

one quart of water; apply every day for a month, or until the parts are relieved. 2. Sidebones are due to ossification of the lateral cartilages of the foot, are hereditary, and cause lameness in the heavy breeds, especially Clydesdales, and the only way to be rid of them is by breeding from perfectly sound animals. While some may be so slight as to cause no inconvenience, others may be so large as to cause acute lameness of a chronic character, and are often incurable.

3. The cause of bone sucking in cows is chronic indigestion, due to want of bone salts in the blood. Place before the animal a box containing ordinary salt and wood ashes mixed; give a dose of purgative medicine in the shape of one pound of Epsom salts and two drams of powdered gentian and ginger and half dram of powdered nux vomica. This will no doubt remove the habit.

DR. WM MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.]

Miscellaneous.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

R. E. KING, Haldimand Co.:—"I would be pleased to receive, through the columns of the ADVOCATE, any information you may be able to give on 'cranberry culture.' Could you refer me to any publication that would be helpful?"

[Wherever the cranberry grows naturally it indicates the conditions most favorable to its production. It chooses locations well supplied with moisture, and a peaty, or sometimes siliceous, soil, free from any mixture of clay. In preparing the land for cranberries the object should be to afford to the plant the elements needed for its successful growth, to give it entire possession of the ground, and to protect the young plants until they attain full vigor. In preparing swamp land, which is the best for cranberries, the ground must be cleared of bushes, stumps, etc., and given thorough drainage. Then the whole surface must be covered with a coating of four to eight inches of sand. There are various methods of planting. Perhaps as successful as any, on soils properly prepared by spreading sand over muck or peat, is to mark out the ground in rows 14 inches apart, with a small sled having three runners; the vines are then dropped in these marks, say two in a place, 14 inches apart in the rows, and pressed into the ground with a spade-like tool, placed on the vine about one-quarter distance from the root to the top. The roots of the vine should be pressed into close proximity to the muck below, that it may be stimulated to grow more rapidly. The vines should be flooded in the fall and winter season, therefore a flood gate is a very important item in cranberry culture. We replied to a similar question to the above in our issue of March 1st, 1895. We would refer Mr. King to Farmer's Bulletin No. 13, on Cranberry Culture, by Wm. Saunders, published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., and also to a work entitled "Cranberry Culture," by White, published by Orange-Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y.]

FEEDING BARLEY MEAL.

A. McF., Dunmore:—"I am short of peas, but have a considerable quantity of barley and oats. Do you consider ground barley and oats good food for beefing cattle, and also for milking cows? Will barley do ground alone?"

[We consider ground barley and oats, about half of each, good for fattening cattle, but would rather feed peas instead of the barley. Oats and peas, mixed about two to one, make a specially good ration for fattening cattle. For milking cows, two parts oats, one part barley, and one of bran should answer well. Ground barley alone is not the best cattle food. It is too hot and constipating, except fed with a liberal quantity of roots.]

GRASSES AND CLOVERS.

R. W. RICHMOND, P. Q.:—"Kindly get some of your readers to relate their experience with the various clovers and grasses. I would like to learn which is the best to sow."

[This question is well answered in "Practical Points" from Farmers' Institutes elsewhere in this issue. We would be pleased, however, to receive correspondence upon this important subject.]

LIVE STOCK DISEASES.

SUBSCRIBER:—"Please inform me through your paper where I can get a good treatise on the horse, cow, and sheep, treating of all their diseases and cure."

[Law's Veterinary Adviser is probably the most suitable work of this kind. To be had through this office, price \$3.00.]

CAPACITY OF SILO.

C. G. HURDMAN, Nipissing District:—"Will you please say in the next issue of the ADVOCATE what quantity of ensilage a silo 16x16 feet square by 16 feet deep will hold, also what quantity, in pounds and decimals, one cubic foot of space will hold."

[Such a silo would hold about 70 tons of average corn ensilage. A deeper silo of same capacity will hold more. Forty pounds is the average weight of a cubic foot of corn silage. Prof. Wolf's new book on silage, which we offer as a subscription premium, is just the thing Mr. Hurdman and hundreds of others are needing.]

