visions of all kinds probably reached the highest prices in the history of the trade. The strength in the market only began to waver last fall, possibly after the hogs began to come forward in the fall. The decline was fairly continuous for a short period, and prices last week were at the low point of the movement, abattoir-dressed hogs being 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb., and country-dressed 8¾c. to 9c. Last week barrelled pork was $20.50 to $28 per barrel, and beef $17. Lard was 10½c. to 12c. for compound, and 13¾c. to 14¾c. per lb. for pure. Bacon was 16c. per lb. for Wiltshire sides; 18c. for cottage rolls; 15½c. for Windsor skinned backs; 14c. for spiced rolls, and 14½c. for brown English bacon. Hams were 12½c. for 28-lb. weights and over; 14½c. for 20 to 28 lbs.; 15½c. for smaller; 16c. to 17c. for boneless, as to size. Exports during the season were as follows: Pork, 311 barrels, against 49 barrels in 1909; lard, 365,229 barrels, against 343,628 barrels; beef, barrels, none, against 627 barrels in 1909; hams and bacon, 24,450 packages, against 30,756; meats, 124,470 packages, against 160,251 in 1909.

Poultry.—As in the case of live stock, there was never a season when farmers received such high prices for poultry as in that just closing. Prices have been 1c., 2c. and 3c. higher, all things considered, than previously, although it is just possible that at the last moment turkeys did not show altogether what was promised earlier. However, the result must have been satisfactory to farmers, unless they were hard to please. Prices have slumped, and turkeys sold last week at 19c. to 20c., locally; chickens at 14c. to 15c.; fowl and geese at 10c. to 12c., and ducks—which were scarce—at 15c. to 17c.

Potatoes.—The crops have been only fair, and in some parts have been light. The market opened fairly low, but owing to the development of an export demand, advanced ere long, and now stands at a very fair level, although still below many years. Last week, Green Mountains sold at 82½c. to 85c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, and others 5c. less.

Apples.—While it is perfectly true that the price of apples was exceptionally high last year, it is doubtful whether this has been of very great advantage to the grower, inasmuch as the high price was due to the smallness of the crop, and the advance naturally does not take place, as a rule, previous to the time the growers sell the crop so much as afterwards. Exports for the season amounted to 147,185 barrels, as compared with 538,742 barrels in 1909. Last week, No. 1 apples were hard to get, and grocers said they paid $7.50 and more for them. At auction, $4.25 to $4.50 and $5, was paid for No. 2, and $3 to $3.50 for No. 3.

Eggs.—It is doubtful if farmers ever received much higher price, on an average, for eggs, as during the past season. At no time did the price decline to a very low point, 17c. to 18c. being possibly the bottom figures, at country points, and these being due to shrinkage on bad stock. Some dealers consider 19c. to 20c. a fair basis for the season's operations. As for exports, these have fallen off entirely. They nad fallen to 400 cases in 1909, and in 1910 they ceased altogether. Last week, the tone of the market for held eggs was rather easy, and some thought that another mild spell or two would cause them to decline. Selects were 31c. to 32c. per dozen, and No. 1 were 25c. to 27c. New-laid were firm, being 50c. to 60c.

Butter.—This market was not subjected to many of the violent fluctuations which characterized the butter market during the past few seasons. No low prices were paid, and no very high prices, and the average will probably compare very satisfactorily with previous seasons. Good prices prevailed along about June, but about August purchases were being made at about 21½c. for choicest butter, in the Townships, this being fully 2c. lower than June. About September, the market rose again to 23c. or 24c. It was a good season for the factorymen. The export of cream across the border assumed large proportions for a period, so that dairy returns were not all from butter and cheese last year. Exports fell away below those of 1909, being 29,518 packages, against 39,554. Thus, the exports of butter seem to fall off from year to year, the price here being doubtless too high for the export market. Last week, the market was steady, at 24½c. to 25½c. per lb. for best fall makes, and perhaps a little easy on current makes, at 23¼c. to 23½c., the flavor being "stabley."

Cheese.—Trade was of considerable volume last year, but the claim was made that very little money was made by the middlemen, unless it might be that a few of those who went short of the market were able to fill their orders towards the end of the season at reduced prices. Never before were prices so uniform during a season, the entire range, from first to last, being within a cent. The figures were probably from 10½c. to 11¼c. to cover Ontarios, the general range being 10¾c. to 11c. Owing to the dead level of the market, it was thought that merchants had a hard year. Exports, however, were practically the same as those of a year ago, being 1,888,603, as compared with 1,873,427 boxes. This last week, prices ranged from about 11½c. to 12c., colored bringing a premium.

Grain.—A comparison of the exports of grain during the season 1910, as compared with that of 1909, shows the following results: Wheat, 20,000,000 bushels, against 25,000,000 in 1909; corn, 2,700,000, against 400,000; peas, 17,000, against 19,000; oats, 3,200,000, against 400,000; barley, 500,000, against 494,000; rye, 111,000, against 59,000.

Taking the whole situation in grain, the farmer again has much to congratulate himself upon. There have been partial failures in some of the crops, here and there, but taking the whole country over, the result is satisfactory. It was thought for a time that the wheat crop of the Northwest was going to be a failure, but the result was better than feared. Prices all the way round have been good, also, although there was a slight falling off after it was found that the Western crop would not be so poor as previously reported. Oats for last week were 39c. to 39½c. for No. 2 Canadian Western; 38½c. for No. 1 extra feed; 38½c. for No. 3 Canadian Western; No. 2 local white, 37½c.; No. 3, 36½c., and No. 4, 35½c. Manitoba barley was 48c. to 48½c. for No. 4, and No. 3 American yellow corn was 57½c. to 58c.

