

after the foal is born, after having washed the cord or navel in an antiseptic solution, the veterinary surgeon, or some one acting under his instructions, should tie the end of the cord with an aseptic ligature. When this is done, a non-irritating disinfectant powder may be dusted on, and the navel sopped daily in a disinfectant solution, afterwards being dusted with the powder.

On the first sign of a foal being affected it should, with the mare, be isolated and attended by a groom, prohibited from coming in contact with other mares and foals, and in-foal mares. The box, manure, etc., should at once be disinfected. The carcasses of the diseased should be disposed of without delay in accordance with these principles.

"Joint disease," though often incurable and difficult to arrest during the season in which it becomes established, must yield to preventive measures on the lines of disinfection, and the exercise of care against fresh introduction of the germs from without.

Actinomycosis.

Prof. McFadyen, of the Royal Veterinary College, in his report to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, mentions that during the year one case of actinomycosis was successfully treated with iodide of potassium. The animal was a steer, whose tongue was so much enlarged before the treatment that three or four inches of the tip could not be withdrawn into the mouth. On the third day of the treatment the animal began to take food with greater freedom, and by the eighth day the whole of the tongue could be accommodated in the mouth. The treatment lasted thirteen days, during which the progress towards complete recovery was rapid and uninterrupted.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Veterinary.

GENERAL PARALYSIS.

NELSON PARKER, Toledo, Ont.:—"I have a cow that has been sick about three weeks; eats and drinks hearty. She has no power of herself at all. I have windlassed her up, but she makes no effort to stand. This is the second cow and one yearling I have lost the same way. If possible, please answer through your valuable paper, and give name of disease, cause, and remedy."

[Paralysis may be due to a variety of causes: concussion of the brain, compression of the brain and spinal cord, and may occur as the result of parturition or parturient apoplexy. Reflex paralysis may also be due to impaction of the rumen. This is generally of a mild form, and passes away in a few days. Cows heavy with calf sometimes fall will paralysis, due in these cases to compression of the nerves and vessels of the hind parts; when it occurs after calving, will be due to injuries to the nerves while calving. It is almost impossible to say, from your description, from what form of paralysis your cow is suffering. The treatment of these cases depends entirely on the cause; and should you be unable to get good veterinary assistance, have her slaughtered.]

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

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

A. H. COWIE, Wentworth Co.:—"I have a steer three years old with a hard growth on each side and beneath the lower jaw; they seem to be somewhat connected with the bone. I would be pleased if you could explain these growths, and name the remedy, if possible?"

[This disease recalls one of the triumphs of modern veterinary surgery. During my pupillage, these growths were described as being of a scrofulous character, and when met with in the tongues of oxen were often described as "wooden tongues" and incurable. Actinomycosis may locate in various parts of the body; its preferred seat being on the edge of the lower jaw. When this disease first attacks the bone, a firm, hard swelling appears; not very painful; varying in size from a hazelnut to that of an egg; of slow growth until active suppuration sets in, when they are converted into abscesses, filled with yellowish cheese-like pus of a granular character. My opinion, though not universally accepted, is that the animals become infected with the food; during the changes in dentition the fungus is lodged upon the plants and gains access to the teeth sockets when they receive the permanent two-year-old teeth. Treatment is simple, but requires perseverance. Give two drachms of iodide of potassium, night and morning, in half a pint of water, until the appetite is affected, then give some stomach bitters to restore the tone of the digestive organs. In about six weeks you may expect improvement. DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.]

A TEMPERATE CALF.

"SUBSCRIBER," Innisfail, Alta.:—"Have a calf, six weeks old. It does not drink well, yet it eats and chews its cud seemingly all right. Have been feeding linseed and chop. Could you tell me what to do with it?"

[There does not appear to be very much wrong with your calf. Perhaps you are feeding a little

too much chop and linseed. Do not offer it drink too frequently; let it have ample time to become real thirsty, and then you may have to be careful that it does not drink too much.]

W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.]

Miscellaneous.

A QUESTION—BREEDING.

SUBSCRIBER:—"I have a thoroughbred Chester White boar that I have been keeping for service. His pigs are coming with a few black spots on them—from all kinds of sows, black and white alike; but none of those sows are thoroughbred. Can you account for the black spots?"

