

anything over a sovereign per quarter. At the present time, however, 21s is accepted for round maize, 19s 6d for flat, and 16s 6d for yellow when bought by the cargo; while value for retail quantities from a ton upwards are only about 1s per quarter above wholesale cargo terms. Corn shipped from Montreal has given great satisfaction in England, according to the reports from Liverpool and London receivers, who state that as long as the price continues low, there will be an unlimited demand for it. The consumption of corn has become so general in the United Kingdom, that it will be very difficult for consumers to do without it, and from all that can be gleaned from letters received of late from the other side, nothing short of high prices will be able to check the demand. It is also contended that present prices are abnormally low, and that a reasonable advance may be anticipated without putting the least restraint upon consumption. The recent rise in the price of Indian corn in Chicago is said to be due principally to the large foreign demand.—[Ex.]

LIVE STOCK.

NORTHWEST RANCH CATTLE.

Recently four train loads of cattle arrived at the Canadian Pacific Stock Yards, Montreal, namely: Two train loads from the Oxley ranch, and one train load from Sir John Lyster Kaye's ranch, and one train load from the Allen ranch. At the sale of these cattle, the Allen ranch cattle were sold at an average of \$52.00 each. Sir John Lyster Kaye's cattle were disposed of at an average of \$45.00 each. A bid of \$45.00 each was made for the Oxley ranch cattle and refused. Mr. Bickerdike holding them for \$47.50 each. All the steers arrived in good condition, but the journey was too long for the culls, a number of which died on the trains before they reached Montreal. Several others were in such an exhausted condition that they had to be slaughtered upon arrival.

THE DOMINION LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Few people not immediately connected with the live stock trade have any adequate idea of its vast proportions; in fact, the exports of cattle and sheep from Montreal since the commencement of the present season to date aggregates over \$5,000,000 in value, and at the present rate of increase this branch of our exports will reveal still more astounding figures at no distant day. In order to prosecute this business successfully it was found imperative to establish a regular exchange called the Dominion Live Stock Exchange, which was organized and started by Mr. Robert Bickerdike in the year 1883. Its principal place of business is at the Canadian Pacific Stock Yards, where they have accommodation for nearly 10,000 head of live stock, including cattle, sheep and hogs. The winter stables are of the most modern designs, and are well worth a visit, even by those who are not connected with the trade.

THE PORK TRADE.

The following appears in the Cincinnati Price Current, under date of November 8th, and is from the pen of a well known authority, Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, Jr., of Chicago:—

The low price of corn has induced the belief quite generally that we must have an unusually large supply of hogs, but it must be remembered that we have had an unusually large run of very fine hogs ever since March 1st last, and it is quite reasonable to look for some let-up between the older and younger hogs during this winter, and the supply may fall far short of expectations. It is yet quite uncertain what next summer may bring forth, in view of a possible cold winter, cholera, etc. The stocks to begin the new season with are much lighter than usual, no cured meats of any kind to be had, and far more sold for future than can be cured in time for delivery, besides the large amount of produce contracted for the English markets for delivery in November, December and January, with all the other markets entirely exhausted now. The stock of pork is large for the season at this point, but there is virtually none at any other point. Over 50,000 barrels of our stock is old, or last season's pork, and will not pass on January contracts. The price of hogs is too high now to justify the making of pork within \$1.00 per barrel of its present selling price, hence but little will be made unless hogs sell much lower and the price at which other product is selling, will not warrant the packer in paying much, if any, over \$3.50 for hogs, a price it is doubtful if good packing houses will reach this season.

Prices of all articles now are far below the average for the past 20 years, yet the trade just now seems to lack confidence, and many believe in still lower prices, and while it is possible a shade lower figures may be temporarily realized, yet a time will come, and that at no distant day, when the trade will wake up to a realization of the fact that all the hog product is very low, and when the scramble for the stuff commences it may be found to be in smaller supply than was expected, and prices may unreasonably advance.

APPLES.

THE EXPORT APPLE TRADE.

There is a great demand for freight space for apples by the last steamers, and it is understood that no more room is available for London, and a very limited amount for other ports. In fact a shipment was left over by one of the boats. Advances by cable from Liverpool, Manchester, London and Glasgow, all report strong markets, sales being cabled from Liverpool at the following figures: Baldwins, 16s to 17s, Greenings at 17s to 18s, and Kings at 25s to 27s. A lot of about 700 bbls. of choice winter varieties was sold here on cable

order at \$3.00 per bbl., which shows that there is a good demand for Canadian apples in England. Prices here range from \$2.50 to \$3.00 for good choice fruit.

