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JANUARY 7, 1909

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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THE

BANK OF TORONTO

ONE OF YOUR

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SHOULD BE A

BANK OF TORONTO

Savings Passbook

Its value will increase constantly

as you regularly add to your bal-

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also helps.

It will induce careful use of

your money, and will be a check

against waste and extravagance.

The time may come when you

will find your balance in the Bank

your best friend. Start it growing

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Capital, \$4,000,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits,

\$4,727,000

INCORPORATED

1855.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, Ont., on Monday, January 4th, receipts were 51 cars, comprising 1,074 cattle and 359 sheep. Quality of cattle was medium and trade moderately good. Export steers brought \$5 to \$5.30; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.20; prime picked butchers', \$4.80 to \$5; good, \$4.50 to \$4.55; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.50 to \$3.80; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25; milk cows, \$30 to \$51; calves, \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt.; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25; hogs, \$6.25, fed and watered at market, and \$6 to drovers at country points, f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Last week's offerings were not as large as had been the rule for some time past, but ready and prompt sales, at fair prices, were the rule. Some very fine lots of exporters arrived early in the week, and met willing purchasers, despite the heavy supplies arriving before the holiday week.

Exporters.—Until the end of the week all export offerings were in demand to fill boat space. Export bulls went up to \$4.50. Prices ranged as follows: Steers, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.35; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Butchers'.—There was a general demand for medium butchers' stock to mix with choice Christmas stock purchased earlier. A wide range in prices was experienced, the minimum and maximum figures being \$3.45 and \$4.25.

Feeders and Stockers.—There was a scarcity of feeders and stockers. Rough light steers brought \$2.30 to \$2.40 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—The market for milch cows and springers was not brisk. Quality generally was poor to medium. Prices ranged from \$25 to \$50, with the bulk going at \$30 or \$35.

Veal Calves.—Veal of high quality was in good demand. The average price was about \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice and medium sheep and lambs were sought after. Extra choice lambs went to about 6c. a pound. The figures ranged as follows: Choice lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75; medium, \$4.25 to \$5; common, \$3.50 to \$4. Choice sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.40. Rams, \$2 to \$2.50.

Hogs.—There was little change in the hog situation. Selects, fed and watered at the market, were quoted at \$6, with \$5.75 ruling to drovers, f. o. b. at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 95c. bid; No. 2 red, 95½c. bid; No. 2 mixed, 93c. bid. Barley.—No. 2, 57c.; No. 3, 54c. Oats.—No. 2 white, 37c. bid; No. 2 mixed, 36c. bid. Rye.—76c. buyers. Bran.—\$22 per bid. Shorts.—\$25. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 5½c. bid. Peas.—No. 2, 85½c. bid. Corn.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.50 bid; for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, etc., quote prices as follows: Hides.—No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 9c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8½c.; No. 3 inspected cows and bulls, 7½c.; country hides, cured, 9c.; calfskins, city, 12c.; calfskins, country, 10c. to 12c.; horsehides, No. 1, \$3; horsehair, per lb., 29c. to 30c.; tallow, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; lambskins, 8c. Raw furs, prices on application.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The cattle markets of Great Britain showed increased firmness during the last week of the year, and prices, in some instances, advanced as much as a cent per pound. The local market was not particularly well supplied with cattle last week, and for some reason the demand was unusually good for the week following Christmas. Apparently butchers had not purchased sufficient to carry them over the holidays. This may have been owing to the scarcity which developed in the poultry market, and to the resulting sharp advance in price. Also, there was some demand for cattle for export, and 5c. to 5½c. per lb. was paid for them. One load of specially good stall-fed stock was held at 5½c. Generally speaking, 5c. was the best figure paid locally for best cattle, fine selling around 4½c., good 4c. to 4½c., medium 3½c. to 3½c., and lower grades all the way down to 2c. per lb. Sheep and lambs were firmly held also, and choice lots of sheep ranged from 4½c. to 4½c. per lb., culls ranging down to 3½c. per lb. Choice lambs were in demand at 5½c. to 6c. per lb., while good lots were available at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb. Calves also experienced a good demand, and prices ranged all the way from \$2 to \$8 each. Hogs were none too plentiful, and the market for them was firmer and rather higher, at 6½c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Once more one of the principal dealers of the city reports a good week's business. Trade has been more active, he states, than he had even hoped. For the month, his turnover was almost a record one. Demand has come largely from lumber camps. His advices from his purchasing agents throughout the country are to the effect that good horses are becoming quite scarce again. Up to the present, however, there has been no further change in prices, quotations being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$185 to \$240 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200; small or inferior animals, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle or carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs held about steady, the tone being, however, firm. Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at 9c. to 9½c. per lb., country dressed being 8c. to 8½c. per lb. The demand for cured provisions of all kinds was fair, and prices held steady. Smoked bacon ranged from 11c. to 15c. per lb., green being 10½c. for flanks and 11c. for boneless and long clear heavy, long clear light being 11½c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and over; 12½c. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs.; 13½c. for those weighing 8 to 18 lbs., boned and rolled being 14c. to 15c. per lb. Pure lard was 12½c. to 13c. per lb., and compound 8½c. to 9½c. per lb., barrelled pork being \$21.50 to \$24.50 per bbl.

