

# THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

## Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen Horsemen

### PROTECTION OF BIRDS

#### FEED STATIONS FOR FEATHERED SONGSTERS.

They Help to Protect City Parks From Insects That Destroy Foliage, and Men Can Do Something for Them—A Plan That Should Interest All Lovers of Nature.

Birds are the enjoyment of having birds present in parks, there is the economic value of having them as enemies of plant pests. They help to police the parks by reducing the insects that feed on foliage and are peculiarly important, because the beauty and utility of parks largely depends on preserving the vegetation. Such changes as may be made to attract birds to parks may also enhance the beauty or interest of the park itself, as in fountains and martin houses and other artistic nest boxes. Feeding stations may have slightly designs and be worked in as part of other park structures, and their presence adds not alone to the benefit of the birds, but to the interest of thousands of lovers of nature. They are particularly pleasing to children and instill the lessons of



Birds Collected in Tree Tops.

bird protection as opposed to the practices of bird destruction sometimes indulged in.

The value of such stations is attested by Theodore Wirth, superintendent of parks in the city of Minneapolis. The practical experience of this American ought to be of interest to Canadians who see the value of feed stations for birds. He says:— "For the past five or six years we have maintained a number of feeding stations in various parts of our park system, with very satisfactory results. I give a list of the birds which stay with us over winter. The permanent winter birds found in the vicinity of our parks are the chickadee, blue jay, white-breasted nuthatch, downy woodpecker, red-breasted sapsucker, winter wren, junco, redbellied, tree sparrow and junco; irregular winter visitors, the evening grosbeak, Bohemian waxwing and snow bunting. It is safe to say that a large number of these species are staying in the park on account of the food supplied them. The feeding of the wild birds in the parks is a great success and will be continued." "Summer food should also be supplied in the form of berry-bearing shrubs and the fall planting of these should be arranged for."

**Too Late!**  
The privilege of shipping apples to England came too late to be of general advantage, either to growers or dealers in Ontario.

"Most of the apples in southern and western Ontario had already gone into consumption channels," said Mr. P. W. Hodgkins, director of the Provincial Fruit Division. "There are, however, considerable quantities of apples—both in the hands of Toronto dealers and co-operative organizations of growers east of Toronto. If these men can only get vessel space they should do fairly well."

**New Zealand Prosperous.**  
With a population only slightly in excess of one million, New Zealand's yield of wheat in the season of 1917-18 is estimated at 7,800,000 bushels, as against a yield of 5,051,227 bushels in 1916-17. Figures for dairy produce also show an increase over the previous season in receipts of butter and cheese for grading, while as regards wool produced for export 193,330,000 pounds in 1916-17 compared with 181,282,800 pounds in 1915-16 and 197,266,914 pounds in 1914-15. Returns show an increase in the number of sheep in the Dominion in 1917 over the year previous. These figures point out that agriculture in New Zealand has not been badly affected by the war.

### THE FEED END OF IT.

Supplies Seem Above Normal in Ontario at Least.

In connection with the live stock situation the question of feed supply is, of course, a matter of prime importance. This supply would seem, by a recent official report from Ottawa, to be fairly satisfactory. This year under root and fodder crops, including potatoes, turnips, clover and clover, alfalfa and fodder corn in all Canada, amounted to 12,321,251 acres, as compared with 9,576,100 in 1917. The yield in roots in the Dominion is placed at 120,767,000 bushels, compared with 63,461,000 last year, and most of these roots are raised in Ontario. Hay and clover is said to have given the largest crop on record—14,595,000 tons for all Canada, which seems to justify the statement that ruling prices for hay are a trifle too high. Corn has done well in Ontario, and in this province, at least, the returns on coarse grains have been eminently satisfactory.

In addition to this the Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has secured a reserve of released elevator screenings, upon which there is an export embargo in this country, and which are being sold at a fixed price of \$36 per ton bulk loaded lots at Fort William. Freight will be added to this amount according to the distance from the distributing point.

The Government has also secured a reserve of feed corn which is being held at Timm, Ont. This corn is sample grade feed corn of average quality and quoted at \$1.40 per bushel f.o.b. Timm, Ont.