The total shipments from Atlantic ports for the week ending Nov. 2nd, 1889, were 49,139 bbls. The total shipments for the season were 208,183 bbls. against 454,254 bbls. for the corresponding period last year, showing the large decrease of 245,069 bbls.

POTATOES.

A large sale of about 5,000 bags of Prince Edward Island potatoes was made a few days ago at about 53 cts. per bag of 90 lbs. The lot consisted of Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, and Peerless, and was as fine a shipment as was made to Montreal this season. Prices for car lots range from 55c to 60c per bag, a choice car of Early Rose bringing 65c for shipment to an outside port. Buyers below Quebec are buying up potatoes for this market. Germany and Great Britain have commenced shipping potatoes to New York.

WOOL.

There is an active enquiry for foreign wool in Montreal, and sales were made recently of about 100,000 lbs. of greasy Cape by one firm at 17½c to 18c. Supplies on spot are comparatively small, and there is very little on the way from the Cape, as prices asked at Port Elizabeth are equal to close upon 20c laid down here. It is reported by cable that 1,250,000 lbs. of wool were destroyed at a recent fire in Glasgow. There has been a further advance in the price of Cape wool in England, and the outlook decidedly favors higher prices. The Boston and New York markets are firm. The New York Commercial Bulletin says: "One of the good features of the situation is the absence of any speculative buoyant expression, the idea appearing to be mainly that the run of value on really desirable stocks cannot settle off further, and has some chance of a moderate gain. Buyers in one way or another show that they are in want of stocks and not unwilling to negotiate, though carefully calculating for all advantages before investing." The movement this week has been very fair in Texas, California and Oregon wools, with full former rates quite generally obtained, and the close finds a steady tone throughout with no pressure to realize."

THE WEIGHT OF WOOL.

An Australian gentleman, who has been experimenting with the storage of wool, to determine whether it will increase in weight or not, gives this as his experience: "I sheared a number of sheep in April, 1888, and stored it in a room 10x30 feet, the floor being three feet from the ground. The fleeces that I weighed and noted particularly were put on the top of 1,200 lbs. I sold my wool in August, and weighing these fleeces again with the same scales, which were in perfect working order, I noticed an increase of 4½ lb to 5½ lb to the fleeces, that ran from 10 lbs to 13 lbs."

CLOVER SEED.

This article is now ruling lower than it has probably ever done before, with one exception. There has been nothing done in Ontario as yet, but all through the Western States large sales have been made, and trading has been heavy. Seed can be bought in trading centres in the West at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

CLOVER COMPARISONS.

The Secretary of State for Ohio, Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, has furnished a statement showing the acres of clover planted, tons of hay produced, bushels of clover seed harvested, and number of acres of clover plowed under for the purpose of enriching the land, for five years, 1884 to 1888, inclusive, as follows:

	Acres planted.	Tons of hay.	Bushels of seed.	Acres pl'd under.
1884.....	659,172	613,669	537,512	73,907
1885.....	537,131	493,727	381,406	69,067
1886.....	543,329	412,027	100,367	84,224
1887.....	693,365	681,048	556,261	79,181
1888.....	577,576	512,244	420,547	74,741

A correspondent of a foreign exchange says that the only reliable means of ridding the hen-roost and pigeon-loft of vermin is a preparation of sulphur and carbon, technically known as sulphuret of carbon. A bottle containing the solution will last several days, and the cost of it is small. Put two ounces of the sulphuret of carbon in a bottle open at the mouth, and hang it by a string in the hen-house. At the end of eight days the bottle should be refilled. This remedy is said to be infallible.

It is quite usual for many poultry raisers to save the earliest broods for layers the next season. This is all right so far as late winter and early spring eggs are concerned. One of the particular reasons, however, why farmers do not have a continuance of eggs during the summer, is that they do not save late broods of chickens for successive laying of eggs. We always save some, both from the early clutches, and also from the later ones, by which we have eggs all through the hot weather and the fall. Try it and note the results. You will not be disappointed. [Am. Poultry Yard.]

We want all of our old subscribers to send in some new subscribers and get some of our premiums.

The Toronto Exhibition.