A letter from Secretary John Hall, Rochester, N. Y., advises us that the 41st anniversary of the Western New York Horticultural Society, which now has a membership of 450, will be held in the Music Hall, Rochester, on January 22nd and 23rd. Programmes may be had from Mr. Hall. Reduced rates are offered from Niagara Falls.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

This being the market immediately after the Fat Stock Show, Guelph, a large number of butchers were in attendance. During the early morning buying was brisk, but towards noon slackened off again. We heard of some cattle being sold for 7c. per lb. at Guelph, to be sent forward to Ottawa for Christmas. Receipts were 2,118 cattle, 1,067 lambs and sheep, 3,580 hogs, for the week. There has been a marked increase in the receipts of stock at the cattle market during the past year. The following return shows the receipts of stock during 1894, and the receipts for the year ending Dec. 15, 1895:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1894.....	32,328	116,337	135,780
1895.....	37,396	124,591	150,050

Increase.....5,068.....8,254.....14,270

Export Cattle.—Two loads of good to fair cattle were picked up for the Old Country by the new route, viz., Halifax. They were bought at 4c. per lb. by a new buyer on this market, from Galt. Mr. Aikins bought three loads from 4c. to 4½c. per lb. In one or two instances a slight increase up to 4½c. per lb. was paid. He has shipped, this season, over 33,400 head of cattle to the Old Country, and is also associated with Mr. C. Flannagan in the horse business. The Beaver Line steamship, Lake Superior, carried on her first winter trip for Great Britain, 2,000 sheep and 75 horses.

Butchers' Cattle.—All the local butchers were out in force; buying was brisk for the Christmas trade. Prices were not high; many deals went in the region of 3c. per lb. Best quality fetched 3½c. per lb. Good choice cattle sold up to 4½c. per lb., and four extra choice reached 4½c. One bunch of eleven, 1,050 lb. average, sold for 3½c. per lb.

Bulls.—A few very nice bulls were bought by Mr. Crawford, M. P. P., for export, at about 3c. to 3½c. per lb. Every bull on the market fit for export was soon picked out. On Tuesday the market was completely dead—only four loads of cattle present.

Stockers.—A very nice bunch was bought for a farmer near Ottawa, otherwise there was very little doing.

Sheep.—There was an active demand for good quality of shipping animals; and good sheep found a better sale than for the last few weeks. The supply was only just equal to the demand. Mr. Kinneer bought about 200 sheep, for which he paid from 2½c. to 3c. per lb. This was about the range in prices.

Lambs.—Good Christmas lambs sold a little better to-day. About 500 were on the market, and prices ruled about 3c. to 3½c. per lb. In one instance 3½c. was paid for very fine quality.

Calves and Cows.—Good to medium calves sold at from \$4 to \$6 each. Milk cow market poor.

Hogs.—Although offerings were light (1,350 on offer) only very poor prices were realized. Choice hogs, about 150 lbs., sold for \$3.50; over 150 lbs. and light hogs, \$3.60 per cwt. Sows at 3c.

Hay.—Quiet, steady; and prices show a slightly upward tendency. Ten loads on market; \$15 to \$18 per ton.

Baled Hay.—The feeling is for higher prices, on the prospect of lighter receipts from Quebec. Boston and New York buyers are operating freely in Quebec Province. Car lots No. 1 are quoted at \$14.50.

Straw.—Only a few loads of baled straw on offer; \$12 to \$12.50. A load of oat straw fetched \$9. Market firm; straw very scarce and wanted. Prospects are for higher prices.

Dressed Hogs.—The offerings of dressed hogs on the street market were very liberal and the stock was of prime quality—buying active at \$4.50 to \$4.60. One weighing 640 lbs. was on view.

Dressed Beef.—All good stock is in fair demand at firmer prices—\$7 to \$8 per cwt. by carcass.

Poultry.—The St. Lawrence market was glutted with poultry this morning, and there was a large crowd of buyers. A feature of the market was the large stock of heavy turkeys, weighing from 14 to 18 lbs. each, for which they were asking 12c. per lb. They were all cleared out by noon, and the farmers seemed well satisfied with the trade, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

Eggs.—Scarce and in good demand; 25c. to 27c. per doz.

Butter.—Pound rolls, choice, 21c. to 25c. per lb.

Cheese.—12c. to 14c. per lb. retail; enquiry for export.

Oats.—Steady. Six hundred bushels sold at 28c. Five hundred bushels changed hands at 26½c. Four loads on offer.

Barley.—Sales at 4½c. per bushel. Only two loads on offer.

Wheat.—Dull, with sales of 150 bushels at 69c., 71c., and 72c. (white). According to the Bulletin there is a visible increase in the stocks of wheat at Minneapolis of 900,000, and at Duluth, 1,350,000 this week—an addition of two and a-half million bushels at any time this year. A report is on the market that one and a-half million bushels have been chartered for Australia.