For dairymen, the Government has purchased a reserve of linseed oil cake meal, which is offered for prompt shipment at \$64 per ton Toronto and \$66 per ton f.o.b. Montreal, in carload lots, packed in 200-lb. sacks. In addition to these reserves supplied to Canada Food Board placed an absolute export embargo on Canadian bran and shorts, which are selling at a fixed price of \$37 for bran and \$42 for shorts, net cash Montreal freights, including sacks, and \$31 for bran and \$36 for shorts, Fort William, including sacks. Freight will be deducted or added to these rates according to distance east or west of Fort William and Montreal, respectively.

Farmers and live stock men are advised to form co-operative groups to purchase or feed from the Government feed or feed from the regular trade, without delay, so as to avoid difficulty and delay incidental to winter transportation. Government feed will be supplied upon application to the food division, live stock branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Bran and shorts, upon which there has been no basic advance upon the prices fixed some months ago, are handled by the regular trade, and not by the feed division.

From information as to live stock deficiency in Europe, the Canada Food Board urges that no live stock be marketed until it is finished, as there will be a steady demand for meat and breeding stock from Europe with the re-establishment of normal communication and the release of ships from war services.

**A Remarkable Heifer.**  
Colony Aggie Pieterje, of Colony Farm, B.C., that recently completed a strictly official year's record of 21,161.8 lbs. milk and 881.84 lbs. butter as a junior two-year-old, is the only one two-year-old heifer in Canada with a strictly official yearly record above 20,000 lbs. of milk and 800 lbs. of butter. The Canadian champion junior two-year-old for production of either milk or butter in one year, and the world's champion junior two-year-old in official test for one year.

The heifer freshened in pasture on the 10th of October, 1917, at the age of 2 years and 107 days. She was started on test on the 21st of that month with the intention of making a seven and thirty-day record. So steadily did she increase her daily production that it was not until the week from Dec. 29 to Jan. 4, inclusive, that she reached her maximum production, making the period 508.7 lbs. milk, 23.82 lbs. butter. Her highest month's production was during the period from Dec. 25 to Jan. 24, when she produced 2,119.1 lbs. milk, 92.94 lbs. butter. It is not to be observed from these figures that it was not until the third month after calving that she really got her pace, and reached her maximum production. Her highest day's production, on Jan. 2, was 81.5 lbs. milk, containing 2.98 lbs. fat, equal to 3.75 lbs. butter. So steadily did she continue to produce that on the 364th day of her record she produced 54.7 lbs. milk, 2.5 lbs. butter.

**Sheep in Demand in Saskatchewan.**  
The Live Stock Branch of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has been selling a considerable number of sheep to Saskatchewan farmers during recent weeks, indicating an increasing recognition of the fact that these animals are in many respects the most profitable that they can keep. In addition to the Ram boulet rams secured by Prof. Shaw in the Western States, all of which have been sold, a fairly large number of pure-bred rams of other breeds have been placed, and also a total of 1,250 ewes. Of the latter, the distribution has been quite wide, as indicated by the fact that only one large sale, of 100 head to a farmer near Langham, was made, and the remaining 1,150 were distributed amongst thirty-nine buyers.

**Europe Takes American Milk.**  
As the supply of milk in Europe has proved utterly inadequate to meet the enormous demands of the Allied armies in France and Italy, the Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Milk Co. of Zurich, Switzerland, has been forced to turn to the United States for additional supplies. During the war the company became interested in no less than 27 big dairy companies in America.

### A GOOD COMBINATION.

Live Stock Raising and Beets for Sugar.

Sugar beet raising, combined with the keeping of live stock, is claimed to provide a first-rate means of building up a farming district; the feeding value of the beet pulp and tops providing in large measure for the late fall and early winter feeding of the farm cattle, and at the same time, while the roots themselves provide a most satisfactory cash crop wherever labor is procurable at a reasonable price. The thorough and deep cultivation necessary for the successful production of sugar beets, which could not be afforded in the case of crops of a restricted nature, assures a splendid condition of soil for other crops in the mixed or farm rotation, while the extra labor needed in beet cultivation on a small scale, can be employed at other seasons, to a considerable extent, where cattle are fed for milk or beef, or other live stock raised for the market, as largely as possible.

