

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Export Cattle—Choice, \$4.60 to \$4.90; good to medium, \$4 to \$4.50; others, \$3.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4, and cows, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butcher Cattle—Trade in Christmas cattle was only fairly heavy. Poor to medium cattle were slow of sale. Picked lots, \$4 to \$4.50; good to choice, \$3.75 to \$3.90; fair to good, \$3.20 to \$3.60; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2 to \$2.75; bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.25; Christmas cattle, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade quiet, with little demand for stock, and few coming forward. Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$3.60 to \$4; good feeders at \$3.40 to \$3.65; medium, \$2.50 to \$3.50; bulls, \$2 to \$2.75; good stockers run at \$2.80 to \$3.50; rough to common, \$2 to \$2.70, and bulls, \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Calves—\$3c. to 6c. per lb. and \$2 to \$10 each.

Sheep and Lambs—\$4 to \$4.30 per cwt. for export ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 for bucks and culls. Lambs, \$5.85 to \$6.10 for ewes, and wethers, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for bucks.

Hogs—\$6.15 per cwt. for selects, and \$5.90 for fats and lights.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 red and white, 78c. to 79c., outside; goose and spring, 74c. to 75c.

Millfeed—Ontario—Bran, firm, at \$16, in bulk, at the mills; shorts, \$17 to \$18. Manitoba, \$16.50 to \$17.50; shorts, \$18.50 to \$19.50, at Toronto, and equal freight points.

Oats—34c. to 35c., outside.

Barley—No. 2, 47c. to 48c.; No. 3, extra, at 45c. to 46c., and No. 3 at 42c. to 43c., at outside points.

Peas—78c. to 79c., at outside points.

Buckwheat—Nominal at 51c. to 52c., outside.

Corn—New Canadian quiet at 42c. to 44c., Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 51c., at Toronto, with 2c. to 3c. more at outside points, according to freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Firm in tone. Receipts show improved quality. Creamery, 24c. to 25c.; solids, 23c. to 24c. Dairy lb. rolls, good to choice, 21c. to 22c.; tubs, 21c. to 22c.; medium, 20c. to 21c.; inferior, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese—Continues unchanged, with a firm tone, at 13c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Eggs—22c. to 23c. for fresh, and 20c. to 21c. for limed.

Poultry—Fat chickens, 8c. to 9c; thin, 7c. to 8c. Fat hens, 6½c. to 7½c.; thin, 5½c. to 7c. Ducks, 11c. to 12c.; thin, 6c. to 8c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; turkeys, 14c. to 15c.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65c. to 75c. per bag, on track, here, 75c. to 85c., out of store; Eastern, 75c. to 80c., on track, and 90c. to 95c., out of store.

Honey—The demand is active, and prices are steady at \$1.25 to \$2 per dozen for combs, and 7c. to 8c. per lb. for strained.

Beans—Unchanged at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; \$1.65 to \$1.75 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for undergrades.

Baled Hay—\$8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots, here, and \$6 for No. 2.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Dressed Hogs—Light, \$8.50 per cwt.; heavy, \$8. Butter, 26c. to 27c. a lb. Eggs, 45c. to 50c. a doz. Spring chickens, dressed, 10c. a lb.; live, 8c. Turkeys, dressed, 14c. to 15c. Geese, dressed, 12c. Potatoes, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag; apples, \$1.50 to \$3 per bbl.; carrots, 60c. to 75c. per bag. Beef, hind quarters, 6½c. to 7½c. per lb.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5½c.; carcasses, 6c. to 7c.; calves, 8½c. to 10c.; lamb, 9c. to 10c.; mutton, 7½c. to 8½c.

Chicago.

Cattle—Common to prime steers, \$3 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.07½ to \$5.20; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.95 to \$5.05; light, \$4.95 to \$5.07½; pigs and roughs, \$3 to \$4.90.

Sheep—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock—A particularly choice quality of cattle was being offered last week on the Montreal markets. Some very fancy stock was quoted as high as 6c.; some very nice cattle selling from 4c. to 4½c. Ordinary cattle ranged from 3c. to 4c., and common from 2½c. to 3c. Quite a few ordinary cattle were offered, these bringing about the same prices as usual. A pair of fancy steers brought 6½c., this being the highest price paid. Some fancy calves were also offered, selling as high as 6c. per lb., or \$30 each, the fine stock, however, being obtainable at 4c. to 5c. Sheep and lambs were firm at 4c. to 4½c. for sheep, and 6c. to 6½c. for lambs, the quality in each case being extra fine. Hogs were about the only animals which remained unchanged, selects selling at 6½c., and occasionally 6½c., mixed being 6½c.

Poultry—Fresh-killed, dry-plucked, fat, unfrozen stock, choice, sold at 16c. to 17c. for turkeys, 13c. to 14c. for ducks, 10c. to 11½c. for geese, 9c. to 10c. for fowl, and 10c. to 11c. and even 12c. for chickens. A few specially-fed chickens brought 13c.

Eggs—Select held eggs are going out at from 25c. to 26c., and perhaps a little more sometimes. Cold-storage and Montreal limed eggs are selling at 20c. to 21c. and 22c., according to quantity and quality; Western limed being a cent less. New-laid are 30c. and up.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts of country-dressed hogs were larger than usual, and as a result prices have shown an easier tendency, though they actually remain steady.

Potatoes—Holders in this market are demanding 70c., and even 75c. per bag of 90 lbs., in broken lots, delivered into store.

