News And Views Of And For Farmers

The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Montreal.

Montreal, June 21.—The market for cattle was somewhat weaker in tone, and in the hog section there were further declines, and choice selects hold at from $18.75 to $19.50 per cwt. Choice steers were from $15 to $15.50, while it was reported that some loads sold higher, while good steers were from $13 to $14.50 and commoner down to $11, all per cwt. Some choice bulls sold at $12 to $13 per cwt. Good bulls were from $11 to $12, while inferior sold as low as $8 per cwt. The market for butcher cows was rather dull, and choice cows sold at $11.50 to $12, while others sold from that down to $8.50 per cwt. Choice milk-fed calves were from $11 to $14 per cwt, while inferior quality sold down to $7. Lambs and sheep market is quiet, and prices are quoted in the neighborhood of $11 to $14 for sheep and $16 to $17 for choice lambs.

Toronto.

Toronto, June 21.—Heavy steers, $16.50 to $17.50; choice butcher, $14.50 to $15.50; do. medium, $12 to $13; do. common, $10 to $11; heifers, good to choice, $13 to $15; butcher cows, choice, $10.50 to $13; do. medium, $8 to $10; bulls, choice heavy, $10.25 to $13.25; do. good, $9.25 to $10; do. light, $7 to $8; canners and cutters, $5 to $7; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lb., $11.50 to $13; stockers, 750 to 800 lbs., $10.50 to $11.25; do., med., 600 to 700 lbs., $10 to $10.50; do. light, 600 to 650 lbs., $9 to $9.50; grass cows, $8 to $8.50; milch cows, $90 to $125; calves, $10 to $15.50; spring lambs, $10.23 to $10.25; yearling lambs, $18.50 to $20; sheep, light, $17 to $17.50; hogs, fed and watered, $18; do. off cars, $18.25; do., f.o.b., to shippers, $17.

Buffalo.

Buffalo, June 21.—Cattle—Prime steers, $17.75 to $18.35; shipping steers, $17 to $17.50; butchers, $12 to $16.75; yearlings, $13.50 to $16.75; heifers, $10 to $14.50; cows, $6 to $13.50; bulls, $7.50 to $11; fresh cows, and springers, steady, $65 to $150.

Calves—$7 to $18.50.

Hogs—Heavy, $17.45 to $17.60; mixed and yorkers, $17.50 to $17.60; light yorkers, $17.60 to $17.75; pigs, $17.75 to $18; roughs, $15.25 to $15.50; stags, $10 to $12.

Sheep and lambs—Lambs, $10 to $19.50; yearlings, $12 to $16; wethers, $14 to $15.50; ewes, $6 to $13; mixed sheep, $13 to $13.50.

Chicago.

Chicago, June 21.—Hogs, bulk, $16.45 to $16.85; butchers, $16.50 to $16.85; packing, $16 to $16.45; light, $16.75 to $16.80; roughs, 15.50 to $15.85; pigs, $16.25 to $16.75.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Montreal.

Montreal, June 21.—Oats, Canadian Western No. 2, 97c; extra No. 1 feed, 95c. Flour, new standard grade, $10.95 to $11.05. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., $5.10 to $5.15. Bran, $35.00. Shorts, $39. Mouillie, $70 to $72. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $[illegible]5.50.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 21.—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 85⅛c; No. 3, do., 82⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 82⅛c; No. 1 feed, 79⅛c; No. 2, do., 76⅛c. Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.17; No. 4, do., $1.12; rejected, , $1.07½; feed, $1.06½. Flax—No. 1 N.-W.C., $3.71½; No. 2 C.W., $3.69½; No. 3, do., $3.43½.

Toronto.

Toronto, June 21—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.23½; No. 2, $2.20½; No. 3, $2.17½; No. 4, $2.10½, including 2½ tax in store, Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C. W., 85⅛c; No. 2 C. W., 82⅛c; No. 1 feed, 79⅛c, in store, Fort William.

American corn—Not quoted.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 79c to 80c, nominal; No. 3 white, 78c to 79c.

Barley—Malting, $1.23 to $1.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, $2.22, basis in store Montreal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Buckwheat—$1.80.

Rye—No. 2, $2.

Ontario flour—War quality, $10.65, Toronto-Montreal, $10.65, new bags.

Manitoba flour—War quality, $10.95, Toronto.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Montreal; shorts, $30; bran, $35; 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.