[If we knew to what extent the black spots are uniform on the stock of the boar, we could better satisfy ourselves as to the cause. If there are only a few litters born bearing the spots, and these from mongrel sows, we would say that the spots came from the sows, and that the boar is not very prepotent. But if the spots occur generally on many litters, the cause would seem to be the action of reversion or atavism, which is the appearance in offspring of peculiarities of ancestors, more or less remote. It is not necessary that the parents or grandparents have shown these characteristics, but they were borne by some very prepotent ancestor. If this is the cause, the boar must have come from black ancestry or those bearing black spots.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Canadian Live Stock Exporters.

At the office of Mr. Robert Bickerdike, Montreal, recently, the "Canadian Live Stock Association" was organized with the following officers: Messrs. R. Ironsides, Manitou, Man. President; T. O. Robson, St. Mary's, First Vice-President; John S. Galt, Second Vice-President; A. J. Thompson, Toronto, Treasurer; H. Gilchrist, Montreal, Secretary; Directors, John Dunn, Toronto; E. Snell, Galt; Thomas Crawford, Toronto; Joseph Featherstone, Streetsville; R. Bickerdike, Montreal; James Eakins, Toronto; C. Coughlin, Montreal; S. J. Hall, Bowmanville; M. Green, Montreal; A. McIntosh, Sherbrooke. A committee, consisting of Messrs. John Sheridan, Toronto; W. W. Craig, Montreal; R. Ironsides, J. Gould, E. Snell, John Dunn and C. Coughlin, was appointed to interview the railways regarding the excessive freight rates, and the liability of the railways in case of damage to live stock while in transit.

A Cattle Market in Winnipeg.

The export trade in cattle from Manitoba and the West has attained, within the last year or so, considerable dimensions. And now that beef has taken an upward tendency, which has every prospect of being sustained for a period of years, more attention will be given this important industry.

Up to the present time there has been little or no encouragement for small feeders to fit anything for export, unless a sufficient number of cattle were being fitted in their neighborhood to induce a buyer to come in after them. Stock sent to the West have generally to be sacrificed to the first bidder, as the local dealers always seem to have a thorough appreciation of each other's wants, and respect them accordingly.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has lately taken the matter up, and is discussing the feasibility of establishing a cattle market at the C. P. R. stock yards, Winnipeg, with the hope of inducing greater competition among buyers.

We understand it is proposed to form a Stock Yard Co., which would receive consignments of car lots, or less, and sell them on commission; mixed lots could then be sent in to Winnipeg; sorted over; those fit, sold for export, and the remainder sold to local dealers. This would save the expense of buyers travelling the country, picking up a few here and a few there. These expenses, of course, all come out of the price paid the producer, and if a reliable company could be formed to handle consignments on a fair commission, it looks as if it would considerably benefit the producer.

We should be pleased to hear from some of the feeders on this matter.

Toronto.

The receipts of live stock at this market were so heavy that dealers either had to make concessions or carry over. A few loads at forced sales were sent on by Mr. Aiken, for export.

To the end of May, about 400 carloads have been despatched from this market; in all about 7,500 head of cattle. Mr. R. Bickerdike, of Montreal, reports live stock shipments for the week ending May 29: Cattle, 4,008; sheep, 1,029; principally to Liverpool. In consequence of bad cable reports, the export trade is very dull, and there was quite a drop in prices.

Receipts of stock for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,676; sheep, 485; hogs, 2,935. During the hot spell three head of cattle were found dead when the cars arrived at the market. Stockers and feeders—Only a few changed hands at merely nominal prices. Milch cows and springers were down to from \$25 to \$29. Calves almost unsalable.

The receipts of grain on the market were not large. Wheat was higher, selling at \$1.00 to \$1.05 per bushel. Oats—500 bushels sold at 45c. to 46c. Hay receipts small: \$10 to \$11.50 per load; one choice lot fetched \$11.75. Clover, \$7.50 to \$9.00. Straw, bundled, \$6.50 to \$8.00.