During the past year sugar beet growing has extended considerably on account of the keen demand for sugar to take the place of the normal import supply, held up by the existing ocean shipping conditions. Most of the undertakings in the growing line have, however, been on a large scale and the live stock raising possibilities in connection with the industry do not seem to have been greatly considered. With the increase in the labor supply, such as can be expected as a result of more intensive farm practice may be looked for; and with the resulting general improvement in the condition of the soil, the advantages of including sugar beets in the rotation of the stock farm should be given consideration.

Southern Alberta is indicated as a successful sugar beet raising section, the area suited to such production being larger than any other of the largest producing sections in the United States, and the product is of high quality.

Tests made with beets grown under irrigation from five different kinds of seed at the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Lethbridge showed yields of 17 1/4, 17 1/2, 15 1/2 and 9 1/2 tons per acre with a sugar content of 15.84, 19.42, 17.85 and 16.25 per cent., respectively. In the same district, crops without irrigation yielded 9 1/2 tons per acre from the same kind of seed. In the irrigation block east of Calgary, beets with a sugar content of 20 per cent. have been grown in successive years, and growers believe it can be maintained as an average over a series of years. The only drawback to the immediate extension of the industry in Alberta is the lack of water. Conditions of soil and climate that province are said to be ideal, but most, if not exactly similar conditions could be found in other provinces of the Dominion, while, in Ontario particularly, the labor problem could be more easily solved. Besides, stock raising as a farm industry in Ontario is not sufficiently developed, and in Ontario to present a very good opportunity for combining the growing of sugar beets with the raising of cattle.

**What Europe's Shortage Is.**  
The latest report on the shortage of live stock in Europe was presented by Mr. H. B. Thomson, chairman of the Canada Food Board, at the Live Stock Conference held recently at Ottawa. Mr. Thomson gave the convention figures just received from the Food Administration in London as to the latest official estimates of the live stock deficiency in those countries of Europe in which it has been possible to prepare reports. Including Great Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Germany the total deficit is: Cattle, 6,506,000; sheep, 5,430,600, and pigs, 25,810,200.

For Austria-Hungary no figures are available, but the shortage is estimated an extremely serious. In Britain there is a shortage of 25 per cent. in hogs, and in England and Wales sheep one year of age and over have decreased by 11.3 per cent. in the present year, and in Scotland there has been a decrease of 11.9 per cent.

**Poultry in Storage.**  
The poultry markets are still unsatisfactory. Receipts, while not larger than other years on record, are more than the packers can comfortably take care of. Experienced dressers are difficult to get, and storage space is scarce. The result is prices quoted recently are materially lower than those offered for some time. Stocks of poultry in storage now are larger than at the same date a year ago.

**Raw Material.**  
Prof. McVey, in his "Economics of Business," says: "In order that there may be production, it is necessary that raw materials be gathered from the earth and in agriculture that an area of ground be fertilized, and that tools, organization and a favorable environment be secured. These are the necessities of production. But the human factories are still to be scientifically applied."

**High Prices for Breeding Sheep.**  
Record prices have been associated with most breeds of sheep in England. The Romney Marsh has established a sale yard record of 1,000 guineas for a ram; the Lincoln obtained 90 guineas for a ram; the Suffolk ram record price has been jumped to 300 guineas, and Cheviots have gone to £200 and £205 apiece, while Blackfaces have made £395.

**\$30,000 Monthly on Irrigation.**  
To meet the enormous demands for water from the irrigation system about Lethbridge men are working night and day cleaning out main ditches. Over \$30,000 monthly is being spent on the work.

The cow that drops her calf before her time is a proper subject for suspicion and should not be allowed to run with the other cows.

### HORSE INFLUENZA NEXT.

Epidemic Has Followed Every Modern War and Is Guarded Against.

Nearly every war of modern times has been accompanied or followed by some epidemic among humans that has spread over practically all the civilized world, as instance the present outbreak of influenza. Similarly, every war has been responsible for a disease manifestation among the world's horses. Propagated by the extent the present war animals than any of its predecessors, because of the greatly increased use of mechanical tractors, and the animals that have been assembled have had better veterinary care. Nevertheless, the Government's Bureau of Animal Industry, which under the Department of Agriculture looks out for the welfare of the nation's stock, is apprehensive of an outbreak and is taking great precautions to prevent it or to minimize it should it appear.

