

# Winnipeg Live Stock

## Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending, May 11)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	992	2249	24
C.N.R.	923	1333	11
G.T.F.	94	208	
<b>Total last week</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>3790</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Total previous week</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>2173</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>Total year ago</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>1480</b>	<b>1</b>

Disposition

Butchers eat	90
Feeders eat	180
Local consumption	1020

### Cattle

There was a heavier run of cattle during the past week, but the demand continues strong and prices in most grades are a shade better than a week ago. Quite a lot of real good stuff has been sold during the past week, and has brought 7 cents a pound fed and watered. Choice handy weight butchers are selling readily around 5 1/4 cents, and there has also been a good demand for butcher cows, choice lots bringing from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a cwt. Medium cows are bringing a nickel a pound sometimes a little more, and common cows from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bulls are also selling well the bulk of the good stuff this week bringing \$4.25 to \$4.75, with a few fancy heads fetching 3 cents. Seven cents is the top for veals. Some good bunches have sold around \$5.50 to \$6.75, heavy calves \$3.00 to \$5.00.

### Hogs

The hog market fluctuated considerably the latter part of last week, going to \$10.50 on Wednesday and back to \$9.50 on Thursday. Saturday they settled down at \$10.00 again and the price has been steady since. There was a pretty big run of hogs last week, nearly 3,000 being put on the market, but the demand is strong and prices are likely to hold steady for a while. But for the land's sake hold on to your sows. You will need them again later.

### Sheep and Lambs

There is a demand for some good fat sheep, but very few are offering. Those on the market since a week ago have mostly sold between \$6.75 and \$7.

# Country Produce

### Butter

Butter is firm at last week's prices, 28 cents for fancy dairy, 25 cents for No. 1 and 24 cents for good round lots.

### Eggs

The egg market is also unchanged, though the supply is getting a little bigger. Twenty-one cents a dozen is being paid by dealers for the new laid article.

### Potatoes

Potatoes are still worth 75 cents a bushel in car lots at Winnipeg. There is a fairly good supply coming in and potatoes seem to have kept better than was thought during the cold weather of the winter, but there is a market for all that are received. Farmers who have been able to store potatoes over winter and are now marketing have made a good thing out of them and everybody should now be getting ready for a good potato patch this year. With the growth of the cities the demand is increasing and besides producing a profitable crop potatoes are the real thing for getting rid of weeds.

### Milk and Cream

Prices paid at the creameries show no change from last week; fresh milk \$1.70 a cwt., cream for butter making purposes 25 cents per pound of butter fat, and sweet cream 55 cents.

### Hay

Timothy hay is in strong demand just now and dealers are offering \$17.00 and \$18.00 delivered Winnipeg, for No. 2 and No. 1 respectively. Wild hay is worth \$5.00 for No. 2, and a dollar more for No. 1.

**SEEDING CONDITION IN GERMANY**  
Germany, May 13.—The Imperial statistical bureau returns conditions of seedings in Germany as follows: May 1 winter wheat, 80 per cent., against 84 per cent. April 1, and 76 per cent. April 15, 1911. Winter rye, 88 per cent., 86 per cent. and 74 per cent. Since compilation there have been beneficial rains.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 13.—Wheat—The market opened with shorts covering and prices 1 to 1/4 higher, being influenced by the unfavorable reports from Russia and the fact of a good continental demand. Later there was a disposition to realize and part of the advance was lost. Later cables from Russia report better weather conditions, and there was a quiet demand for cargoes and parcels here, with world's shipments liberal. Manitoba 1 and 2 northern spot wheat exhausted, No. 3 \$1.17; futures: May, \$1.12 1/4; July \$1.10 1/4; October \$1.09.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,500; market mostly 10 to 20 cents higher. Beeves, \$6.10 to \$9.20; Texas steers, \$5.50 to \$7.40; western steers, \$5.90 to \$7.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.20 to \$6.75; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$7.75; calves, \$5 to \$7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 45,000; market generally 5 cents higher. Light, \$7.25 to \$7.77 1/2; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.85; pigs, \$5 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$7.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady to strong. Native, \$4.60 to \$7.25; western, \$4.80 to \$7.55; yearlings, \$6 to \$8.25; lambs, native, \$1.90 to \$9.25; western, \$6.25 to \$10.

### CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, May 13.—Wheat—Several attempts were made during the last half of the week to start something of a stampede of holders of wheat. The market had a couple of sharp reactions, but in each case prices made prompt recovery. For the week, the improved conditions west of the river

diverted attention somewhat from the heavy shortage in the soft wheat states, which is really the factor in the situation, which must give Chicago high prices for some time to come. At present much depends upon the finishing of the crop in North Dakota and the general promise of the spring crop. It will take a longer crop up there this year to affect even a part of the damage to the big winter wheat states tributary to Chicago. The trade will be ready to act on any adverse news from the west or northwest quickly, and for this reason any depression of 1c. or more in the active months believe quick buyers will have the best of it.

On the commercial position strong, and this will regulate May and July, but the September trading will be based largely on weather reports and the action of corn.

## IMMENSE WHEAT MOVEMENT AT LAKES

Last week 10,000,000 bushels of wheat left the head of navigation on Lake Superior for the east.

One hundred vessels cleared during the week, 70 of which were loaded at the elevators at Fort William.

Thirty of the vessels had cargoes of wheat in storage during the winter.