Prices range as tabulated:—
Milkers and springers.....\$29.00 to \$30.00
Butchers' choice.....per cwt. 3 75 " 4 25
Butchers' good....." 3 25 " 3 50
Cattle, export....." 4 75 per head.
Sheep....." 4c. per lb. to \$1.00 per head.
Calves.....\$3.50 to \$5.00
Hogs.....4 50 " 4 60
Rough scrub hogs.....2 75
Eggs.....per doz., 10c. " 11c.
Butter.....per lb., 11c. " 16c.
Poultry in good demand.
Oats.....per bushel, 43c. " 45c.
Wheat....." 1 00 " 1 04
Hay.....10 00 " 11 50
Clover.....7 50 " 9 00
Straw.....6 50 " 8 00
Potatoes.....45c. " 50c.
Friday, June 7th, 1896.

East Buffalo Stock Letter.

Good cattle are from 15c. to 25c. lower; and common, or anything that shows grass, from 50c. to 75c. per hundred lower.

Milk cows and springers also selling lower. There were about 40 cars on sale last Monday. The good kinds fell off from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per head, and common to fair from \$5.00 to \$7.00. Good springers, about one month off, were the best sellers, but strictly common ones were hard to sell at all.

The dry weather prevailing all over the country has forced a good many cattle on the market, which would not come

otherwise, and unless we have good rains soon, the marketing is likely to continue and prices go even still lower. There is no doubt whatever but this will strengthen values later in the season. There is also no doubt of a scarcity of dry-fed cattle. We do not believe they will show any further break to speak of.

Prime to fancy steers, \$3.50 to \$5.80; good to choice, \$5.10 to \$5.40; good ripe, 1,100 to 1,200-lb. steers, \$4.60 to \$4.80; good ripe, 950 to 1,050-lb. steers, \$4.30 to \$4.60; feeders, fair flesh, good quality, \$3.35 to \$3.65. Oxen, fair to good, \$3.00 to \$3.50. Good to choice heifers, \$3.60 to \$4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Good bulls, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Good milkers and springers, \$3.00 to \$3.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market generally is in about the same state that it was last week, excepting, possibly, sheep, which are selling a little better and a little stronger. There is quite a demand for nice, handy, butcher weights, and also for export grades, and the few that are coming are rapidly picked up. Lambs, on the other hand, are selling slowly, and the market is very dull; the best spring lambs, 60 lbs. and upwards, selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50, with a few fancy selected occasionally a shade more. We are not likely to have any improvement in this commodity until offerings of Southern lambs get lighter in the markets east of here. There are now slight signs of improvement, but the outlook is uncertain and wholly dependent upon the receipts. We are getting a good deal of grassy stuff now which is hard to sell. Buyers simply will not look at it when anything else can be had. Prime spring lambs, 50 lbs. and up, \$5.00 to \$5.50; prime lambs, 80 to 90 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; choice to prime, \$4.00 to \$4.35; fancy wethers for export, \$4.25 to \$4.50; choice wethers, 90 to 105 lbs., \$4.00 to \$4.35.

Hogs.—The market generally shows not much change over last week. Prices are about the same on everything, excepting light stuff, which is selling a little lower. The offerings are composed of a good deal of green stuff, and the proportion is mostly to light weights. The quality is not as good as during the early part of May, and real prime heavy hogs scarce; the best grades selling \$4.75 to \$4.80; good mediums, \$4.65 to \$4.70; good Yorkers, \$4.50 to \$4.60; pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.35.

ERICK BROTHERS.

June 7th.

Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Extreme top prices now, compared with two weeks and one and two years ago:—

