

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, April 8, 1918)

Data—The general tone of last week's markets has been weaker. On Tuesday there was a sharp break in prices from which there has been little reaction until Thursday. The daily markets have been rather featureless and our prices have been largely influenced by changes in the Chicago market. Our cash demand has been steady, although limited almost entirely to the buying of one firm who are probably acting on government orders. At the present time many members of the trade feel that the large reserve stocks of oats in the United States will be ample for all requirements and leave a big carry-over for next year. This does not seem to affect prices much and there is the opposing fact that stocks of other grains are low, so that an increased demand for oats may develop later.

Barley—A decline of five cents occurred in prices on Monday last for 3 C.W. and 4 C.W. Since that time there has been no change and offerings are steadily absorbed. Statements that barley flour was proving unsatisfactory for human consumption are now being contradicted and the demand for this flour is picking up again. Apparently the trouble was in the manner of preparation and a little experience will correct any such difficulties.

Flax—Values have worked a little lower. There have been only small fluctuations in prices during the week, and news from the Argentine has shown no special feature. Cash demand in the Winnipeg market is good and buyers are paying May price for 1 N.W.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
2 3 4 5 6 8 10 12 14									
May 91	93	93	92	93	94	90	87		
July 88	90	90	89	89	91	87	85		
May 292	299	299	299	299	298	296	288		
July 289	296	297	296	296	284	283	288		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 3, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	251,658	365,514	308,213
	Oats	185,914	99,455	2,008,731
	Barley	1,134		57,218
	Flax	5,701	7,438	25,638
Calgary	Wheat	37,643	4,648	231,739
	Oats	93,430	49,747	1,016,874
	Barley	1,278	853	83,183
	Flax			2,034
Montreal	Wheat	64,749	22,630	437,316
	Oats	46,944	37,566	1,166,818
	Barley	1,634	1,634	21,047
	Flax	914	1,149	7,897

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, April 6.
CORN—Dull; little doing. No. 5 yellow closed at \$1.40 to \$1.44.
OATS—Strong, but dull. Premiums a little better, with 5c over Minneapolis May the basis. No. 3 white closed at 89c to 90c. No. 4 white oats at 87c to 90c.
RYE—Quiet, little doing; unchanged. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.91 to \$1.87.
BARLEY—Slow; unchanged. Prices closed at \$1.50 to \$1.90. Receipts to-day 45 cars, last year 75 cars. Shipments to-day 55 cars, last year 80 cars. Chicago receipts to-day 13 cars. Milwaukee receipts to-day 13 cars.
FLAXSEED—Paid May price to 3c under. No. 1 closed at \$4.11 to \$4.14; on spot and

FIELD WHEAT PRICES

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	7'	8'	9'	10'	11'	12'	13'
Fixed Year	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207				
May	208	204	198	188	169	149							

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, April 2 to April 8, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	2CW	3CW	OATS	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Apr 2	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
3	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
4	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
5	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
6	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
7	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
8	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
Week	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
Year	177	21	88	86	85	81	165	160	145	140	91	385	371
ago	108	67	66	66	65	64	112	106	91	91	283	279	166

