If you could, without incurring too much, have this animal examined by a competent veterinary surgeon, I would strongly advise you to do so. It is a case, I think, which should be submitted to the W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.] mallein test.

Miscellaneous.

LEICESTER SHEEP BREEDERS AND REGISTRATION. THOS. H. THOMPSON, Gore Bay, Manitoulin:-

"Please tell me who has registered Leicester sheep and where registered. I have been breeding them for fourteen years and fail to find any one that has them recorded."

|For particulars as to registration write Mr. F. W. Hodson, Secretary Sheep Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont. The following are among our breeders of Leicesters: C. & E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.; Jas. S. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; Mungo McNab, Cowal, Ont.; E. Gaunt & Sons, St. Helens, Ont.; Siprill & Carroll, Carholme, Ont.]

CANKER.

THOS. DICKSON, Wentworth Co., Ont :- "Could you give me some advice about my hens? Many of them have sores on their bodies, in some cases as large as a half-dollar. Sores may be situated on any part, on back, breast, under wings, or anywhere They don't seem to be like boils, but rather like old sores, running and mattery. Hens are fed a mix-ture of wheat, oats, peas and buckwheat. They appear to be fat and healthy, but are almost unsalable on account of the above. They are somewhat crowded at night, but have all the run they desire during the day.'

[The symptoms given above point to "canker' in fowls, although with that disease the ulcers are more generally, but not always, found about the head. Very often it is combined with roup. In 1876 such a disease broke out in many English flocks, and was then called "the new disease." While slaughter and disinfection is a wise course to pursue, many cases yield to treatment. The fowls attacked should at once be placed apart in a hospital, free from draughts, and a slight aperient hospital of from one third to helf a teampontal of English and the statement of the statement o given of from one-third to half a teaspoonful of Epsom salts, given in their drinkafter twelve hours' fast for water. Meantime, obtain at once from a chemist a bottle of ordinary chlorate of potass. and perchlorate of iron mixture, and also a bottle of the following dressing: Carbolic acid, one dram; sulphurous acid, three drams; tinct. perchlorate of iron, one-half oz.; glycerine, one-half oz. With a soft brush treat all the parts which show sores, morning and evening, with this latter dressing, and six hours after the salts, give a few drops for each fowl of the chlorestand in the salts. fowl of the chlorate and iron mixture, in the soft feed. A fairly successful treatment is to use immediate applications of lunar caustic to every spot attacked. any of our readers have had success in treating this disease, their advice would be appreciated by those not so successful.

CORN FEEDING.

SUBSCRIBER:—"I have ten pigs that I am feeding—they will weigh about 150 lbs. now. I have nothing but corn to feed them. Pork at \$3.25 per cwt., how much will I have for my corn?"

There are so many conditions which enter into and materially influence the profitable laying on of pork that it appears useless to attempt a definite answer to this rather bald question. According to carefully conducted experiments at Wisconsin Station, it was found that well-doing, thrifty pigs, weighing 177 lbs. each, carefully fed in comfortable weighing required in winter 5.17 pounds of corners. quarters, required in winter 5.17 pounds of cornmeal to make a pound of growth. Pigs weighing about 150 lbs. each have been found to require about five pounds of whole corn to make a pound of growth. Pork at \$3.25 per cwt. would return about thirty-six cents per bushel for the corn.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto Markets.

The cattle trade still inactive and dull. Owing to the snowstorm there was a short supply of good beasts; rough, immature cattle predominated. Sales were difficult, and

ruled in buyers' favor.

The number of cattle at the Western Stock Markets shows a slight falling off. There were 1,744 cattle, 3,123 sheep, 6,363 a slight falling off. There were 1,744 cattle, 3,123 sheep, 6,363 a slight falling off. There were 1,744 cattle, 3,123 sheep, 6,363 a slight falling off. There were 1,744 cattle, 3,123 sheep, 6,363 a slight falling off. The following table from the records of the Government The following table from the records of the Government Inspectors at Montreal shows the great growth of Canadian live stock exports:—

pectors at Montreal shows the	IC Bro		
stock exports:	1891.	93,931	7,306 57,687
Cattle Sheep	139,380	$197,467 \\ 12,564$	6,941
Sheep	220.00	ha	considere