History to the department, influenza among horses at present is under better control in a part of the country than ever before. This is due almost entirely from the work of the Federal authorities in combating the disease. Equine influenza is common in the large cities of the country, affecting stables which pass through infected stable dealers. Only, however, under certain circumstances not understood, and when large numbers of horses in commercial channels are exposed to contagion, do we assume an enzootic or epizootic form. In the New Year there will be a certain other influenza does not grant a lasting immunity. However, previous attack or attacks or other unassignable reasons apparently make old horses less susceptible than young ones.

History indicates that this disease has been recognized in various outbreaks for several hundred years. Even before the Christian era a severe epizootic believed to be influenza is recorded as having occurred in Sicily, and again in A.D. 1301 it has been recognized in various outbreaks for several hundred years.

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A very considerable lowering of last season's fleece wool prices could, no doubt, be accepted without loss to them on the cost of the sheep and the means can be devised for keeping the wool price at a level that will continue to encourage interest in sheep raising. The more important of the sheep-raising provinces of the Dominion are now better prepared to handle and grade the clip for the market on this continent is that the wool growers themselves make it a point to provide good wool, clean and well prepared, to the graders at the central stations in the several provinces. For the future, the growers can rest assured that any wool that will come to the top in the market will be several grades, will pay for the extra effort required to maintain it in condition. Now, when sheep are about to go into winter quarters, is a good time to take precaution for keeping the wool in nice condition. Good feeding will go a long way toward ensuring satisfactory length and strength of the fibre and a properly constructed feed rack will help in keeping the fleeces free of objectionable matter.

**Corn Binder Is Time Saver.**  
With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive and two to shock, can harvest about twice as much as when cutting by hand. From seven to nine acres can be cut in a ten-hour day with a binder. The same three men could scarcely cover more than four acres in the same length of time when cutting by hand. With the binder they can cut and shock a 40-acre field of corn in a week or eight days, a big saving in time, though perhaps none in expense. The binder delivers the corn in bundles, which makes it considerably easier to handle both in loading on wagons and at the ensilage cutter. If your acreage in corn is not large enough to justify an investment in a modern corn harvester, join with one or two of your neighbors and purchase one co-operatively. If this cannot be done, rent a binder—it will take the place of one hired man in cutting and shocking, or two in cutting corn for ensilage.

**Take Care of Farm Implements.**  
Look the farm implements over carefully to determine if any repairs are needed, and see that all is in good shape.

### SHEEP IN WINTER.

Good Care Will Improve the Price of Fleece.

The coming of peace has been looked to by the dealers to produce a considerable effect on the wool situation, that is, as regards the manufactured material, and it is only to be expected that the effect produced in that line will soon find response in the market for raw material. The consumption of cloth for war purposes will receive a strong check through the cessation of military activities which have entailed so great a wastage during the past few years, even though a great number of men may await demobilization for a considerable time. The United States has, for some time, been making ready to export goods to the Argentine, and it is expected that bottoms for their trade will be provided almost immediately, now that hostilities have ceased. The ships, on their return voyage, will doubtless bring wool in large quantities for American mills and the opinion of the trade is that by the New Year there will be plenty of wool on hand to supply civilian needs in that country.



Sheep Are Good Foragers.

In considering the possibilities for prices for the wool clip next spring, growers may look forward to a fluctuation on this side of the international boundary in accordance with that which takes place in the United States, if one may go on the strength of the point made by the fleece wool demonstration of the Ontario Live Stock Department at the Canadian National Exhibition of 1918, namely, that the price for corresponding grades of American and Canadian wools brought almost identical prices, all things considered. With imports coming freely in the United States, nothing other than a drop in Canadian prices can be looked for, and if American drop as they stand with higher prices, wool growers in Canada will have to prepare for changed conditions as regards price, by paying particular attention to the quality of their clip so as to ensure the going when the wool sales take place in the summer.

