

animal subsists  
the rock.  
W. J. WAY.

C.  
the Ontario  
owing list of  
A.C. June 14

N. Grey, W. &  
June 15-N.  
June 16-C.  
Thurs., June  
Fri., June 18-  
terloo, Sat.,  
Bruce and E.

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issioner, having  
Department of

rkets.

pigs, \$5.75 to  
\$7.70.  
p, native, \$6.40  
\$7.75 to \$10.75.

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ice steers have  
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market was unin-  
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from 1,500 to  
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g from 1,400 to  
to \$225 each,  
200; culls, \$50  
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hogs were in  
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ple syrup was  
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1c., being a cent  
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e to 20c.

es took place in  
ry. Some look  
week. Finest  
to 28c. per lb.,  
dd at ½c. below

JUNE 10, 1915

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

959

### THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000  
Capital Paid up - - - 11,500,000  
Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000  
Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province  
of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers  
Invited  
Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all  
Branches

these figures. Second quality was  
quoted at 26c. to 26½c.

Cheese.—There were several advances  
in the price of cheese during the week,  
and the market was at the very  
top. Exporters still are after the  
stock. Colored cheese was at a  
premium at 19c. to 19½c., while white  
was 18½c. to 19½c. for Westerns. Finest  
Eastern was 18½c. to 18½c. for white  
or colored, with undergrades at a ½c.  
less.

Grain.—Oats were very firm and prices  
advanced. Local No. 2 white oats sold  
at 66½c.; No. 3, 65½c. per bushel, ex-  
store. Canadian Western were 67c. for  
No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed; No. 1 feed  
were 66c., and No. 2 feed were 65c.  
Beans were steady at \$3.25 for 1½ lb.  
pickers; \$3 for 3 lbs., and \$2.90 for 5  
lbs. Cheaper stock was \$2.75 in car-  
lots.

Flour.—The market was steady at  
\$3.20 per barrel for Manitoba first pa-  
tents, \$7.70 for seconds, and \$7.50 for  
strong bakers, in bags. Ontario win-  
ter wheat patents were \$7.90, and  
straight rollers \$7.40 to \$7.50 per  
barrel, in wood, and the latter at \$3.55  
per bag.

Millfeed.—Bran was \$26 per ton in  
bags; shorts, \$28; middlings, \$33 to \$34  
per ton; mouille, \$37 to \$38 for pure,  
and \$35 to \$36 for mixed, bags in-  
cluded.

Hay.—No. 1 pressed hay, Montreal, ex-  
track was \$21 to \$21.50 per ton. No.  
2 extra was \$20 to \$20.50, and No. 2,  
\$19 to \$19.50.

Hides.—Prices were unchanged last  
week. Beef hides were at 17c., 18c.  
and 19c. for No. 3, 2 and 1 respective-  
ly, and calf skins, 18c. per lb. Sheep  
skins were \$1.75 each; horsehides \$1.50  
for No. 2 to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow  
was 6c. per lb. for refined, and 2½c. for  
crude.

Seeds.—Prices were \$8.50 to \$12 for  
timothy per 100 lbs., and \$17 to \$22  
per bushel of 60 lbs. for red clover and  
alsike.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Buffalo had one of the highest  
markets for several months past last  
week. Receipts here and in the West were  
light—Buffalo having only around 2,000  
head, while Chicago's supply figured only  
eleven thousand. Prices on shipping  
steers here, of which there were around  
forty-five loads, were advanced from  
25c. to 40c. per cwt., and at the ad-  
vance the demand was not met. New  
York alone had in orders for around  
seventy loads, and there was quite a  
lot of competition among order buyers  
to meet their needs. Best shipping  
steers ranged from \$9.25 to \$9.50, ex-  
treme top being paid for two loads of  
white-faced steers, averaging around 1-  
259 lbs. with horns. Quite a few ship-  
ping steers ranged around \$8.85 to  
\$9.15. In the handy steer line best  
offered sold from \$8.50 to \$8.75, a load  
of fat, but poor quality yearlings  
averaging better than a thousand  
pounds, bringing \$9. Offerings were  
pretty well cleaned up by ten o'clock  
and more were wanted at full steady  
prices. On medium kinds of butchering  
cattle—cows ranging from \$4.75 up-  
wards, it was a 15 to 25 cent higher  
range, while low grade and common grassy  
kinds sold at about steady prices. There

