

News And Views Of And For Farmers

The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Montreal, June 7.—Steers, choice, \$14.50 to \$17.50; good, \$12 to \$14; medium, \$10.50 to \$11.50; butts, \$11 to \$13; medium, \$10 to \$11; cows, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.50; medium, \$9 to \$11; hogs, \$12 to \$14; lambs, \$16 to \$18; hogs, \$19.50 to \$20.

Toronto, June 7.—Heavy steers, \$15 to \$18.50; choice butchers, \$12.50 to \$15; do, medium, \$11.50 to \$12; do common, \$10.75 to \$12.25; hogs, good to choice, \$12.50 to \$14.50; butchers, choice, \$9.25 to \$12; do medium, \$7 to \$7.50; butts, choice heavy, \$10 to \$12; do good, \$9.25 to \$9.75; do light, \$7 to \$8; canners, \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6.50; sheep, \$11.50 to \$13; hogs, \$12 to \$14; lambs, \$16 to \$18; hogs, \$19.50 to \$20.

Chicago, June 7.—Hogs—Heavy butchers, \$14.40 to \$16.50; light butchers, \$16.50 to \$18.50; prime heavy, \$18.50 to \$20.50; heavy packers, \$16 to \$18.50; roughs, heavy, \$15.50 to \$18.50; selected light, \$16.75 to \$19.50; medium and light mixed, \$16.40 to \$18.50; bulk, \$16.50 to \$18.70; pigs, \$16.25 to \$17. Receipts 15,000; native lambs, receipts light, market weak; Western lambs early. Light shorn lambs quoted at \$17.35; prime natives at \$19.50; native ewes, few offers, feeling very bearish; best stock \$14.50 to \$14.75.

Winnipeg, June 7.—Butchers' steers, 10.50 to \$15.00; heifers, \$8 to \$15; cows, \$5 to \$13.50; butts, \$7 to \$11.50; oxen, \$9.50 to \$12; stockers and feeders, \$7.75 to \$10.50; veal calves, \$8 to \$13; hogs, \$14.50; cubs, \$6.50 to \$15.50; butts, \$7.50 to \$11; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$11; fresh cows and springers, \$6 to \$10. Calves—Receipts, 2,300; market strong; \$7 to \$15.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200; market active and strong. Heavy, \$17 to \$17.50; mixed, \$17.65 to \$17.75; Yorkers, \$17.75 to \$18; light Yorkers, \$18 to \$18.25; pigs, \$18.25 to \$18.50; roughs, \$16.25 to \$16.50; stags, \$11 to \$12.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800. Market strong. Prime steers, \$17.25 to \$18.25; shipping steers, \$16.50 to \$17; butchers, \$12 to \$16.85; yearlings, \$13.50 to \$16.75; heifers, \$10 to \$14.50; cows, \$6.50 to \$15.50; butts, \$7.50 to \$11; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$11; fresh cows and springers, \$6 to \$10. Calves—Receipts, 2,300; market strong; \$7 to \$15.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,200; market active and strong. Heavy, \$17 to \$17.50; mixed, \$17.65 to \$17.75; Yorkers, \$17.75 to \$18; light Yorkers, \$18 to \$18.25; pigs, \$18.25 to \$18.50; roughs, \$16.25 to \$16.50; stags, \$11 to \$12.

New York, June 7.—Beaves—Receipts, 850 head; market steady; steers, \$11.50 to \$18.00; butts, \$7.75 to \$14.25; cows, \$6 to \$14. Calves—Receipts, 7,080 head; market firm; veals, \$12.50 to \$16; cubs, \$11 to \$12; akum-milk, \$10 to \$11. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,400 head; market steady; sheep, \$11 to \$14.25; ewes, \$7 to \$10; spring lambs, \$20.50 to \$22; other lambs, \$14.25 to \$16; wool lambs, \$20.

Montreal, June 7.—Oats—Canadian western No. 3, 95c; extra No. 1 feed, 85c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 75c; standard and extra No. 1, 10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats, bags of 50 lbs., \$4.85 to \$5. Bran, \$35. Shorts, \$40. Moultrie, \$72.