Potatoes.—The buying is very slow and stock not wanted, as there is more than enough to supply this market for a month. A carload was offered at 21c., but refused even at that figure, as farmers are dumping them at 18c. and 20c. per bushel, or 25c. per bag.

Hides and Skins.—The only feature of the market this week was an advance of 5c. on sheepskins, for which 80c. is now being paid. Market dull. Hides, green, 5c.; No. 1 cured, 6c. Deerskins, 8c. per lb.; dried, 20c. per lb.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The cattle market has been very low lately. Fancy Christmas hogs sold at \$4.50 to \$5.00, with a very few up to \$5.25 and \$5.50. The high prices of cattle averaged below 1,350 lbs. Good export cattle sold at \$3.85 to \$4.35.

The following shows the top price on Christmas cattle for several years past:—

	December, 1895.....	1896.....	1897.....	1898.....	1899.....	1900.....	1901.....	1902.....	1903.....	1904.....	1905.....
December, 1895.....	\$5.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$6.50
" 1896.....	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
" 1897.....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
" 1898.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
" 1899.....	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
" 1900.....	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40
" 1901.....	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
" 1902.....	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
" 1903.....	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50

The top price, \$9.30, was paid in June, 1892.

Cattle feeders and shippers are fast becoming educated to the comparatively low range of prices, and the bulk of the cattle started on higher priced corn has been marketed. We are now nearing a season when cattle will be fattened on corn at less than half the price current last year, and the results will not be so bad, especially where the first cost of the cattle was within reason.

Heavy cattle are fast becoming distasteful to the demand, as almost the entire consuming portion of the people want light or medium meats of all kinds.

An Illinois man sold some 1,885-lb. cattle at \$4.50, which he could have sold three months before along with some out of the same feed lot at \$5.70, when they averaged 1,492 lbs. Some 1,730-lb. steers sold at \$4.25, against \$4.20 for some 700-lb. yearlings.

The hog market is on the down grade, and the closing prices for the year are the lowest. Receipts lately have been improving somewhat in quality, but diminishing in numbers. A hog salesman says: "The quality, while still good, indicates a material let-up in old hogs and a good beginning on this year's crop. The average weight is lighter, but more uniform, the bulk of the offerings being 'medium weights.' Cheap corn will be fed more freely and hogs will be ready for market earlier and in better condition this season than usual, and, while we are not now prepared to write much about the future supply, we look for liberal receipts next month."

There is at present almost no speculation in hog products, and as the Eastern shipping demand is not strong, the packers are able to hold prices down even with light receipts.

Chicago receipts of live stock for the year, estimating last six days: 2,586,186 cattle, 160,949 calves, 7,483,228 hogs, 3,069,725 sheep, and 113,781 horses. These figures, compared with 1894, decreased: 388,177 cattle; gained: 7,633 calves, 456,089 hogs, 309,996 sheep, and 16,360 horses.

The largest day receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep during the different months were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
January.....	19,333	56,845	16,293
February.....	15,326	74,551	18,210
March.....	13,532	42,949	16,853
April.....	13,677	39,909	22,239
May.....	14,279	44,121	17,640
June.....	14,568	37,990	19,324
July.....	22,397	29,313	18,277
August.....	17,568	22,463	19,987
September.....	22,397	28,905	23,875
October.....	22,715	48,415	30,324
November.....	22,063	62,114	20,965
December.....	24,131	59,219	21,253

The highest prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep during 1895 were:—

	Beef Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January.....	\$ 5.80	\$4.80	\$4.25
February.....	5.80	4.65	4.75
March.....	6.00	5.30	5.00
April.....	6.40	5.42	5.25
May.....	6.25	4.97	5.50
June.....	6.00	5.10	4.90
July.....	6.00	5.70	4.75
August.....	6.00	5.40	4.25
September.....	6.00	4.65	4.00
October.....	5.60	4.50	4.00
November.....	5.00	3.85	3.50
December.....	5.50	3.70	4.35

Average prices for different kinds of stock were as follows:

	Native Steers.	Native Cows.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
January.....	\$ 4.20	\$2.65	\$4.25	\$3.30	\$4.10
February.....	4.30	2.75	4.05	3.95	5.00
March.....	5.00	3.15	4.45	4.10	5.15
April.....	5.35	3.25	4.95	4.25	5.25
May.....	4.90	3.25	4.55	3.90	5.20
June.....	4.60	2.85	4.55	3.10	5.10
July.....	4.70	2.95	5.00	3.20	4.85
August.....	4.75	2.75	4.75	2.85	4.35
September.....	4.50	2.65	4.25	2.90	4.05
October.....	4.20	2.65	3.80	2.80	3.75
November.....	3.95	2.70	3.60	2.65	3.80
December.....	3.65	2.60	3.50	2.85	3.90
Average, '95.....	4.50	2.85	4.30	3.30	4.55
" 94.....	4.20	2.40	4.05	2.80	3.55
" 93.....	4.45	2.70	6.60	3.95	4.75