	Present	Two weeks ago.	1894.	1893.
CATTLE.	prices.	ago.		
1500 lbs. up.....	\$ 6 00	\$ 6 05	\$ 4 90	\$ 6 00
1350 @ 1500.....	6 00	6 05	4 90	6 00
1200 @ 1350.....	5 85	5 85	4 75	5 45
1050 @ 1200.....	5 30	5 40	4 70	5 35
900 @ 1050.....	5 10	5 25	4 45	5 00
Stillers.....	5 30	5 50	4 50	5 30
Feeders.....	4 25	4 65	3 95	4 30
Fat cows.....	4 60	4 75	3 85	4 25
Canners.....	2 65	2 50	2 50	2 80
Bulls.....	4 10	4 30	3 75	4 20
Calves.....	6 00	5 25	4 50	6 00
Texas steers.....	4 95	5 10	4 40	4 75
Texas C. & B.....	3 75	3 75	2 75	2 90
HOGS.				
Mixed.....	4 85	4 70	4 80	7 35
Heavy.....	4 90	4 80	3 90	7 40
Light.....	4 65	4 65	4 80	7 30
Pigs.....	4 50	4 45	4 70	7 25
SHEEP.				
Natives.....	4 60	5 35	4 60	5 60
Western.....	4 40	4 75	4 50	5 40
Texas.....	3 75	4 55	3 65	5 15
Lambs.....	6 00	6 30	5 50	7 25
July Corn.....	52 1/2	54 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2
Wheat.....	81 1/2	77 1/2	60 1/2	67 1/2
" Pork.....	12 55	12 7 1/2	12 00	21 00
" Lard.....	6 6 1/2	6 80	6 7 1/2	10 1 1/2

Cattle prices lag a little. Hogs are firm. Sheep are lower. Wheat is decidedly higher, while other grains and provisions are lower than a while ago.

Combined monthly receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, the first five months of 1895, with comparative totals:

	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
January, 1895.....	473,006	1,432,024	384,491
February, 1895.....	351,494	1,235,676	345,309
March, 1895.....	369,741	1,090,257	347,496
April, 1895.....	342,152	839,432	468,624
May, 1895.....	391,516	1,075,912	456,625

Totals.....1,929,909 5,703,381 2,002,445

Same period, 1894.....2,302,443 5,450,883 1,746,196

Same period, 1893.....2,361,286 4,063,182 1,701,042

Same period, 1892.....2,169,724 5,730,202 1,248,167

Same period, 1891.....1,869,216 5,898,959 1,367,838

Wheat and oats-fed cattle have lately been coming from Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, in considerable numbers.

Texas cattlemen are still sending forward considerable numbers of cottonseed-meal-fed cattle.

Distillery and sugar-house feeders are furnishing a good many cattle.

The cattle-feeding business is spreading rapidly to new territory, and is becoming harder to figure on.

Some public-spirited citizens of Georgia are sending pure-bred bulls into the northern part of the State from sections farther north, for the sake of breeding up the grade of cattle. Farmers who cannot pay are not charged any service fees.

The 674,864 hogs received here last month averaged 227 lbs., against 226 lbs. for April, and 227 lb., exactly the same, for May, 1894. At the rate farmers are rushing their pigs to market, the average for June will fall about 20 lbs. short of last month.

The following statement shows the tendency of supplies of hogs: Combined receipts of hogs at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis, last January, compared with January, 1894, increased 176,000, and in February there was an increase of 288,000, but in March receipts decreased 17,000; April receipts decreased 161,000, and for May there was a decrease at the four markets of 40,000, compared with May, 1894.

Pregnant sows sell more or less regularly to scalpers at about \$2.50, with 40 lbs. off, and a good many of them sell to go to the country. The Government inspectors condemn them if slaughtered for food.

On one day recently, the following were the three highest cattle sales:

17 Shorthorns.....	1,247 lbs.....	\$5 85
38 Angus.....	1,599 lbs.....	6 00
39 Herefords.....	1,434 lbs.....	6 00

The Lance Creek Cattle Co. sold 124 fed Nebraska cattle, averaging 1,357 lbs., at \$3.65.

A. B. Robertson & Son, of Colorado, Texas, marketed 1,052 head of 75-lb. sheep at \$2.50.

William Potts, son of the noted Jacksonville Shorthorn breeder, is now buying fat cattle here for Armour. "Billy" promises to do as well in the cattle market as he did in the show ring.

The demand for meat has lately been curtailed somewhat by the hot weather; but the vigorous activity in mills, factories and shops that were idle for a year or so all tends to make a better consumptive demand.

During the month of May 12,830 horses arrived, the largest supply lately, but in excess of the demand, and prevailing prices are \$30.00 to \$35.00 per head lower than the high time within the past two weeks, yet prices are about that much higher than a year ago. Cobs, drivers, carriage teams and choice saddlers are not any too plenty, and realize good profitable prices.