

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Nov. 11, 1918.

needed for the manufacture of aeroplane cloth for the allies. The amount commandeered is "over and above such quantities as will be needed to seed an area for each mill in 1919, equal to the area seeded in 1918." The agriculture department will hold itself ready to supply from the commandeered seed any extra seed that may be needed by actual growers, on their demonstrating conclusively that they have the equipment and suitable conditions for using the seed to advantage.

The price to be paid is \$27.25 per sack of 182 pounds net in carload lots of 400 sacks f.o.b. railway cars at shipping point for seed re-cleaned to a standard to be fixed.

Weed Literature

Every farmer should endeavor to familiarize himself with the habits of the various weeds occurring on his farm. When he understands clearly their nature and the methods by which they spread, he can then set about their control in a rational and scientific manner. It is only in the winter months that the average farmer has sufficient leisure to devote time to the study of weeds, and with this object in view, the following Dominion and Provincial publications are quoted in the hope that they may be of service to him. For further advice or the names of any weeds that he does not know he should write to the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. Packages of weeds weighing less than two ounces can be sent free. The Dominion Bulletins can be obtained free from the Publications Branch at Ottawa; in the case of Provincial Publications, farmers should write to the Department of Agriculture in their own province.

Dominion Publications

Bulletin 28.—"Weeds," by James Fletcher.
Bulletin S-8.—"Weeds and Weed Seeds," by Geo. H. Clark.
Exhibition Circular No. 45.—"Do You Know Your Weeds," by Miss F. Fyles.
Seed Branch.—Pamphlet No. 1, "Cleaning Seed."
Seed Branch.—"The Seed Control Act."

Provincial Publications

Manitoba.—Bulletin No. 2, "Twelve Noxious Weeds"; Extension Bulletin No. 4, "Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba"; Extension Bulletin No. 19, "Autumn Cultivation for Weed Control"; Circular No. 12, Extension Service, "Poison Ivy and other Poisonous Plants"; Extension Bulletin No. 30, 1918, "Lessons in Weeds."
Saskatchewan.—Bulletin No. 31, "Farm Weeds and How to Control Them."
Alberta.—Bulletin No. 1, "Weeds of Alberta."

The book entitled "Farm Weeds of Canada," with colored illustrations, and costing \$1.00, is no longer obtainable. Bulletin S-8 takes its place to a large extent.—Expt. Farms Note.

Injury to Spruce Trees

Q.—I have 118 spruce trees. They are from five to ten feet high. They have been planted five years and were doing fine till now. I have put manure around them; that seems to make them grow richer. The buds that came on them in the spring all died off. I have thought they budded out too early, and the late heavy frosts have killed them. We have found on the shoots there are little bugs or insects, most of them are half as big as a wheat kernel. Most of them are one-quarter the size of the largest ones. They are quite thick in some places. They seem to be in bunches. The ends of their legs seem dark or black in color. I have dug around the roots, thought it might be worms, but couldn't find anything.—F. D. Heister, Alta.

A.—It would be rather difficult to state what the trouble is that causes the death of your reader's spruce, without knowing the conditions of growth soil, and especially subsoil. If there is any trace of alkali in the latter the trees will be short-lived. Late spring frosts also injure the trees by killing the new spring growth after it has started several inches. A large number of spruce trees are seriously injured in this way. The spruce worm is the only insect we know of that injures and eats the foliage of the spruce, and this can be prevented largely by the use of Paris Green in liquid form, applied by means of a force pump.—A. P. Stevenson.

OATS—Comparing our prices with those of the previous week-end, we find that present prices are a little higher. This is rather noteworthy in view of developments in Europe. With the war practically ended, markets are showing no tendency to weaken, but on the contrary are already and quite firm in tone. Opinions are freely expressed that the end of the war will increase the demand for all grains and release boats for transportation. The lack of selling pressure in our market and the American markets is attributed to the fact that farmers are busy on their land, and to the prevalence of sickness. Henceforth, grain should move more freely to the country markets. The cessation of hostilities will also bring Australian and Argentine stocks into consideration, so that there are both bullish and bearish influences created by the changed world conditions.

BARLEY—Is also a little higher than a week ago, but there is no improvement in the demand for this grain. American markets continue steady at much lower prices than ours, so that we are out of line for export business, and our stocks at Fort William are steadily increasing.

FLAX—There has been a lot of action in the flax market, with big crushing interests buying. Re-construction, after the war, should increase the demand for oil, while larger stocks will be made available with better shipping conditions.

