, England, by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, have arrived in prime condition, according to despatches from those ports. They were carried in chambers ventilated by means of electric fans. A letter from Liverpool, addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, says, among other things: "Judging by the samples, it could not possibly arrive in a state better suited to the requirements of the market. The quality and size of the fruit itself leaves nothing to be desired, and if your instructions are followed in regard to packing and transport, the success of the trade is assured. Ten days have elapsed since the fruit came out of cold storage, and no signs of deterioration are visible. The splendid arrangements made on most of the newer boats crossing the Atlantic make the carriage of tender fruits perfectly satisfactory, and the result is that the Canadian growers have been able to put their fruit on the English market in a perfect condition."

Prince Edward Island.

We have had exceedingly wet weather here for a month past. Much of the late harvest has rotted in the fields. There was scarcely a chance to save grain after the 20th of September. Such rain and wind storms are seldom experienced here. Potatoes are not more than half dug yet and are rotting in the ground on account of the wet. There is very little shipping so far, and prices are hardly established yet. The harvesting of the root crop will soon begin, and the yield of roots will be up to the average. The milk supply at the dairy stations is not so large the latter part of the season as it was the two previous seasons, the fall grass not being so good. Cheese selling now for 11¢. In September the price was 11½¢. The cheese factories will make a good average price for the season, as the early make sold well. Butter is scarce in the local market, and sells from 22 to 24 cents. Several more butter plants are being put into the cheese factories this fall. Store cattle are very scarce and high; feeders have difficulty in securing steers for stall-feeding. The lamb crop of the island is being forwarded to market now. S. H. Jones, of Sabrevois, Que., is shipping large numbers to Boston. The prices paid are: for 90-lb. lambs, 3½¢; 80 lbs., 3c.; 70 lbs., 2½¢; anything under 70 lbs., 2c. Best quality live hogs are worth about 4½¢, and dressed pork, 6c.; but very few moving yet. The apple crop would have been good had it not been so destroyed by wind storms.

The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting in Charlottetown about the 20th of November. The Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, and F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, are expected to be present at the meeting, and also address some local meetings at different points on the Island.

Oct. 23rd, 1900.

Cattlemen of Washington County, Kansas, recently shipped 406 fat cattle direct to Glasgow, Scotland, where they were sold at 13½¢ a pound, estimated dressed weight, three hours after landing. The percentage was fixed at 63, cattle averaged 1,538 lbs., proceeds arrived at by taking 63 per cent. of total weight at 13½¢, or by American plan \$8.50 per 100 lbs., live weight. Expenses were heavy; ocean freight, \$12.50 per head; freight to Boston, insurance, commission, etc., about \$25.

Increased Freight Rates From South America.

The steamship lines sailing out of Liverpool, London and Glasgow, to the River Plate and South American ports, have followed the example of the Canadian trade and decided to increase the rates of freight by 10 per cent. in consequence of the high price of coal. The increase will figure on the bill of lading as "coal primage."—*London Meat Trades Journal*.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Following table shows current and comparative live stock prices:

	Extreme prices now.	Top Prices		
		Two weeks ago.	1899	1898
Beef cattle.....				
1500 lbs. up.....	\$5 30 to 6 00	\$6 00	\$6 50	\$5 70
1350 to 1500 lbs.....	4 85 to 5 90	6 00	6 50	5 85
1200 to 1350 lbs.....	4 50 to 6 00	5 90	6 40	5 75
1050 to 1200 lbs.....	4 35 to 5 90	5 80	6 25	5 60
900 to 1050 lbs.....	4 20 to 5 87½	5 60	6 80	5 50
Fed Westerns.....	4 75 to 5 80	5 65	6 30	5 45
Stillers.....	2 10 to 4 45	5 50	5 55	5 10
Stockers and feeders.....	4 50 to 4 95	4 75	4 75	4 70
Hogs.....				
Mixed.....	4 40 to 4 92½	5 35	4 50	4 00
Heavy.....	4 40 to 4 90	5 42½	4 50	4 00
Light.....	3 25 to 4 50	5 45	4 45	4 00
Pigs.....	2 75 to 4 15	5 15	4 35	3 85
Sheep.....				
Natives.....	3 25 to 4 15	4 15	4 60	5 25
Western.....	4 00 to 4 25	4 25	4 15	4 60
Yearlings.....	3 50 to 5 65	4 25	4 50	5 60
Native lambs.....	4 00 to 5 40	5 40	5 75	6 10
Western lambs.....	3 30 to 3 85	5 10	5 25	5 60
Feeding sheep.....	4 00 to 4 70	4 00	3 60	4 10
Feeding lambs.....	4 10 to 4 80	4 75	4 60	

People in the live-stock business do not seem to have any good grounds for complaint at present.