Poultry.—The market for poultry—particularly that for turkeys—has gone sky-high. The general course was for prices to drop immediately after Christmas. This year, for some reason not yet sufficiently apparent, prices went the other way, and on the last day or so of the old year it was almost impossible to get any considerable quantity of choicest fresh-killed turkeys at any price. At the farmers' market, a few lots were picked up at the unprecedented figure of 25c. per lb., while wholesale houses were able to get 22c. for anything that came in. On Monday they were easier, at 20c. to 22c. Even for fine, frozen stock, they were able to get 18c. to 19c. without trouble. Geese were dearer also, being 10c. to 12c. per lb., while chickens went as high as 15c., good ones being 12c. to 13c. Fowl advanced to 10c. and 11½c., according to

quality, and ducks brought 11c. to 12½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—A carload of Green Mountains sold at 77½c., track, per 90 lbs., the seller to lose the frozen stock. The range was 77½c. to 80c., Quebec whites being about 5c. less. Jobbing prices were about 5c. more than those mentioned for carloads. Demand was good.

Eggs.—The market for eggs experienced an advance, and holders demanded and received 1c. to 2c. more than the previous week. No. 1 candled sold at 26c. per dozen, selects at 29c., and boilers at 38c. to 40c., the latter being obtainable for fresh—when they could be had.

Butter.—Demand continued very fair, and stocks were none too heavy. However, it is not thought that there will be much of an upward movement before the end of January, at any rate, about which time production will have become exceedingly light and stocks will be showing the inroads of consumption. Best fall makes were quoted at 27c. to 28c. per lb., while fresh-made stock went at 26c. to 27c. Dairy butter could be had at 21c. to 23c. or 24c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market was not in evidence.

Grain.—Very little change took place in oats, although the tone was rather easier. Canadian western were quoted at 46½c. for No. 2, carloads, store, 45½c. for No. 1 feed, extra, and 45c. for No. 1 feed.

Flour.—The market was steady, at \$6 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba spring wheat patents, and \$5.50 for strong bakers', Ontario winter wheat patents being \$5 to \$5.25, and straight rollers \$4.60 to \$4.70.

Feed.—Bran ranged from \$21 to \$21.50 per ton, in bags, and was in good demand. Shorts were \$24 to \$25 per ton, in bags. There was little demand for cottonseed at \$33, oil cake being also dull at \$32 per ton.

Hay.—The market was firm, at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton for No. 1 timothy, carloads, track; \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2 extra; \$10 to \$10.50 for No. 2; \$8 to \$9.50 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Hides.—There was a good enquiry, though the actual business put through was not very large. Prices were steady all round, dealers paying 8½c., 9½c. and 10½c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, and 11c. and 13c., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1 calfskins, and selling to tanners at ½c. advance. Sheepskins were 60c. each, and horsehides \$1.50 for No. 2 and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow, rough, 1½c. to 4c.; rendered, 6c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Strong; beefs, \$4 to \$7.50; Texans, \$3.85 to \$4.60; western steers, \$3.75 to \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.85 to \$4.90; cows and heifers, \$1.80 to \$5.15; calves, \$7.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.25 to \$5.95; mixed, \$5.55 to \$6.15; heavy, \$5.65 to \$6.25; rough, \$5.65 to \$5.85; bulk of sales, \$5.70 to \$6.10.

