LITTLE INCLINATION TO ACTIVITY IN DRUGS

Opium Advanced on Unfavorable News—Little Expansion Expected Before the Fall—Heavy Chemicals Hold Steady.

Business in the wholesale drug and chemical market was rather inactive throughout the past week and dealers were skeptical as to any expansion in the purchasing movement during the balance of July and the month of August. This dullness is attributed to the absence of people from the city, it being held that a slight undercurrent of improvement is becoming otherwise generaly noticeable.

Opium advice from Turkey are pessimistic. Early prospects indicated a seemingly favorable yield, well over the average and approximating that of last year, but excessive rains, at one of the most critical periods of harvesting are reported to have washed away part of the gum from the incised plants so that crop prospects have been materially reduced. These reports are responsible for the important rise in opium prices, which is reflected in the prices of morphia and codeia.

The unwillingness of a majority of consumers to carry a sizable lot of cod liver oil over the summer and a seasonable falling off in the operations of emulsifiers have brought about a further marking down of prices for this article. Apathetic conditions continue to prevail in the market for glycerine.

In the heavy chemical market, business was about steady, with last week, and few changes were noted, with the exception of turpentine, which was advanced three cents per gallon.

Prevailing chemical, drug and oil prices, as quoted by local dealers, follow:—

ACIDS.		
Acetic 28 degs. bls.	....	....
Carbolic, 1 lb. bottles	0.25	0.24
5 lb. tins	0.19	0.18
10 lb. tins	0.18	0.18
Citric crystals	0.70	0.75
Lactic	0.04	0.05
Muriatic 18 to 20 degs.	0.01¾	0.02
Nitric	0.06½	0.07½
Oxalic	0.07	0.10
Picric	0.32	0.40
Sulphuric 66 deg. drums	0.01¾	0.00
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.		
Caustic soda, domestic f.o.b. works in drums, 60 p.c.	0.02¾	0.02½
70 to 76 p.c.	....	....
Powdered or granulated	0.03	0.03½
76 p.c.	....	....
Opiums, c.s.	....	5.95
powdered	....	7.55
granular	7.50	7.55
Soda, bicae	0.02¾	0.03
Soda, bicar.	....	....
Tabric crystals	0.28	0.32
Tabric powdered	0.28	0.32
Tartaric crystals	0.30	0.31
Tartaric powdered	0.30	0.31
Acetate of soda, casks	3.40	3.45
Albumen, blood, dry	0.22	0.30
Albumen, egg	0.42	0.65
Alacine, red	....	....
Alum, lump	....	1.65
Alum, ground	....	1.75
Alum, powdered	0.02¾	0.03
Ammonia, aqua, 880	0.07½	0.09
Aniline oil	0.10½	0.10½
Aniline salt	....	....
Antimony oxide	0.09½	0.09½
Arsenic, red	0.05¾	0.06½
Argols, red	0.05	0.06
Barium, chloride, per ton	32.50	35.00
Blue vitriol	5.35	5.50
Borax	0.04½	0.04¾
Brimstone Roll	21.00	22.00
Chamomile Flowers	0.28	0.30
Camphor, 2 lb.	0.58	0.60
1 lb.	0.62	0.63
½ lb.	0.64	0.65
Chrome alum, casks	4.00	4.50
Copperas	0.75	1.00
Cr. Gum, bags	3.10	3.25
Cream Tartar, crystals	0.23½	0.24½
Cream tartar, powdered	0.24½	0.25½
Cutch	0.05¼	0.05½
Dextrine, potato	0.04	0.06
Epsom, solid	....	0.02
Gambier	....	....
Glauber's salt, crystals, bbls.	0.80	0.90
Glycerine	....	0.25
Insect Powder	0.27	0.30
Lead, nitrate	....	0.07½
Oil Peppermint	5.50	6.00
Potash, bichromate	....	0.07¼
carbonate	2.60	4.15
caustic, 74 p.c.	....	0.04
caustic, 80-85 p.c.	....	4.60
chlorate crystals	9.00	10.00
yellow	....	0.13¼
Salts of tartar	0.05	0.06
Soda, sal. bbls.	....	0.75
English	1.00	0.75
concentrated	1.50	1.25
powdered, 98 p.c.	2.50	3.00
ash, carbonated, 58 p.c.	1.00	0.90
bisulphide	1.25	1.50
Sodium peroxide	0.30	0.35
Sulphur sticks, or roll, bbls.	1.80	2.00
Sulphide of soda crystals	0.01¼	0.01½
Sulphide of soda, concentrated	0.02	0.02½
Sumac, sicily, per ton	65.00	75.00
Tartar emetic	0.35	0.40
Zinc crystals	0.30	0.35
EXTRACTS:		
Archil extract	0.12	0.15
Fustic, solid	....	0.02
Fustic, paste	0.05	0.07
Indigo, extract	10.00	10.15
Sumac extract	0.05	0.07
BLEACHING POWDER.		
German	1.85	2.00
British, 100 lbs. casks	1.75	1.85
OILS AND ACCESSORIES.		
Glass:	50 ft.	100 ft.
First break	1.95	3.65
Second break	2.05	3.85
Third break	4.00	4.30
Fourth break	4.25	4.65
Petroleum:		
Gal. Prime White, per gal.	0.15	....
U.S. Water White, per gal.	0.17	0.15½
U.S. Pratt's Astral, per gal.	0.24½	0.17½
Gasoline single bbls. per gal.	0.24½	0.27½
Motor gasoline single bbls. per gal.	0.24½	0.27½
Turpentine and Oils:		
Pure Turpentine per bbl	0.66	0.68
Linseed Oil raw	0.59	0.60
Linseed Oil boiled	0.61	0.63
XXXX Machine Oil	....	0.25½
Castor Oil in bbls. per lb.	0.08¼	0.08½

