

were lighter on all but the Winnipeg and Edmonton markets as compared with the previous month.

The receipts of hogs at the various markets show a marked increase over the month of June. At Toronto, 26,370 hogs were received in July, with the top price for selects at \$19.90. At Winnipeg, the receipts were 29,944 pigs with the top price at \$19.15. At Calgary, 11,593 hogs were marketed at a top price of \$17.50.

A larger number of sheep found their way to market in July of this year than was the case the same month the previous year. At the Toronto market the receipts were 7,792 in July with the top price for good lambs at \$23.75. This is \$6.75 higher than for July 1917. At Montreal, (Pt. St. Charles) the receipts were 5,070 with the top price for lambs at \$21. At Calgary market \$5.34 was the total number, as compared with 499 for the same month the previous year.

In looking over the classification of the stock received at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, we find that there were but 909 heavy finished steers placed on the market and they sold at an average price of \$14.18 per cwt., with the top reaching \$15.85. Good steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. numbered 2,091, and brought within 50 cents as much as the heavy steers. A number of steers, weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs., were marketed at prices ranging from \$9 to \$14.50. A total of 3,899 heifers were placed on the market; 2,213 of these were classed as good, and 1,487 as fair, the remainder being of the common kind. A large number of cows are being sent to the shambles. There were 6,780 passed through the Union Stock Yards in the month of July. The good and common kinds were about evenly divided. A total of 5,655 veal calves were sold at the stock yards at the average price of \$14.35. Comparatively few stockers and feeders changed hands through the stock yards in July.

barley. Some have grown and finished their hogs on shorts and skim-milk, others have used oats alone. E. Barnard, a Huron County farmer, recently marketed 21 hogs seven and a half months old that averaged 266 pounds. They were long, deep-bodied pigs of the Yorkshire-Tamworth cross. The ration fed up to the time the pigs were six months old was finely-ground oats and skim-milk. They were finished on oat dust, a by-product of the oatmeal mill, along with skim-milk. Mr. Barnard claims that his method of feeding has given him results and that he prefers oats to the heavier grains for either growing or finishing hogs. The skim-milk undoubtedly went a long way towards promoting rapid growth and vigor. The age and weight of the hogs referred to shows that the heavier grains are not always essential for growing stock, especially when skim-milk is available.

Prices of Sheep and Wool.

There is a double revenue from sheep raising, namely—meat and wool, and the prices of these commodities have risen by leaps and bounds during the past few years, thus giving an impetus to this important industry. Considering the price of lambs and sheep a half century ago there is little wonder that the sheep population did not show rapid increase. However with mutton and wool at many times the price it was then, more should be induced to keep a few sheep on their farms, not alone for the direct revenue but from the fact that sheep are weed destroyers and that meat and wool are world necessities. The following paragraphs from an article by G. H. Holmes, Statistical Scientist, Division of Crop Records, Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S., which appeared in the U. S. Department of Agriculture 1917 year book, gives the trend of prices since 1867. It is

wool in 1910, and continues with 15.6 cents in 1911, 18.7 cents in 1912, 15.8 cents in 1913, 18.6 cents in 1914, 23.3 cents in 1915, 28.4 cents in 1916, and 54.2 cents in 1917. The 1917 price of unwashed wool at the farm was about three and a half times the price of 1913.

"There are elaborate records of the wholesale prices of wool. In the Boston market, which is the principal one in America, the recorded "low" price of Ohio unwashed fine wool in 1912 was 21 cents per pound. In 1914 the "low" of the year was 20 cents, in 1915 it was 23 cents, in 1916 it was 26 cents, and in 1917 it was 38 cents, but during 1917 the "low" of the market increased rapidly from 38 cents in January to 62 cents in September and 65 cents in December.

"The Boston market record for "high" for Ohio unwashed fine wool was 25 cents in 1912 and 1914, 29 cents in 1915, 38 cents in 1916, and 67 cents in 1917. During the last-named year the "high" price of the market increased from 40 cents in January to 67 cents in December.

"To take another class and condition of wool, fine territory staple wool, scoured, is selected. The "low" price of this wool in 1912 was 60 cents, and from that figure the increase was to 73 cents in 1916, and \$1.10 in 1917; while at the other extreme the "high" of 1912 was 67 cents, 75 cents for 1915, \$1.12 for 1916, and \$1.85 for 1917. All records exhibit a marked increase in the price of all kinds of wool in 1916 and more especially in 1917."

The Veterinary Profession.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The members of the Executive of the Central Canada Veterinary Association have read the editorial in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 13 last, entitled "Veterinarians in Ontario", and I have been instructed to thank you on behalf of the Association for having given such a clear and concise statement regarding the veterinary profession in the Province of Ontario. Your references have been read with much interest; and I desire to say that, if you can, by articles of this kind, assist the three veterinary associations in this province to obtain from the Legislature proper recognition of the profession, you will be doing a very great service to our live stock interests.

The majority of the members of the Executive of this Association have not been in practice for many years, and are not, therefore, influenced by any personal motives. But some of our members have been dealing directly and indirectly with the live stock owners as well as the veterinarians in all the provinces of Canada, and have therefore had full opportunity to observe the weaknesses as well as the benefits of the profession in a general way. I am instructed to say that the remarks you have made in the article referred to are quite correct in every respect as far as veterinary education is concerned and also in regard to veterinary correspondence schools.