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**Whole Threshing Crew Wiped Out.**  
Pte. Gonyea, who recently arrived in Regina from the district northeast of Battleford, reports to the Regina Leader one of the worst cases of the ravages of influenza at Mullingar post office on the Whitehawk Lake trail. According to the information given by the returned soldier, a threshing crew of seven men was discovered dead in a shack on a farm where they had been threshing for a farmer. For two days people passing along the trail noticed the outfit standing in the field and nobody around. A farmer who was going northeast on the trail went into the field and looked around, finding a threshing machine behind a straw stack, 1250 feet from the door he saw seven corpses, two of them on bunks and the other five on the floor—all dead of the "flu."

**Great Hackney Dead.**  
Hackney men the world over will regret to hear of the death of the famous Hackney stallion Mathias (6473), at the ripe age of 28 years. He was bred by the Earl of Londonborough, Yorkshire, and was a dark brown of true Hackney type, and splendid all around action, with great vim and spirit, which he so successfully transmitted to his stock. Hackney horses are realizing big prices in England. A 100 lb. by Rosador brought 125 guineas (\$625) and about \$450 was the average for 35-head sold at auction recently.

### SELECTING CORN SEED

ADVICE TO FARMERS WHO DESIRE GOOD HARVESTS.

Ears Taken from High-yielding Rows Produce Better Than Those Taken from Poorer-yielding Rows—Tremendous Loss Caused Yearly to Country by Planting Inferior Seed.

There is each spring a scarcity of good seed corn. This condition is all the more regrettable, because it need not exist; and it is much more serious than commonly supposed, because many do not realize fully the tremendous loss to themselves and the country due to the planting of inferior seed. A full stand of plants may be obtained from inferior seed, but the yield will not be the best possible. The loss is due to delay or negligence. It can be prevented by the selection of seed corn in the autumn.

To be first class, seed must be: 1. Of a variety well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted. 2. Grown on productive plants of a productive variety, showing all the desirable characteristics. 3. Well matured, and preserved from ripening time till planting time in such a manner as to retain its full vigor.

The importance of the three requirements just enumerated has been demonstrated experimentally. The results of the tests, given briefly, are as follows:

1. For a series of five years, 12 varieties were tested in ten experimental districts, equivalent lots of seed being used in each district. Varieties that produced most in some districts were among the poorest in others. 2. Seed ears taken from the highest yielding rows of ear-to-row breeding plots have repeatedly produced better than seed ears taken from poorer-yielding rows. Seed ears from the best-producing stalks found in a general field produced more than seed ears taken without considering the productivity of the parent stalks. As the result of selection work of this kind, average yields on some farms have been increased 18 per cent. in a decade. 3. Four bushels of ears were divided into two equal parts, one part being well taken care of and the other part being neglected and preserved in a poor manner. The well-preserved seed gave a yield on poor soil 12 per cent. higher than the poorly-preserved seed, and 27 per cent. higher on fertile soil, notwithstanding the fact that both lots of seed germinated equally well.

A Happy Corn Club Boy With a Bushel of Selected Seed.

Seed corn that matures normally and has been preserved properly will grow satisfactorily. It is very poor management to neglect proper preservation and then spend time in the spring separating by germination those ears that have been badly damaged from those that have not. Prevention is better than cure, and in this case a cure is impossible. If it is found necessary to plant seed the vitality of which is at all doubtful, each ear should be tested separately. If these are those planted which germinate perfectly. If the only seed available for planting is inferior in quality and vitality, it should be planted thick in order to counter-balance imperfect germination and to approximate percentage of normal ears. Poor ears are a frequent source of poor yields. In nearly every locality good farmers usually agree regarding the stand that approximates the optimum for normal soil and seasonal conditions. Standards markedly inferior to the optimum give an increase in size of ears, but a decrease in total yield. Less seed may be sustained from too thick a stand, which causes a decrease in size of ears and in total yields. Autumn is the time to prepare for a profitable corn crop the following year. Dropping all other business at corn-ripening time and selecting, drying and storing at least one bushel to meet the requirements of two years' planting will insure a seed supply for the second succeeding year in the event of crop failure the first year. Selecting seed corn requires the corn grower's entire attention. If he will get the very best that is available and preserve it well, his increased yields will return him more profit than any other work he can do on his farm.

The same day seed corn is gathered the husks and ears should be put in a dry place with a free circulation of air and placed in such position that the ears do not touch each other. This is the only safe procedure. Good seed is repeatedly ruined because of the belief that its already dry enough when gathered and that the precaution mentioned above is unnecessary.

