

News and Views of and for the Farmers

The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto. Montreal, Aug. 9.—Choice heavy steers, \$14 to \$15.35; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.50 to \$13.75; do. good, \$12 to \$12.50; do. medium, \$10.75 to \$11; do. common, \$9 to \$10; butchers' bulls, choice, \$11 to \$11.25; do. medium bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.75 to \$11; do. good, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do. medium, \$8.25 to \$8.75; do. common, \$7 to \$8.25; stockers, \$8 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$5.50 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$9 to \$12.5; do. com. and med., \$6.50 to \$7.5; springers, \$9 to \$12.5; light ewes, \$13 to \$15; yearlings, \$15 to \$16.50; spring lambs, 18c to 19c; calves, good, \$13.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$20; do. weighed off cars, \$20.25.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Hogs—Butchers, \$19.10 to \$19.70; light, \$19.45 to \$19.80; packing, \$18 to \$18.95; rough, \$17.50 to \$17.90; bulk of sales, \$18.10 to \$19.65; pigs, good and choice, \$17.75 to \$19.50. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; cattle grading good or better, steady; others slow and lower; calves, steady to 25c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; native lambs, weak, quality poor; western lambs held higher; bidding steady.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Butcher steers, \$7.50 to \$14; heifers, \$6.75 to \$11.50; cows, \$5 to \$11; bulls, \$5.50 to \$8.25; extra, \$6.50 to \$8.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$10.75; vealers, \$6.50 to \$13. Sheep and lambs, \$9.75 to \$14. Hogs, select, \$19.50; heavies, \$16.50; sows and stags, \$14.50; lights, \$10.50.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Hogs—Butchers, \$19.10 to \$19.70; light, \$19.45 to \$19.80; packing, \$18 to \$18.95; rough, \$17.50 to \$17.90; bulk of sales, \$18.10 to \$19.65; pigs, good and choice, \$17.75 to \$19.50. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; cattle grading good or better, steady; others slow and lower; calves, steady to 25c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; native lambs, weak, quality poor; western lambs held higher; bidding steady.

Buffalo, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 750. Steady. Calves—Receipts, 100. Easier at \$7 to \$18.50, a few at \$19. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500. Strong; heavy, \$20.40 to \$20.75; mixed Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, \$20.85 to \$20.90; roughs, \$18 to \$19.25; stags, \$12 to \$14. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600. Active; steady to strong; lambs, \$14 to \$18; yearlings, \$10 to \$15; wethers, \$13.50 to \$14; ewes, \$6 to \$12; mixed sheep, \$13 to \$13.50.

East Buffalo, Aug. 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 750. Steady. Calves—Receipts, 100. Easier at \$7 to \$18.50, a few at \$19. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500. Strong; heavy, \$20.40 to \$20.75; mixed Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, \$20.85 to \$20.90; roughs, \$18 to \$19.25; stags, \$12 to \$14. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600. Active; steady to strong; lambs, \$14 to \$18; yearlings, \$10 to \$15; wethers, \$13.50 to \$14; ewes, \$6 to \$12; mixed sheep, \$13 to \$13.50.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2, in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 89c; No. 3 C.W., 86c; extra No. 1 feed, 86c; No. 1 feed, 83c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 3 yellow, 85c to 86c, nominal; No. 3 white, 84c to 85c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22, basis in store Montreal. Barley—Malt, new crop, \$1.20 to \$1.22. Buckwheat—\$1.80. Rye—No. 2, \$1.90. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, \$10.85, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$35 per ton; shorts, \$40 per ton. Hay—No. 1, \$16 to \$17 per ton, track Toronto; mixed, \$14 to \$15 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton, track Toronto. Montreal, Aug. 9.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.00 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 97 1/2c. Flour, new standard grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., \$5.20 to \$5.30. Bran, \$35. Shorts, \$40. Moultrie, \$67. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50 to \$15.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Oats, No. 2 C.W., 83c; No. 3 C.W., 86c; extra No. 1 feed, 86c; No. 1 feed, 83c; No. 2 feed, 80c. Barley, No. 3 C.W., \$1.25; No. 4 C.W., \$1.20. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., \$4.35.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 3 yellow, \$1.70 to \$1.72; No. 4 yellow, \$1.60 to \$1.62. Oats—No. 3 white, 68 1/2 to 70c; standard, 68 3/4 to 70 1/4c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.63. Barley—\$1.05 to \$1.06. Timothy—\$6 to \$8.50. Clover—Nominal. Pork—Nominal. Lard—\$22.50. Hides—\$24.12 to \$25.