This Association, through its activities, from time to time has had opportunity to obtain particulars regarding such schools; and, with the other veterinary associations of this province, it is quite satisfied that, so long as the Veterinary Act which is now on our provincial Statutes remains in force, just so long will it be possible for the so-called "graduates" of these "correspondence schools" to evade the law without difficulty. There is, however, more than one way of looking at the situation.

The veterinary profession is one of the most important professions, if not the most important, in any agricultural country. There has always been the necessity for the thorough education of veterinary students, although no drastic measures were taken to insist upon thorough teaching until within recent years; and this condition resulted in a certain percentage of illiterate men passing through our recognized colleges and receiving diplomas. With a view to preventing this state of affairs continuing, the veterinary associations on this continent have taken steps with the college authorities to improve the status of their veterinary education. The American Veterinary Medical Association, which has a membership of nearly three thousand veterinarians on this continent, has the support of the United States as well as the Canadian Governments, and is insisting upon the improvement of the education of the veterinary student. In view of these facts, it is most important that the distribution of diplomas entitling individuals to practice as veterinary surgeons shall be limited to recognized schools whose facilities permit of the proper tuition of the student.

I would point out also that, looking at the matter purely from the live stock standpoint, it is essential that only properly qualified and trained veterinarians shall be permitted to treat diseases of animals. I think that I am safe in saying that all the leading live stock men are agreed that only such veterinarians should be permitted to treat their stock.

There are, as you say, individuals who are exceptionally handy at certain operations; but, as you have outlined, the Acts at present in force in the western provinces make allowances for individuals of this class.

It is most remarkable that, in Ontario, with its exceedingly valuable stock assets, proper measures have not been taken to place the veterinary profession in its proper position.

The other provinces, except Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, have appreciated the necessity of protecting their live stock interests from the injuries which follow upon incompetent treatment, but in Ontario a large number of men are now practicing who could not pass the examinations of the western provinces, and who are not, therefore, permitted to practice there.



Part of the O. A. C. Flock of Sheep.

Oxford, Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester and Cotswold breeds are represented.

On the Montreal market comparatively few steers and heifers were marketed, but a total of 9,172 veal calves were sold at the average price of \$10.06. Throughout the Western Provinces a considerable number of cows, calves and bulls were marketed and quite a number of the good and fair quality steers and heifers.

From now on the receipts of hogs, lambs and finished cattle will no doubt be quite heavy, especially on the Toronto market. The general crop of spring lambs will soon be finding their way to the shambles and in a short time the early spring litters will be ready for the packing house. If something could be done to prevent a general rush of stock to the market during certain weeks in the fall, it would no doubt tend to stabilize the market. However, this is rather difficult to do as hogs must be marketed when they reach a certain weight, or else there will be a loss, and many are forced to sell their steers off grass owing to lack of stable room and feed to give them a month or more dry feeding. Adequate storage facilities at the chief markets is about the only feasible plan of preventing a glut on the market with the usual lowering of prices during October, November and December.

Oats and Oat Products for Hogs.

Corn, peas and barley have been considered the best feeds for finishing hogs, but their scarcity the past year has forced many feeders to use substitutes. While finely-ground oats and shorts have always been considered the proper concentrates to use along with skim-milk to start pigs, few ever thought that they could bring a pig to the two-hundred-pound mark in six or seven months on these rations. However, tons of choice bacon hogs have been placed on the market this spring and summer that knew not the taste of corn, peas or

during the past four years that prices have gone up by leaps and bounds. The 1918 prices of mutton and wool will no doubt eclipse all previous records. The demand for these commodities will scarcely permit them to reach the old time level. While the figures given below are for prices ruling in the United States the Canadian market is more or less governed by the markets across the line so that the comparisons will at least give some idea of the money in sheep raising then and now:

"Sheep produce meat as well as wool and the course of the prices of sheep is determined by various causes and not solely by the price of wool, yet the price of wool is doubtless an element of sheep price. The Bureau of Crop Estimates has a record of the average price per head of sheep at the farm for January 1 as far back as 1867. All ages and qualities of sheep are included in the average. A series of upward and downward tendencies is apparent, usually corresponding with periods of industrial elevation and depression.

"From the average of \$2.50 per head in 1867 there was a decline to \$1.64 in 1869, after which there was increase to \$2.71 in 1873. Accompanied by fluctuations, a decline followed to \$2.07 in 1879, with increase to \$2.53 in 1883, decline to \$1.91 in 1886, increase to \$2.66 in 1893, decline to \$1.58 in 1895, increase to \$2.98 in 1901, and after that a general upward movement to \$4.02 in 1914, \$4.50 in 1915, \$5.17 in 1916, \$7.14 in 1917, and \$11.82 in 1918. The average price of sheep at the farm January 1, 1918, was seven and a half times the average of 1895, the lowest on record, and was nearly thrice the average of 1914.

"Beginning with 1910 the Bureau of Crop Estimates has estimated the average farm price of unwashed wool on the 15th of each month. For September 15 the averages begin with 17.7 cents per pound of unwashed