Horses 5,623 12,564 6,941

Export Cattle.—Business in this line may be considered closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of closed for the season. James Eakin took ten loads of cattle of cattle, he problem is slightly higher. No more cattle will be needed in this line slightly higher. No more cattle will be needed in this line except a few picked to ship by the new route via Halifax to except a few picked to ship by the new route via Halifax to except a few picked in this line with the ruling figures were from 31c. to 31c. per lb.; some of the but the ruling figures were from 31c. to 31c. per lb. average, 31c. per lb. average, 31c. per lb. average, 31c. per lb. average, 31c. per lb. to 31c. for extra choice. Sales: One carload of cattle, 1,210 lbs. to 31c. for extra choice. Sales: One carload of cattle, 1,210 lbs. average, \$3.20 per cwt.; one carload, 1,112-lbs. average, 21c. per lb; one steer, \$70 lb.; one carload, 1,112-lbs. average, 21c. per lb; one steer, \$70 lbs. in weight, \$16; two cattle, 1,500 lbs. \$37 for the two: nine lbs. in weight, \$16; two cattle, 1,500 lbs. \$37 for the two: nine cattle, 900 lbs. average, \$20 each: two carloads were taken for cattle, 900 lbs. average, \$20 each: two carloads were taken for cattle, 900 lbs. Very few on market: prices rule nominal at 21c.

cattle, 900 lbs. average, \$20 cach. Cooking the nominal at 21c.

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Bulls.—Buying was fairly active for choice and prices were good for the state of the markets lately; 3c. to 3½c, per lb.; some stock bulls sold down to 1½c, per lb.;

Sheep and Lambs.—There is no change in this line; the top figure for sheep and lambs was 3c. Medium sell at from 2½c. to 2½c, per lb.; they were practically unsalable; over 1,000 remained on the boards at the close of the day.

Calves.—Only a very few wanted; prices ruled from \$2 to \$6 each, according to size and quality.

Milch Coves and Springers.—It is about time that a Veterinary Inspector was appointed at this market to stop the gross cruelty that goes on every market day "overstocking" or "hagging" cows—the poor beasts moan and bellow.

Hogs.—The trade for bacon hogs and porkers remains unaccountable dull for the time of year, but many have faith in its improvement; the price is still downward in consequence of large supplies,—6,363 this week. Best bacon hogs, \$3.75; thick fat, \$3.60; sows, \$3.00. Farmers are evidently going out of the business, as a large quantity of breeding sows are being thrown on the market. Six thousand porkers (many of them immature and half fat) a week cannot go on forever.

Hides and Skins.—The demand for hides has improved somewhat, but the market is still inactive; there are no stocks; nothing asked for. Tanners will not buy, and are waiting for a settled leather market. Prices are: Green, 6c., 5c. and 4c.; a settled leather market is higher, at 75c. The calf skin market is quiet, and 1c. lower; at 6c. No. 1; 5c. No. 2.

Wools.—There is nothing being done in fleece; pulled wools are more active; market steady; supers at 21c to 22c.; extras at 22c. to 23c.

Mill-feed is quiet; shorts are quoted at \$13, and bran at \$11.

Barley.—There is little or nothing doing for export, but the Canadian brewers are buying more and getting it at a little less price.—4,500 bushels at 43c.

Wheat.—Those who sold their wheat two weeks ago have no reason to complain. Dealers have, this week, reduced the price 5c., and there is very li

who had 60c. in store, and who can afford to make concessions to buyers, but those who have to pay current rates are selling little or no flour.

Oats.—100 bushels selling at 28½c. to 29c.

Hay and Straw.—The receipts of hay were good, prices steady at from \$17.50 to \$19.00 per ton; 20 loads on offer; lower prices next week. One load of bundled straw sold at \$13.50, another load at \$14.00.

Eggs.—There is a demand for really fresh stock, and a continued scarcity is reported by our best hotels. A few lots of new laid were quickly picked up at from 20c. to 25c. per dozen. Packed. 17c. to 20c. per dozen.

Butter.—Best dairy (fresh), 18c. to 25c. There is a continued demand for entirely fresh, or only slightly salted, for table use; large rolls at 15c. to 18c.

Poultry.—Fowls, 40c. to 50c. per pair; ducks, 70c. to \$1 per pair; turkeys, 10c. per lb.

An old lady, Mrs. Gibson, who attends this market every weighed 10 lbs each, and sold them at a dollar average. She says that they are the best paying poultry stock.

Says that they are the best paying poultry stock. Says that they are the best paying poultry stock.

Venison, 10c. to 15c. per lb. Bear, 15c. to 20c. per lb.

Cheese.—A visitor from New York says our cheese commands the market over there. Fancy or the best restaurants advertise as a specialty Canadian cheese. Local demand good, and prices steady at 94c. to 94c. per lb.

The following statement shows, as nearly as possible from the customs returns, the quantities of butter and cheese shipting to the best paying poultry stock.

customs returns, the quantitie	Duck	
up to the close of navigation;	Boxes of	Packages or
	Cheese.	
1893	1,682,946 1,726,056	00 197
1894	1 766 914	51,488
1894 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	a off of	individual exports

The shippers report a falling off of individual exports, while the through handling has increased. Total local, 1,374, 491 boxes of cheese, 41,428 packages of butter; total through, 392,000 boxes of cheese, 7,000 packages of butter; grand total, 1,766,914 boxes of cheese, 51,488 packages of butter.