New York, Aug. 9.—Flour—Market barely steady; spring, \$11.30 to \$11.50; winter, \$10.90 to \$11.25; Kansas, \$11.25 to \$11.40. Rye Flour—Market quiet; fair to good, \$9.75 to \$10; choice to fancy, \$10.65 to \$11.25. White Corn Flour—Market steady; \$5 to \$5.50. Barley Flour—Market dull; \$9.50

to \$10.25. Rye—Market steady; No. 2 western, \$1.72, cost and freight New York. Barley—Market easy; feeding, \$1.20 to \$1.25; malting, \$1.30 to \$1.35, cost and freight New York. Wheat—Spot market steady; No. 3 red, \$2.34 1/2 track New York, export to arrive. Corn—Spot market easy; fresh shelled No. 2 yellow, \$2.00 3/4, and No. 3 yellow, \$1.90 3/4, cost and freight New York. Oats—Spot market weak; standard, 2 1/2c.

Minnesota. Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Flour unchanged. Cash wheat, No. 1 northern, old, \$2.54. Corn, No. 3 yellow, \$1.62 to \$1.66. Oats, No. 3 white, 69c to 70c. Flax, \$4.46 to \$4.49. Bran, \$29.31.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 9.—Lined, on track and to arrive, \$4.46; September, \$4.50 asked; October, \$4.46 asked; No. 4, \$4.43 asked.

GENERAL TRADE.

Butter. Belleville, 50c per lb.: Brantford, 48 to 50c; Cobourg, 47 to 50c; Kitchener, 45 to 47c; Owen Sound, 42 to 43c; Port Hope, 40c; and St. Thomas, 48 to 50c per lb.

Eggs. Belleville, 46 to 48c per dozen; Brantford, 48 to 50c; Cobourg, 48 to 50c; Kitchener, 45 to 47c; Owen Sound, 42 to 45c; Port Hope, 40c; and St. Thomas, 48 to 50c per doz.

Chickens. Belleville, 25 to 30c per pound; Cobourg, 37c; Kitchener, 45 to 50c; Owen Sound, 23 to 25c; Port Hope, 40 to 45c; and St. Thomas, 38 to 40c per pound.

Potatoes. Belleville, \$1.50 per bag; Brantford, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Cobourg, \$3; Kitchener, \$1.80 to \$2; Owen Sound, \$2.60; Port Hope, \$2.25; and St. Thomas, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per bag.

Wheat. Belleville, \$2.15; Brantford, \$2.10; Cobourg, \$2.10; Kitchener, \$2.12 to \$2.15; Owen Sound, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Port Hope, \$2.12; and St. Thomas, \$2.10 per bushel.

Oats. Belleville, 95c to \$1 per bus.; Brantford, 85c; Kitchener, 70 to 75c; Owen Sound, 87 to 90c; Port Hope, 85c; and St. Thomas, 75 to 85c per bus.

Barley. Belleville, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Brantford, \$1.30; Cobourg, \$1.50; Kitchener, \$1 to \$1.32; Owen Sound, \$1.38 to \$1.40; Port Hope, \$1.25; and St. Thomas, \$1.60 per bushel.

Hay. Belleville, baled, \$13 to \$14, loose, \$15 to \$18; Brantford, baled, \$11 to \$13, loose, \$10 to \$12; Cobourg, loose, \$15; Kitchener, baled, \$15 to \$15.50, loose, \$13.50 to \$14; Owen Sound, baled, \$13 to \$14; loose, \$11 to \$12; Port Hope, baled, \$13, loose, \$17 to \$18; and St. Thomas, baled, \$16 to \$18, loose, \$12 to \$15 per ton.

The Kingston Market

Kingston, Aug. 9th. Dairy Produce. Butter, creamery, lb. 48 52. Butter, rolls, lb. 45 47. Cheese, lb. 30 30. Eggs, fresh, doz. 48 50. Oleomargarine 32 38.

