

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING JULY 9			
	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	2388	2137	805
C. N. R.	943	482	32
Total	3331	2619	837

Disposition		
Butchers east	✓	254
Feeders		136
Stockers west		43
Exporters held over		839
Butchers held over from last week		134
Consumed locally		1925

Cattle

Receipts of cattle at the stockyards last week more than doubled those of the previous week the figures being 3331 head against 1134. The receipts for sale on this market ran mostly to common stuff, half fat cows and heifers comprising the bulk. During the past few weeks this class of stock has been selling higher than the quality warranted, but so limited has the supply of any kind of killing stock been, that packers have been willing to pay well. A big run Wednesday gave the packers the opportunity they had been waiting for and they hammered prices down a strong half dollar on all the undesirable kinds. The bulk of sales that day were from \$3.50 to \$4.50, only a very few of the arrivals being good enough to land above a nickle.

The supply of good butcher cattle is decidedly limited and good ones will bring high prices. One bunch of 73 steers sold at \$6.15 per cwt., and a good many caught \$6.00. It is very probable that when good butcher cattle start coming off the grass the poorer grades will retreat further in price. As yet the quality of the grass cattle is very low but an improvement should be noted before the week is out.

The demand continues for good stockers and feeders but there are few coming. A strong trade in exporters continues.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Choice export steers (point of shipment)	\$5.65 to \$6.00
Good export steers (point of shipment)	5.45 " 5.75
Choice export heifers (point of shipment)	5.00 " 5.50
Best butcher steers and heifers	5.75 " 6.10
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.25 " 4.75
Common steers and heifers	3.00 " 4.00
Best fat cows	4.00 " 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 " 4.00
Common cows	2.50 " 3.00
Best bulls	4.00 " 4.75
Common bulls	3.00 " 3.50
Best stockers and feeders 800 to 1000 lbs. weight	4.00 " 4.40
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00 " 3.75
Choice calves	5.00 " 5.75
Medium and heavy weight calves	3.50 " 4.75

Hogs

In spite of an increase of over a thousand head in the receipts of hogs, packers did not succeed in getting prices any lower. The cooling of the weather resulted in an increased local demand and all arrivals were taken early. The present outlook is for strong prices ruling at least for a couple of months more.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$10.00 to \$10.25
Heavy sows, over 300 lbs	8.25 " 9.00
Stags	6.50 " 7.50

Sheep and Lambs

There is a good demand for fat sheep and choice lambs.

Prices quoted are:

Fat sheep	\$5.50 to \$6.50
Lambs	7.00 " 8.50

Country Produce

Butter

Dairy butter is coming freely from country points. Some of it shows up very well in quality but the greater part of the shipments are seriously affected by the hot weather. There is still a lot of room for improvement in the packing. The chief fault Winnipeg buyers find is that so much of the butter is packed in candy pails. Butter will not keep well in such receptacles and is severely docked by the purchaser. Demand for good butter is strong, but prices quoted are weak for the quality that is arriving. Prices quoted are:

Fancy dairy in tubs	19c.
Good round lots	16c. to 17c.
Lower grades	13c. to 14c.

Cheese

The quality of the cheese arriving shows an improvement, although some is deteriorated by the hot weather. A couple of carloads of the Manitoba product were offered for sale during the week and brought an average of 10½ cents per pound.

Eggs

Arrivals still show heavy shrinkage although there is some improvement in shipments from those districts that have experienced relief from the hot wave. Ship often and observe strict cleanliness and the eggs will go through in fair shape. Prices quoted are 17 to 18 cents per dozen, L.C.B., Winnipeg, subject to candling.