## No Tariff Reductions

(From the Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 10.—If there are any farmers in the West who have been misled by the announcements which have been made in certain newspapers that the Government is on the point of reducing the tariff on a certain number of items it would be as well to disillusionize them. When the government allowed its bill to authorize the appointment of a permanent tariff commission to die, because it would not accept the Senate's amendment calling for publicity in regard to shareholders of companies seeking tariff increases and the amounts of dividends paid, it practically decided to let tariff matters stand for the time being. The government has absolutely no power to make important tariff changes without first submitting them to Parliament, but the commission, to use the arguments of those who favored the bill, could have collected a large amount of material upon which action could have been based.

The position in which the government now finds itself was well stated recently by the Ottawa Free Press as follows: "The Governor in Council has no authority whatever under the Customs Tariff Act, or the Customs Act, to make reductions or increases in the Tariff, such power being exercisable by Parliament alone. The only power of this kind possessed by the Governor in Council is under the authority of Section 286 of the Customs Act, which provides for transferring to the free list, granting a drawback or reducing the duty upon articles used as materials in Canadian manufactures, and under Section 92 of the Audit Act which provides for the remission. This power has always been exercised sparingly, a few unimportant articles of the kind mentioned being placed yearly on the free list and then usually only when the change involves no substantial loss in revenue. No announcement as to general tariff changes is ever made except during the Parliament session and then only in the Budget speech."

The foregoing is an absolutely correct statement of the matter and however desirable tariff reductions might be, not to mention their popularity, they cannot be looked for before the next budget is delivered. Then the decreases and the increases will come together and there are those who fear that the former will not overshadow the latter. That insistent demands are being made by the manufacturers for tariff revision with an upward tendency is freely admitted here, and it is almost certain that the next budget will contain a considerable number of changes which will not be based upon information gathered by a permanent tariff commission.

A priest, who was a very good and amiable man, but possessed of an endless flow of language whenever he arose to make a speech, was once addressing a body of Irishmen on the subject of Irish benevolent societies. He spoke from eight o'clock until eleven, and his audience was yawning wearily.

At last he ended, and then, with a broad smile, inquired if any one wished to ask a question.

A stubby little man in the rear of the hall stood up. "Ah, Mr. O'Malley," said the priest, "what question can I answer for you?" O'Malley yawned. "Please, father," he said, "what time is it?"

## TAXING LAND VALUES

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## THE TRUST-BUSTING FAKE

In its farcical trust-busting program, covering a period of something like ten years, during which time the department of justice has made a spectacular show of curbing combinations in restraint of trade, but has not accomplished a single thing in the way of dissolving a trust or affording the public the slightest relief from trust extortion, the government has now rung up a suit against the National Cash Register company at Dayton, O., as if the people were not sick and tired of the travesty. And it is worthy of note that Mr. Roosevelt, the original trust buster and wielder of the Big Stick over malefactors of great wealth, has finally confessed the stupidity of the existing program and quietly, though truthfully, suggested that if any tangible results are to be attained there must be a "new deal," his hint being that the new deal must involve the wiping out of the monopoly of nature's bounties. Of course Mr. Roosevelt has not ventured to suggest how such monopoly shall be abolished. He has merely been content to characterize it as the source of our social ills, leaving the public "up in the air" as to the remedies to be applied.

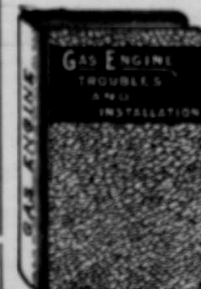
But the point is that the present day assault on trusts is a miserable fake. It gets nowhere. It is impotent. And it was never designed to get anywhere. Even Mr. Roosevelt, who began it, never intended it should get anywhere except so far as to encourage the popular belief that the suits against the trusts meant that the Republican party was the enemy of the trusts; and that all of the trusts understood the hypocritical pretense was amply attested in two presidential campaigns, when the trust magnates secretly contributed millions to the Republican campaign fund. And the plethoric purses of the trusts are still open to the forces that are making the "war" on them. They have not a single dollar to offer the party which proposes to deprive them of tariff taxes and other privileges. They understand quite well enough that the trust-busting suits of the Republican regime are as harmless as pelts of confetti. The costs in defending themselves from such suits are mere trifles, since such costs can be recovered with interest from the consumers. It is only when they are threatened with the repeal of special privilege laws that they take fright. They are not afraid of Taft or Roosevelt. The thundering of the latter is well understood. It appeals to the mob, but means nothing. But they are afraid of the progressive Democrats and of La Follette. They are desperately afraid of any program suggesting a real assault on their legalized privileges. Hence the trust-busting suits are a diversion which they enjoy, since they serve to distract attention from their real graft.

But the people are tumbling to the fact that the game is a rank fraud and

there are indications everywhere in the country that they are preparing to declare for a political deal that will insure a determined and a successful assault upon the citadel of privilege. That is a trust-busting program that will count. It is a program that will quickly and effectively put every trust in the country out of business.—Johnstown Democrat.

Minister—"So you are going to school now, are you, Bobby?"  
Bobby (aged six)—"Yes, Sir."  
Minister—"Spell kitten for me."  
Bobby—"Oh, I'm further advanced than that. Try me on cat."

## GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting and installation

gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The "trouble Chart" makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. We have sold 200 copies during the last few weeks and every day brings more orders. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.