Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Jan. 13).

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	711	1528	nil.
C.N.R.	250	862	nil.
G.T.P.	41	nil.	nil.
Total last week	1002	2390	nil.
Total prev. week	217	634	14
Total year ago	356	536	nil.

Disposition

Butchers east	23
Local consumption	979

Cattle

There is a strong demand for top quality cattle at the Winnipeg market now, and good prices are being realized, one bunch last week fetching $6.25 a cwt., the highest price recorded in several months. There are comparatively few cattle arriving, however, this being largely due, no doubt, to the extremely cold weather. When the cold lets up there will likely be quite a lot of cattle shipped, but the demand is such that the market can absorb everything of good quality that is likely to come in.

Hogs

Hogs are also in better demand, and the best are bringing $7.25 a cwt., and occasionally a little better. It looks as if prices would be maintained hereabouts for a considerable time, and it will be good business to breed as many sows as possible this spring.

Sheep

There are no sheep arriving. Packers are offering last week's prices, $4.50 to $4.75 for best sheep, and a dollar more for choice lambs.

Country Produce

Butter

An improved demand for dairy butter has brought better prices and fancy dairy is now worth 29 to 30 cents, No. 1 26 cents and good round lots 24 cents.

Eggs

There is no change in the egg market. Dealers are getting so few locally that they will hardly quote a price. Imported eggs are costing about 27 cents laid down at Winnipeg, and good stock from the country are worth a cent or so more. Dealers would pay 45 or 50 cents a dozen for new laid, but say they cannot get them at any price.

Potatoes

While the extremely cold weather lasts there will practically no potatoes shipped. Seventy cents a bushel is offered on cars, Winnipeg, for good sound potatoes.

Milk and Cream

There is no change in milk and cream prices, and considerable quantities are being imported daily. Dairymen, dealers and government experts are meeting at Winnipeg today to discuss the question of milk supply. The conference was called by Mayor Waugh, who does not like the idea of Winnipeg people using manufactured milk, and it is hoped that as a result some means of making dairying more general in the West will be devised.

Poultry

The stock of poultry which came into the city at Christmas time is not yet exhausted, and consequently the demand is not great. Farmers are not shipping large quantities, however, and such as are coming in are bringing fairly good prices, dressed fowls being worth from 11 to 12½ cents; ducks and geese, 16 cents; and turkeys, 18 cents.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Jan. 15.—At the Montreal stock yards, west end market, receipts of live stock for the week ending Dec. 13 were 2,000 cattle, 1,625 sheep and lambs, 3,750 hogs and 345 calves. The offerings on the market this morning for sale were 1,000 cattle, 1,200 sheep and lambs, 2,300 hogs and 150 calves.

The strong feeling which developed in the market for good to choice cattle a week ago has been more pronounced since, and prices have scored a further advance of 25 to 50 cents per 100 pounds, which is attributed to the small supplies of such coming forward.

A feature of the trade was the two carloads of 44 head of prize steers which averaged 1,385 pounds each. These steers were bought on the farm of a well known local breeder at 7 cents per pound delivered to the above market, and they were resold to a butcher at 7¼ cents per pound, and it was reported that this butcher sold seven head of them to another butcher at 7¾ cents per pound. Sales of some choice bulls were made at $5.50 to $6 per 100 pounds. The supply of common and inferior cattle was ample to fill all requirements, and in consequence this class of stock did not share in the advance in prices to the same extent of the better grades. As butchers and packers were well out of supplies the demand was good and an active trade was done.

Hogs show a decline of 10 cents to 15 cents per 100 pounds. At this reduction the demand was good, and sales of selected lots were made at $7.00 to $7.10 per 100 pounds. Sows sold for $1.00 and stags $2.00 per 100 pounds less.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Revised estimates indicating that despite heavy crop damage the Argentine would have an exportable surplus of 3,500,000 bushels larger than ever before, resulted today in breaking the back of the market for wheat. Ideas that the price had been pegged to stay at $1.00 a bushel were sent to the scrap heap. Closing figures showed a decline of ⅞ to 1⅛ to 1⅛ from Saturday. Corn finished a shade lower to ⅛ up, oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

It was not until Buenos Ayres reported a fall of 1½ to 2 cents that wheat futures in Chicago began to waver. Investigation brought to light the fact that today's upset in South American prices made a total decline of ten cents in less than a week. Then came despatches from a high authority presenting the Argentine export surplus at 96,000,000 bushels, which was 8,000,000 bushels less than the last previous estimate from the same source, but still 3,500,000 bushels in excess of the actual total in any previous year. The bearish effect of this news was intensified by the official final report on the Canadian wheat crop, making the total yield 65,862,000 greater than for the twelve months that went before. There was a decided diminution of the U. S. visible supply but the influence which might have been expected therefrom was nullified by the combined figures for Canada and this country being 90,676,000 bushels, against 59,445,000 bushels a year ago.

Under such circumstances an early advance due to lightness of world's shipment was more than wiped out.

There was fair selling of oats on account of the weakness of other markets at the end. Earlier in the day, however, the cereal displayed considerable strength, owing to the liberal decrease in the visible supply.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT MARKET

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 15.—The wheat market was again heavy, but volume of trade in pit was so limited that little activity was recorded. The opening was fairly steady, but drift was to "put" price indicating that current of market was still set towards lower levels. The decline from recent high point has been persistent enough to encourage hard bear market, but weakness has been so interrupted by stubborn resistance and sharp if unimportant rallies that trade has had rather indefinite notions as to market's progress.

