

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, November 25, 1918.

Winnipeg futures are slightly higher than a week ago. On Monday and Tuesday prices advanced 3 1/4 cents for December and 4 1/4 cents for May delivery. Offerings were very light and strong American markets influenced prices here, although there was no demand to warrant our advance. With a leaning in feature. The movement to country markets is being restricted by the epidemic of influenza.

Barley—Our prices are 1 1/4 cents lower for December and 1 cent up for May delivery since a week ago. American markets are unchanged. Higher prices prevailed during the early part of the week when other coarse grains were advancing, but there is a lack of demand for this grain at present prices.

Flax is 20 cents lower than a week ago. American market reports show larger receipts at the principal markets, and there have been some shipments from Argentina. The latter are mostly for European countries, but, with easier shipping conditions, some shipments for the United States are expected.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

November 19 to 25

|              | 19      | 20      | 21      | 22     | 23      | 24      | 25      | Week | Year |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------|------|
| Dec. 87      | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  | 84 1/2 | 80 1/2  | 80 1/2  | 78      |      |      |
| Barley       |         |         |         |        |         |         |         |      |      |
| Dec. 115     | 112 1/2 | 113     | 110     | 107    | 103 1/2 | 112 1/2 |         |      |      |
| Flax         |         |         |         |        |         |         |         |      |      |
| Nov. 378 1/2 | 375     | 371     | 366 1/2 | 357    | 350     | 379     | 310     |      |      |
| Dec. 362 1/2 | 360     | 358 1/2 | 354     | 342    | 334     | 362     | 293 1/2 |      |      |

## INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday Nov. 20, was as follows—

| Elevator | Grain   | Rec'd during week | Ship'd during week | Now in store |
|----------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Spokane  |         |                   |                    |              |
| Wheat    | 34,321  | 27,332            | 520,400            |              |
| Oats     | 22,658  | 11,954            | 140,945            |              |
| Barley   | 4,677   | 6,821             | 40,156             |              |
| Flax     |         |                   | 736                |              |
| Miner    |         |                   |                    |              |
| Wheat    | 7,601   | 19,221            | 1,317,798          |              |
| Oats     | 70,771  | 11,812            | 222,195            |              |
| Barley   | 10,959  | 1,737             | 19,813             |              |
| Flax     | 154     |                   | 371                |              |
| Calgary  |         |                   |                    |              |
| Wheat    | 115,682 | 19,746            | 869,937            |              |
| Oats     | 123,087 | 6,066             | 407,096            |              |
| Barley   | 44,050  | 1,133             | 74,547             |              |
| Flax     |         |                   | 739                |              |
| Reg.     | 2,824   |                   | 3,995              |              |

## The Livestock Market

### WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 25.—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Department reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Wednesday, November 23, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 11,834; sheep and lambs, 1,423; calves, 417; hogs, 10,134.

The run of stock although heavier toward the end of the week was lighter than the two previous weeks and the tone of the market is improved all round excepting on sheep and lambs. The market on the latter were slow and lower. The prices on heavy butcher steers, well-finished, are firm as well as on the best fat cows and heifers. Heavy feeders weighing 900 pounds up are in good demand and a large number are going back to Western farmers as well as large numbers going south. We regret to see so many unfinished cattle going out of the country, but the shortage of feed in some districts in the West and the present high price of grain is no doubt the cause of present conditions.

We would like to emphasize the importance of our Western farmers being well supplied with

### FIXED WHEAT PRICES

|       | 1"      | 2"      | 3"      | 4"      | 5"      | 6"      | T1      | T2      | T3      |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fixed | 224 1/2 | 221 1/2 | 217 1/2 | 211 1/2 | 199 1/2 | 190 1/2 | 212 1/2 | 212 1/2 | 208 1/2 |
| Year  | 221     | 218     | 215     | 209     | 194     | 185     | 215     | 212     | 207     |