Fish. Cod, lb. 20 15. Haddock, lb. 12 12. Fillets, lbs. 22 22. Finnan Haddie, lb. 18 18. Hake, lb. 12 12. Halibut, fresh, lb. 22 22. Herring, fresh, lb. 20 20. Kippers, doz. 40 40. Mackerel, lb. 15 15. Perch, lb. 12 12. Pike, lb. 12 12. Rock-fish, lb. 10 10. Salmon, lb. 25 35. Smelts, lb. 20 20. Thickets, lb. 12 12. Trout, salmon, lb. 18 20. White fish, lb. 18 20.

Meats. Porterhouse Steak 35 46. Sirloin Steak, lb. 35 42. Round Steak, lb. 33 38. Rump Roast, lb. 30 32. Rib Roasts, lb. 30 35. Shoulder Roasts, lb. 25 32. Boiling Cuts, lb. 22 32. West'n carcass cwt. 22.00. Western Hinds cwt. 18.00. Local carcass cwt. 18.00. Local Fronts cwt. 15.00. Local Hinds cwt. 22.00.

Pork. Loin Roasts, lb. 40 40. Leg Roasts, lb. 35 40. Chops, lb. 40 45. Hogs, live, cwt. 18.50 20.00. Hogs, dressed, cwt. 27.00. Lamb, fronts 28 28. Lamb, loins 40 40. Lamb, legs 45 45. Mutton, lb. 33 40. Veal, lb. 20 32.

Poultry. Chickens, dressed, lb. 30 35. Chickens, live, lb. 25 35. Hens, dressed, lb. 25 35. Hens, live, lb. 25 35. Turkeys, lb. 25 35.

Vegetables. Beans, bunch 5 5. Beans, Butter, qt. 5 5. Cabbage, head 5 10.

Carrots, bunch 10 5. Cauliflowers, each 10 25. Celery, bunch 5 15. Cabbage, bunch 5 10. Lettuce, bunch 5 6. Onions, bunch 5 6. Onions, dry, lb. 8 8. Parsley, bunch 5 6. Peas, unshelled pk 40 40. Peas, shelled, pk. 60 60. Potatoes, new, pk. 25 35. Radishes, bunch 5 5. Tomatoes, lb. 15 18. Tomatoes, bush. 4.00 4.00.

Fruit. Apples, doz. 30 50. Bananas, doz. 25 50. Blueberries, qt. 25 25. Blueberries, box 20 20. Canteloupes, each 25 35. Cherries, lb. 30 30. Dates, lb. 25 25. Grapefruit, each 8 12 1/2. Lemons, doz. 30 75. Oranges, doz. 40 75. Peaches, doz. 40 75. Raspberries, box 30 30. Red Currants, box 18 20. Pears, doz. 60 60. Plums, doz. 20 50.

Grain. Barley, bush. 1.90 2.00. Bran, ton 39.00 40.00. Buckwheat, bush. 1.90 2.00. Corn meal, cwt. 6.50 6.50. Corn, yellow feed bush. 1.90 2.00. Flour, Govt. standard, 5.80 5.90. Hay baled, ton 14.00 17.00. Hay, loose, ton 13.00 15.00. Oats, Man., bush. 1.00 1.10. Oats, local, bush. 1.00 1.05. Shorts, ton 43.00 45.00. Straw, loose, ton 10.00 11.00. Wheat, local, bush. 2.40 2.40.

Hides, Furs, etc. Hides, beef, lb. 14 15. Lamb skins, fresh up to 1.00 1.25. Veal Skins, lb. 38 38. Deacon skins, No. 1 1.50 2.00. Horse hides, No. 1 large 5.00 6.00. Tallow, cwt. 15 15. Wool, washed, lb. 85 90. Wool, unwashed, lb. 60 63. Gensing, wild dry per lb. 8.00 8.00. Beaver, lb. up to 75 1.00. Shearings, up to Klips, lb. 16 16.