Chicago.

Chicago, June 21.—Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.70 to $1.71; No. 3 yellow, $1.62 to $1.67; No. 4 yellow, $1.50 to $1.55. Oats—No. 3 white, 77 to 78⅛c; standard, 77¾ to 78¼c. Rye—No. 2, $1.96 to $1.98. Barley, $1.00 to $1.35. Timothy, $5.00 to $8.00. Clover, nominal. Pork, nominal. Lard $24.65. Ribs, $22.37 to $22.87.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, June 21.—Flour unchanged. Bran, $28.25 to $33.25. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.55 to $1.65. Oats—No. 3 white, 75½ to 77½c.

Duluth.

Duluth, June 21—Linseed, $3.90; July, $3.92 asked; September, $3.62 bid; October, $3.58 bid.

New York.

New York, June 21—Flour steady—Springs, 10.75 to $11.25; Winters, $10.85 to $11.15; Kansas, $10.90; to $11.25. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $10.20 to $10.70; choice to fancy, $10.75 to $11.50. White corn flour firm; $5.[illegible] to $5.62. Barley flour unsettled; $7.90 to $10 in 90-pound sacks. Hay dull; No. 2, $1.20 to $1.30; No. 3, $1 to $1.10; shipping, 60 to 80c. Hops quiet; state, medium to choice, $1917, 38 to 43c; 1916, nominal; Pacific coast, 1917, 20 to 23c; 1916, 14 to 16c.

GENERAL TRADE.

Butter.

Belleville and Kitchener, 48c to 50c; Cobourg, 45c to 48c; Chatham, 40c to 45c; Brantford, 45c to 50c; London, 38c to 40c; Owen Sound, 34c; Port Hope, 33c; St. Thomas, 40c; Stratford, 43c to 45c; Woodstock, 40c to 50c per lb.

Eggs.

Belleville, 37c to 38c; Brantford, 40c to 42c; Cobourg, 37c; Chtham, 40c to 43c; Kitchener, 35c to 38c; London, 40c; Owen Sound, 34c; Port Hope, 33c; St. Thomas, 38c to 40c; and Stratford and Woodstock, 35c to 40c.

Potatoes.

Belleville, $1.50 per bag; Brantford, $1.75 to $2.25; Cobourg, $1.25 to $1.35; Chatham, $1.90 to $2.25; Kitchener, $1.80 to $2; London, $1.80 to $1.90; Owen Sound, $1 to $1.25; Port Hope, $1.50; St. Thomas, $2.25; Stratford, $1.50 to $1.75; and Woodstock, $2.12 per bag.

Wheat.

Belleville, $2; Brantford and Cobourg, $2.10; Chatham, $2 to $2.10; Kitchener, $2.12 to $2.15; London, $2.10 to $2.12; Owen Sound, $2.15; Port Hope and Stratford, $2.12; St. Thomas, $2.12 to $2.14.

Barley.

Belleville, $1.25; Brantford and Kitchener, $1.35; Cobourg, $1.50; Owen Sound, $1.25 to $1.30; Port Hope, $1.60; St. Thomas, $1.67; Stratford, $1.25 to $1.35.

Oats.

Belleville, 90c to 95c; Brantford, 80c; Cobourg, 95c; Chatham, 76c to 80c; Kitchener, 75c to 80c; London, 85c to 86c; Owen Sound, 73c to 75c; Port Hope, 95c; St. Thomas, 90c to $1.05; Stratford, 75c; and Woodstock, 85c.

Hay.

Belleville—baled, $13 to $13.50; loose, $15; Brantford—baled, $11 to $13; loose, $15 to $16; Cobourg—loose, $15 to $16; Chatham—baled, $17 to $20; Kitchener—baled, $15.50 to $16; loose, $14 to $15; London—loose, $9 to $11; Owen Sound—baled, $13 to $14; loose, 12 to $13; Port Houe—baled, $20; loose, $17; St. Thomas—baled, $15 to $18; loose, $10 to $12; Stratford—baled, $17 to $19; loose, $10 to $11; Woodstock—baled, $15 to $16; loose, $10 to $15 per ton.

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The Kingston Market

Kingston, June 22nd.