Sheep and Lambs.—Natives, \$2.75 to \$5.30; western, \$3 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.80; native lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.85; western, \$4.75 to \$7.85.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$7. Veals.—\$7 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.10 to \$6.15; a few, \$6.20; Yorkers, \$5.70 to \$6.10; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.60; roughs, \$5.25 to \$5.50; stags, \$4 to \$4.75; dairies, \$5.80 to \$6.05.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.40 yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; wethers, \$4.50 to \$5.00; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.65.

British Cattle Market.

London cables for cattle were steady, at 13c. to 14c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef was quoted at 10½c. to 10½c. per lb.

By the death of Sir Albert P. Muntz, Bart., M. P. of Dunsmore, England, which took place on Dec. 21st, one of the most prominent breeders of Shire horses in Great Britain has passed from the scene of action. The great sire and prizewinner, Dunsmore Jameson, than which few more successful have been seen since the days of Harold, was bred by Sir Albert, who was also a prominent breeder of Shropshire sheep.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

UDDER TROUBLE.

I have a young cow which gave bloody milk from two teats this last fall; one has gone dry and the other is going dry. Also a small lump forms in them.

J. W.

Ans.—The formation of lumps in the teats makes it doubtful whether the cow will be useful in the dairy another season, as it is practically impossible to remove these successfully. Treatment in the case of a cow giving bloody milk consists in bathing the affected quarter long and often with cold water, and giving one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily.

TANNING DEERSKIN—MANGELS IN PARRY SOUND DISTRICT.

1. Kindly publish a recipe for tanning deerskins.
2. Give instructions for growing mangels in the district of Parry Sound.

A. H. W.

Ans.—1. Questions dealing with tanning skins at home have been answered in recent issues of "The Farmer's Advocate." See issues of December 24, page 2015, and December 3, page 1856.

2. Mangels can be grown with fair success in any part of Ontario where a reasonably deep and compact soil, with a liberal supply of plant food, is provided. Perhaps some of our readers who have had experience in growing mangels in Parry Sound district could give us information that would be especially helpful to our inquirer in this instance.

FEEDING CATTLE AND SHEEP.

1. What is the proper way to feed milking cows and fat cattle? Have plenty of good silage, turnips and straw. How would you advise feeding for ordinary returns, and what would you advise feeding in connection with it? Will have to buy all other feed fed.
2. How much silage and turnips would you consider good feeding for twenty-five sheep, which have plenty of pea straw? How soon would you advise feeding grain?

3. Is alsike straw, with a quantity of grass and quack, safe feed for all kinds of stock?

S. L. J.

Ans.—1. The roughage mentioned will require to be balanced up with some concentrates rich in protein, if best results are to be obtained. For the cows try silage 40 lbs., roots 20 lbs. (as the roots are turnips, it is not well to feed them largely to milch cows for fear of imparting turnip flavor to the milk), straw ad libitum, bran 2 lbs., crushed oats 2 lbs., pea meal 2 lbs., oil cake 1½ lbs. per head. The above is intended for cows giving a pretty good flow of milk. For others, a less quantity of peas and oil cake will answer. It is, of course, to be understood that the feeder will not start out with the above ration, but with a small allowance, gradually increased, according to response. For the fattening cattle, a little corn might be added to the ration described. It would be well to chaff part of the straw and mix with the silage, throwing the meal on top of the mixture in the manger.

2. Four pounds of silage per head per day is as much as it would be advisable to feed to sheep, commencing with half that amount and feeding no more than they will eat up clear in half an hour. In-lamb ewes should be fed turnips sparingly, not more than one pound per day, and if their teeth are sound, it is better to feed the turnips whole to the ewes, scattered upon pea straw or clean ground. For lambs or fattening sheep, one and a half to two pounds per day, cut in strips by means of a root-cutter, may be fed. Lambs and fattening sheep should have a little grain daily all winter. Ewes need not be given grain till within two or three weeks of lambing time.

3. Alsike straw is not considered a safe feed as the sole roughage, but with mixture mentioned, should be tolerably safe, especially where silage or roots are being fed.

"Morning, morning!" said paterfamilias genially as he entered the breakfast room. "I've had a splendid night. Slept like a top!" His wife agreed with him. "You did," she responded grimly—"like a humming top!"