Toronto, June 7.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$2.22 1/2; No. 2, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4, \$2.10 1/2, including 2 1/2 c tax, in store, For: William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 78c; No. 3, C.W., 76c; extra No. 1 feed, 75c, No. 1 feed, 72 1/2 c, in store, For: William. American corn—Not quoted. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 78c to 79c, nominal No. 3 white, 77c to 78c. Barley—Malting, \$1.40 to \$1.42. Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$2.22, heads in store, Montreal. Peas—No. 2, nominal. Buckwheat—\$1.50. Rye—No. 2, \$2.30. Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.65, Toronto-Montreal, \$10.65, new bags. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.65, Toronto. Milled—Car lots, delivered. Montreal; shorts, \$10; bran, \$55; feed flour, not quoted; middlings, not quoted.

Hay—Baled, track, Toronto, car lots, No. 1, \$15.50 to \$16.50; No. 2, mixed, \$13 to \$14; straw, car lots, \$8 to \$8.50.

New York, June 7.—Flour—Market quiet; springs, \$19.75 to \$21.25; winters, \$19.85 to \$21.15; Kansas, \$19.90 to \$21.25. Rye flour—Market dull; fair No. 1, \$9.25 to \$10.40; choice to fancy, \$10.45 to \$11.50. White corn flour—Market steady, \$4.80 to \$5.25. Barley flour—Market dull, \$8.25 to \$11, in 98-lb. sacks. Cornmeal—Market steady; yellow granulated, \$6.97 1/2; white granulated, \$6.27 1/2.

Rye—Market weaker; No. 2 western, \$1.81, cost and freight New York. Barley—Market easy; feeding, \$1.20, and malting, \$1.25 to \$1.30, cost and freight New York. Corn—Spot market unsettled; kiln dried No. 3 yellow, \$1.43 1/4; No. 4 yellow, \$1.53 1/4, cost and freight New York.

Oats—Spot market steady; standard, 79c to 79 1/2 c. Chicago, June 7.—Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.62; No. 3 yellow, \$1.56 to \$1.57; No. 4 yellow, \$1.32 to \$1.42.

Oats—No. 3 white, 72c to 72 1/2 c; standard, 72 1/2 c to 73 1/4 c. Rye—No. 2 nominal; No. 3 nominal; No. 4, \$1.53. Barley—\$1 to \$1.26. Clover—\$18 to \$28. Lard—\$24.07. Ribs—\$21.50 to \$21.87.

Minneapolis, June 7.—Flour—Unchanged. Bran, \$28.25 to \$32.25. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.45 to \$1.55. Oats—No. 3 white, 69 1-4 c to 70 1/4 c.

Duluth, June 7.—Lined, \$3.71; to arrive, \$3.71; July, \$3.73 bid; October, \$3.50 bid.

GENERAL TRADE.

Butter. Belleville, 45c to 47c; Brantford, 45c to 48c; Cobourg, 45c; Kitchener, 48c to 42c; Owen Sound, 34; Port Hope, 38c to 40c; and Woodstock, 42c to 50c per lb.

Eggs. Belleville, 35c to 37c; Brantford, 40c to 42c; Cobourg, 37c; Kitchener, 38c to 42c; Owen Sound, 32c; Port Hope, 33c to 34c; and Woodstock, 38c to 40c per doz.

Chickens. Belleville, 25c to 30c; Brantford, 25c to 28c; Cobourg, 35c; Owen Sound, 26c to 30c; and Port Hope and Woodstock, 30c per lb.

Potatoes. Belleville and Owen Sound, \$3.25 to \$1.50; Brantford, \$2.25; Cobourg, Port Hope and Woodstock, \$1.50; Kitchener, \$1.75 to \$2 per bag.

Wheat. Belleville, Brantford and Cobourg, \$2.10; Kitchener, \$2.12 to \$2.16; Owen Sound, \$2.10 to \$2.12; and Port Hope and Woodstock, \$2.12 per bush.