Dairy Produce.		
Butter, creamery, lb.	45	50
Butter, rolls, lb.	..	45
Cheese, lb.	..	30
Eggs, fresh, doz.	40	45
Oleomargarine	30	37
Fish.		
Cod, lb.	10	12½
Eels, lb.	..	12½
Flounders, lb.	..	12½
Fillets, lbs	..	22
Finan Haddie, lb.	..	18
Hake, lb.	..	12½
Haddock, fresh, lb.	..	12½
Halibut, fresh, lb.	..	30
Herring, fresh, lb.	..	10
Kippers, doz.	..	60
Mackerel, lb.	..	15
Perch, lb.	..	12½
Pike, lb.	..	12½
Rock-fish, lb.	..	10
Salmon, lb.	25	30
Smelts, lb.	20	30
Tilefish, lb.	..	12½
Trout, salmon, lb.	18	20
White fish, lb.	..	
(fresh)	18	20
Fruit.		
Bananas, doz.	40	50
Cherries, lb.	..	50
Dates, lb.	..	25
Grapefruit, each	8½	12½
Lemons, doz.	..	50
Oranges, doz.	40	75
Pineapples, each	35	40
Peaches, doz.	20	40
Strawberries	25	30
Canteloupes	25	35
Plums, doz.	..	20
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	17.00
Hay, loose, ton	13.00	15.00
Oats, Man., bush.	..	1.00
Oats, local, bush.	..	85
Shorts, ton	43.00	45.00
Straw, baled, ton	..	10.00
Straw, loose, ton.	..	8.00
Wheat, local, bush.	..	2.40
Meats.		
Beef—		
Cuts, lb.	25	40
Western carcase lb	23	26½
Western fronts, lb.	..	20½
Western hinds, lb.	25	30
Local carcase lb.	..	20
Local fronts, lb.	..	18
Local hinds, lb.	23	25
Hogs, live, cwt.	..	19.00
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	..	25.00
Lamb, lb.	..	32½
Mutton	..	30
Veal, hinds,	20	25
Veal, fronts	15	20
Poultry.		
Chickens, dressed, lb.	..	30
Chickens, live, lb.	..	25
Hens, dressed, lb.	..	30
Hens, live, lb.	..	28
Turkeys, lb.	25	30
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	..	300
Mink, up to	..	5.00
Hides, beef, lb.	..	10
Lamb skins, fresh up to	..	4.00
Veal Skins, lb.	..	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
Gensing, wild dry per lb.	..	8.00
Beeswax, lb. up to	..	30
Shearlings, up to	..	2.00
Kips, lb.	..	10
Beaver, up to	..	12.00
Otter, up to	..	20.00
Black Bear, up to	..	20.00
Fisher, up to	..	30.00
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
Cabbage, head	5	15
Celery, bunch	..	10
Cucumbers, each	..	15
Lettuce, bunch	..	5
Onions, bunch	..	5
Onions, dry, lb.	..	3½
Potatoes, bushel	..	1.50
Potatoes, new, pk.	..	75
Radishes, bunch	..	5
Rhubarb, bunch	..	5
Tomatoes, lb.	20	25

WHERE MANURE YIELDS MOST

Greatest Profits May Be Expected Where Fertilizer Is Placed on Poorest Soils.

Greatest profits may be expected from a ton of manure when it is used on the poorest soil on the farm.

The value of a ton of manure when used on soils of different fertility is illustrated by two series of plots at the Ohio experiment station. Corn without any fertilizer or manure has yielded 48.07 bushels per acre for 12 years in a rotation of corn, oats and clover. In another series not more than 40 rods away, the yield of corn for 19 years has averaged only 35.17 bushels, the other crops of the rotation being wheat and clover. Originally the land was the same, but its treatment previous to the time these experiments began made this difference in fertility.

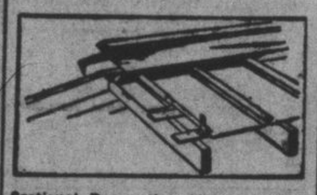
Eight tons of barnyard manure with 820 pounds of raw phosphate rock per acre has produced an increase in corn yield of 30.98 bushels on the poorer soil. On the rich land the same application with 1,000 pounds of raw phosphate rock has increased the corn crop only 17.89 bushels per acre, even though three times as much of the phosphorus carrier was added. The total yield on the manure land has been nearly the same in both cases.