LIVESTOCK

	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	April 6	Year ago	Apr. 4	Apr. 6	Apr. 4
Cattle					
Choice steers	11 00-12 00	9 57-10 50	12 00-12 00	11 75-12 25	12 75-15 00
Best butcher steers	9 00-11 00	9 25-9 75	11 25-12 00	11 00-11 50	10 50-12 50
Fair to good butcher steers	7 75-9 00	8 25-9 00	10 25-11 00	9 25-10 50	9 50-10 50
Good to choice fat cows	9 50-10 50	7 50-8 50	9 00-9 50	8 00-9 75	8 00-8 50
Medium to good cows	9 00-9 50	6 00-7 00	8 75-9 50	8 00-8 75	7 00-7 50
Common cows	7 50-9 00	4 00-5 50	6 75-7 50	6 00-8 00	6 50-6 75
Canvans	5 00-6 50	3 75-4 25	6 00-6 25	5 00-6 00	6 50-6 75
Good to choice heifers	10 00-11 00	8 50-9 50	11 00-12 00	8 50-11 50	9 50-12 50
Fair to good heifers	8 50-9 50	7 00-8 00	8 75-11 00	6 00-8 70	6 50-8 00
Best cows	8 00-9 50	7 50-8 00		7 50-7 50	
Best butcher bulls	8 00-8 50	7 00-8 00	10 25-10 75	8 00-8 50	9 00-11 50
Common to bologna bulls	6 50-7 75	5 50-6 50	7 25-8 25	5 50-6 00	7 50-8 00
Fair to good feeder steers	9 50-10 25	6 50-7 75	9 50-10 25	8 75-9 25	9 25-11 25
Fair to good stocker steers	8 00-9 25	6 50-7 50	8 00-9 25	8 00-9 25	7 50-10 00
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$90	\$100-\$135	\$75-\$90	
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$90	\$70-\$90	
Hogs					
Choice hogs, fed and watered	20 25	\$15 75	21 00	20 90	17 00-18 00
Light hogs	18 00	12 00-13 00			15 00-17 50
Heavy hogs	17 00	10 00			16 75-17 40
Stags	11 00-14 00	6 00-7 00			
Sheep and Lambs					
Choice lambs	16 00-18 00	11 75-12 25	19 50-20 70	16 00-16 50	16 25-18 50
Best killing sheep	9 00-14 00	8 50-9 25	11 50-14 50	13 50-16 00	8 50-16 75

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
3 white oats	\$0 90	\$0 89-90 90
Barley	1 45-1 45	1 50-1 50
Flax, No. 1	3 89	4 11-4 14

common hogs \$6.00 to \$7.00. No even are arriving but the good fat kind would bring up to \$8.50. Two and three-year-old steers sold from \$4.75 to \$9.55 and yearlings around \$5.00 per head. Stock cows are selling from \$7.50 to \$85.00 for the best with from \$65.00 to \$75.00 for heifers and common cows. Veal calves 180 to 350 lbs. are worth 10 to 11 cents.

Top price on cattle a year ago, \$9.85. The hog market opened at \$70.50 but we sold our Tuesday's receipts at \$71.00. In spite of a decline at Winnipeg and eastern markets, keen competition here held Thursday's market steady and all our hogs of that day brought 71 cents. Friday's market continued strong and \$71.15 was the ruling price.

Top price on hogs a year ago, \$15.00. Very few sheep are arriving. We quote choice fat lambs at \$18.00 to \$18.50. Fat wethers, 185.00 to \$16.00 and fat ewes, \$13.00 to \$14.00. The trade in fat cattle continues steady and we expect that all the rest of the fat cattle will continue to command good prices and will be readily taken up by the buyers. The half-finished stuff is much harder to dispose of and buyers are very indifferent on this class of stuff. Finish your cattle before selling if possible. There is a prospect that hogs will sell somewhat lower next week.

Country Produce

The Winnipeg egg market has been easier under heavier receipts of improved quality. Local consumption good. Prices show a 2 cent drop at country points, and stocks are moving in a jolting way at 35-37 cents, retailing at 40 cents. One car straight receipts moved East last week.

The situation in Western Canada is exceptional. Weather conditions during the latter half of March were almost ideal, and as a result the flash of egg production is earlier. Already a surplus over local consumption is apparent, and our lot shipments from Winnipeg east and west are reported at 37 cents (c.o.b.). A car is also on the Vancouver market at 43-45 cents.

The question of the price at which eggs will be stored this season is being discussed freely in trade circles, but no one seems willing so far to predict what the price will be. A good many arguments are being put forward as to reasons why the price should be lower than at present but it is questionable if they can go much lower without seriously affecting production. From some sections reports indicate production will be less than last year, no matter what prices are.

The general demand for poultry last week was abnormal, particularly was this the case for live birds which were wanted by the Jewish trade for the Passover festival. Receipts were not by any means equal to the demand. Some remarkable prices are reported to have been paid for certain varieties of live poultry of good quality. Fat hens were said to have brought as high as 40-41 cents in both Toronto and Montreal. Prices were cleaned up as quickly as it arrived at full prices.