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Nov. 19 to Nov. 25, inclusive

| Date     | Wheat<br>Feed | OATS |      |         |      | BARLEY |      |      |     | FLAX |      |      |      |
|----------|---------------|------|------|---------|------|--------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|
|          |               | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex 1 Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd   | 3 CW | 4 CW | Ref | Feed | 1 NW | 2 CW | 3 CW |
| Nov. 19  | —             | 86½  | 84½  | 85½     | 82½  | 79½    | 114½ | 109  | 97  | 95   | 379½ | 376  | 341½ |
| 20       | —             | 85½  | 83½  | 84½     | 81½  | 78½    | 114½ | 106½ | 94½ | 92½  | 375½ | 372  | 336½ |
| 21       | —             | 86½  | 83½  | 84½     | 82½  | 78½    | 112½ | 107½ | 95  | 93½  | 377½ | 368  | 333½ |
| 22       | —             | 85½  | 82½  | 83½     | 81½  | 77½    | 109½ | 104½ | 92  | 90½  | 366½ | 363½ | 329½ |
| 23       | —             | 84½  | 81½  | 82½     | 80½  | 76½    | 106½ | 101½ | 89½ | 87½  | 357½ | 354  | 315½ |
| 25       | —             | 80½  | 77½  | 77½     | 76   | 72½    | 104½ | 99½  | 87  | 87   | 350  | 347  | 309½ |
| Week ago | 182           | 85½  | 83½  | 84½     | 81½  | 78½    | 110½ | 105½ | 93½ | 91½  | 379  | 376  | 337  |
| Year ago | 165           | 79   | 76½  | 76½     | 72½  | 69½    | 124½ | 118½ | 109 | 109  | 310  | 307  | —    |

### LIVESTOCK

|                                   | Winnipeg    | Calgary     | Toronto     | St. Paul    | Chicago     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                   | Nov. 23     | Nov. 23     | Nov. 20     | Nov. 20     | Nov. 20     |
| Cattle                            |             |             |             |             |             |
| Choice steers                     | 11 00-11 75 | 9 50-10 00  | 12 00-12 50 | 14 50-15 00 | 15 50-16 25 |
| Best butcher steers               | 9 50-11 75  | 8 25-9 50   | 10 00-11 00 | 12 50-14 50 | 14 50-15 50 |
| Fair to good butcher steers       | 8 00-10 75  | 5 50-8 25   | 8 00-9 50   | 9 00-10 50  | 10 50-12 50 |
| Good to choice fat cows           | 8 00-8 50   | 7 00-8 00   | 6 00-7 50   | 8 00-9 50   | 9 50-11 50  |
| Medium to good cows               | 6 50-7 75   | 6 50-7 50   | 6 00-6 50   | 7 50-8 50   | 8 50-9 50   |
| Canners                           | 4 50-5 50   | 4 50-5 00   | 3 50-4 50   | 5 25-5 50   | 6 50-7 50   |
| Good to choice heifers            | 9 00-9 50   | 8 00-8 75   | 6 50-7 50   | 8 00-9 00   | 9 50-10 50  |
| Fair to good heifers              | 7 50-8 00   | 6 50-7 25   | 6 00-6 25   | 7 75-8 50   | 8 50-9 50   |
| Best oen                          | 7 50-8 00   | 6 50-7 25   | 6 00-6 25   | 7 75-8 50   | 8 50-9 50   |
| Best butcher bulls                | 5 50-7 00   | 5 50-6 75   | 5 00-5 25   | 5 75-7 50   | 6 50-7 25   |
| Common to bologna bulls           | 7 50-8 00   | 6 50-7 25   | 6 00-6 25   | 7 75-8 50   | 8 50-9 50   |
| Fair to good feeder steers        | 8 50-10 50  | 7 75-9 00   | 7 00-8 00   | 8 00-9 00   | 9 50-10 50  |
| Fair to good stocker steers       | 6 50-8 50   | 5 50-7 25   | 6 00-6 50   | 7 00-8 00   | 8 00-9 00   |
| Best milkers and springers (each) | \$85-\$120  | \$75-\$90   | \$100-\$160 | \$90-\$125  |             |
| Fair milkers and springers (each) | \$50-\$80   | \$50-\$65   | \$65-\$90   | \$65-\$85   |             |
| Hogs                              |             |             |             |             |             |
| Choice hogs, fed and watered      | 17 75       | 16 50       | 17 00       | 18 50       | 17 20       |
| Light hogs                        | 10 00-15 50 | 13 00       |             |             | 17 00       |
| Sows                              | 11 50-13 50 | 11 00-11 50 |             |             | 17 00       |
| Stags                             | 10 00-11 75 | 8 00-10 00  |             |             |             |
| Sheep and lambs                   |             |             |             |             |             |
| Choice lambs                      | 12 50-13 00 | 10 00-17 00 | 12 00-12 50 | 15 50       | 14 75       |
| Best killing sheep                | 10 00-11 50 | 8 00-12 00  | 10 00       | 10 00-12 00 | 8 00-8 50   |