METAL SHEETING FOR ROOFS

Arranged to Enable Tinsmith to Rapidly Join Sheets Without the Use of Solder.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a metal roof invented by J. H. Perry of Middletown, N. Y., says:

"The object of this invention is to provide a sheet metal roof arranged to enable a tinsmith or other person to rapidly join the metal sheets for forming the roof-sides and the ridge without the use of solder and, to render the joints rainproof and thereby prevent



Sectional Perspective View of Sheet Metal Roof With Parts Broken Away.

leakage, use is made of metal sheets provided at each side with an upturned abutting member terminating in an inward and downwardly bent flange and a peak-shaped seam cap fitting over the flanges.

STRAW IS WASTED ON FARMS

One of Feeds Ordinarily Thrown Away or Permitted to Rot in Pile Where Threshed.

One of the feeds ordinarily thrown away is straw, which is wasted or permitted to rot in the straw pile where threshed. The average straw crop from the small grain harvest, when properly taken care of, stacked and protected until fed out, will help wonderfully in the wintering of horses, cattle and sheep. Straw should be fed in racks arranged so it can be forked down to the stock fresh every day, and the left-over and refused stuff thrown out for bedding. Feed sparingly each day, and what salt is given may be put on the straw as light brine, just enough to carry a slight salty taste; this will add to the palatable quality of the feed and induce it to be freely taken up by all fodder-eating animals.

SAVING SEED IS PROFITABLE

Zeal and Labor Spent in Cultivation Will Not Make Up for Lack of Foresight.

If you neglected to insure plenty of high quality seeds for next year's planting all the zeal and labor you may spend in cultivation will not make up for lack of foresight in saving the good seed.

SOME POTATO PARINGS

Good seed potatoes, free of blight and rot, are always worth saving for one's own future crop, or to supply others.

Feed the cull potatoes to the hogs. Cook the potatoes thoroughly and mix with cornmeal, shorts or bran. Skim milk is a good addition.

Grading potatoes for market increases the possibilities of sales and raises the price received. Keep the culls on the farms and save the cost of hauling.

Potatoes add succulence to the dairy ration. Where corn silage is not available and there are plenty of small potatoes, a peck a day will give a marked increase in the milk flow. They should be introduced into the ration gradually, and should be run through a root cutter to avoid the possibility of choking the animal.—United States Department of Agriculture.

CROP TO PRECEDE ALFALFA

Ohio Experiment Station Recommends Potatoes, Since Soil Is Usually Well Fertilized.

For sections where early potatoes succeed, the Ohio experiment station recommends this crop as one of the best to precede alfalfa, since the land is usually well fertilized and manured, and frequent cultivation kills nearly all weeds before alfalfa is seeded. The potatoes can be harvested for late July and early August alfalfa seedings, and a good seedbed can be prepared merely by disking and harrowing.

Field peas have also been found satisfactory when cut for hay as a preparatory crop for alfalfa. Such midsummer seedings of alfalfa have been found by the experiment station more satisfactory than spring seeding in oats or barley. Most alfalfa failures are attributed to competition with weeds and to nurse crops that provide excessive shade and leave too little moisture and plant food for the young alfalfa.

ATTENTION GIVEN TO TOOLS

But One Plow Out of Four Ever Wears Out, the Other Three Rust Out—How About Yours?

How about the farm tools you used this last season? Are they all in the shed protected from the weather? Have the polished parts been covered with grease so they won't rust? If not wouldn't this coming week be a good time to round them up and put them away? A neighbor told me Sunday that he used the same gang plow for 14 years, says a writer in an exchange. He had it in the shed when not in use. This kind of care relieves him from worrying about the high cost of steel tools for next year as none of his tools are rusting out. One plow out of four wears out—the other three rust out. Is yours the one?

EXPENSE OF TRACTOR WORK

Oil, Gas and Wages $1.60 an Acre in Trial Conducted Recently at Iowa State College.

One acre of ground can be tractor plowed 6 inches deep on 2¼ gallons of kerosene and one-eighth gallon of lubricating oil.

This was demonstrated in a two-day tractor plowing test conducted recently at Iowa State college by the agricultural engineering department. The complete results of the test represent probably the most comprehen-

Tractor in Operation.

sive data on tractor plowing operations that have been worked out by any college.

It took one hour and seventeen minutes to plow an acre. The length of furrows was 548 feet. Dead furrows were 300 feet apart. Because of the shortness of the field one-sixth of the time was spent in turning.