Barley. Belleville, \$1.20; Brantford and Port Hope, \$1.50; Cobourg, \$1.55; Kitchener, \$1.45 to \$1.50; Owen Sound, \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bush.

Oats. Belleville, 95c to \$1; Brantford, 92c; Cobourg and Woodstock, 95c; Kitchener, 75c; Owen Sound, 75c to 80c; and Port Hope, 85c per bush.

Hay. Belleville, baled, \$12 to \$13; loose, \$15; Brantford, baled, \$15 to \$17; loose, \$14 to \$15; Cobourg, loose, \$16; Kitchener, baled, \$15 to \$15.50; loose, \$14 to \$14.50; Owen Sound, \$12 to \$13; loose, \$11 to \$12; Port Hope, baled, \$20; loose, \$16 to \$17; and Woodstock, baled, \$16 to \$17; loose, \$12 to \$15 per ton.

JOB FOR FIRST STORMY DAY

Reduce Loss of Young Animals by Infectious Diseases by Cleaning Stables Thoroughly. A good job for the first rainy day. From 6 to 10 per cent of the young animals are lost each year from such infectious diseases as calf scours, hog cholera, blackleg, contagious abortion, navel ill of sucklings, distemper and other infectious diseases.

Reduce this loss of young animals from infectious diseases by cleaning the stable thoroughly and disinfecting with whitewash to which has been added 2 per cent crude carbolic acid or 5 per cent coal-tar dip. This is easily applied to the walls, ceiling and floor with a spray pump.

LAYING CONCRETE IN WINTER

Such Indoor Work as Cellar Floors and Barn Floors May Be Successfully Performed. Indoor concrete work such as cellar floors and barn floors under cover, may be done successfully in winter, if proper precaution is taken to keep the concrete from freezing. Fence posts and concrete blocks may be made successfully indoors during the winter, but outdoor work in concrete is not advisable after the temperature is below 45 degrees. If you have some outside concrete work to do in cold weather, you must keep the concrete from freezing by heating the ingredients, using warm water and covering so they will not freeze.

PROTEIN SUPPLY FOR FOWLS

When Closely Confined Chickens Will Need Some Kind of Meat—Grain is Not Enough. Fowls confined in close pens, yards or runs where they have little chance to get insects will need some kind of meat. Grain will not supply enough protein and mineral matter for best results. To supply this demand for protein and mineral matter meat meal, meat scrap or tankage is generally fed. Laying hens especially need some of these forms of feed. Young chickens will thrive better if fed meat in some form occasionally.

The Kingston Market

Kingston, June 7th.

Dairy Produce. Butter, creamery, lb. 50. Butter, rolls, lb. 45. Cheese, lb. 30. Eggs, fresh, doz. 40. Oleomargarine 30 37.

Fish. Cod, lb. 10. Eels, lb. 12 1/2. Flounders, lb. 12 1/2. Fillets, lb. 22. Finan Haddock, lb. 18. Hake, lb. 12 1/2. Haddock, fresh, lb. 13 1/2. Halibut, fresh, lb. 10. Herrings, fresh, lb. 10. Kippers, doz. 60. Mackerel, lb. 20. Perch, lb. 12 1/2. Pike, lb. 12 1/2. Rock-fish, lb. 10. Salmon, lb. 25. Smelt, lb. 20. Tilsit, lb. 12 1/2. Trout, salmon, lb. 18. White fish, lb. 18 20.

Fruit. Apples, doz. 30. Bananas, doz. 30. Cherries, lb. 50. Dates, lb. 25. Grapefruit, each 6 1/2. Lemons, doz. 40. Oranges, doz. 50. Pineapples, each 20. Peaches, doz. 30. Strawberries 25 35.

Grain. Barley, bush. 2.00. Bran, ton. 40.00. Buckwheat, bush. 2.00. Corn meal, cwt. 6.50. Corn, yellow feed bush. 2.00. Flour, Govt. standard, cwt. 5.80. Hay baled, ton. 14.00. Hay, loose, ton. 13.00. Oats, Man. bush. 1.05. Oats, local, bush. 1.00. Shorts, ton. 43.00. Straw, baled, ton. 10.00. Straw, loose, ton. 8.00. Wheat, local, bush. 2.40.