was plenty of snap and vim to the market  
throughout. Margin between choice  
handy butchering steers and the shipping  
kinds was narrowed last week, as sellers  
generally expected. The opinion has pre-  
vailed for some weeks that shipping  
steers of long feed, had to climb up a  
few steps to be in line with prices on  
butchering cattle. Extreme heavy steers  
appear not to be selling to as good ad-  
vantage as the medium weight kinds.  
Eastern killers last week appeared to  
prefer the best quality cattle. On fat  
heifers, best here sold up to \$8.50 to  
\$8.65. Heavy fat cows are bringing up  
to \$7.50 to \$7.60. Common, light  
grassy bulls are about the slowest sale  
of anything offered these days. They are  
coming plentifully, and buyers have been  
slow to take them. Prices on these  
show a wide range of from \$5 to \$5.75.  
Authorities generally are of the opinion  
that there will be a scarcity of good  
shipping steers now right along. There  
may be a Monday or so when receipts  
will be liberal and prices may weaken a  
little, but it is generally believed that  
good cattle will be a scarce commodity  
within the next few weeks and will  
bring higher prices through the summer  
months. It has been some time since  
the demand was generally as good as it  
is now. Eastern killers get in and buy  
liberally, and at no time for many weeks  
past have any number of shipping steers  
to speak of been carried over, for failure  
to find places. Practically all sellers  
are taking a most optimistic view of the  
outlook. Several loads of Canadians  
were offered last week and these brought  
satisfactory prices. Best Canadian  
steers are selling up to \$9, and if real  
good would probably land at \$9.25. Re-  
ceipts last week were 3,275 head, as  
against 3,830 for the previous week, and  
3,775 for the corresponding week last  
year. Quotations:

Choice to prime native shipping steers,  
1,250 to 1,500 lbs., \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair  
to good, \$8.50 to \$8.75; plain and  
coarse, \$8 to \$8.25; Canadian steers,  
1,300 to 1,450 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9; Cana-  
dian steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., \$8 to  
\$8.25; choice to prime handy steers,  
native, \$8.25 to \$8.75; fair to good,  
\$7.75 to \$8; light, common, \$6.50 to \$7;  
yearlings, \$8.50 to \$9; prime, fat, heavy  
heifers, \$8 to \$8.50; good butchering  
heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; light butchering  
heifers, \$6.50 to \$7; best heavy fat  
cows, \$7 to \$7.50; good butchering cows,  
\$6.50 to \$6.75; cutters, \$4.75 to \$5.25;  
canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; fancy bulls, \$7  
to \$7.25; good killing bulls, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Good supply last week, there  
being 35,500 head, being against 26,721  
head for the previous week, and 31,200  
head for the same week a year ago. On  
the opening day it was generally a one-  
price deal of \$8.15 for all grades, Tues-  
day some heavies sold at \$7.95, with  
other grades bringing \$8.10 and \$8.15.  
Wednesday's range was from \$8 to  
\$8.10, Thursday buyers got heavies down  
to \$7.75, with light grades selling at  
\$8 and \$8.05, and over ninety per cent.  
of Friday's sales on all grades were  
made on a basis of \$8. Roughs the  
past week sold from \$6.50 to \$6.90, and  
the general range on stags was from \$5  
to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lamb values were  
held steady all week, and while choice  
ones were active the common kinds were  
slow. Best springers sold from \$12 to  
\$12.50, with cull to fair kinds ranging  
from \$7 to \$11, and best yearling lambs  
offered the past week sold at \$10.50.  
Sheep were slow all week and prices  
were from \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt. lower  
than the previous week. Choice ewes  
on the opening day were quoted up to  
\$7.25, while on Friday they could not  
be ranged above \$6.75. Handy ewes  
showed a top quotation of \$6.00, and  
the heavy ones were hard to place above  
a nickel. Receipts the past week  
reached approximately 9,000 head, as  
compared with 10,834 head for the week  
before, and 9,600 head for the same  
week a year ago.