Sheep market weak except on the very best lambs which will bring \$12.25 to \$12.50; fat wethers, \$10.50 to \$11.25; and fat ewes, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

### TORONTO

Toronto, Nov. 26.—Dunn & Leacock report supplies of all kinds of livestock were much lighter here this week and the trade is a lot better. We would say that the better class of cattle have advanced fully \$1 per cwt., while the medium grades from \$6 to 7 1/2 cents per cwt. Canners are not any higher. Best bunches of canners are selling around 4 1/2 cents per lb. There is a strong demand at present for good steers for feeding purposes. Good to choice butcher cattle are wanted and are very scarce. Heavyweight steers would sell high at present. Bologna bulls are steady, and milk cows and springers are selling at very satisfactory prices. We think the heavy runs of the season are over and that the prospects are favorable for steady to higher markets from now on.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have not been so heavy this week and prices for them have advanced. Best bunches today were making 15 1/2 cents per lb. Good veal calves are scarce and wanted. The hog market is holding about steady. For best bunches today we were making \$17.50 to \$17.75 f.o.b., fed and watered, \$18.50.

## The British Elections

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there is little doubt that the hope of a few years will see only two parties in Great Britain, a Socialist-Labor party, and out to evolve a new order of things, and a party who oppose their designs, and cling to the old capitalist individualism, with its resulting extremes of wealth and poverty and its general inefficiency and waste. What happened in Australia will be repeated in Britain. In that Dominion, when the Labor party began to wax strong and capture seats, the two old Conservative and Liberal parties still struggled along in jealous rivalry and cut one another's throats at the polls. Then, while still maintaining their separate organizations, they formed coalition governments to keep Labor in check. But even this did not suffice, for the object aimed at and eventually the two old factions were, in face of the growth of the Labor movement, forced to merge into one party, which, though calling itself Liberal, vigorously fights most progressive policies. It is a proven fact that real democracy makes far more progress when it can manoeuvre its enemies to join forces under one banner. From 1832 to 1886 the democratic cause made slender progress in Britain because the masses saw very little difference between the two historic parties; it is true that there was a greater divergence than that existing between their Canadian namesakes since 1866, but the genuine radicals were frankly sceptical on this point. The Tories were the party of the landowners and the Liberals of the manufacturers and shipping interests. At every election thousands of workmen voted Tory because their employer was a Liberal and they argued that policies which he favored could not be to their advantage. The shifting of the upper classes into one camp began with the secession of the Whigs from Gladstone over Home Rule in 1886 and will continue till all the various upper-class interests are included in the same party. It is not improbable that the creation of Union government has advanced materially the same process in Canada and the more speedily it proceeds in both countries the better for the workers and producers.