Meats. Beef. Cuts, lb. 25. 40. Western carcass lb. 23. 25. Western fronts, lb. 20. 22. Western hinds, lb. 25. 28 1/2. Local carcass lb. 21. 22. Local fronts, lb. 19. 20. Local hinds, lb. 22. 23. Hogs, live, cwt. 20.00. Hogs, dressed, cwt. 28.00. Lamb, lb. 32 1/2. Mutton 30. Veal, hinds, lb. 20. 25. Veal, fronts 15. 18.

Poultry. Chickens, dressed, lb. 30. Chickens, live, lb. 25. Hens, dressed, lb. 30. Hens, live, lb. 28. Turkeys, lb. 25. 32.

Hides, Furs, Etc. Goose down, per lb. 75. Red Foxes, Prime No. 1, up to 16.00. Raccoon, up to 5.00. Skunks, up to 2.00. Mink, up to 2.00. Hides, beef, lb. 10. Lamb skins, fresh up to 4.00. Veal skins, No. 1 20. Deacon skins, No. 1 1.50. Horse hides, No. 1 large 5.00. Tallow Cakes 15. Wool, washed, lb. 70. Wool, unwashed, lb. 50. Greasing, wild dry per lb. 8.00. Beeswax, lb. up to 30. Shearings, up to 20. Kips, lb. 10. Beaver, up to 12.00. Otter, up to 20.00. Black Bear, up to 20.00. Fisher, up to 20.00. Cross Fox, up to 50.00. Lynx, up to 17.00. Marten, up to 30.00. Wolf, up to 10.00. Badger, up to 2.50. Weasel, up to 1.25.

Vegetables. Asparagus, bunch. 10. Beets, bus. 75. Cabbage, head 10. Carrots, bus. 75. Celery, bunch 10. Cucumbers, each 10. 25. Lettuce, bunch 5. 8. Onions, bunch 5. 8. Potatoes, bushel 1.50. Potatoes, new, pk. 1.00. Radishes, bunch 5. Rhubarb, bunch 5. Tomatoes, lb. 25. Turnips, bush. 1.00.

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Highway on Pacific Coast. Dream is for Macadamized, Asphalt-Surfaced Road From Alaska South to Panama. Good road advocates should turn their eyes upon the Pacific coast states, where their lobby is reaching a development nowhere else approximated in the United States. The dream of a Pacific coast is for a macadamized asphalt-surfaced highway from Alaska south to the Panama canal. The realization of the project so far is the actual voting by the state of California of a bond issue of \$18,000,000 and by the public interest aroused in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, which promises early legislation for the continuation of the California highway.

KILL OUT CANADIAN THISTLE

Weeds Are Difficult to Eradicate, as They Have Underground Stems—Mow and Plow. Canadian thistle and sow thistle are hard to kill, as they have underground stems from which new plants are cut up. A piece of this stem if cut off and sown the right conditions will form a new plant. The first step in the eradication is to mow the plants, then plow them under and disk the land as often as new shoots appear. Keeping the top from growing will in time kill the roots and underground stems. Growing a crop of corn in hills and cultivating thoroughly both ways and hand-hoeing the hills is another way of eradication. Getting rid of the patches of Canadian thistle and sow thistle now will save a lot of work a little later.

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MOST EFFECTIVE ROAD TOOL

Drag Can Be Used in Maintaining Public Highways—They Are Easily and Cheaply Made. The most effective tool which can be used in the maintenance of earth roads is the road drag. The first drags were made more than 50 years ago, but it is only during the last few years that they have come into general use. They are easily and cheaply made, easily operated and accomplish wonders if properly used. Every mile of earth road in the state of Texas should be maintained with a drag, and if the time and money wasted under the present system of "working the roads" (this does not mean that all time and money so spent are wasted) were used in dragging the roads, our states would have some of the best earth roads in America.