**WINNIPEG:** There was a slight increase in the offerings of cattle compared with those of the previous week. The best heavy steers sold at \$15.00 per hundred and those of average quality from \$13.50 to \$14.50. Steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred sold up to \$13.00 and generally from \$12.00 to \$13.00; medium steers realized from \$10.00 to \$11.50. Light butcher steers sold from \$10.00 to \$11.00 per hundred and some from \$8.50 to \$9.50. Butcher heifers sold under a strong inquiry and those of choice grading were weighed up at \$11.50. Fair quality heifers sold from \$9.25 to \$10.00 and common stuff from \$8.00 to \$9.00. Under heavy receipts the hog market declined 50 cents per hundred during the week, closing at \$17.50 per hundred, fed and watered. A few select sold at a ten cent premium. EDMONTON: Prices of beef continued firm but very few steers were offered. One steer from Haylake, Alberta, weighing eleven hundred and thirty pounds topped the market at \$19.00 per hundred. Three steers averaging seven hundred and eighty five pounds sold at \$12.50 per hundred, two steers averaging thirteen hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$12.00, and a roughneck of the steers weighing over

### DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Market Comments for Week Ending January 9th, 1919

#### LIVE STOCK

TORONTO, (Union Stock Yards): An exceptionally good demand prevailed for finished cattle during the week and this was accompanied by an upward trend in prices as the week progressed, the market closing with all good killing-cattle under an active inquiry. The week's offering consisted of six thousand head of which number, three thousand were on the Monday market. Only a few steers weighing twelve hundred pounds or over were on sale, most of the cattle being under ten hundred pounds. Three heavy steers of twelve hundred and fifty pounds each sold at \$11.50 per hundred, while a straight load of twenty two head averaging eleven hundred and eighty pounds sold at \$14.40. With the exception of six baby beef cattle of nine hundred pounds each that sold at \$21.00 per hundred, these sales were about the best made and were fully 50 to 75 cents above the tops of the previous week and easily \$2.00 per hundred higher than the prices prevailing six weeks ago. Other good sales included sixteen head of eleven hundred pounds average at \$14.00; twenty one head of a similar average at \$13.75; twenty two head of ten hundred and eleven pounds average at \$13.25 and eleven head of eleven hundred at \$13.50. Of the sales of steers and heifers weighing under ten hundred pounds, one of the best was that of fifteen head of nine hundred and eighty pounds average that realized \$13.70 per hundred. A few head sold slightly over \$13.50. Lambs and sheep responded to the general activity and a further advance of 75 cents was made during the week, numerous sales of lambs being made at \$16.75 per hundred. Choice light sheep sold at \$11.75 and heavy sheep and bucks from \$9.50 to \$11.50 per hundred. Hog prices also shared in the movement to higher prices. Selects sold on the Monday market at \$18.25 to \$18.40 per hundred, fed and watered, on Wednesday no sales were recorded below \$18.75, while an odd deck of two sold at \$19.00 per hundred. The market closed on Thursday at a range of \$18.75 to \$19.00, with \$19.35 being asked in several instances. Even thousand hogs were on sale during the week.

MONTREAL: Although the larger per cent of the cattle receipts were composed of canners, canner bulls, and common stock there was a larger percentage of good cattle on the market than for some time past. Canners sold for \$5.50 per hundred, and canner bulls from \$6.00 to \$6.50 per hundred, and up to \$7.50 for those of heavier weight. One good bull weighing eighteen hundred pounds sold at \$12.00, other bulls of about the same weight and good finish sold from \$10.00 to \$11.00 and some very fair bulls realized from \$9.00 to \$9.75. The best pair of steers on the market weighed twelve hundred pounds each and sold for \$13.50. Good steers and heifers averaging from nine hundred to ten hundred pounds each sold to a number of cases from \$11.00 to \$12.00. Lambs grading from fair to good in quality sold mostly at \$14.00, while sheep of good grading were weighed up mostly at \$9.00 per hundred. Hogs sold from \$10.00 to \$11.25 per hundred, weighed off cars, with one lot at \$14.40. Sows are still selling at prices \$3.00 per hundred below those for selects.

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Continued on page eleven