WINNIPEG MARKETS

	5	6	7	8	9	1	Week	Year
							ago	ago
Oats—	78 1/2	80	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	78 1/2	65 1/2	
Barley—	106 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	107	106	106		
Flax—	330	330 1/2	330 1/2	332	332	347 1/2	307 1/2	
	331 1/2	341 1/2	335 1/2	370	365	330	288 1/2	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday Nov. 6, was, as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd Dur-ing week	Ship'd dur-ing week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	69,358	2,066	667,655
	Oats	17,908	1,936	214,841
	Barley	257	1,356	28,100
	Flax			613
Moose Jaw	Wheat	59,825	18,500	1,321,060
	Oats	68,814	10,300	141,005
	Barley	6,567	5,110	5,684
	Flax	46		1,565
Regina	Wheat	45,674	6,852	121,564
	Oats	25,067	7,682	458,147
	Barley	19,508	5,272	736
	Flax	266		736

Must Ship Wheat

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 10.—Approximately 88,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in elevators at Minneapolis, Duluth, and superior which must be shipped across the Atlantic despite the grain embargo to eastern seaboard, according to O. P. B. Jacobson, state railroad and warehouse commissioner.

Mr. Jacobson will go to Washington next week to appear before a congressional committee to discuss the necessity of better facilities at the eastern seaboard for storing grain.

He said that there is more wheat stored in Minneapolis alone than could be stored in New York, Boston, Norfolk, Newport News and Baltimore combined.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1"	2"	3"	4"	5"	6"	7 1/2"	8 1/2"	9 1/2"
Fixed Year ago	224 1/2	224 1/2	217 1/2	211 1/2	199 1/2	190 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2	208 1/2
Nov. 11	221 1/2	218 1/2	215 1/2	209 1/2	194 1/2	185 1/2	215 1/2	212 1/2	207 1/2

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Nov. 5 to Nov. 11, inclusive

Date	Wheat	Feed	OATS	1F4	2F4	3CW	4CW	Reg.	Feed.	1NW	2CW	3CW
Nov. 5	185	81 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	76 1/2	73 1/2	105 1/2	99 1/2	91 1/2	350 1/2	347 1/2	325 1/2
6	185	82 1/2	79 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	75 1/2	107 1/2	102 1/2	94 1/2	350 1/2	352 1/2	335 1/2
7	185	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	74 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	92 1/2	350 1/2	350 1/2	335 1/2
8	185	82 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/2	78 1/2	74 1/2	106 1/2	100 1/2	93 1/2	352 1/2	379 1/2	345 1/2
9	185	81 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	105 1/2	100 1/2	92 1/2	350 1/2	352 1/2	327 1/2
11	A Holiday											
Week ago	187	81 1/2	78 1/2	80	77 1/2	73 1/2	104 1/2	99 1/2	92	347 1/2	344 1/2	322 1/2
Year ago	180	73 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	76 1/2	66 1/2	120 1/2	114 1/2	107	325 1/2	329 1/2	311 1/2

	Winnipeg	Calgary	Toronto	St. Paul	Chicago
	Nov. 9	Nov. 7	Nov. 6	Nov. 6	Nov. 6
LIVESTOCK					
Cattle					
Choice steers	12.00-13.50	9.50-10.25	11.00-12.50	12.50-13.75	15.00-15.50
Best butcher steers	11.00-11.75	8.25-9.50	10.00-11.50	10.50-12.00	13.00-14.00
Fair to good butcher steers	8.00-9.00	5.50-8.25	9.50-10.00	7.50-9.00	10.50-12.00
Good to choice fat cows	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.25	7.00-7.75	7.50-8.00	8.00-10.50
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.75	6.00-6.75	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.50-7.50
Canners	9.00-9.50	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.50
Good to choice heifers	8.00-9.00	6.00-8.75	7.50-7.75	10.00-10.50	7.75-8.50
Fair to good heifers	7.50-8.00	6.25-7.00	6.25-7.00	8.00-8.50	6.00-7.00
Best cows	7.50-8.00	6.25-7.00	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.25
Best butcher bulls	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.25
Common to bologna bulls	5.50-7.00	5.50-6.75	5.00-6.00	10.00-11.00	10.25-11.75
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-9.50	8.00-9.00	8.00-8.75	8.00-9.25	9.50-11.00
Fair to good stocker steers	6.50-8.50	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.25		
Best milkers and springers	\$85-\$120	\$75-\$90		\$100-\$160	
Fair milkers and springers	\$50-\$80	\$50-\$65		\$65-\$90	
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and watered	17.50	15.75	17.25	18.25	17.50
Light hogs	10.00-15.50	13.00		17.00	18.10
Sows	11.50-13.50	10.00-11.00		16.00	17.00
Stags	10.00-11.50	8.00-9.00		14.25	17.00
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	14.00-15.50	10.00-17.00	12.00-12.25	15.50	15.00-15.25
Best killing sheep	10.00-11.50	8.00-12.00	9.50-10.00	13.00	8.50-9.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	\$17.50
Straight heavies	\$13.50 to \$14.50
Light hogs	10.00 to 12.50
Pigs	11.50 to 12.50
Best	10.00 to 11.50
Boars	7.00 to 9.00