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—The markets have been overstocked of late with cattle, added by sudden and continued break in the weather, the result being heavy losses to drovers. Last Monday (December 16) the offerings of all stocks, though heavy, met with a good brisk trade and active demand, choice cattle making as high as 4½c. per pound, while quite a number changed hands at 4½c. to 4½c. per pound. A number of cars of the best were taken for Quebec.

The following market (Thursday) a slight break in prices took place, occasioned by the heavy receipts brought in by the sudden change in the weather. This break was followed by an utter collapse on the following market (Monday, 23), when it was estimated that no more than five head of cattle were sold out of each car on offer; that is speaking generally. The change in prices was not of such moment; it was simply that butchers would not touch at any price. The highest price paid on this market was 3½c. per pound; one drover who had been offered 4½c. for some choice cattle on the 16th and refused, carried them over the two following markets and was unable to realize even 3½c. on the last market. Common to medium good stock ranged from 2c. to 2½c. per pound; inferior and culls down to 1½c. per pound.

Sheep.—Choice to heavy lambs met with a better demand for shipping account, and a number were picked up for this purpose at from 2½c. to 3c. per pound. For local wants the last two markets have been dead.

Dressed Hogs.—In dressed meats, the spell of mild weather has had a very depressing effect all round, and the market is stagnant. This is the packers' holiday, extra hands being put on in the different establishments to tide over the rush. Any change, however, that has been made in prices comes from the West, we having heard of a few cars having been bought at \$4.20 per cwt. at Western points; that means \$4.55 unloaded here. This refers to choice bacon hogs. We also heard of another lot of hogs, a little coarse, selling at \$4.50 here. Single carcasses and small lots make the usual advance of 25c. to 35c., \$4.75 to \$5.

Poultry.—The receipts of turkeys for the Christmas trade has been extra heavy and prices somewhat low, but for choice birds a good active demand was experienced, the poorer lots being uncalled for. Turkeys made from 7c. to 8½c. per pound, as to quality; geese, 5½c. to 6c. per pound; poultry, 7c. to 8c. per pound.

Hides.—Since our last report, beef hides, light and heavy, have declined another half cent, to 5½c. per pound for No. 1; 4½c. for No. 2, and 3½c. for No. 3. Calf skins steady at 6c. per pound, and sheepskins 65c. each.

Exports.—There are two steamers each from St. John, N. B., and Portland, Maine, sailing at the end of the week, loaded mostly with Canadian cattle and sheep.

Buffalo Markets.

Buffalo, Dec. 23rd, 1895.

Hogs in the country at \$3.25 per 100 pounds are too high, and should be bought at \$2.75 or \$3.00. Better prices are looked for early in January. Offerings to-day were about 100 cars, with prices as given below:—

Prime heavy shipping grades, 275 lbs. to 300 lbs. average.....	\$3.50
Pigs, good to choice, 100 lbs. average.....	3.50
Pigs, common and light skippy kinds.....	3.70 to \$3.80
Roughs.....	3.00 to 3.15

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts to-day about 50 cars of Westerns, and 15 cars of Canadians. The market has been bad, due to heavy receipts and warm weather. Prime grade lambs in fairly good demand. The demand for sheep has been bad. Butchers' grades are also lower than for some time previous.

Sheep.—Prime export sheep, wethers, 115 lbs. and upwards.....\$3.35 to \$3.50
Choice ewes for export, 115 lbs. and up.....3.00 to 3.15
Prime butcher wether sheep, 90 to 100 lbs.....2.60 to 2.90
Good butcher sheep, 85 to 95 lbs., mixed.....2.00 to 2.40

Lambs.—Prime, 90 lbs. and up, not bucky.....4.40 to 4.60
Fat, 65 to 75 lbs.....3.75 to 4.20
Culls to fair grades.....2.00 to 3.00

Cattle.—Receipts about 100 cars to-day. As no out-of-town buyers were present, and the weather mild, the market was very flat. The demand for milk cows and springers was also poor. Veal calves in fairly good demand, with prices a shade stronger. Best grades selling at \$7.50 to \$8.00, and fairly good at \$5.50 to \$6.75.

FRICK BROS.