The proposition made by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, to keep the stock in exhibition for two weeks instead of one, as heretofore, is met with much opposition by the breeders. Should the Toronto Industrial enforce such rule, it would injure, if not altogether destroy, several of the other large fairs. London would suffer severely, as would Hamilton and Ottawa. Not only these, but the county and central fairs in the districts surrounding Toronto would be certainly ruined. Can the farmers and breeders afford this? Surely not. We must have good fairs in the various sections of the Province—London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston must be encouraged, and not allowed to sink into mere county shows. Each of these shows must be improved, not ruined. The exhibitors have the matter in their own hands. If they will act as a body, they can make just demands, and the association must meet them. To accomplish anything, they must act together. Individual complaint will accomplish nothing. We are persuaded that the Toronto Industrial Association will comply with the views of the breeders if they will make them known; and in turn, a mass meeting of the breeders might be of great assistance to the association, in bringing pressure to bear, in order that they may enlarge their grounds. This is greatly needed. Suitable show rings should be provided for the various classes, so that visitors could obtain a better view, and the work of judging could be better accomplished. As it is now, everything is huddled together in a promiscuous way. Yet the management are not to blame for this—it is the best they can do in their limited space. This is Canada's great fair, and it must be given the space it requires. There are certain things due the breeders, and which they have a right to demand. One is, other than that mentioned in the following letters, that judges in the various classes be chosen from the names selected by the various live stock associations, and not simply taken because they are good fellows or are convenient. We have had a good deal of correspondence with leading agriculturists on these subjects. We append the following report, and a number of letters, and call the attention of breeders and fair managers to them. We wrote exhibitors to correspond with us on these subjects. If you have grievances, let them be known, that they may be remedied.

THE EXHIBITION QUESTION.

At a meeting held in London of representative stock breeders and leading agriculturists, at which a number of those who go to all our show rings from Western Ontario were present, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

Resolved,—That the breeders of Western Ontario protest against any fair association compelling live stock to be on exhibition over five days.

Resolved,—That the live stock exhibitors of Western Canada have their interests and convenience more properly considered by the large fair associations, or they will abstain from showing.

Resolved,—That we respectfully demand the large fair associations to appoint their judges from among the names of those nominated by the various live stock associations. The following names are a few of those that endorse these resolutions:

GEORGE JACKSON, Ilderton. WM. H. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove, Wm. Jackson, Wilton Grove, Geo. Weeks, Glanworth, Wm. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, D. H. Dale, Glendale, F. H. Shore, White Oak. D. BEATTIE, Wilton Grove. RICHARD WHITTEY, London, and a number of others.

Dear Sir,—I heard the President of the Toronto Association, in his speech after lunch, make the remark that if animals were on the grounds two weeks instead of one, larger prizes could be given. But that is a matter of small moment to exhibitors, as the expense would be a great deal more, and as the majority get no prizes, I feel sure not nearly so many would exhibit, as men would want to be pretty sure of a prize before they spend two weeks around Toronto show grounds. Then, again, the surrounding fairs would be injured. I hope sincerely the association will reconsider the matter and never compel the exhibitors to attend two weeks.

ADAM ISCH, Glanford P. O.

Dear Sir,—I know that breeders will give different opinions regarding their wants. Now as regards the Industrial Fair at Toronto requiring live stock to be on the grounds two weeks instead of one as formerly is only monopolizing time, and ought to be met by the breeders firmly. I, for one, will not show at a fair and have my stock on exhibition two weeks at expense when one week will answer the purpose just as well. I must say as concerning attention, the Industrial at Toronto gives better attention to exhibitors than any other fair I ever showed at; but there is one thing which should be remedied by all the large fairs of Ontario, and that is this, prizes according to valuation, but quite the reverse is the case now. For instance, I will take that noble animal the horse, in all classes of the prizes offered is not one-half as much according to valuation. Think, for instance, of a sow under six months getting a larger prize (I mean in money) than a foal of the same age. Just think of it in this light. Now I will call your attention to the Suffolk Punch class of horses. In the Provincial prize list of 1889 you will see in the section for two-year-old fillies and under, the large prize offered of \$1. Is this not ridiculous? Now, I think the worse thing that breeders of horses have to complain of, and which should be remedied, is the indifferent prizes offered in comparison to other live stock. I only want justice to be done, and not to be overlooked by the fair associations of Ontario. I hope you will take a look at the prize lists of the different fairs and compare the prizes given to horses with those given to other live stock, such as cattle, sheep and pigs. I know no other medium so capable of placing the breeder's wants before the fair associations of Canada as the Advocate.

BREEDER, Thorndale, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 26th to hand. In regard to Toronto exhibition I have no ground to complain of the past, but I think it is a very wrong thing to try to hold stock two weeks at their coming exhibition. For my part if it comes on the same time as some of the other large fairs I shall not attend it. I think all of the stock breeders ought to do their best to prevent this extension of time.

SMITH EVANS, Gourick, Ont.

Dear Sir,—It would be unjust for the Toronto Industrial Association to keep stock on exhibition two weeks. To my mind it seems that they are contemplating this simply to injure other large shows. As soon as they establish this as a rule I will cease exhibiting at their show. I think all concerned should fight this thing to the bitter end.

THOS. IRVING, West Winchester, Ont.