A load of 21 head of prime grade Angus steers, averaging 1,294 lbs., sold for \$6. They were shipped by M. Downey, of Aledo, Ill.

Some 1,700 to 1,780 lb. cattle sold at \$5.60 to \$5.75, and they had extra good quality. Some 954-lb. yearlings sold at \$5.87½. This shows about how the situation is running. The choice lightweights are outselling the best heavy grades. It will be noticed that while the best heavy cattle are no higher than a while ago, the lighter weights show an advance of 10c. to 30c. per 100 lbs.

There are a good many Western live-stock men getting into the business of exporting live cattle, sheep and horses independent of the regular heavy exporters. Some of them get pretty badly nipped at times, and now and then one makes a lucky strike. The big fellows, of course, expect occasional setbacks, and losses that would kill off small people they do not seem to mind.

The supply of good, ripe heavy cattle now ready for market is very large, and dealers are not very hopeful of better prices on the big weights. Corn prices, however, keep up considerably higher than last year, and the general demand for meat does not grow any less.

Hog prices have taken a big drop lately. The packers made a "dead set" against paying the late high prices, and the result was a good big slump in a very short time. The marketing of hogs at all points was the largest on record for the tenth month, but the demand also never was any better. Hog prices touched the lowest point since last January, the average price being 85c. lower than the high week last April, and 35c. higher than the low week of the year, which was the first week of last January. Last week's average was 40c. higher than the corresponding week last year.

The sheep market is in fairly good fix and farmers and feeders are having trouble getting all the feeding or store sheep they want.

Toronto Markets.

There was some enquiry for good export cattle to fill space contracted for early in the season, but in the absence of first-class cattle, suitable for export, no transactions were reported. The trade in live hogs rules active, supplies limited, and prices rule firm this week, but relatively they are higher at this season than for many years. Prospects are downward.

Export Cattle.—Choice lots of export cattle are worth \$4.30 to \$4.45; light export at \$4.00 to \$4.25. These were the quota-

tions, but we did not hear of any transactions at these figures, as no choice animals were offered to-day. At last Friday's sales, Messrs. Stapleton & Clydesdale sold one load of export cattle, very choice animals, at \$4.50 per cwt. Mr. I. Dimon bought one load of exporters, 1,300 lbs., at \$4.20.

Butchers' Cattle.—Whilst our drovers all cater for the export trade, the butchers' trade is more stable, and deserves more attention. Any good-quality small ripe beefs of the same character as export, but not so heavy, always meet a ready sale, but the supply of this class of cattle is very small. What the butchers require is a small, well-fed, plump animal, from 2 to 3 years old, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. average, and such are worth from \$4.40 to \$4.60 per cwt. Mr. Alex. Le-vack bought two loads of butchers' cattle, 1,075 lbs. average, at \$4.50 per cwt.; one load of heifers, 980 lbs. each, at \$3.00. Mr. T. Halligan bought one load of butchers' at \$3.70 per cwt., average 1,075 lbs. each.

Bulls.—Export bulls sold at from \$4.12½ to \$4.25 per cwt. Light export bulls sold at \$3.12½ to \$3.35 per cwt.

Feeders.—Heavy steers, weighing from 1,000 to 1,030 lbs., and up to 1,150 lbs., are wanted, if of good quality, showing some beef breeding, but the Holsteins are not wanted by Byre feeders. These sold at \$3.60 to \$3.80 per cwt. Smaller, but of same quality, sold at \$3.40 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Stockers.—Yearling steers, 500 to 700 lbs., sold at \$2.25 to \$3.00; those of inferior quality and dairy colors at \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt. Dealers seemed to get all the stockers they wanted at their own prices, as there is no demand from Buffalo.

Sheep.—Prices steady at quotations. Export ewes sold at \$3.25 to \$3.44; bucks, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Butchers' sheep at slightly lower figures—\$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Lambs.—Good lambs wanted. The demand fair, at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Mr. Westley Dunn bought 50 sheep at \$3.40 per cwt., and 20 lambs at \$3.75 per cwt.

Calves.—Ten calves sold at ten different prices, from \$1.00 to \$10.00 per head.

Milk Cows.—There is a good demand for milk cows. Only poor, thin strippers were on sale. Any choice springers sell at sight. Prices quoted from \$35.00 to \$50.00 per head.