### Lack of Unity in Labor Party

In Great Britain today Labor has the numbers for complete victory at the polls, it has the ideas and all that is needed is unity and leadership. There is, however, a certain lack of unity in the Labor camp at the present time. Messrs. Barnes, Hodge, Clynes and other Labor members of the Lloyd George administration were called upon to withdraw from it a few weeks ago by the Labor congress, but have declined and have thrown in their lot with the Premier. Mr. Clynes and, in a lesser degree, Mr. Barnes is a serious loss, but the other government Laborites are of little account. Once parliament assembles and proceeds to tackle the problems of reconstruction, Mr. Barnes and his friends will soon be in a difficult position; they profess to have retained their socialist principles, which they are certain to find incompatible with the highly conservative views of Lord Curzon and Walter Long. An administration whose members hold divergent social and economic theories can hold together for

the common purposes of war, but once social problems have to be faced the Laborites of the administration will have to face a quick decision either to resign and join Mr. Henderson or definitely renounce their post. There is another Labor faction, headed by Havelock Wilson, an ex-Liberal-Labor member, which seeks to create a purely trade-union party and exclude all middle and upper-class sympathizers. It insists upon a vindictive peace settlement and has its main support among the seafaring unions. Mr. Wilson and his friends accuse Mr. Henderson and his colleagues of being "Bolshevik Boners" and will give their support to Lloyd George. They are suspected of being supported by Tory money in the hope of dividing the Labor vote and at the last Labor congress held at Derby their strength among the workers was revealed to be insignificant, but they bulk largely in the cable dispatches, which Conservative interests control.

### The Hardy Perennial

Ireland remains as of yore an insoluble problem. There will assuredly be a score of Unionists from Ulster and in the Nationalist counties there will be a bitter feud between the official Nationalist party, led by John Dillon, who favor a moderate constitutional settlement, and the Sinn Feiners, who demand complete independence and desire the principle of self determination which the Allies have advocated for various peoples on the Continent of Europe to be applied to Ireland. The Irish elections will be full of infinite comedy and farce and what time the two parties have to spare from abuse of England will be devoted to glorious mutual vituperation. The Sinn Feiners have won to their side the younger generation, especially among the priests, and they can be expected to capture half the Nationalist seats. Hitherto their members have refused to sit at Westminster, some in fact are in prison. Lloyd George has announced his intention of carrying Home Rule into effect with the proviso that there must be no coercion of North-East Ulster. In Britain the Irish vote will go to Labor candidates.

### The Position of the Tories

The Conservative party, which now includes in its ranks nine-tenths of the wealthy interests and social influence in Great Britain, are not in any happier plight than the other parties. The times are awry for conservatism of any kind—it thrives ill with evolution raging twelve hours' journey away and half the community torn from its former roots by the vicissitudes of a vast war. Even before 1914, despite the Liberals' long tenure of office and the prospects of that swing of the pendulum for which British politics are notorious, the conservative recovery was extremely slow and unsatisfactory as the Asquith Government had become in some respects at the outbreak of war, there was no certain prospect of its defeat. The Tories are not well equipped with leaders for the coming days; Balfour is old and passe, Lord Milner and Curzon are personally unpopular and suspect for convinced reactionary views, Mr. Long is involved in the Cellulose Scandal and Messrs. Bonar Law and Austen Chamberlain are not in the first rank either as orators or statesmen. Among the junior members of the party, however, are several brilliant men, who compare favorably with the later recruits of the other parties. Of these progressive Tories, who are all of aristocratic birth or connections, the most prominent are Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Sir Mark Sykes, Major Waldorf Astor, the Hon. Edward Wood and Col. Aubrey Herbert. Lord Henry Bentinck, who has had longer parliamentary experience than the others and sits for a Nottingham seat, is the friend of every good cause and at heart has more sympathy with the aims of labor than many Liberals. Major Astor, the son of the expatriated New York millionaire, is a man of such advanced views in politics and has done such excellent work in social reform that the democratic elements in Plymouth, for which he sits, are hesitating to nominate a candidate against him. This element among the Tories has had to wage a constant struggle within the party for the acceptance of its viewpoint and is still hampered by a deadweight mass of social prejudice and economic selfishness but in it alone is there any hope for the success of conservatism in years to come.

The view of these Tory democrats is that there are many elements in the old structure of British society which are valuable and worth saving, but that great and far extending changes are necessary to remedy social conditions which are a