Flour.—Throughout the last year, owing to the high cost of wheat, flour sold at a very high price. This situation, however, has altered of late, and there have been several declines, so that for the past week the official quotations were $5.60 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba first patents; $5.10 for seconds, and $4.90 for strong bakers', while Ontario patents were $4.75 to $5, straight rollers being $4.35 to $4.50. Even at these prices, it was said that millers were not able to make sales, and would cut considerably. It is unlikely that the milling companies will be able to show anything like their former profits in 1911. Exports were 1,075,000 barrels, against 1,063,000 in 1909.

Millfeed.—The market held very firm all year, and farmers had to pay high prices and beg for the goods. The exports of oil cake were 120,794 sacks, against 140,165 in 1909. The United States was a good buyer of bran at certain periods of the year. For last week, prices were steady, being $19 to $20 per ton for Ontario bran; $22 to $22.50 for middlings; $21 to $22 for Manitoba shorts; $18 to $20 for bran; $31 to $32 for pure grain mouille; $25 to $28 for mixed mouille. Cotton-seed meal was $37 to $38.

Seeds.—The market last week was about steady. Prices were not unlike those of a year ago, and dealers were offering farmers $7 to $9 for red clover, per bushel, country points, and $6 to $8 for alsike. Receipts have been light so far, but this was only to be expected.

Hay.—Farmers did well out of their 1909 hay crops in 1910, and up to the present they have been doing well out of their 1910 crops. The 1909 crop was large, and the quality was average, while the 1910 crop was large, and the quality poor. Until the present, farmers have been getting good prices, but those who have not sold, it is said, will have to accept less for the remainder of the crop. Prices ranged from about $6 to $12 to the farmer in 1910. Last week, No. 1 was scarce, and sold at $12 to $12.50 per ton; No. 2 extra was $10 to $10.50; No. 2 was $9 to $9.50; clover mixture was $7.50 to $8, and pure clover $6.50 to $7. Demand was light. Export was 662,348 bales, against 454,011 the previous year.

Hides.—The price of hides reached a fancy price in 1909, which could not be maintained, and the result was a bit of a slump in 1910. Trade was not active. Canada, however, exported 12,000 rolls of leather, as against 9,000 in 1909. For last week, dealers quoted 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb. for hides, and 10c. and 12c. for calf skins; 65c. to 70c. each for sheep skins; $1.75 and $2.50 for horse hides; 1½c. to 4c. per lb. for rough tallow, and 6½c. to 7c. for rendered.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, $1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

SCALES ON BARN FLOOR.

Kindly describe, through your paper, how a weighing place for cattle, horses or pigs could be constructed. The scales, of 2,000 lbs. capacity, are to be placed upstairs in barn, and the platform below in stable. Please describe as fully as possible. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Will readers who have scales placed as these are to be, kindly reply to this inquiry, describing construction fully, as requested?

GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale on December 15th, of the Percheron stud of J. H. Decker, at Roberts, Ill., 39 head sold for an average price of $526. The highest price was $1,600, for a five-year-old stallion. The highest for a mare was $825.

STOCK SALE AT OTTAWA LIVE-STOCK SHOW.

In connection with the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show at Ottawa, there will be a sale of pure-bred stock on Friday afternoon, January 20th.

BRYDONE'S GREAT SHORTHORN SALE.

Every animal to be sold at the great sale of Scotch Shorthorns, at Milverton, on Tuesday, January 24th, 1911, the property of John Brydone, with the exception of one Strathallan cow, is either imported directly, or bred from imported stock. All those from one year old up, not imported, are the get of that great bull, Imp. Sittyton Victor, a Cruickshank Violet. He was sired by the Missie bull, Merry Morning, a son of the great William of Orange; he by the Highland champion, Pride of Morning, dam Sittyton Violet, bred by Cruickshank, and sired by William of Orange, grandam by the Brawith Bud bull, Gondomar, the sire of the renowned Clan Alpine, great-grandam by Roan Gauntlet. This bull, therefore, has in his lineage two crosses of William of Orange, two of Roan Gauntlet, three of Champion of England, and on his dam's side is closely related to the great bulls, Pride of Morning and Star of Morning. Very many of this great bull's daughters are now in the herd, and will be sold, they being bred to the present stock bull, who will also be sold. Contender 72521 is a red-roan three-year-old son of the Rosemary bull, Imp. Scottish Prince, he by the renowned sire of Royal and Highland winners, and Luxury, a Bruce Rosewood. The dam of Contender was Countess, a Cruickshank Clipper, by the great sire of champions, Prince Gloster, a double-bred Duchess of Gloster, grandam by Revenue, a half-brother to the champion of two flags, Nonpareil. Contender is nicking remarkably well on the herd, leaving some grand show things. The herd that gets him at its head will be fortunate. He is a low-down, thick, mellow bull, with ideal lines. Another bull to be sold is a red ten-months-old son of Contender, and out of a Cruickshank Cashmere-bred daughter of the old bull and Imp. Heiress 2nd. He, thus, is royally bred, and is a low, thick, mellow youngster that cannot fail to do well. Another young bull is a white 8-months-old one, also sired by Contender, and out of the Lauretta-bred cow, Imp. Lily. This young bull looks good to develop into a thick, mellow herd-header. These are all the bulls that will be offered. In next week's issue will be a synopsis of the breeding of the female end of the herd. All will be in choice condition, but not overloaded, numbering 24 head, 21 females and 3 bulls.