The Week's Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING JULY 7		
Wheat	1910	1909
No. 1 Nor.	347	87
No. 2 Nor.	241	126
No. 3 Nor.	61	96
No. 4	29	37
Feed		1
Rejected 1	18	12
Rejected 2	17	19
No grade	4	17
Rejected	17	16
Condemned	2	1
No. 5		23
No. 6		2
Total	707	452

Winter Wheat—		
No grade	1	
No. 5 Red Winter	1	
Total	2	1

Oats		
No. 1 C. W.	13	
No. 2 C. W.	250	
No. 3 C. W.	23	
Rejected	11	
No grade	4	
Ex. No. 1 Feed	3	
No. 1 Feed	5	
No. 2 Feed	14	
Total	323	187

Barley		
No. 3	18	
No. 4	11	
Rejected	4	
Total	33	15

Flax		
No. 1 N. W. Man.	6	
No. 1 Man.	2	
No grade	1	
Total	9	16
Grand total	1074	671

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on July 8, was 2,985,564.20, as against 2,903,788 last week, and 1,570,688 last year. Total shipments for the week were 486,422. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	22,510.30	6,197.20
No. 1 Nor.	1,091,756.20	597,288.10
No. 2 Nor.	83,131.30	251,826.40
No. 3 Nor.	383,869.40	371,859.10
No. 4	163,957.00	109,295.10
No. 5	61,079.50	37,814.00
Other grades	521,277.50	196,407.50
Total	2,985,564.20	1,570,688.20

Stocks of Oats—		
No. 1 White	170,218.27	
No. 2	2,229,457.24	
No. 3 White	395,155.32	
Mixed	16,297.18	
Other grades	277,833.12	
Total	3,088,952.11	1,860,491.00

Barley	344,557.27	32,078.00
Flax	68,482.11	480,268.00

Chicago Live Stock

JULY 11.

With a fresh supply of 1,840 carloads the live stock markets were oversupplied to-day. It was a dry weather run. Thousands of thin cattle arrived. On the outside account cattle trade opened on a 10 to 15c. lower basis. Hogs closed 20c. to 30c. lower. Trade in the sheep house was stagnant.

Cattle—Receipts 24,000. Choice to prime steers, \$8.00 to \$8.50; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75 to \$8.00; good to choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.75; good to choice calves, \$8.25 to \$8.75; selected feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.70.

Hogs—Receipts 37,000. Choice, \$8.60 to \$8.85; butchers, \$8.85 to \$9.25; light mixed, \$8.80 to \$9.10; choice light, \$9.10 to \$9.40; coarse packing, \$8.00 to \$8.25; heavy packing, \$8.15 to \$8.50; good to choice pigs, \$9.00 to \$9.20.

Sheep—Receipts 38,000. Good to choice lambs \$6.75 to \$7.50; good to choice yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good to choice wethers, \$4.40 to \$4.60; good to choice ewes, \$4.10 to \$4.35.

Montreal Live Stock

JULY 11

Six hundred head of butcher cattle 150 calves, 100 sheep and lambs and 700 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stock yards this morning. Offerings of live stock at the market during the week were 2,530 cattle, 1,000 calves, 300 sheep and lambs and 1,400 hogs. Good cattle were scarce and brought higher prices. Hogs are also dearer, but sheep are lower in price. A few of the best cattle were sold at about 7c. but they were not choice. Pretty good animals sold at 5½c. to 6½c., and the common stock at 3½c. to 5c. Several small bulls were sold at about 4½c. Calves sold at from 3¼c. to 5½c. Sheep sold at 3½c. to 4c., and lambs at \$3.50 to \$5.50 each. Good lots of hogs sold at 9½c. to 10c.

Toronto Live Stock

JULY 11.

Receipts were 149 cars with 3,060 head of cattle, 839 sheep and lambs, and 31 calves. With the heavy run of cattle offering, buyers started a determined fight to lower prices and succeeded to the extent of putting them on 20c. to 25c. lower basis than last week, the decline applying particularly to export cattle. While of necessity the lower prices for exports usually affects all other classes, butcher cattle to-day were not affected to the same extent as the exporters. The decline for ordinary butchers not being more than 10c. to 15c., while medium to choice butchers were good and steady at last week's prices. At the easier prices there was a good active demand for export cattle, shippers having no difficulty this week as to vessel space, choice export going for \$7, medium \$6.50 to \$6.75, choice butcher steady at \$5.75 to \$6.40, medium and common easier at \$4 to \$5.25. Cows were steady at \$4 to \$5. Lambs easier at 7c. to 8c., sheep easier at \$3.50 to \$4.50, calves steady. Hogs were steady at \$8.55 L.C.B., and \$9 to \$9.15 fed and watered at Toronto.