Dates of Fall Fairs, 1918. Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria Sept. 10-11. Arnprior Sept. 17-18. Bancroft Sept. 16-17. Belleville Sept. 2-3. Bowmanville Sept. 2-3. Brighton Sept. 17-18. Brantford Sept. 17-18. Centreville Sept. 14. Cobden Sept. 10-12. Colborne Sept. 16-17. Cornwall Sept. 16-17. Delhi Sept. 16-17. Demorestville Sept. 28-29. Frankford Sept. 17-18. Ganaraska Sept. 19-20. Harvath Sept. 19-20. Hawbury Sept. 11. Ingersoll Sept. 11. Kingston Sept. 24-25. Lanark Sept. 24-25. Lansdowne Sept. 19-21. Lindsay Sept. 19-21. Lombard Sept. 19-21. London (Western Fair) Sept. 6-14. Maberly Sept. 25. Madoc Sept. 25. Farmhouse Oct. 1. McDonough's Corners Sept. 27. Merrickville Sept. 17-18. Millbrook Sept. 17-18. Morrisburg Aug. 6-8. Oshawa Sept. 9-11. Ottawa (Central Canada) Sept. 7-18. Parham Sept. 17-18. Peterboro Sept. 12-14. Picton Sept. 17-18. Renfrew Sept. 19-20. Shannville Sept. 14. Spencerville Sept. 24. Stirling (C.N.E.) Sept. 25-26. Toronto (Western Fair) Sept. 25-26. Tweed Sept. 10-11. Winfield Oct. 3. Windsor Sept. 17-18. Wolfe Island Sept. 17-18.

Trouble in Making Butter. Why Churning is Sometimes Prolonged for Several Hours. The farm buttermaker sometimes fails to obtain butter after churning the usual length of time; in fact, the churning is sometimes prolonged for several hours without obtaining butter. The causes of the difficulty together with the remedies are as follows:

1. Churning temperature too low. It may be necessary, under exceptional conditions, to raise it to between 65 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit. 2. Cream too thick or too rich. It should contain about 30 per cent butterfat. 3. Cream too sweet. If ripened to a moderate acidity it will churn more easily. 4. Churn too full. In order to obtain the maximum concussion the churn should not be more than one-third full. 5. Ropy fermentation of the cream prevents concussion. This may be prevented by sterilizing all the utensils and producing the milk and cream under the most sanitary conditions. If additional measures are needed, the pasteurization of the cream, with subsequent protection from contamination, and ripening it with a good starter will be effective. 6. Individuality of the cow. The only remedy is to obtain cream from a cow recently fresh, or cream that is known to churn easily, and before ripening mix it with the cream that is difficult to churn. 7. The cow being far advanced in the period of lactation. The effects may be at least partially overcome by adding, before ripening, some cream from a cow that is not far advanced in the period of lactation. 8. Feeds that produce hard fat. Such feeds are cottonseed meal and timothy hay. Lined meal, gluten feed, and succulent feeds, such as silage and roots tend to overcome the condition.

MILK FLOW DECREASING

Flies, Drought and Heat Cause of Trouble.

Suggestions for Most Profitable Care of Dairy Cows and Calves—August Ploughing and September Cross Ploughing Kills Grubs and Worms in Old Sod.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

DURING the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things—effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario, when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the Ontario Agricultural College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these trees on a hot day. These groves make the best and most located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. On a live stock and dairy farm, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture fields, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the stock during the heat of the day, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor cleaning the stable, and keeping the cows clean, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving colostrum or silage to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day and the cows be kept inside while it is very hot. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

Water Necessary for Comfort and Milk Production. Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Creek" in Brant County during dry spells. The cows were nearly famished when they reached the "Creek" and would drink until they looked like bursting. By the time they reach home, after walking for miles on the most dusty roads, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a sure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other source of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply a large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the milk cans, or a very disagreeable odor and flavor to the milk, and consequently to all other dairy products. When cows eat such weeds in large quantities, the milk is not marketable. The control of pasture weeds is a big problem to dairymen in certain areas.

Cultivating Vacant Land. Mr. F. Abrams, honorary chairman of the Vacant Lot and Home Garden Section of the Canada Food Board, estimates that production from vacant lot and back yard gardens this summer, judging by the reports of increased acreage now under cultivation, will be two or three times in excess of last year. The Agricultural Gazette of Ottawa states that last year Canada produced between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 worth of garden truck.