Calves.—Market showed improvement  
as the week advanced. Monday tops  
sold at \$9.50 generally. Tuesday the  
best brought \$9.75, Wednesday's top was  
\$10, Thursday they reached \$10.50 and  
Friday, under a red-hot demand, the best  
veals were landed at \$11 and \$11.25.  
Culls the fore part of the week sold at  
\$8 and \$8.50, and Friday some throw-  
outs reached as high as \$10. Around  
125 head of Canadian calves were offered  
Wednesday, and they sold in the same

notch as the natives, tops bringing \$10,  
with the culls going at \$8.50. Receipts  
last week figured 3,700 head, previous  
week there were 4,012 head, and for the  
same week a year ago the run numbered  
2,775 head.

### Cheese Markets.

Montreal, finest Westerns 18½c., finest  
Easterns 18½c. to 18½c.; New York State  
whole milk, fresh, specials 16½c. to 17c.,  
average fancy 16½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que.,  
17½c.; Belleville, 18 9-16c. and 18½c.; St.  
Paschal, Que., 17½c.; Stirling, 18 7-16c.;  
Campbellford, 18 7-16c.; Perth, 17½c.;  
Victoriaville, Que., 17½c.; Alexandria,  
17½c.; Napanee, 17½c.; Iroquois tid 17½c.;  
Picton, colored 17½c., white 17½c.;  
Kemptville, 17½c.; Listowel, 17½c.

### A Few Notes from England.

E. S. Godsell, a Gloucestershire breeder  
of the milking Shorthorn, sold 49 head  
at an average of £51 11s 2d apiece.  
highest price being 130 guineas, paid for  
Salmon's Darling 5th, a 1911 heifer, very  
level topped, with capital loin. The  
best priced bull was Prince of Salmons  
(1914), sold for 170 guineas, to E. E.  
Pearson. He is out of Darlington Cran-  
ford 81st, and is cheap, considering his  
lineage. The fifteen Cranford-bred heif-  
ers sold at this event averaged £69 6d.,  
but one son and four daughters of the  
same cow, Darlington Cranford 21st,  
averaged £118 8s 10d.

Someone in the States has bought from  
W. Wainwright, of Talke, Derbyshire, his  
Hackney ponies, Talke Wildfire and Prin-  
cess Alice.

In April last Canada bought 16 horses  
from England valued at £70 apiece.

G. T. BURROWS.

London, Eng.

### Trade Notes.

With public liabilities amounting, at  
the end of the fiscal year, April 30, 1915,  
to \$71,769,000, or three millions greater  
than in the year previous, the Merchants  
Bank of Canada this year reports a total  
of cash and liquid assets amounting to  
\$33,421,571, or over eight millions  
greater than in 1914. This means that  
the liquid assets are no less than 46.6  
per cent. of the public liabilities; an el-  
most unprecedented condition of strength,  
the significance of which may be realized  
on considering that last year's normal  
ratio was only 36.9 per cent. In a  
word, the Merchants' Bank and its de-  
positors are able to contemplate the ut-  
most possibilities of this difficult and  
uncertain period with complete equanim-  
ity, and at the same time the share-  
holders can look forward to a large in-  
crease in the Bank's activity and profits  
when normal conditions are restored, as  
a result of its present strength. A fur-  
ther notable point about these liquid  
assets is the exceptionally large propor-  
tion of actual cash; the items of current  
coin and Dominion Notes alone total  
\$15,425,947, or twice what they were a  
year ago. The profits for the year natu-  
rally show a considerable reduction as  
the result of this sustained and vigorous  
effort to keep the assets strong. Net  
banking profits were \$995,431 for the  
year—against \$1,218,694 on the same  
capital last year, and further deductions  
were made from the Profit and Loss  
Account for patriotic donations, taxes  
and depreciation—the latter a loss which  
will doubtless be recovered in part in  
future years.