Montreal Markets.

Cattle.—The depression noted in our last report, owing to the mild weather, has passed with the incoming wintry the mild weather, has passed with the incoming wintry the mild weather, has passed with the incoming wintry weather, the last two market days being fairly good, as weather, the last two market days being fairly good, as butchers had seemingly run out of all surplus stock, and butchers had seemingly run out of all surplus stock, and bought freely. This latter holds good only as far as good cattle bought freely. The seel line for cattle being almost unsalwere concerned, poor and inferior cattle being almost unsalwere being almost unsalwere being almost of the cass the best paid, which was considered a fair price for the class the best paid, which was considered a fair price for the class the best paid, which was considered a fair price for the class the best paid, which was considered a fair price for the class. A fairly good medium beast, not too lean, of cattle offering. A fairly good medium beast, not too lean, would make from 2½c. ber lb.; culls and inferior stock from 1c. to 2½c. per lb.; culls and inferior stock day than any time during the season, good shipping stock day than any time during the season, good shipping stock day than any time during the season, good shipping stock and the season, good shipping stock day than any time during the season, good shipping stock and the season good shipping s

ingly low. Calves.—The trade for calves is finished, only an occasional calves.—The trade for calves is finished, only an occasional small lot being offered. These make former prices, \$3 to \$12. small lot being offered. These make former prices, \$3 to \$12. small logs.—The live hog market has varied considerably, the Hogs.—The live hog market has varied considerably, the range for lots purchased in the yards running all the way from range for a carload of rather small hogs—too light for the trade \$3.70 for a carload of rather small hogs—too light for the trade off cars have not made the range, though prices from last off cars have fallen off full 25c. per cwt. The trade is also practically over, and the cold weather will cut it off still shorter.

practically over, and the cold weather will cut it off still shorter.

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts of dressed hogs have steadily increased; receipts for the two weeks being just about 3,500, against 1,357 for the previous two weeks. Here again prices have a single from the previous two weeks. Here again prices have a single lots, the usual advance on these prices. This on spot; single lots, the usual advance on these prices. This on spot; single lots, the usual advance on these prices. This shows a decline in this line of full half a dollar per 100 lbs. shows a decline will stop about where it is, or at least go no that the decline will stop about where it is, or at least go no further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further down than \$4.75 per Gwt., a further drop of 15c. further

It is a wise policy to get down to doing business on a strictly cash basis. Most farmers can, if necessary, borrow money at six per cent. or less by the year, which is far less than it costs to run bills at the village or town stores. Buy sugar by the barrel, tea by the chest, and as many other articles as possible in the same manner. Just offer an as possible in the same manner. Just offer an implement man a cash price considerably less than implement man a cash price considerably less than his catalogue price and see how quickly a deal can be made. Most black-miths will accept the cash rate if bills are paid half-yearly or quarterly.

Toronto Horse Markets.

What we may expect next year-a short supply of horses, and an increased demand. During the last two years the total number of horses raised in Canada does not exceed 20 per cent. of the number raised four years ago, and it is estimated that the total number now being raised is really less than one-half what the country actually demands. If we have recently bred one half the horses actually needed to supply our own markets, not taking into account the number exported, it is certain that there will soon be found a decided shortage in the supply. When this time comes, and it is probably very near, prices are sure to advance rapidly, so that horse breeding to-day offers as favorable prospects as any branch of stock raising. The enormous number of 12,564 have been exported this year to European markets, and they have paid

very good returns. Mr. W. S. Elliott, of Montreal, reports that trade during the past week has been somewhat slower, except for big heavy draught horses. For the next four or five weeks trade is likely to be dull; in fact, until after Christmas, and the present demand is only for horses of the best quality.

C. Morris has just returned from England, where he had charge of the sale of Mr. Sheridan's horses. He reports that trade is likely to be good next year for our horses.

At the New York Horse Show, the pony that took the prize, beating the World's Fair prize pony, was named Prince barting, owned by Mr. I. Price, Montreal. He stands 10 hands two inches high, and is eleven years old.

two inches high, and is eleven years old.

At a sale during the New York Horse Show, 158 head were sold for a total of \$48,570, an average of \$309 each.