Hogs.—As foretold in our last, the price of hogs raised and fell so rapidly that few were in a position to take any advantage of the rise, and all were caught on the slump. To-day the tendency is towards lower prices. We cannot just indicate to-day the bottom price, but expect \$5.00 to be the level for the next two weeks. The reports are conflicting. One drover from the northern section of the country says: "All cleaned up." The Eastern man says: "Plenty of hogs to come on directly the cold weather sets in." The Western man says: "Only a moderate quantity, as the farmers are too scared of hog cholera to embark largely in hogs." Next year, some time in July and August, you will see more hogs than has ever been produced in Canada before. That is the opinion of our Windsor, Ont., drover. We had on offer 5,000 last week and 8,000 this week, and still able to take all on offer at current prices—\$5.50 per cwt. for choice singers weighing 160 lbs.; no less and not more than 200 lbs., long, lean, level bacon hogs. It will be seen by reference to our schedule of prices that the price of hogs last year was \$4.37 per cwt. for choice. Thick, fat, and light bacon hogs are culled at \$5.00 to \$4.75 per cwt. Corn-fed, fat, lumpy hogs, as the term goes, are strictly culled at \$5.25 per cwt., and not wanted for Toronto trade. They are shipped to Montreal for local trade.

	Comparative prices to-day.	2 weeks ago.	Same date last year.
	Oct. 26, 1900.	Oct. 11, 1900.	Oct. 26, 1899.
Export cattle.....	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$4 80
Butchers' cattle.....	4 40	4 10	4 25
Feeders.....	3 80	3 80	3 80

Wheat.—The movement in wheat is less active than for many past seasons, favorable weather for plowing being the cause for the limited offerings of grain. Two hundred bushels of white, two hundred bushels of red, sold firm at 69c. per bushel.

Barley.—Two thousand bushels of barley sold firm, at from 44c. to 48½c. per bushel.

Rye.—One load sold at 53c. per bushel.

Oats.—Five hundred bushels sold at from 28c. to 29½c. per bushel; price easier.

Hay.—Receipts of hay smaller than usual; price firmer, at from \$13 to \$15 per ton.

Straw scarce; one load sold at \$8. Baled straw is scarce and in good demand, at \$4.75 to \$5 per ton on tracks here.

Butter.—Only a small amount of good butter on offer, at from 20c. to 22c. per pound rolls. Poor-grade butter is in liberal supply, at any price according to quality, from 12c. to 16c., but hard to sell.

Eggs.—The trade light; supplies large enough to meet the demand; quality not good. Choice new-laid command good figures, at from 20c. to 23c. per dozen; second quality, limed and ordinary stock at from 15c. to 16c. per dozen.

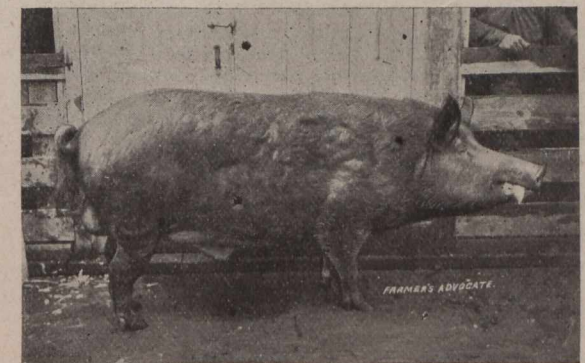
Poultry.—Market quiet and receipts of choice poultry not large; demand good. Chickens at 40c. to 50c. per pair. Ducks at 40c. to 70c. per pair. Geese—supply fairly large; prices easier, at from 6c. to 8c. per pound. Turkeys very scarce, at 13c. per pound.

Dressed Hogs steady at the decline, at from \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt.

October 26th, 1900.

Horse Market.

Two hundred range horses from the Northwest arrived in Toronto on Oct. 16th, and were sold at Messrs. Grand's Repository, by Mr. Harland Smith, on Oct. 19th and 20th. Among these were some very superior, well-bred carriage horses. Most of them showed excellent points; the few draft animals showed Clydesdale breeding; the saddle horses were of no particular breed, but excellent shoulders, backs and loins, very suitable for saddle purposes. The ponies were a very



TAMWORTH BOAR.

Winner of first prize at the Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, 1900.

OWNED BY REID & CO., HINTONBURG, ONT.

level lot, showing good selection, evidently a cross on the native wild Indian. They could scarcely be termed mustangs, although there were traces of that breed. There were 145. Seventy ponies came from the Government Range in Calgary, N.-W. T., and were yearlings and upwards, sold at from \$13.00 to \$40 per head. The draft horses sold from \$25.00 to \$90.00 per head. A chestnut-roan gelding, well trained for saddle work, very superior quality, fetched \$150.

October 26th, 1900.