A tractor pulling three 14-inch plows was used. The average rate of speed was 2.25 miles per hour; average draw bar pull 1,677 pounds; horsepower developed 10.06. It took 10 hours and 24 minutes to plow 3.14 acres. The field was level.

The total cost of plowing an acre is figured at $1.60. This is figured on the basis of kerosene costing 10 cents a gallon, lubricating oil 32 cents a gallon; operator's time 50 cents an hour; interest, depreciation and repairs, 69.8 cents per acre.

VALUE OF STOCKS JUMP IN 5 MONTHS

Average Appreciation Runs Somewhere About Five Per Cent.

Montreal, June 21.—Holders of the one hundred and twenty-five most active Canadian common and preferred stocks are now richer by $48,550,499 than they were at the end of 1917. This fact is brought out in the analysis of the stock market movement for the first five months of the current year. The list of 125 securities shows an aggregate market value of no less than $937,697,310, as compared with $889,146,811 at the end of 1917. The gain in the five months' period is equivalent to 5.17 per cent.

Many securities which have been in favor so far this year show very large appreciations in market value. Steel of Canada, common, for instance, at the prevailing price (which is off somewhat from the high point attained, due to the depressing influence of the situation in the war area) shows a market appreciation of no less than $1,495,000. Dominion Steel common stock is worth $5,166,595 more to-day than it was on Jan. 1st. Canadian Pacific's $260,000,000 of capital stock has appreciated $13,000,000. Brompton is worth $1,215,000 more now than it was at the end of the year; Brazilian, $1,865,500; Car Common $508,000; the Preferred, $1,161,875; Canadian Cottons, $420,900, and Canadian General Electric, $200,000.

Among the securities to show market depreciations in the period under discussion are Bell Telephone, $1,620,000; F. N. Burt Common, $11,250; Consumers' Gas, $1,037,845; Dominion Bridge, $325,000; Toronto Paper, $37,500, and Canadian General Electric Preferred, $60,000.

Maturities in June.

New York, June 21.—Dividend and interest payments to be made this month will reach $161,019,000, according to the figures compiled by the Journal of Commerce. This compares with $164,891,000 for June, 1917. Stockholders will receive in the way of dividends the sum of $81,019,000, and interest payments will amount to $81,000,000. These figures are based on disbursements to be made by 110 industrial and miscellaneous companies, 20 railroads, and 12 traction companies.

Federal Oil Earnings.

New York, June 21.—The Federal Oil Company, according to sources close to the company, is earning at the rate of about $360,000 a year after deduction of $24,000 for the 8 per cent. preferred stock. This is equal to forty-six cents a share on the $3,700,000 outstanding common stock.

Can. Converters' Dividend.

Montreal, June 21.—Another dividend increase was announced after the meeting of directors of Canadian Converters, who placed the stock on a five per cent. basis instead of four per cent. by declaring one and a quarter per cent. for the quarter ending July 31st.

Record Earnings for Canadian Car.

Montreal, June 21.—The net profits of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company for April, 1918, after payment of bond interest, were the largest in the history of the company, and the surplus earnings for the first seven months of the current fiscal year were over $2,000,000, exclusive of Government war taxes.

Fire Loss and Municipal Bonds.

Toronto, June 21.—The Monetary Times estimate of Canada's fire loss during May, 1918, is $3,570,014 compared with the April loss of $3,240,187 and $1,163,110 for May, 1917.

The municipal bond sales in Canada during May totalled $4,751,162 compared with $3,968,995 in April and $1,375,039 in May, a year ago.

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Safety Deposit Boxes in the vaults of this Bank may be rented at a moderate charge.
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ROADS—and the Cost of Living
Saved per Ton per Mile!
IT has been proved, beyond all possibility of doubting (not once only, but many times) that the cost of farm produce is directly affected by the condition of country roads—that living costs can be reduced by the building of
Permanent Highways of Concrete
Here is one notable instance of the many on record. U.S. Government investigators discovered, in 1909, that it cost in certain localities, 23 cents (on an average) "per ton per mile," to haul produce to market.
Five years later—when good roads had been built—they investigated again and found the average had been reduced to 11 cents.
Think of all this means! A reduction of 12 cents per ton per mile in the cost of getting food to town!
Could there be any experience more eloquent of the advantages to be gained by building Concrete highways?
Other eloquent testimony—equally startling, equally true—is contained in our road literature; sent free to all who ask for it.
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