At Grand's Repository, Toronto, there were sold 17 horses, the property of Mr. E. C. Cook, Norwich, Ont., and 15 horses, the property of Mr. Jerome C. Dietrich, Galt, Ont. The 32 head brought a total of \$1,710, being an average of \$53. The consignees expressed themselves satisfied with the result, considering the time of year and the condition of the stocks—all being under five years old, and twelve under two years of age, many of them yearlings of great promise. They were exceptionally choice breeding, many by Axland and Lexington Boy.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) Following are the top prices at present, two weeks ago and one and two years ago for commodities named:-

one and two years a	to lot comm	- maska		
	Present 1	VO WEEKS	1894.	1893.
CATTLE.	prices.	ago.		\$ 6 10
1500 lbs. up		§ 4 90 \$	6 15	5 60
1350 @ 1500	* 00	4 90	5 90	5 40
1200 @ 1350	4 80	4 90	5 40	4 90
1050 @ 1200	5 00	4 75	4 80	4 65
900 @ 1050	1 00	5 05 3 85	3 60	3 85
Stks. and F	3 83	4 00	3 70	3 75
Fat cows	9 00	2 20	2 00	2 40
Canners	2 30	3 50	3 90	3 75
Bulls	3 00	6 00	5 50	6 25
Calves	6 00	3 50	3 25	3 25
Towas stears	3 40	2 90	2 60	2 65
Texas C. & B	2 55	4 10	4 60	4 10
Western	9 10	3 25	3 50	3 25
Western cows	3 30	3 20	0 00	-
Hogs.		9 90	4 92	5 90
Mixed	3 80	3 80 3 85	5 05	5 80
HOOVV	8 00	3 75	4 65	6 00
Light		3 65	4 45	5/65
Pigs	3 65	3 00	1 10	
Surep.		0.70	3 25	4 00
Natives	3 50	3 50	2 95	3 65
Western	3 10	3 30	-	0.00
Toyas		4 40	4 00	5 00
Lambs	100			
Dec. Wheat		581	53) 50	35
Doc Corn		271		12 574
		9 15	12 05	
Jan. Pork	le and hogs	for the	year s	o iar wei

Top prices for cattle and hogs

vs:-																				1	С	at	t	le.			Ho	g	8.
Month.																											84	8	0
January	٠.			,					•	•						•	٠	٠	•	• •	٠.	Ψ°		75			4	6	35
																								60			5	2	25
Manah			-										• •	٠.	٠.				•	٠.		-		40			5	4	121
April	• •		•	•	٠	•					•	•			• •	•	•	*	*	•	• •			25	Acres 1		4	9	97]
May	٠.								•	٠		•		•	•		•		•	•				00					10
June	• •	٠				•						٠	•	•	•	•			•			(6	00					70
July																								00					40
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Novembe	31	0	•	• •		•	•					Ì,	_	٠	•					10	t	t.le	Pa	for	t.	he	ye	a	r,
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Receipts of northwestern range cattle for the year, 140,000 in inst 375,000 in 1894, 314,000 in 1893, 371,000 in 1892, 370,000 in

Receipts of northwestern range cattle for the year, 440,000, against 375,000 in 1894, 314,000 in 1893, 371,000 in 1892, 370,000 in 1891, 229,000 in 1890, 160,000 in 1898, etc.

Feeders who have on hand heavy cattle they have fed a year are disposed to feel rather blue. The cattle were fattened year are disposed to feel rather blue. The cattle were fattened in 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 30c. to 50c. corn, and it comes pretty hard to sell mainly on 50c. corn. Holding big heavy cattle is expensive, and the heavier they get the importance of the sell sell feeding 1,700 to 1,800-lb. cattle in the hope of getting better prices.

The heavy beef cattle are just now very unfavorable, and there is no probability of any "change in style" for some time to come. Buyers don't want the big ones.

It seems a strange reversal of affairs to have thousands of the taken back to Texas to fatten, but Colorado, New cattle taken back to Texas to fatten, but Colorado, New feattle taken back to Texas as has been brought fall. Nothing has ever before made such a pronounced appreciation in value of all cattle in Texas as has been brought fall. Nothing has ever before made such a pronounced appreciation in value of all cattle in Texas as has been brought fall. Nothing has ever before made such a pronounced appreciation in value of all cattle in Texas as has been brought fall. Nothing has ever before made such a pronounced appreciation in value of all cattle receipts for the years of ar are The fact that total cattle receipts for November about 220,000, being for the year so far is 44 lbs. lighter than last, not withstanding for the year so

turn in boosting prices for cash produces. Its 37,000 a year November hog receipts about 935,000, against 937,000 a year ago. Eleven months' receipts, 7,101,800 hogs, being 353,000 larger than during the corresponding time last year.

The hog sickness has been pretty well wiped out by the advent of cold weather. The scarcity of young pigs in some localities and the fear of sickness is so strong that many farmers are feeding corn to cattle without pigs to follow.

In one day recently 2,745 feeding sheep were reshipped from Chicago to the West. This year's receipts of sheep will break all records, the eleven months' receipts being 3,149,500, or 329,000 more than a year ago.