Circus Manager (to applicant)—“You  
say you want a job in the sideshow,  
eh? What are your qualifications as a  
freak?”

Applicant (proudly)—“I am the only  
living author who has not written the  
inside story of the Great War.”

“My dear, I've an idea,” said old Mrs.  
Goodart to her caller. “You know we  
frequently read of the soldiers making  
sorties. Now, why not make up a lot  
of those sorties and send them to the  
poor fellows at the front?”

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

#### Erysipelas.

Sheep's head commenced to swell three  
days ago. It has now swollen so much  
that her eyes are closed, ears are over  
half an inch thick, and there is a yellow-  
ish water running through the skin.

A. J. I.

Ans.—This is erysipelas. It sometimes  
results from a wound, and sometimes  
from some undetermined alteration of the  
blood. It usually results fatally. Treat-  
ment consists in bathing frequently and  
long with hot water, and after bathing  
rubbing with camphorated oil. Give in-  
ternally three drams hyposulphite of  
soda three or four times daily, and feed  
anything that she will eat. V.

#### Miscellaneous.

1. The udder of cow due to calve in  
ten days became swollen and painful, and  
she refused to eat on Friday. On Satur-  
day she was constipated. On Sunday  
we gave her raw oil, and on Monday we  
gave her salts, and in the evening tele-  
phoned for a veterinarian. He said she  
had septic poisoning of the udder and  
indigestion, and prescribed for her. On  
Tuesday he injected vaccine and left  
medicine, but she died next morning.

2. Another cow's udder every once in  
a while becomes hard, hot and painful,  
sometimes in one quarter and sometimes  
more, and she fails in milk supply.

3. Mare produced fat and large foal,  
but it was so weak and bent on fore  
legs that it could not stand, and we had  
to help it to move. Its bowels worked  
all right. One night we fed it at 11  
o'clock, and when we went back at 4  
next morning it drank some and then  
lay down, rolled on its back and kicked  
as though in pain. We gave it two  
drams of laudanum, but it died. This  
is the fourth foal this mare has had, and  
we have raised only one. The third died  
shortly after birth. The third died of  
joint ill. C. W. R.

Ans.—1. Heat, either as poultries or  
by bathing long and often, should have  
been applied to the udder when the first  
symptoms were noticed, and the udder  
should have been well rubbed with cam-  
phorated oil three or four times daily.  
Antiseptics as six-dram doses of hypo-  
sulphite of soda should have been given  
three times daily. When septic poison-  
ing occurs it usually proves fatal. If  
the veterinarian had been in attendance  
during the early stages he might have  
treated successfully. He did all that  
could have been done after he arrived.

2. This recurrent mammitis indicates  
tubercular disease of the udder. The  
only means of diagnosis is the tuberculin  
test by a veterinarian. The attacks  
cannot be prevented. Each attack  
should be treated by administering a  
purgative and applying heat and oil to  
the udder as above. Also milk three or  
four times daily.

3. Weak foals like this are not uncom-  
mon. A mare that is regularly worked  
and kept in only moderate condition dur-  
ing pregnancy seldom produces a weak  
one, but there are exceptions. All that  
can be done is nurse well. They should  
be helped up to nurse frequently, every  
hour for a few days; at most, every two  
hours. Yours was without nourishment  
for five hours, from 11 to 4 o'clock.  
Good results could not be expected under  
these conditions. In such cases hunger  
becomes too marked, and the foal takes  
so much nourishment at once that diges-  
tion becomes deranged, as it did in your  
case. Here, again, the earlier attention  
by a veterinarian might have given bet-  
ter results. We cannot tell why she is  
so unsuccessful as a breeder, and can  
recommend nothing more than good care,  
first-class food, sufficient to keep in fair  
condition, and regular light work dur-  
ing the whole period of pregnancy. V.

“How many head o' live stock you got  
on the place?”

“Live stock?” echoed the somewhat  
puzzled farmer. “What d'ye mean by  
live stock? I got four steam tractors  
and seven automobiles.”