Turnips—Quiet, and sales are being made at \$12 per ton, or 55c. per bag of 80 lbs. The quality is generally woody.

Onions—\$2.85 per bbl. for red or yellow Canadians, and \$1.15 per bag.

Cheese—There is said not to be more than 75,000 to 100,000 boxes of cheese available for sale in this market. It has been estimated that the actual stocks remaining in Montreal at the end of the year will be less than a quarter million boxes, the great bulk of these being held here for English account. The activity of the past few weeks is now pretty well over, save that shipments of the goods sold are still going on. Current receipts and summer makes are selling at about 12½c. to 12½c. Sept. and Oct. made cheese sells at 12½c. to 12½c. for Quebecs, and 12½c. to 13c. for Ontarios.

Butter—Creameries hold firm at about 23c. to 23½c. for good to fine, dairies being slightly scarcer and firmer than before at 21c. to 21½c. for tubs, and 22c. for fresh rolls.

Horses—Prices hold steady at: coal-cart horses, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each; 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300, \$125 to \$175; ordinary cheap horses, \$50 to \$100; fine saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$400. A well-matched pair sold here the other day for \$900.

Grain—Oats are moving slowly, and the tendency of the market seems easier. Sales, in store, are made at 37c. for No. 4, 38c. for No. 3, and 38c. for No. 2. Corn is about the cheapest feed in the market, and sales of broken lots are made at 56c. per bush. for No. 3 yellow American, and ½c. less for mixed.

Beans—Steady, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per bush.

Millfeed—This is in good demand. Prices are \$16 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$19 for shorts; Ontarios, in bulk, being \$1 less.

Seeds—The movement of seed of all kinds from throughout Ontario is now large, and as a result the price of clover and timothy is fully 25c. lower. Dealers are paying, at shipping points, \$6.25 to \$7 per bush. of 60 lbs. for red clover, \$4 to \$6.50 for alsike, and \$2 to \$3.25 for timothy per 100 lbs. Flax is \$1.20 per 56 lbs., Montreal.

Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$3.25; pigs, \$5.25 to \$5.30; roughs, \$4.40 to \$4.65; stags, \$3 to \$3.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$6.65; wethers, \$5.50 to \$6; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.75; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.45; Western lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 10c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator, 8½c. Sheep, 10½c. to 12c.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SHEARING LAMBS.

Give your opinion on the question of shearing lambs now for winter feeding. They are Cotswolds, and their pen is too warm for sheep. How does the price of shorn lambs compare with unshorn lambs in February or March? J. C.

Ans.—It is quite safe to shear lambs at this season that are kept in a warm place. The lambs will gain weight faster after being shorn, which will help to make up for the lower price likely to rule in the market for shorn lambs. We do not know just what that is likely to be, as shorn lambs are seldom on the market at this season, but, we presume, about as much lower as the value of the wool taken off, and that is no small item now.

PATTENING RATION FOR HEIFERS.

I am feeding a carload of heifers, about 900 lbs., which I have to ship about March 1st. Could you tell me what grain ration to feed, when I have to buy all: shorts, \$20 per ton; bran, \$16; barley chop, \$22; corn chop, \$22; mixed chop, \$22? I have plenty of hay and straw. W. B.

Ans.—Corn chop is, we think, the most valuable food for the price in the list you give, but it would be wise to supplement it liberally with shorts and bran, which would make a better balanced ration. If some peas could be procured, they would serve the purpose even better than shorts, though some bran should still be used to lighten up the grain mixture and make it more digestible. It would be well to use some barley and oat chop also, for, though by themselves not so fattening as corn, experience has proved that a ration of mixed grains is more effective than of one or two kinds alone. Meal, especially if heavy and fine, should be fed mixed with some roughage, as cut feed or chaff. Beginning with 6 or 8 pounds of meal each per day, they should be gradually increased as the cattle are able to use it, until at the close, 12 pounds, or so, per day is given. T. B.

Veterinary.

COW WITH POOR APPETITE.

Have a well-bred cow, lately calved; but she is so snooty that she won't eat enough straw or hay to balance roots and grain; throws it back, and looks for more good stuff. Gets salt, and is healthy. What should I do with her? J. M. X.

Ans.—Possibly she has been pampered as to her feed, or she may be constitutionally a poor feeder. If the latter, get rid of her. If the former, try feeding twice a day and giving her somewhat less food than she will eat up clean, being very sparing of heavy feeds. Give her exercise and fresh air, plenty of salt, and once or twice a week a small handful of sifted wood ashes in her feed.

HEIFER FAILING TO BREED.

I see by your issue of Dec. 14 where a Wellington County reader has derived benefit through an operation on a four-year-old heifer that would not breed. I have a similar heifer (four years old) that I cannot get in calf. Would you kindly advise me of this operation? R. M. B.

Ans.—See answer to W. J. M. on similar case, page 1887, in this issue. We know of no other treatment likely to have the desired effect. Many, but not all, have found this effective.

CURE FOR LUMP JAW.

I noticed your answer, in Christmas number, re treatment of lump jaw. Would it be safe to give the iodide of potassium, as stated, to cow in calf, also would it do to give her milk to calves while treating her? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Yes, we think it quite safe in both cases, but when enough has been given the cow to cause loss of appetite, refusal to drink, or slaving and discharge from the eyes, cease giving for a week, and commence again when appetite, etc., is normal.

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