

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal, July 6.—Choice steers, \$11.00 to \$11.50; good, \$10.25 to \$11.00; medium, \$9.50 to \$10.00. Choice cows, \$9.00 to \$10.00; good, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$8.00 to \$8.25. Choice bulls, \$8.00 to \$10.25; good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.00. Calves, choice, \$10.00 to \$11.00; good, \$7 to \$9. Sheep, \$9.00. Spring lambs, \$6.00 to \$8.00 per head. Hogs, choice select, \$16.75 to \$17.00; good select, \$16.25 to \$16.50; sows, \$14.00 to \$14.50.

Toronto, July 6.—Choice heavy steers, \$11.75 to \$11.90; good heavy steers, \$11.10 to \$11.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11 to \$11.30; do. good, \$10.50 to \$10.85; do. medium, \$9.75 to \$10.25; do. common, \$9.00 to \$9.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$9.25 to \$10.50; do. good bulls, \$8.00 to \$8.50; do. medium bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do. rough bulls, \$6.00 to \$6.10; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.00 to \$9.40; do. good, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do. medium, \$7.50 to \$8.00; stockers, \$8.35 to \$8.75; feeders, \$8.25 to \$9.75; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$6.25; milkers, good to choice, \$8.00 to \$8.50; do. com. and med., each, \$4.00 to \$6.00; springers, \$85.00 light ewes, \$8.35 to \$9.00; sheep, heavy, \$6.00 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$11.00 to \$12.00; calves, good to choice, \$13.00 to \$15.00; spring lambs, lb., 12c to 14c; lambs, yearlings, \$10.00 to \$11.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.25; do. weighed off cars, \$16.50; do. f.o.b., \$15.50.

Chicago, July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; market weak; beefs, \$8.30 to \$13.80; Texas steers, \$6.40 to \$9.60; cows and heifers, \$5.40 to \$11.75; calves, \$10.50 to \$15.00. Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; market strong, 10 to 25c higher; light, \$14.00 to \$15.25; mixed, \$14.25 to \$15.75; heavy, \$14.25 to \$15.75; rough, \$14.25 to \$14.45; pigs, \$10.75 to \$13.90; bulk of sales, 14.50 to \$15.50. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; market weak; lambs, \$10.00 to \$16.50.

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GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Toronto, July 6.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.35; No. 2 Northern, \$2.32; track, Bay ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 78 1/2c track Bay ports. American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.8 1/2; nominal, track Toronto. Ontario oats—No official quotations. Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.35 to \$2.40, according to freight outside. Flour—No. 2 nominal, according to freight outside. Barley—Maltling, nominal, according to freight outside. Rye—No. 2, \$2.05, nominal, according to freight outside. Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$9 track Toronto. Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$12.90; second patents, in jute bags, \$12.40; strong bakers' in jute bags, \$12.90, Toronto. Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample \$19.50 to \$19.60, in bags, track Toronto, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$31; shorts, per ton, \$38; middlings, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.30 to \$2.39. Hay—Extra No. 2 per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; mixed, per ton, \$9 to \$11, track Toronto.

Montreal, July 6.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Oats, Canadian western, No. 2, \$1 to \$1 1/2; do. No. 3, 80 to 80 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 80 to 80 1/2c. Barley—Man. feed, \$1.18. Flour—Man. second, \$12.00; strong baker's \$11.80; winter patents, choice, \$12.00; straight rollers, \$12.50 to \$12.80; do. bags, \$6.00 to \$6.15. Rolled oats, barrels, \$9.90 to \$9.25; do. bags, \$9 to \$9.40. Bran, \$3.33. Shorts, \$38. Middlings \$40 to \$42. Soudin, \$44 to \$49. Hay—No. 1, per ton car lots, \$12.50 to \$13.

New York, July 6.—Flour easy; spring patents \$11.90 to \$12.75; winter patents, \$11.40 to \$11.65; Kansas straight, \$11.65 to \$12.15. Rye flour quiet; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; choice to fancy, \$11.60 to \$12.00. Hay quiet; No. 1, \$1.95 to \$1.10; No. 2, 95c to \$1.00; No. 3, 75c to 85c; shipping 70c to 75c.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—Wheat—July, \$2.18 1/2; Sept., \$1.70. Cash—No. 1 hard, \$2.35 1/2 to \$2.42 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$2.25 to \$2.32.

The Kingston Market

Kingston, July 7. Dairy Products. Butter, creamery, lb., 45; Butter, rolls, 35; Cheese, lb., 30; Eggs, fresh, doz., 35. Fish. Cod, fresh, lb., 15; Haddock, fresh, lb., 12 1/2; Fillets, lb., 20; Finnan Haddie, lb., 16; Hake, lb., 12 1/2; Seals, lb., 12 1/2; Corn meal, lb., 20; Rockfish, lb., 5; Saffron, lb., 25; Trout, salmon, lb., 18; White fish, lb., 18 (fresh); Whiting, lb., 12 1/2.

