

base or crown of the vine are cut out completely. In pruning the vines each year such attention should be given to the work as will allow of the canes—that is, in the colder sections of the country—being depressed to the ground in the autumn, so that they can be the more easily and effectively covered. Earth is the best covering material. Straw manure or straw may heat before uncovering, and cause rotting of the buds, which will surely follow the heating of the manure. Cuttings needed for planting out next spring are made this autumn, three eyes each, and tied into neat bundles and buried in the soil. They are set out the next spring in nursery rows, as early as the ground is in working condition.

APPLES FOR CENTRAL PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

E. O. Hunter River, P. E. I.:—"I am thinking of setting out an orchard, and I would like advice with regard to the kind of stock to plant; I am thinking of planting winter varieties only. Would you kindly let me know which of the varieties you would recommend on the island? The location is high and dry, the soil of a sandy nature. Would you recommend such as Nonpareil, Northern Spy, Golden Russet, Bishop Pippin, or King of Tompkins? Would you recommend planting all of one sort, or a mixture of the different varieties? Would you prefer using stock grown on the island, or from nurseries in the other Provinces? Are the Russian varieties preferable to stock propagated from English scions?"

[I would plant mainly winter varieties on Prince Edward Island for the foreign market. Your selection is a good one. I would replace Bishop Pippin with Hubbardston Nonsuch and Ontario. A fine, high-colored apple is the McIntosh Red, but it does not keep later than midwinter, and must be sprayed to prevent "scab." Do not plant many trees of Nonpareil. Intermingle the varieties in orchard. Other things being equal, buy your trees as near home as possible. In buying trees look out for healthy two- or three-year-olds free from oyster-shell bark-louse. There would be no objection to buying stock of English growth, but I would prefer good home-grown trees. Russian apples, as a class, are of no value to the island fruit-growers. You can grow others of better quality.]

PROPAGATING THE EDIBLE CHESTNUTS.

H. T. Durham Co., Ont.:—"Is it practicable to graft Spanish or edible chestnuts on horse-chestnut trees?"

[Edible varieties of chestnuts can only be propagated with reasonable success by whip grafting them upon American sweet chestnut stocks. This is the method adopted by nurserymen. The stocks may be grown from seed planted in the fall, or kept in boxes, stratified with sand, buried in a location safe from squirrels and mice. The principal reason that named varieties of chestnuts are so expensive is that their propagation is difficult; rarely more than 50 per cent. of the grafts take. The stocks to be grafted should be three or four years of age, and well-established in nursery row. Whip grafting is done in early spring. The union is carefully wrapped with waxed cloth. Horse-chestnuts could not make a suitable stock. They might unite and even grow for a few years, but would be certain to prove unsuccessful. The American chestnut only is hardy at Ottawa. The Japanese varieties kill back each winter, and are carried through with difficulty.]

CARE OF SCIONS.

J. P. St. Roch l'Achigan, Que., asks when scions intended for root grafting should be cut, and how they should be cared for?

[All scions intended to be used for root grafting during winter, or for top grafting or crown grafting in spring, should be cut before severe frosts arrive in the autumn, but not before the leaves have fallen and the process of wood ripening has been thoroughly completed. The scions, after being cut from last season's growth, are tied neatly in bundles, each bundle being carefully labelled, and are then packed tightly in boxes with dry forest leaves and stored in a cool cellar. In this way, if the leaves are tightly tramped down and the box closed, they will remain in perfect condition till the following spring. It is better to keep them somewhat on the dry side, rather than have them too damp. Better success always attends the use of scions which have been kept in this way than those which are packed in soil or damp sawdust.]

Manitoba Fruit.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—A correspondent residing at Morden, Man., has furnished me the following list of fruits exhibited at the Rockwood Fair a short time ago. This exhibition of fruits was brought about by the efforts of Mr. T. Frankland, of Stonewall, Man., one of the pioneer fruit-growers of the Province, and is of special interest and value to farmers who intend to plant fruit in Manitoba. Apples: Wealthy, Anisim (Russian), Whitney, October, Duchess, Sweet Russet (Russian), Tonka, Excelsior, Recumbent (Russian). The list of crabs is quite extended: Hyslop, Transcendent, Virginia, General Grant, Montreal Beauty, Yellow Siberian, Red Siberian. The plums include native and American varieties, among the latter De Soto and Luedloff. Of grapes, fruit of native seedlings and Moore's Early were shown. The principal exhibit-

ors were: A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, Man.; W. B. Hall, Headingley, Man.; Nelson Bedford, Glencross, Man.; J. O. Graham, Portage la Prairie, Man.; J. J. Routledge, Miami; Jos. Tottle, Stonewall, Man.; W. Sanderson, Souris, Man.

JOHN CRAIG, Horticulturist.

Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The supply of cattle shows too large a proportion of half-fed, immature, third-rate beasts, which keep the trade quiet and dragging. The actual sale records show a very slight increase in price. Many of the cattle on offer would probably pay better to keep until after the New Year. Only nine loads of cattle for Montreal.

Export Cattle.—Cables, best price 10c.; an increase on my last quotation of 2c. per lb. Most of the space on shipboard is taken for the present season. Prices paid to-day ruled from 31c. to 31c. per lb.; nothing went up to 4c.

Butcher's Cattle.—Dealers are willing to pay advanced prices if they can get the quality of cattle desired, but too much poor stuff is coming. Prices rule from 21c. to 3c. per lb.; some of the poor cattle sold down to 2c. per lb. The receipts are not large, still buyers fight shy of taking more than enough to do them from one market to another. To-day's market is one of the most remarkable on record for the last seven years. Only fifteen carloads of cattle came in. Two carloads were detained at Bracebridge by a severe snowstorm and did not arrive until midday. Receipts for the week ending Nov. 7 were: Cattle, 2,102; sheep and lambs, 2,301; hogs, 6,152.

Stocks and Feeders.—Most of the buyers have been supplied and the sheds filled. Messrs. Dunn Bros., 700; Sheridan & Thompson, 300; Jesse Dunn, 300; Thos. Crawford, 300; I. Lunness, 300. The returns are not all in at present, but there will be about the same number as last year—5,000 at all the distilleries. The prices paid are from 2c. to 21c. per lb. Some farmers are operating, and good feeders fetch from 21c. to 31c. per lb. No more stockers wanted.

Bulls.—Stock bulls are quiet, at 2c. to 21c. per lb.; some shipping bulls went up to 31c. per lb. Very few best class of bulls for sale; good ones sell.

Calves.—Choice veals wanted. Prices run from \$2 to \$7 per head; supply very limited; \$3.50 to \$5.50 may be said to be the ruling price.

Sheep.—Good mutton sheep are scarce and well looked after. They should be in their best season; export demand is increasing; the Buffalo market promises to take all our export and the London market is removed; at present the fees and charges are restrictive. Shipping sheep continue to sell at from 2c. for bucks to 21c. per lb. for good shipping ewes and wethers. Lambs are quoted at \$2 to \$3.25 per head. The market opened with a more active demand. Butcher sheep fetch about \$2.50 per head.

Milk Cows.—Everything was picked up in this line, and a few head of best sold. Prices ruled from \$20 to \$40 per head. Good cows and early springers in demand.

Hogs.—The pig trade is on the upward turn and better prices are in sight. Notwithstanding the advance in the provision trade, the receipts are not at all excessive, and dealers are beginning to realize that marketable hogs are not very plentiful. Choice selections of bacon hogs fetch 31c. per lb., weighed off; thick fat is firm at \$3.50. Choice singlers wanted; receipts not so heavy as at this time last year; quality not quite up to the average.

Wheat.—Prices for Manitoba wheat have been above export basis ever since new wheat began to boom; prices to the farmer were advanced 5c. per bushel, from 65c. to 70c. At one or two points \$1 per bushel was paid on Wednesday last, the 25th of October. On Friday the price dropped again to 65c. for No. 1 hard, 15c. freight. Most of the buying was done by millers; deliveries being heavy.

The outlook for wheat is most promising, and from English sources we take the following: "The rise in the price of wheat, almost for the first time on record, originated in London and not in America. This shows that it could not have been manipulated by political or other parties. The men of experience in the London market predict that wheat is going to rule at \$3.75 per quarter of eight bushels, nearly \$1.10 per bushel. For the first time in years America now holds the key to the situation. Every bushel of wheat she can spare will be wanted in Europe. At the very least calculation 160,000,000 bushels of wheat will be required."

On the Toronto street market wheat sold at 86c., and 88c. was offered for the next load, but it did not reach the market before closing. One hundred and fifty bushels of red at 86c.; goose, 65c. per bushel.

Oats.—Firmer; recovering what it lost last week to 26c.; 700 bushels to-day 25c. per bushel.

Barley.—Upwards of 3,000 bushels were sold to-day at 33c. by 39c. for best malting.

Butter.—A poor stuff is still offering at 8c. Good butter is in demand at 18c. per pound rolls. Dairy rolls are offering at 18c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Five hundred boxes offered at 10c.

Hay.—The supply small. Ten loads on offer at from \$11.50 to \$13.50. Market firm. No export.

Straw.—Nine dollars per load; \$10 for bundled; supply small.

Hides and Skins.—The outlook is exceedingly encouraging. Beef hides are scarce and the market advancing. No. 1, green, 61c. per lb.; steer, 7c. per lb.; No. 2, 54c. per lb.; No. 3, 44c. per lb. Calf skins, No. 1, green, 6c. to 7c. per lb. A rumor is in circulation that the United States Leather Co. has bought up \$2,000,000 worth. It is argued from this that an advance of hides is certain in the near future.