Trapping in Old Ontario. A. G. DeBruse, trapper and fruit grower, of Tin Cap, near Brockville, has the past season caught twenty-one skunks, eight coons, twenty red foxes, four minks, twenty-four weasels and 108 muskrats. For the pelts he received \$511. The trapping was done in Leeds and Grenville.

Fifty Thousand Men Wanted. It is estimated by a Parliamentary Committee that 50,000 men will be needed for the harvest in Canada, from August 1st to September 1st.

Triplets. R. Learn, who lives on the 5th concession of Malahide, has a cow which recently gave birth to three calves. They are all well.

Pilgrims Seek Peace. Organized pilgrimages to the shrine of Our Lady of Victories, the famous old church in Lower Town, Quebec, are taking place daily. The pilgrimages will keep up the whole of the month of June, all the pilgrims beseeching heaven for the blessing of a return to peace. The pilgrimages have been composed of members of the bar and the notarial professions, financial and business men, office clerks and members of various official benefit associations.

Windsor's Fuel File. Permission has been given by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for Windsor to issue \$50,000 in debentures for the purchase of 5,000 tons of hard coal, which will be used as a reserve pile next winter.

The Poultry Men.

A general meeting of poultrymen of Canada, together with instructors, investigators, distributors, manufacturers of poultry feeds and supplies, publishers of poultry and general agricultural papers, dealers in poultry products and representatives of the Food Administration, such as was held in Chicago a few weeks ago, might, if held at some central point in Canada, produce results that would be of considerable benefit to the industry and to the food situation in this country.

Of the matters discussed at the Chicago conference were: The poultry situation as shown by recent surveys of different states; the education of the public as to the food value of poultry and eggs; national standardization of poultry and egg grades; proper distribution of reports on market quotations and conditions; Government regulation of factors affecting the costs and profits of poultry products; food administration rule 14, prohibiting the sale of hens and pullets; food administration rule affecting such trade customs as lending money with warehouse receipts as collateral, trading between dealers of the same class and fixing dates for the removal of dressed poultry or eggs from warehouses; closer relationship between poultry producers and various divisions of the Federal Government; better understanding between the producers, distributors and consumers; sound conclusions regarding the actual costs of producing poultry products.

Such subjects, or at least very similar ones need careful consideration here, if the poultry industry is to be maintained at its present level, or increased in regard to production and improved in regard to handling and distribution of the product, as it should be, in view of war-time conditions, and what can be expected after the war.

Trees and Crops. As one result of this year's crop failure in a large part of the West, papers there are giving increased attention to the question of forestry. Dr. W. W. Andrews, of Regina, started the ball rolling by urging wholehearted roadside tree planting for stock-katchewans. J. B. Musselwhite, secretary of Saskatchewan Grain Growers, now gives another push on his page in the Regina Leader.

"During the present summer," Mr. Musselwhite says, large numbers of farmers have lost their crops through the drifting of the soil due to want of protection from the winds. These dry up the moisture and uncover the roots of the crops, which then are in danger of being burned up by the rays of the sun. On the other hand, trees attract moisture and protect the fields, and may therefore have an enormous effect in a dry summer such as the present. The southern part of the province has few trees and a light harvest, the northern portion more trees and a heavier harvest. If, then, we are right in drawing conclusions from this, it would certainly be a good investment to carry out the suggestion of Dr. Andrews to plant every road in the province with trees."

Failure to Plenty. One estimate places the wheat crop of the West at all the way from nothing to 25 bushels per acre. No Western province has a good crop in all sections; in no one is there a complete failure. Manitoba runs from four bushels at Souris to 22 at Dauphin and Teulon; Alberta, from practically none over a radius of 100 miles around Medicine Hat to good in the north country, and Saskatchewan from two bushels at Beulah to 25 at Foam Lake and Wadena.

Control Pasture Weeds. Such weeds as wild onion, bitterweed, and the ragweed cause great annoyance to dairymen and milk dealers. These weeds, when eaten by milk cows, give a very disagreeable odor and flavor to the milk, and consequently to all other dairy products. When cows eat such weeds in large quantities, the milk is not marketable. The control of pasture weeds is a big problem to dairymen in certain areas.

Fly Remedies. There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is no time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any oil grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, cresol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for several days and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, nor allow hairs to drop into the milk pails, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

What About Seed Wheat This Year? Good seed of the most desirable varieties of fall wheat is sure to be scarce this autumn. The most of the winter wheat in Canada is grown in Ontario, and the acreage sown in this province last autumn was less than usual. Over fifty per cent of the crop was winter killed. In numerous instances the wheat which was not ploughed was re-sown with other grains either over the whole area or in patches. Owing to the scarcity of labor it may be difficult to thresh. Labor from the good fields between the dates of harvesting and seeding. Those growers who have old stocks of seed wheat should save it carefully for seed purposes. Special efforts should be made to thresh as much of the good wheat of this year's sowing as an early date as possible. Farmers having more seed than is required for home use or for sale to neighbors would undoubtedly receive a good demand by advertising in either the local or the agricultural papers. Tests should be made of the germination of both the old and the new wheat. Strict selection of winter wheat for seed purposes this autumn is essential.—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS. Branch Bank At Petawawa Camp. For the greater convenience of officers and men, a branch of the Bank of Montreal is now established at Petawawa Camp. Military Pay Cheques cashed without charge. Money Orders issued on all points in Canada. Savings Accounts opened, and a general banking business transacted. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

A. J. Macdonell, Manager, Kingston Branch. LOWEST IN TEN YEARS.

July Municipal Bonds Sales Only \$1,415,946. Toronto, Aug. 9.—Municipal bond sales in Canada for July were \$1,415,946, the smallest total for that month in ten years. The total for the year to the end of July, however, is \$35,240,701, an amount much larger than the total for any year since the outbreak of the war. Sales of Canadian municipals in the United States this year total only \$310,000, entirely in January and February, compared with over thirty-five millions for the whole year 1915, thirty-two million in 1916 and six million in 1917.

Change in Name. Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—The A. Macdonald Company has changed its name to "Western Grocers, Limited," under which designation will come the three companies composing this firm. They are the A. Macdonald Company on the prairies, Leeson, Dickie, Gross & Co. in British Columbia, and Riley-Ramsey Co. in Ontario. The policies, management, etc. of the company are unchanged. The head office is in Winnipeg.

August Disbursements. New York, Aug. 9.—According to a compilation made by the Journal of Commerce, the August dividend and interest disbursements will amount to \$150,000,000, a decrease of less than \$1,000,000 compared with the payments of the corresponding month last year. Stockholders will receive \$75,500,000 in dividends, a decrease of \$4,242,000; while the interest on bonds and notes will total \$84,500,000, an increase of about \$3,300,000 compared with August, 1917.

Canada Copper's New Mill. Toronto, Aug. 9.—The stock of the Canada Copper Corporation continues to display a steady tone around \$1.75 a share. The construction of the company's new mill at Copper Mountain, British Columbia, is making rapid progress. It is officially announced that this plant will be able to produce approximately 27,500,000 pounds of copper per annum at a cost of about 9 1/2 cents a pound. The Canada Copper Corporation, therefore, is preparing to enter a long era of prosperity.

Commercial Notes. Railroad maturities for the first six months of 1919 aggregate \$174,996,950. A dividend of 12 per cent to shareholders has been declared by the Southern Alberta Oil Company. The company has carried a net profit of \$60,188.74 to its surplus account.

The total amount of dividends disbursed during the past fifteen years from the silver and gold mines of the district of Temiskaming has reached a sum of \$88,122,339. J. D. Hayward has sold his membership in the New York Cotton Exchange to J. T. Munde for \$13,000, an advance of \$350 over the last previous sale.

It is understood that the Crown's Next Pass Coal Company will shortly declare a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. It is probable that payment will be made about the end of August.

During the first half of 1918 it seems the McIntyre-Porcupine Mines at Porcupine was the heaviest dividend payer. The disbursement of \$361,028 in the six-month period is the record of the McIntyre. The United States Steel Corporation has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent and usual extra dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, as well as the regular 1 3/4 per cent on the preferred.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO. FARMERS. Advances to farmers are made a special feature by this Bank. KINGSTON BRANCH, J. F. ROWLAND, Manager.

Sending Money to Soldiers. Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so. If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank. If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.

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