GROW LARGE CROPS OF OATS

Farmer Should Provide Feed for Horses, Sheep, Cows and Other Stock—Plan is Outlined. The farmer who raises horses and sheep, feeds dairy cows and fattens beef cattle, annually should grow large crops of oats. They should get ripe enough to be cut and bound by the binder, so when dried out in the shock the sheaves will not mold when stored in the barn. These things attended to, with some kind of power and a modern straw cutter in the barn, the entire crop, as needed, should be cut up quite fine and fed. Fed in this way, the stock eats up almost all the straw, and the grain entire.

DRESSED WEIGHT OF SWINE

Shown by Experiments That Animals Average 76.44 Per Cent Fasted Live Weight. A number of experiments have shown that the dressed weight of hogs is on an average of 76.44 per cent fasted live weight. When hogs are fed corn or other concentrated fat-producing feeds the dressed weight may be 80 per cent of the live weight. On this estimate the blood constitutes 25 to 3 per cent of the live weight; the liver, 1.3 to 1.5 per cent; heart, 2 per cent; stomach and contents, 4.5 to 5 per cent; intestines, 6.5 to 8 per cent; kidneys, 5 per cent; spleen, 1 per cent; intestinal fat, 1 to 2 per cent; kidney fat, 4 to 4.5 per cent.

PREPARING NOW FOR SPRING

Winter is Good Time to Rig Up Several Three and Four-Horse Eveners on Implements. In view of the probable shortage of farm labor next spring, now is a timely occasion to rig up several three and four-horse eveners to be used on the farm implements. One man with a four-horse team will do almost as much work in preparing the spring seedbed as two men, each using a two-horse team.

RAPID INCREASE IN ALFALFA

Has Resulted in More Careful Study of Its Possibilities as Food for All Farm Animals. The rapid increase in the production of alfalfa in the United States during recent years has resulted in a more careful study of its possibilities as a food for all classes of live stock. Formerly it was used primarily as a cattle feed, but now it is used as a feed for horses, swine and sheep.

BIG PLANT FOR MIDVALE STEEL

Government to Build Factory at Cost of Several Million. Washington, June 7.—The Government is to build a gigantic plant for the Midvale Steel Company. The plant will be erected at a cost of several million dollars, and will be devoted to the manufacture of 16-inch howitzers. The location was not divulged.

On Imperial Oil Board. Toronto, June 7.—Walter H. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, and Hon. W. J. Hanna, president of the Imperial Oil Company, are here. There was a meeting of the directors of the Imperial Oil Company, and Sir Edmund Osier was elected to the board. He succeeds the late T. H. Smallman.

Big Motor Dividend. New York, June 7.—The Nash Motors Company, which is relatively a new participant in the automobile manufacturing field, in its present form, has declared a dividend of \$15 a share, payable May 31st, to stockholders of record May 20th. Good earnings are indicated by the size of the disbursement and emphasized by the fact that an initial disbursement of \$6 a share was made on February 1st. The company was incorporated in July, 1916, and took over the business of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company.

Outlook For Higher Prices. Montreal, June 7.—Approximately \$15,000,000 will be disbursed in interest when the first coupon of the Victory Bonds is cashed on June 1st next. The many number of the Greenbacks Review suggests that holders of the bonds capitalize their interest by reinvesting their coupons in additional bonds, with advantage to themselves and their country. As to the personal advantage the Review remarks:

"We have stated many times our belief that in a comparatively short time after the end of the war Victory Bonds should sell at a substantial premium. Cycles of business activity and business depression, high money rates and low money rates, have succeeded one another with mathematical certainty. We are now in a period of high money rates and consequently of low security prices. When the pendulum swings the other way a steady rise in the market valuation of Victory Bonds is certain."

"As a precedent for what Canadian investors may expect we would cite an interesting example from one of the war loans of the American Civil War. In 1862 the United States Government sold \$15,000,000 6 per cent, five to twenty-year bonds at par. In 1869, seven years after the issue was sold and four years after the end of the war, these bonds sold as high as 125 1-4."

Commercial Notes. An increase of the capital stock of the Massey-Harris Company, Ltd., Toronto, from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 is provided for in additional letters patent issued.