The feeling in wool is much better. One house negotiated 60,000 pounds of wool for export. Fleeced combing, 20c. to 21c. per lb.; tub washed, 18c. to 19c. per lb.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—For the first time in a good while this market has seen a partial clearance of live stock this week, and the prospects for better prices in the near future are better than they have been for a long time. Of course this can be easily upset if drovers persist in crowding cattle in to the market. To-day saw the lowest number of cattle offered for many a long day; but as buyers were pretty well filled up on last week's heavy receipts, they were not heavy enough buyers to force prices up any, but pretty well cleaned the market up of all suitable stock. The next few markets should be fairly good, provided the run of cattle does not exceed 400 head—to-day's offerings. A few of the best made up to the 31c. per lb., but the range for good beef was more within 3c. to 31c. per lb.; medium to fair, 21c. to 21c.; inferior and culls, 11c. to 2c. per lb. No export demand.

Sheep and Lambs.—A very good trade would be done if the offerings of sheep and lambs were heavy enough to induce buying for export, but they are not, only about 500 head being offered to-day, the greater part of which were unfit for export; consequently only a few were taken to complete a shipment, at 21c. per lb. Lambs, which since last writing, had declined from 25c. to 35c. per hundred pounds, were again firm at former quotations, 31c. per lb.; butcher sheep from \$2 to \$2.50 each.

Calves were unchanged, at fairly good demand, ranging from \$3 to \$9 each, as to quality.

Live Hogs.—A slight decline of from 10c. to 15c. per cwt. took place this week, and choice hogs only made up to 4c. per lb.; good mixed lots from \$3.80 to \$3.90 per cwt.; sows and stags, 3c.

The cool weather will undoubtedly be the cause of dressed hogs being brought in freely from now on, and we understand some are expected a little later on this week.

The Space Market.—The near approach of the close of navigation has caused a mild excitement in ocean freight, space to London and Liverpool being advanced to 55 shillings per head, and 45 shillings to Glasgow, on cattle; and 45 per head to Glasgow and Liverpool, and 41 to London, on horses. This increase in freights has had the tendency to drive shippers across the line, where engagements for some distance ahead have been contracted by Canadian shippers, already a large number being shipped from the U. S. ports by the latter. The rate has been kept close.

Hide and Skin Market.—The recent advance noted of 1c. per lb. has been maintained, and during the past week a number of butchers who kill heavily each week have been advanced another 1c. per lb. on these figures in order to keep them, although not really given in quotations. Quotations are now 7c. to 71c. per lb. for No. 1; 6c. and 5c. for Nos. 2 and 3; 1c. to 3c. per lb. advanced on these figures by dealers to tanners. It may be worth mentioning that tanners are still represented personally by buyers, which has something to do with these stiff prices being maintained.

Lamb skins are also a shade stiffer, selling from 60c. to 65c. each; calf skins unchanged, 6c. for No. 1, 4c. for No. 2.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Following are the current and comparative prices for the various grades of live stock:—

CATTLE.	Present Prices.	Top prices two weeks ago.	1895.	1891.
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 45 to 5 20	\$ 5 15	\$ 4 90	\$ 6 45
1350 @ 1500.....	3 50 to 5 25	5 15	4 90	6 25
1200 @ 1350.....	3 40 to 5 25	5 10	4 90	6 00
1050 @ 1200.....	3 30 to 5 25	4 75	4 75	5 30
900 @ 1050.....	3 20 to 4 30	4 50	4 50	5 05
Stks. and F.....	2 40 to 3 75	3 85	3 85	3 50
Fat cows and heifers.....	3 00 to 3 85	3 75	4 00	4 00
Canning cows.....	1 25 to 2 10	2 10	2 20	2 10
Bulls.....	1 75 to 3 60	3 85	3 50	3 90
Calves.....	2 35 to 6 00	6 10	6 00	5 75
Texas steers.....	2 65 to 3 75	4 10	3 50	3 05
Texas C. & B.....	2 00 to 3 25	2 90	2 90	2 35
Western steers.....	2 80 to 4 05	4 00	4 10	4 40
Western cows & bulls.....	2 25 to 3 50	3 60	3 25	3 25
Hogs.....				
Mixed.....	3 10 to 3 65	3 55	3 80	4 75
Heavy.....	2 95 to 3 60	3 52	3 85	4 85
Light.....	3 15 to 3 60	3 57	3 75	4 85
Pigs.....	1 50 to 3 55	3 55	3 65	4 45
SHEEP.....				
Natives.....	1 50 to 3 35	3 50	3 50	3 50
Western.....	1 25 to 3 35	3 35	3 30	3 00
Lambs.....	3 00 to 4 50	4 90	4 40	4 40