DO YOU MAKE BUTTER?

Cleanliness has never before in the history of civilization been such a factor in the world's progress. There never was a time when so much attention was paid to food and food laws and one of the first questions that the average man asks himself before he puts anything into his mouth in this day and generation is, "Is it clean?" Milk and butter are probably as easily contaminated by outside influences as

anything, if not more so, and the utmost care and caution should be exercised in their handling. Every housewife knows that it is absolutely necessary to keep milk and butter away from anything with a strong odor, as it will be sure to spoil the flavor. Every farmer knows the disagreeable odor that comes from milk and butter that is made when the cow gets on to the fresh grass, or if the cows get into the turnip patch or rape patch.

It is therefore very necessary that all the utensils in which milk and butter is placed be clean. Some tubs cannot be scalded. This is not true of the old white spruce tub, which permits of using water up to the boiling point, or as hot as it can be heated. The white spruce tub can thus be scalded out in such a way that the germs are killed and the tub is left perfectly clean and sweet.

Another point in favor of the white spruce tub is the fact that this scalding process allows the tub to soak up a certain weight of water and makes the tub itself weigh heavier. When the farmer takes his butter to the merchant, both tub and butter are weighed and a certain amount of this weight is taken off for the weight of the tub, the amount of dockage being fixed for a certain size of tub.

CHICAGO HOGS BREAK

In commenting upon the hog situation on the Chicago market, the Farmers and Drovers' Journal of that city, says:—Bear raids in hog trade this week have been more successful than a lot of previous attempts made by packers earlier this season. Time was opportune. The consumption of pork is low as a result of hot weather, and even though marketing is little more than half the volume of last week the packing interests are putting down the screws with a vigor that is somewhat new to them. They are discriminating sharply against all heavy-weight and most severely against the heavy packing classes, which kinds are comprising a big grist of sows.

The country has gone to fattening sows with a vengeance, having weaned the spring pigs. Without regard to the more or less good policy of keeping the sow for a fall crop of pigs, many growers have fattened them up to ship and take advantage of a 9-cent market. That price has now gone past their grasp, however. It is an \$8.50 and lower market for big old sows now, and that means a \$7.50 to \$7.75 deal at home. Still, the old sows are making plenty of money on this basis, and there seems no inclination to cease liberal shipments of that class of goods. The heavy percentage of sows coming forward (fat ones, too) is good evidence of a liberal supply of old corn in the crib.

An 8-cent market for the brood-sow crop has not been witnessed many times in the history of the trade and the grown evidently are in a mood to market the old matrons and begin breeding a new crop from young sows.

Meantime the \$9.00 butcher and light-weight is in danger of elimination. A further shut-off in receipts would likely effect some reaction in these, but constant trimming down of supplies is not logical. The runs now are below normal. An increase in receipts next week would seem more likely to prove the case.

Packers are in high glee. They are witnessing some successful coups, and the provision bears who for weeks past have been pointing to lower pork, ribs and lard are beginning to see their way clear to make positive predictions along this line. The country has held supreme in the hog trade for a long time, but hog growers are losing their grip.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM JULY 6 to 12, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1'	2'	3'	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	2 c w.	3 c w.	5'	4'	Rej.	Feed	(N W 1 Man. Re)
JUL 6	105½	102½	96							34½		45	42½			
7	104½	101½	94½							34½		46½	43½			190
8	104	101	96							35		46	43			195
9	108	105	98							35½		48				200
11	107½	104½	98							35½		47½	43½			195
12	109½	106½	99½							35½		48	43½			200