The easiness in South American market has taken snap out of international market, which takes very important trump away from bulls. Statistics were rather bullish from comparative standpoint. World's shipments were moderate, the on passage statement decreased freely against a more liberal increase last year. The domestic visible supply decreased 2,596,000 bushels against decrease last year of 633,000 bushels, and what should prove of more interest this large decrease compared with decrease of 1,775,000 bushels in 1909, the Patten year. Fairly large local records and receipts made an indifferent cash market. No. 1 Nor. sold at May prices. Millers were in market, but were only moderate buyers. Flour demand continues very limited.

W. G. H., Sperling, Man.—Can you give me through your paper the best idea as to the feeding of milk cows to keep up the flow of milk after they are put in the barn for the winter? Also a good feed for horses? I have been feeding the following to my cows:Corn twice a day, oat sheaves once a day, barley and oat chop mixed once a day.

Answer:—1. We do not think that much improvement could be made on the food which you are feeding these cows, and we do not know of anything better. If this food is fed intelligently good results should be obtained. A little bran might be added to your ration if you could secure this food at a low figure. I do not think it would be advisable, however, to buy bran at the high figure which is prevailing to-day and with the food you are giving at the present time. 2. Regarding the feeding of horses there is really no hard and fast rule to follow. A teamster or farmer generally has to make use of what he has on hand. If you have a chopping machine and can cut up your straw you might feed cut straw to advantage, but it will be necessary to feed at least one feed of whole hay per day. This would be fed in the middle of the day. For horses that are not working during the winter we would advise you to feed the cut feed night and morning. The amount to each horse, of course, will vary with the size and weight of the animal. Only feed enough of the bulk or mixture to each individual horse that he will eat up cleanly. Your mixture could be made as follows:—First, on your mixing floor put a layer of cut feed, then a layer of chopped grain, then a layer of feed and so on. Sprinkle the entire amount with water and stir up thoroughly. The water has the effect of making the chop adhere to the straw and consequently the horse will eat a larger amount of the straw in order to get the grain food than he would otherwise. Chopped oats give better results than whole oats, and in using it in your mixture I should advise using less than half a gallon per meal per head.

For working horses, of course, you will have to feed a heavier grain ration and will, of course, have to use your own judgment in this matter.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE — CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JANUARY 16

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago
Cash Wheat			
No. 1 Nor.	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛
No. 2 Nor.	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛
No. 3 Nor.	87	86⅛	89⅛
No. 4	80⅛	80	85⅛
No. 5	71⅛	71	58⅛
No. 6	61⅛	61	53
Feed	55⅛	55⅛	62
Cash Oats			
No. 2 C.W.	37⅞	37	33⅛
Cash Barley			
No. 3	66	64	50
Cash Flax			
No. 1 N.W.	190⅛	200	248
Wheat Futures			
January (new)	..	94⅛	..
May (old)	100⅞	100⅞	99⅞
May (new)	100⅞	100⅞	..
July	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞
Oats Futures			
May	41⅞	41⅛	37⅞
July	..	..	38⅞
Flax Futures			
May	193⅛	200	255
July	..	..	..

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cattle	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
Choice export steers	5.00–5.50	4.85–5.25	5.00–5.25
Good export steers	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	4.65–4.75
Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.85–5.25	4.50–5.25	4.75–4.85
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25–4.50	4.25–4.50	4.30–4.55
Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.50–3.75	3.50–3.75	3.00–3.75
Best fat cows	3.75–4.15	3.75–4.15	4.10–4.50
Medium cows	3.50–4.00	3.35–3.50	3.65–3.85
Canners	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	2.75–3.25
Best bulls	3.35–3.50	3.35–3.50	3.45–3.80
Common and medium bulls	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25
Best stockers and feeders	3.75–4.00	3.75–4.00	4.25–4.50
Light stockers	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50
Choice veal calves	5.50–6.00	5.50–6.00	.....
Common to medium calves	4.50–5.50	4.50–5.00	.....
Best milkers and springers (each)	$45–$60	$45–$60	.....
Com'n milkers and springers (each)	$25–$35	$25–$35	.....
Hogs			
Choice hogs	$7.25	7.00–7.25	7.50–7.75
Rough sows	6.00	$6.00	5.75–6.75
Stags	5.00	$5.00	5.00–5.50
Sheep and Lambs			
Choice lambs	5.50–5.75	5.50–5.75	5.25–6.00
Best killing sheep	4.50–4.75	4.50–4.75	4.50–5.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Butter (per lb.)			
Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c	25c–27c
No. 1 dairy	26c	26c	24c
Good round lots	24c	23c	20c-21c
Eggs (per doz.)			
Strictly fresh	50c	50c	50c
Subject to candling	28c	28c	26c
Potatoes			
Per bushel	70c	70c	80c.–90c.
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	40c	40c	.....
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	.....
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$2.00	$2.00	.....
Dressed Poultry			
Chickens	16c	16c	..
Fowl	11c.-12½c.	12½c	..
Ducks	16c	14c	..
Geese	16c	14c	..
Turkeys	18c-20c.	15c	..
Hay (per ton)			$ c. $ c
No. 1 Wild	$8	$8	13.00-13.50
No. 2 Wild	$7	$7	12.00-12.50
No. 1 Timothy	$13-$14	$11	18.00