CALGARY

Calgary, November 9.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report this week's receipts as follows: Horses, 255; cattle, 4,177; hogs, 2,510; sheep, 1,591. Receipts for the corresponding week last year were: Horses, 426; cattle, 4,334; hogs, 1,377; sheep, 1,158.

With only moderate receipts of cattle for the week, the market held steady on good steers, but common light stuff was weaker. We quote choice heavy fat steers \$11 to \$12; medium to good \$10 to \$11; and fair killing stuff on the light side, \$9.00 to \$9.50, but this latter class is hard to sell, the buyers preferring to pay the higher price for the better cattle. A considerable number of heavy stocker steers were probably 25 cents lower, the best realizing from \$7.25 to \$7.65; medium cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; and common stuff, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Canners and cutters sold from 25 cents to 50 cents lower, the bulk selling from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Fifty bulls were about steady, the best selling from \$4.00 to \$6.50, with medium bulls \$3.25 to \$4.00. The trade in cows was drab at \$6.25 to \$7.00, taking the few offered. A considerable number of heavy stocker steers were shipped out to the country at from \$8.00 to \$8.75, with lighter two-year-olds from \$7.50 to \$8.00. Good two-year-old heifers and stocker cows brought from \$5.50 to \$6.75, and yearling heifers \$4.25 to \$6.75, and steers \$6.50 to \$7.25. There was practically no demand for veal, and seven cents was considered a good price.

Top prices on cattle a year ago, \$8.65. The hog market held up better than was expected, Thursday's hogs sold at \$16.75 fed and watered, and \$17.50 off cars, and Friday's hogs \$17.50.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$16.35. With a very weak sheep market lambs sold at \$19 to \$19.50; wethers, \$11 to \$11.50, and fat ewes, \$9.50 to \$10. Common sheep are not wanted, and those not fat enough to kill are liable to stay here some time as the inquiry is very poor.

Never in the history of the cattle trade in Western Canada has there been so much discrimination shown in favor of good class cattle, and it must be very gratifying to those who have raised the standard of their herd to find that their efforts are being recognized. There is practically no demand for common yearlings and two-year-olds and these will have to be sold as canners. With none of the local abattoirs represented on the market to any extent the weakness in the competition was very apparent, and unless this shows an improvement in the near future a weaker market is in prospect. We would still advise any one having good steers \$10 to \$15 not to ship at present but to feed and ship later.

TORONTO

Toronto, November 6, 1918. Dunn and Leck report there were about 4,400 cattle on sale here on Monday. The percentage of good cattle, that is heavy steers and good to choice butchers, was very small. There was a good demand for this class and they sold considerably higher than they have during the past two or three weeks. The outlook is better for good cattle. We think they are scarce, and that the prices will improve as the season advances. There was a good inquiry here this week for feeders of good quality. Supplies of all classes of cattle were lighter throughout the week, and the trade showed a little improvement all around. The market for canner cows is about steady at from five and a half to six cents per pound. Medium butcher cows did not sell any higher. Choice milk cows and springers met a ready sale at good prices. Bologna bulls are steady.

We have had heavy supplies of sheep and lambs and the market has been dull and prices working lower. They are still too high. We think they should be bought much lower in the country. Good veal calves are wanted. Heavy coarse calves are rather slow of sale. Supplies of hogs are not heavy and the demand is very good, with the prices a little higher. Today we sold our hogs at \$17.35 f.o.b., and 18 cents fed and watered.

We think the present a good time to ship anything that must come to market this fall. Quality considered, they are making good prices for any class of cattle at these yards.

Feeding for Quick Gains

Stockmen who feed beef cattle this season will find the greatest profit in starting feeders at 880 to 1,000 pounds and marketing them at 1,150 to 1,250 pounds. This is not a sufficient gain to make prime beef, but the corn crop is short and it is possible to make this gain without extensive use of grain. At the same time, feeding for small, rapid gains will supply a grade of beef needed by our army and navy and our allies as well as by industrial centres. Putting a high finish on cattle is expensive, for the fatter an animal becomes the higher is the cost of gain and the larger must be the proportion of grain in the ration.