Prices for fat cattle are rather low, and yet there is a pretty good margin of profit, at the present relative value of corn and bullocks. As the banks will now let farmers and feeders have about all the money they need for cattle feeding, it looks as if the "crop" of cattle after about ninety days ought to be quite large. For awhile, however, it is safe to count on good ripe cattle being comparatively scarce. In the natural course of events receipts would now be decidedly heavy, but there may be some holders who think they can afford to continue feeding cheap corn awhile to see if better prices will not come later. However, it should be borne in mind that until the mills and factories get actively to work and begin paying out money there cannot be expected to be any big gain in the consumptive demand for meat, and the trade at present is in a shape where it could not well stand excessive runs without temporary depression in prices. On the other hand, it is very evident that stocks of meat are very small, there being no vast quantities of frozen range beef put away this year, and buyers from now on will not have Western range or Texas cattle in any quantities to depend upon.

The cattle market is in fair shape. Late sales included common to fair 1,000 lbs. steers at \$3.40 to \$3.90; corn-fed Texas steers at \$3.80 to \$4.15; plain 1,402-lb. steers, \$4.30; good 1,756-lb., \$1.85; 1,858-lb., \$1.60; and choice 1,030-lb. to 1,191-lb. at \$4.75 to \$4.90; choice 1,180-lb. to 1,500-lb. steers, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Western range steers, 1,100 lbs. to 1,300 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4.05.

A prominent hog dealer says: The swine plague still exists in a few sections of the country, but we believe it has run its course for this season. What the ravages have been will not be apparent until later in the season, but from our best advice we think it has been quite fatal in many sections of the so-called hog belt. With a material let-up of the swine plague and with a return of confidence among producers and feeders of hogs we do not look for very heavy receipts in the near future, and still believe that the packers and others who are figuring on excessive receipts this month and next will be disappointed.

Hog prices are now not much different from a year ago, but it must be remembered that they were on a lower basis then, considering the prices of corn.

The 6,250,121 hogs received at Chicago the first ten months of 1895 averaged 245 lbs., or 19 lbs. more than during the corresponding time in 1895. People are very free in throwing out corn this year when it is cheaper for fuel than coal in many parts of the great West.

There seems to be a distinct improvement in the demand for well-bred horses lately, and it is a well-known fact that the supply is not large.

The wool-growers are taking heart again and seem to feel that an era of prosperity is dawning for them.

The price of hides has advanced almost one cent per pound within the past fortnight. Short supplies of cattle and the improvement in general business are given as the reasons.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, says Canadian cattle have been allowed to cross a line that no contagious disease has been discovered among them by our inspectors. The Department of Agriculture, he says, has never received any satisfactory evidence that pleuropneumonia exists in Canada, or that it existed in 1892, when the English inspectors claimed to have found cases, and does not consider that there is any danger of the disease being introduced into the country by Canadian cattle.

There has been a good deal of opposition among the big exporters here to the course of the U. S. authorities in allowing Canadian cattle to go through Portland and Boston when United States cattle are not permitted to go by way of Canadian ports with the same freedom. The talk about the opposition being based on fear of disease, however, is nothing more than talk.

The British Markets.

London cables are unsatisfactory, sales to-day showing a decline of 1c. to 1c. per lb., compared with a week ago, occasioned by heavy receipts and slow demand. Best American cattle, 101c. to 101c. per lb.; best Canadians, 91c. per lb.; sheep unchanged at 10c. per lb.

Liverpool advices were hardly of as bad a nature, although a slight decline was noted in sales; States cattle, 101c. to 101c.; Canadians, 91c. to 10c. per lb.; ranch cattle, 9c. per lb.

Last advices received from Glasgow were also of a weaker nature, and no prospect of immediate betterment.

East Buffalo Markets.

Cattle.—Market strong, but nothing fancy offering. Export cattle 15c. to 25c. higher than last week. Prices range from \$3.25 for cows to \$5.25 for fancy; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.35; fresh cows, \$6.00; veals, \$3.50 to \$7.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade weaker, closing easy. Sheep for export, \$3.40 to \$4.00; culls, \$2.25 to \$2.85. Canada lambs, \$4.00 to \$4.75 for fat and of good quality up to 70 lbs. and over.

Hogs.—Market strong and prices higher. Heavy grades, 300 lbs. and up, \$3.65 to \$3.70; medium, 200 lbs. to 250 lbs., \$3.70 to \$3.75; Yorkers, 140 lbs. to 200 lbs., \$3.80 to \$3.85; pigs, 100 lbs. to 120 lbs., \$3.85 to \$3.90.

ERICK BROS.