Chicago, July 6.—Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.76 1/2 to \$1.78; No. 4 yellow, \$1.76 3/4 to \$1.78; No. 4 yellow, \$1.77. Oats—No. 3 white, 70 3/4 to 71 1/2c; standard, 71c to 71 3/4c. Rye nominal. Barley, \$1.10 to \$1.40. Timothy seed, \$4 to \$8. Closer seed, \$12 to \$17.

Belleville, 33c to 38c per dozen; Brantford, 38c to 40c; Cobourg, 30c to 33c; Guelph, 35c to 38c; Hamilton, 42c to 45c; London, 37c to 42c; Owen Sound, 28c to 30c; Peterboro, 32c to 35c; Port Hope, 32c to 35c; Stratford, 34c to 38c; and Woodstock, 39c to 43c per pound.

Belleville, 33c to 38c per dozen; Brantford, 38c to 40c; Cobourg, 30c to 33c; Guelph, 35c to 38c; Hamilton, 42c to 45c; London, 37c to 42c; Owen Sound, 28c to 30c; Peterboro, 32c to 35c; Port Hope, 32c to 35c; Stratford, 34c to 38c; and Woodstock, 39c to 43c per pound.

Belleville, \$2 to \$2.15; Brantford, \$2.25; Cobourg, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Guelph, \$2.25; Hamilton, \$2.25; London, \$2; Owen Sound, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Peterboro, \$2.40; Port Hope, \$2.35 to \$2.45; Stratford, \$2.25; and Woodstock, \$2.15 per bus.

Belleville, 80c to 82c; Brantford, 70c; Cobourg, 80c; Guelph, 80c; Hamilton, 75c to 80c; London, 68c to 73c; Owen Sound, 75c to 78c; Peterboro, 75c to 80c; Port Hope, 70c; Stratford, 73c; and Woodstock, 85c per bushel.

Belleville, baled, \$11; loose, \$12 to \$14; Brantford, baled, \$12 to \$14; loose, \$12 to \$14; Cobourg, loose, \$10; Guelph, baled, \$15 to \$16; loose, \$13 to \$14; Hamilton, \$10 to \$11; London, \$10 to \$11; Owen Sound, \$10 to \$11.25; Peterboro, baled, \$10.50 to \$11; loose, \$10.50 to \$11; Port Hope, baled, \$11; loose, \$12; Stratford, baled, \$10 to \$11; and Woodstock, baled, \$15 to \$16, and loose, \$14 to \$15 per ton.

It is estimated that the potato acreage in the great potato district of Maine is 27 per cent. in excess of last year. In New York a 20 per cent. increase was counted some time ago, but this expectation has not been quite fulfilled. In the United States as a whole, the addition over that of last year will be very considerable. There has also been a larger area than usual planted in Ontario. If the season is at all favorable there will be no shortage of potatoes in America this year. Lime will speed up garden crops. It is particularly beneficial on new land. For both flower and vegetable gardens hydrated lime is safest to use. Sprinkle it around the base of the plants and along the rows close to plants, but not touching them, and work it in the soil.

TO KEEP OUT WORMS OUT OF THE GARDEN

Methods of Prevention and Destruction That Have Been Successful. Judging from the number of inquiries received for description of a method for controlling the cut worm. This pest must be the bane of the increased army of gardeners that has been recruited this year, or else many hills of garden plants are blighted. It is a caterpillar that should rightly be laid at the door of some other enemy.

There are in every poultry yard birds that have outlived their usefulness and others that will never pay their way. These might profitably be finished and marketed, not necessarily all at once but as soon as practicable, taking into account the market, etc. In these classes might be mentioned, in the order in which they should be disposed of, the following: 1. Male birds.—The breeding season being over, all males should be culled and killed. It will cost \$2 or over to keep each male until next breeding season, therefore, get rid of them, it will also be better for the layers, the eggs and the growing chicks.

Starting at the beginning to prevent the occurrence of cut worms in the garden, one should plow deeply early in the fall, after first destroying, by burning, all crop refuse that can be suspected of harboring the eggs. This practice and clean cultivation throughout the growing season will do much toward destroying the chances of the worms appearing, but to guard against those that may escape protective bands, should be planted around the stems of all plants that are transferred from the hotbed or cold-frame to the open ground and poisoned bait, consisting of bran and paris green (100 of the former to one of the latter) mixed with a quart of molasses and water sufficient to make a mash that will creep nicely through the fingers should be scattered upon the ground between the growing crops.

Hand picking of the worms can be practiced with reasonable success on small areas, and poultry at large in the garden will account for many of their number. Of course, poultry and poisoned mash do not work well together, so far as the poultry is concerned. A Short-Sighted Policy. Those interested are being notified that from September 1st all pure-bred stock will be billed at the same rates as obtained for cull stock. Such a change cannot be in the best interests of the country, and the railways stand to lose rather than gain by such procedure. Many a struggling farmer desirous of bettering the conditions of his far-off and backward community has taken advantage of the reduced rates to import pure-bred sires and a few females to build up a better and more prosperous agriculture in his community. In the newer sections of the great west results have been most noticeable. In New Ontario and in every section of every Province where the settler has recently gone, the half-farmers for pure-bred agriculture has helped to put agriculture on a stable basis, with better live stock and improved mixed farming as a direct result. Railroads carried the pure-breds at half price, but they stood to gain rather than lose, for in every case it meant more stock and more farm products to be shipped to the markets of the world. The inter-provincial trade was stimulated, and financially we cannot see how the railroads could lose anything by aiding in the development of a business which meant output from the farms of the country.—Farmers' Advocate.