T. Ashley Sparks, American director of Cunard Steamship Company, is to be director of British Ministry of Shipping in the United States, succeeding Sir Canon Guthrie, appointed special representative of the Ministry of Shipping in the United States.

The annual pamphlet statement of the Illinois Trust Company, covering all the subsidiary companies, for the year ending December 31st, shows total gross earnings of \$14,048,870 compared with \$12,556,447 in 1916. Operating expenses, including taxes advanced from \$7,489,197 to \$9,149,176, resulting in a drop in net operating profit from \$5,076,649 to \$4,891,594, a decrease of \$174,955.

The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, one of the largest investment institutions in the country, with paid-up capital of \$6,000,000 and surplus assets of nearly \$11,000,000, has absorbed the Ontario Permanent Loan and Savings Society of Woodstock.

The Lincoln County bond issue of \$150,000 was sold to the Dominion Securities Corporation for \$9.17. U.S. Federal action is expected to be taken soon to stop the gambling in piece goods, which is boosting the price of cloth the Government needs for military use.

A stock company will be formed to carry on the operation of the Crosses mine, in Munro Township, near Matheson.

GOOD SEEDBED FOR ALFALFA

Preparations Should Begin Year Before Planting—Keep Soil Well Cultivated. In preparing the seed bed for alfalfa you should begin a year or two before you wish to seed by planting a cultivated crop, keeping the ground well cultivated and free from weeds. Corn is a good crop to precede alfalfa. The critical period of alfalfa is the first six weeks of the life of the plant. The ground should be plowed early and deep. It should be free from weeds and as free as possible from weed seed. It should be well tilled, but firm up to the surface when seeded. Fall seeding in September without a nurse crop is considered the surest method to follow. However, if there is not a favorable season and sufficient moisture in the fall, you may sow at corn or cotton planting time in the spring. From 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre is ample if the seed is clean and strong.

When it is sown with a grain drill attachment on well-prepared seed bed, and when sown carefully and not too deep, from 10 to 12 pounds of seed is quite sufficient. The seed is small and does not need to be sown too deep—just so you get it into the moist dirt.

Some men never do things by halves. They go out to have a tooth filled, and come back full all over.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO Your surplus earnings in our Savings Department earn interest at current rate. KINGSTON BRANCH, J. F. ROWLAND, Manager.

Fires Break Out and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house. Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates. THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Established 1864. Head Office: Montreal. KINGSTON BRANCH, G. E. HAGUE, Manager.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President. SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Asst. Gen'l. Manager. CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000 Careful attention is given to the banking requirements of farmers, with whom an important part of the business of this Bank is transacted. Farmers may rely upon prompt and courteous service. Kingston Branch—P. C. STEVENSON, Manager.

THE GILSON ENGINE THE HYLO SILO THE GILSON TRACTOR Gilson Mfg. Co., Limited, Guelph, Canada. THE GILSON SILO FILLER The lightest running blower cutter made. A 4 H.P. Engine will operate the small size successfully. THE MONEY MAKER THE MORTGAGE LIFTER Entirely different and infinitely superior. 11-22 R.F. 16-30 R.F. STANDARDIZED TRACTOR GILSON Products are Dominant in Quality and Service. MADE IN CANADA See Leslie Woods, Joyceville, Agent, or write Gilson Mfg. Co., Limited, Guelph, Canada.

CONCRETE Stands the Stress of Motor Traffic. EXPERIENCE has proved that motor car tires give a road a harder test than the steel tires of horse-drawn vehicles. The wearing action of steel tires is perpendicular and varies directly with the weight of the load. The automobile, however, exerts its nearly-horizontal driving force at the rim of the wheel, tears away the surface, casts aside the stones, and finally unravels the whole road. Permanent Highways of Concrete stand the strain of heaviest motor traffic. The hard, even surfaces grow stronger, harder, as the years go by. Concrete has all the advantages: No mud, ruts, holes or dust. Easy to haul on—safest to ride on. Durable, economical, always ready for use. CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, Limited, 90 Herald Bldg., Montreal. CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE