

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
(Week Ending April 20)			
C.P.R.	1024	2011	4
C.N.R.	136	736	
G.T.F.	5	224	
Total last week	1165	2967	4
Total previous week	1177	2878	nd
Total year ago	490	631	412

Deposits on

Butchers east	102
Stackers west	20
Local consumption	228

Cattle

There have been more good cattle on the market during the past week than in any previous week this season. The good stuff is bringing good prices, too, and one bunch of prime cattle weighing around 1500 pounds was sold at \$6.85 a cwt., which is the top price so far this season. The rest of the well finished steers have sold at from \$6.15 to \$6.20, with an occasional bunch realizing 10 cents a cwt. more. Choice heifers are also in good demand, and are bringing up to \$6.25. There was a liberal supply of cows, and the bulk of the choice ones have been selling at from \$5.70 to \$5.85, while a few have brought \$5.50. Medium cows \$4.00 to \$4.50; bull market druggy except for the best which brought from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Common bulls \$3.25 to \$3.75. The market for veal is good, choice calves being worth \$6.50 to \$7.00 a cwt., common and heavy calves \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Hogs

Hogs are up another 25 cents a cwt., and choice stuff is now worth 9 cents for and watered delivered Winnipeg. There has been quite a big supply coming in, but the packers need them and are cleaning up the market every day.

Sheep and Lambs

No sheep on sale this week.

Country Produce

Butter

Most of the butter supply of Winnipeg is still coming from the East, though the make in Manitoba and the West is increasing. Thirty cents is being paid for fancy dairy, 28 and 27 cents for No. 1, and 25 cents for good round lots. Dealers expect to buy cheaper next week.

Eggs

The demand for fresh eggs continues good, and the fresh gathered article from the Manitoba farm is welcomed on Winnipeg breakfast tables in preference to importations from the Southern States. Consequently prices are a little firmer, dealers paying 21 cents against 20½ last week.

Potatoes

The potato situation shows little change, the sufficiency or otherwise of the supply being still in doubt. A fair supply is coming into the city, and dealers are paying 75 cents on cars at Winnipeg for good tubers.

Milk and Cream

The price of sour cream, for butter making purposes, has been reduced from 35 to 32 cents per pound of butter fat. Sweet cream remains at 40 cents, and fresh milk \$1.90 per cwt.

Hay

Hay is steady at last week's prices, \$8.00 a ton for No. 1 wild, \$7.00 for No. 2, and \$13.00 for No. 1 Timothy. There is a plentiful supply of wild hay, but Timothy is somewhat scarce.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

MONTREAL, Que., April 22.—At the Montreal Stock Yards, West End Market, the receipts of live stock for the week ending April 20 were 1,400 cattle, 150 sheep and lambs, 3,650 hogs and 4,400 calves.

The offerings on the market this morning for sale, were 500 cattle, 50 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs and 600 calves.

Owing to the continued small supplies of cattle coming forward the increasing scarcity of good to choice stock and the higher prices drovers have been forced to pay throughout the country, a much stronger feeling prevailed in the market this morning and prices scored a further advance of 35 to 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The attendance of buyers was fair and as they all wanted some beef the demand was fairly good, supplies were ample to fill immediate requirements, but this would not have been the case if all the packers had been in the market for their supplies but some of them went to Toronto at the latter end of last week and bought several carloads which they started looking cheap today compared with the prices ruling on spot. A few full loads of steers weighing 1,025 to 1,050 pounds each sold at \$7.55 and in small lots as high as \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 pounds were realized. The demand for bulls was good and some choice ones sold at \$6.75 and the lower grades from that down to \$5.00. The trade on the whole was fairly active, but the butchers state that at the present prices they are paying for cattle and the prices they are retailing all cuts of beef at, it is impossible to make both ends meet, consequently, the indications are that if cattle goes any higher the consumer will be forced to pay more for their supplies in the near future. There was no further change in the condition of the market for live hogs this morning, the supply being ample to fill all requirements, but the feeling was strong and prices were fully maintained at the advance noted last Wednesday. The demand from packers was good and an active trade was done with sales of selected lots at 940 to 950 per 100 pounds weighed off cars.

A weaker feeling prevailed in the market for calves owing to the liberal supplies coming forward and prices ruled lower, but at the decline the demand was good as the consumption of veal is increasing considerably on account of the high prices for beef and pork.

The trade in sheep and lambs was very quiet owing to the small offerings. A few spring lambs sold at from \$3 to \$5 each.

Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., have purchased the drill factory of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Co., of Horacon, Wis. In the future these drills will be sold in Canadian territory by the John Deere Plow Co., of Winnipeg, Man.

The Titanic Disaster

Continued from Page 2

was seriously wrong, and the five others went down below again. I waited around for some time, and then decided to get some more clothes, but as I went down the stairway, I saw the water coming up and didn't go any further. I just followed the crowds into the boats."

The list of survivors contained the name of Elizabeth Mullen, a young Irish girl, but never a word of her younger sister Kate, who sailed with her, intending to go into service in Calgary. Friends were at the dock on Thursday night prepared to mourn with the elder girl, but to their great joy it was found that both had been saved, and they were as happy as two Irish girls could be under the circumstances, smiling radiantly and very thankful to be safe again on land.

Coming to Buy a Farm.

Bound for a little farm near Winnipeg, Mrs. Esther Hart with her five-year-old daughter landed from the dreary Carpathia, having left her husband to his death on the sinking Titanic.

"My husband and I started for Winnipeg to buy a farm," said the woman with a quivering smile that was more pathetic than weeping as she stood on the Cunard pier. "He sold all his property in London, and we left on the Titanic. After the accident happened my husband had a place in the boat but he gave it up to a woman who came along. He kissed me and the girl goodbye and said he would see us in New York. He expected to be saved by another ship soon, but I guess he won't come now."

And the woman turned away to join New York friends who would care for her.

Caring for Survivors

New York, N.Y., April 19.—The living cared for, the dead beyond recall, survivors of the Titanic disaster were able for the first time today to see in calmer retrospect Monday's tragedy of the North Atlantic, and from their more normal utterances there is slowly unfolding horror upon horror, the full story of how the great White Star liner, her band playing to the last, sank off the Grand Banks with more than 1,500 souls aboard. From the Countess of Rothes, now quartered luxuriously in a New York Hotel, to the six Chinese coolies who escaped by hiding under the lifeboat seats, all of the 745 have been provided with food and clothing, and some, immigrant and millionaire, are on their way home—to England, the continent, or distant parts of the United States and Canada. Many, however, and of these the hospitals shelter scores, still remain in New York.

Even after all that has now been told of the disaster, the death list remains approximate. Last night's total estimate was 1,595; today the White Star line issues a statement placing the toll at 1,635. Exactly how many died will never be known. It has been established officially, however, that the Titanic was travelling 21 knots when she struck the iceberg.

The Titanic's rate of speed, which was approximately 26½ land miles, was brought out today from the lips of J. Bruce Ismay, president of the International Mercantile marine, and managing director of the White Star Line, a witness before the United States senate committee, which is investigating the disaster.

Ismay Speaks in Whispers

Nervous, but not in tears, as was Captain Rostrom, of the Carpathia, who followed him on the stand, Mr. Ismay told in whispers of his escape from the sinking liner, from the time he pushed away in a boat with the women until he found himself clad in his pyjamas, aboard the Carpathia. He was not sure in just what boat he left the Titanic, nor was he sure how long he remained on the liner after she struck. He added, however, that before he entered the lifeboat he had been told that there were no more women on the deck, and he denied that there had been any censoring of messages from the Carpathia. Other witnesses, including Captain Rostrom, bore him out in this, with the explanation that the lone wireless operator on the rescue ship, swamped with personal messages, was unable to send matter for the press.

No Blame on Captain Smith.

From Washington came the opinion of expert naval hydrographers that no

blame should attach to Captain Smith, because, as they contend, analysis of ocean charts has shown that the skipper, warned of the presence of icebergs, had steered the Titanic fully 60 miles southward from the regular course. In spite of this caution, the mass of ice was struck, and as a preventive of similar disasters the hydrographers' officers in New York issued tonight an order shifting the lanes of transatlantic liners 180 miles southward from the path which the Titanic followed.

Carpathia Departs.

After giving his testimony before the senate committee, Captain Rostrom, of the Carpathia, took charge of his ship, which departed late today for the Mediterranean. The vessel had been hurriedly renovated and cleared of the disorder caused by the presence of the Titanic survivors, and she left with cabins full. It is commented upon as a curious fact that, notwithstanding the Titanic disaster, there has as yet been little or no falling off in the volume of transatlantic travel. Captain Rostrom wept as he told today how the Carpathia had picked up the unfortunates set adrift from the Titanic, and before he left on his ship admiring passengers presented him with a loving cup.

The greatest problem confronting the committees appointed to provide for the survivors has been with the steerage passengers. Speaking no English in many cases, ignorant of their destinations, frightened, and without friends or relatives, their plight was acute until interpreters from the International Institute for Young Women, a branch of the S.Y.W.C.A., circulated among them today and apportioned them as befitted their nationality among the vast foreign quarter in New York. More than \$20,000 has already been subscribed for the sufferers, and a series of benefits to raise more money has been arranged.

Lost and Saved.

The following were given out on Sunday as the authentic figures of lost and saved:

LOST.	
First class	120
Second class	195
Third class	550
Officers and crew	730
Total	1595
SAVED.	
First class	202
Second class	178
Third class	115
Crew	210
Total	705

*Of the members of the crew saved, 4 were officers, 39 seamen, 96 stewards and 71 firemen.