Interest Compounded by Draft Mare. We purchased a grade Percheron mare 12 years ago, with a colt by her side, for \$175. She has produced a colt every year since we bought her. We have sold \$900 worth of her sons and \$650 worth of her grandsons. We still have on the farm five of her sons and daughters, worth about \$900, and four of her grandsons and granddaughters, worth about \$500. Three colts out of the twelve were lost. One was prematurely born, one died as a result of abnormal presentation, and one died in pasture from some unknown cause. The others have all been growthy draft colts good setters and excellent breeders, without an unsoundness or a blemish. The mare is now 16 years old, sound and still producing colts as regularly as ever. In addition to producing a colt every year, she has done her share of the work the greater part of the time.—P. N. Robson, in Breeders' Gazette.

Dairy Development. In 1911 fifty-six creameries operated in Alberta, and made 2,500,000 pounds of butter, valued at \$825,000. Eight cheese factories reported a cheese production of 100,000 pounds, valued at \$14,000. Five years later (1916) fifty-seven creameries made 8,521,754 pounds of butter, worth \$2,619,248.14, and sixteen cheese factories made 745,122 pounds of cheese, worth \$16,643,74.—Dairy Commissioner Marker, in Northwest Farmer.

Any Form of Lime Will Do. Little difference in effectiveness in neutralizing soil acidity has been noted at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in comparative tests of burned lime, hydrated lime and ground limestone, when limestone was finely pulverized. The ground rock has led by a narrow margin.

Health of Animals. Hon. Martin Barwell last week admitted that the cholera germs had cut the compensation for destroyed hogs from \$62,000 to \$27,000 last year. Three years ago the compensation paid was \$190,000, only a small part of the loss. Had the health of animals branch not obstinately refused to try the serum, this \$190,000 might have been cut to \$55,000, at least, on this basis—an extravagant price to pay for one man's conservatism. The feeding period of a pig is short, and the rapidity and the amount of growth is up to the man handling the feed.

Cull the Flock.

Experimental Farm Note. The urgent need of conservation demands that all poultry not paying its way in either eggs or growth be killed for eating. The present high prices of food also make the keeping of such classes of poultry decidedly unprofitable as well as unhygienic. Therefore, for your own good and for the good of the country, kill them.

There are in every poultry yard birds that have outlived their usefulness and others that will never pay their way. These might profitably be finished and marketed, not necessarily all at once but as soon as practicable, taking into account the market, etc. In these classes might be mentioned, in the order in which they should be disposed of, the following: 1. Male birds.—The breeding season being over, all males should be culled and killed. It will cost \$2 or over to keep each male until next breeding season, therefore, get rid of them, it will also be better for the layers, the eggs and the growing chicks.

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CRUCIBLE EARNINGS RUN \$2,000,000 A MONTH This Rates \$88 a Share on \$25,000,000 Common Stock Outstanding. New York, July 6.—Earnings of the Crucible Steel Company are understood to be running at the rate of \$2,000,000 a month. Allowing for dividends at the rate of \$7 a share on the \$25,000,000 preferred, these earnings are equal to annual rate of \$8 a share for the past twelve years. The company's domestic car orders are disappointingly small. American Car and Foundry last week took one foreign order for between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. The company's domestic car orders are disappointingly small. American Car and Foundry last week took one foreign order for between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. The company's domestic car orders are disappointingly small. American Car and Foundry last week took one foreign order for between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000.

Must Count the Interest. A farm business should pay for the capital invested the same as is expected of any other business enterprise. The capital is an expense in running the business. For instance, if the total receipts on a farm are \$200,000 and the current expenses \$107,500, and 5 per cent. interest on the capital \$2,024, the profit is but \$117 after the expenses and interest are subtracted. Such a farmer would have \$2,141 available for his living, but \$1,724 should be credited to his capital. This leaves only \$116 for his own labor and management in addition to what the farm contributed toward the living. He is living off the interest of his investment. Range Gone; Cattle Remain. When Montana was settled by farmers who came in from the east to take up Government land, the range cattle business waned. Now it has been largely replaced by fattened live stock, principally cattle and horses. The continuous production of wheat for sale proved to be harmful to the land just as in the older farming sections. Hay and other crops more suited to feeding than sale came in and live stock followed naturally.—Breeders' Gazette.

The Right Furnace McClary's Sunshine Furnace is absolutely right—right in idea, in design, in construction, in price and in performance. It's a furnace made for your needs and is complete in every single detail. Write for free, descriptive booklet. McClary's SUNSHINE FURNACE LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINDSOR VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.S. HAMILTON CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON For Sale by J. B. Bunt & Co.