News of Herds and Flocks

MCGREGOR'S IMPORTATION

James D. McGregor, of Glenora Stock Farms, Brandon, Man., has just arranged for one of the largest importations of Aberdeen-Angus cattle that has ever brought into Canada. This importation comprises 100 head of cows from 3 to 6 years old with calves at foot, or due to calve soon, and 25 bulls from 15 to 30 months old; or 170 head in all. These were purchased directly by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association and were selected from the best herds of Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. One car load of cows having been purchased from Ohio Government Experiment Station, and are said to be a remarkably fine lot of big, robust, useful cows.

This is certainly a great opportunity for the breeders of Western Canada to secure some foundation Aberdeen-Angus cattle at moderate prices, and at a time of the year when they go right out on the grass and turn into a lot of money. About half the cows will have calves at foot at the time of arrival and the rest will be due right away. In a good many cases the calves will pay for the cows by fall, all of course being aided by outstanding bulls of United States herds. These cattle are all government tested and are guaranteed producers.

The 30 bulls Mr. McGregor has brought up will supply the demand from now until July 1. They are said to be as fine a lot of young bulls as was ever shipped out to any one man. They are all of good age, strong, and have never been pampered; all of them having been fed in the open this winter. Anybody desiring a good bull for this year's use should write at once to Mr. McGregor and have him reserve one of these good ones. They are priced at \$325 to \$400 each and as stated above, everyone is guaranteed a breeder.

ALFALFA AS A FORAGE CROP

With special reference to increased production in the forage crop line, the question is: "What forage crop is, under present conditions likely to produce the heaviest returns and, at the same time, the highest quality of feed for all-round purposes?"

In our opinion there is no forage crop that better answers this purpose than alfalfa. It can be grown to advantage under a diversity of soil and climatic conditions and has, generally speaking, a wider geographical range of usefulness in Canada than any other forage crop. Alfalfa is a choice food for all kinds of farm animals and produces more economical feed per acre than does any other hay or pasture crop. It, furthermore, requires comparatively little labor. Once well established, it continues to yield heavy returns. On account of its lasting character a good deal of money and labor is saved annually, as no re-seeding is necessary for years, and for this reason, if for no other, alfalfa should command special attention just now from any farmer handicapped by scarcity of labor.

It may be objected, though, that just now, when an immediate increase in farm production is so urgently needed, alfalfa may not be the most commendable forage crop, in spite of all its merits, because it takes a year to get it established as a paying crop.

It is true that there is an urgent need for the greatest possible production to meet the immediate demands of Canada and the Allies and that therefore every ounce of energy should be mobilized to relieve the situation as quickly as possible. But, Canada will be called upon to produce record crops not only this year, but for many years to come, peace or no peace. The mere ending of the war will not bring about a relaxation of the efforts in farm production. On the contrary, with the return of peace, the necessity of making the utmost out of the soil will likely be felt more keenly than ever before. In view of this it would seem to be a good policy to prepare for the future now and, as far as forage crops are concerned, special attention should be paid to alfalfa as a crop that, better than any other, is likely to fill the bill as the crop of the future.—Experimental Farm Note.

PREFERS HOE DRILL

I used a hoe drill the first three crops I grew out West. Then I sold it and got a disc drill. In the year 1914 and 1915, 80 acres of summerfallow that was in good condition for crop was sown with the disc drill. The seed came up very unevenly, caused by the dry dirt running down beside the disc and mixing with some of the wheat.

The dry weather continued so the wheat did not all come up for nearly a month. In 1916 the summerfallow was sown with a hoe drill and came up evenly, as it is all put in an even depth and has a space over an inch wide to scatter on. There is a better chance for the young plants to get a start, and all the seed falls on the moist ground.

That year all the summerfallow around here was packed hard and a disc drill would not put the seed in till it was cultivated. The hoe drill worked well from the start and the wind did not blow out any of the seed; on the piece sown with the hoe drill the wheat went 35 bushels per acre. No. 1, and on every other field of summerfallow in the neighborhood wheat went from No. 3 to No. 6 Northern on the same kind of land.

Some farmers in the older-settled districts are using hoe drills after using the disc drill for years.—J. A. Eask.

There are several things that can be done to lessen the blowing of the soil. Straw or manure scattered on the land is one of the best measures. Cultivating strips, three to four feet wide, at intervals of two or three rods and at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds, are helpful. The Corn Cultivator can be used. Leave the soil rough. Furrows made with the plow will be still more effective.—N.D.A.C.

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