Small Fruits for the West

Continued from Page 22

of these are "boomed" energetically as something better than older sorts, and find buyers at fancy prices. It rarely happens, however, that these new varieties are better than a score or more of well known sorts. In purchasing strawberry plants, the buyer should know that there are two classes of plants, known respectively as staminate, or bi-sexual, and pistillate, or imperfect flowered sorts. The staminate plants have perfect flowers, the male and female organs being combined in the one blossom. Varieties having perfect blossoms will produce fruit when planted alone. The varieties which produce only imperfect or pistillate blossoms (that is, blossoms having the female organs only) must not be planted alone or complete failure will be the result. These pistillate varieties should be planted along with a staminate sort, to ensure fertilization. They may be planted alternately in the same row, or in alternate rows. Sometimes two or three rows of pistillate are planted to one of staminate. The best pistillate sorts are generally regarded as more productive than the staminate plants, hence the desirability of planting more of them, with only a sufficient number of staminate plants to ensure fertilization. Where only one variety is planted it should, of course, be a staminate sort. In nursery catalogs staminate varieties are usually distinguished by the letter S (staminate) placed after the name of the variety, while pistillate sorts are distinguished by the letter P or I (imperfect).

It is further well to remark that different varieties of strawberries succeed

best on different soils. It is, therefore, advisable to try several varieties. About 100 to 200 plants would be sufficient for the home use of a small family, if good results were obtained from that number. We will only give a limited list of a few favorite varieties.

Crescent—Pistillate—A vigorous, healthy variety. Productive. Fruit fairly large, bright red, firm. Grown extensively as a market berry. Season early.

Warfield—An exceedingly productive pistillate sort. Healthy, strong grower. Fruit medium size, dark red, firm. A fine market variety. Season early.

Haverland—Another very productive pistillate sort. Fruit better flavor than Warfield, but not as firm, and, therefore, not as desirable for marketing. Plants healthy. Season later than preceding.

Bederwood—Perfect, strong, healthy plants. A variety that has been in favor for a considerable time, and used largely for planting with pistillate sorts.

Senator Dunlop—Vigorous and healthy, perfect variety. Fruit medium to large, firm. Good quality. Mid season.

Sharpless—An old, perfect flowering variety. Not as largely grown as formerly but one that seems well adapted to our soil and climate. Fruit very large, light red. Mid season. Other favorite varieties are: Enhance, S; Lovett, S; Splendid, S; Mary, S; Clyde, S; Sample, P; Gandy, S. The last is a good late variety.

GOOSEBERRIES

It will not be necessary to devote much space to the gooseberry, as nearly the same treatment recommended for the currant will apply to this fruit. The gooseberry belongs to the same family as the currant, and is subject to attack from the same insects. It is more subject to mildew than the currant. Instructions for planting and pruning are practically the same as for the currant.

In severe or exposed locations gooseberries will require more protection than is usually given to the currant. The best protection is a liberal covering with brush. Where there is plenty of snow an excellent cover will be formed by the banking of the snow in the brush. The plants are sometimes mounded up with earth, but it is troublesome to remove the earth in the spring. Many growers here have not succeeded well with gooseberries and have concluded that the plants are too tender for our climate. Others have done remarkably well, and have found them very profitable. Our own experience has been that the gooseberry is the most profitable crop we have grown. One year with another the plants have been exceedingly productive.

Mildew

This disease is first noticeable on the foliage, in the form of a white mould. A closer inspection will sometimes show that the fruit is also affected or discolored by a brownish mould. The leaves dry and drop off and the new growth of wood is sometimes destroyed. Crowding the plants induces mildew. Plenty of room and good cultivation are the best preventatives. Wet, undrained soil is also productive of this trouble. Where mildew has been troublesome spray early in the spring, even before the buds are fully opened, with flour of sulphur, about one ounce to the pail. Dissolve in hot water. This should be applied after every heavy rain. The early sprays will prove much more effective than the later treatments, and should not be neglected on any account.

Species and Varieties

The only varieties of gooseberries which it is safe to plant freely in our prairie provinces belong to the species *Ribes hirtellum*. This species is a native of Canada and northern portions of the United States. The large European varieties are not suited to our climate.

Houghton—This is decidedly the most satisfactory variety for this country. It is the hardiest and most prolific sort. The fruit is of good quality, small to medium size, and of a reddish shade when ripe. If reasonable care is given in cultivating, pruning, etc., the fruit will usually be of very fair size, but if neglected, small fruit will be the result.

Smith's improved—Oblong, green berries larger than Houghton. Moderately productive. Good quality.

Downing—Larger fruit than the two varieties preceding, and not as tart flavor. Pale green color. Better for eating raw but not as good for preserving. Not as hardy as the preceding varieties.