PRODUCE MARKET

Firmer Tone to Both Butter and Cheese—Little Doing Over the Cable.

The feeling was about stationary in the local market for cheese to-day, although prices were firmly inclined, and dealers are now asking a profit on their holdings, due to the lack of demand over the cable, our bids being still a few shillings too high, and the small stocks on hand at country points. The values are expected to touch lower levels after the Brockville market on Thursday. The general situation shows practically no changes over the day, and the feeling in the trade is for lower levels.

In butter, the market is firmer, but there is not a very great deal doing in the way of trade. The situation shows no change, except that the rains last night have tended to improve the condition of the pastures. The market is firmer, an advance of ½ cent being shown.

There are no changes to note in the other branches of the produce market. Potatoes continue to come forward in fair volume, and new crop Canadians are still quoted at recent levels. Quotations for old crops are nominal, little demand coming forward for them.

In beans there are no changes to note, and the market continues to hold very firm at recent levels. There is little doing in the way of active trade, as stocks are firmly held and only a small demand is coming forward in a jobbing way.

Eggs—	per doz.
Fresh laid	22½—23
Cheese—	per lb.
Finest Western colored	12⅞—13
Finest western white	12⅝—12⅞
Eastern cheese	12½—12⅝
Butter—	per lb.
Finest creamery	23½—24
Seconds	22 —23
Potatoes—	90 lb bags
Old crops	1.50—1.75
New crops, American (bbl)	4.25—4.50
Canadians (bag)	2.00—2.25
Beans—	per bushel
New crop, hand picked	2.05—2.10
Three pound pickers	1.90—1.95
Honey Products—	
White clover comb	0.14 —0.14½
Darker grades	0.12½—0.13
White extracted	0.10 —0.11
Buckwheat	0.08 —0.08
Maple Products—	
Pure syrup (11 lb. tins)	0.85 —0.87½
Pure syrup (8½ lb. tins)	0.60 —0.65
Pure syrup (10 lb. tins)	0.75 —0.80
Maple sugar (1 lb. blocks)	0.9½—0.10½

BRADSTREET'S VISIBLE.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 21.—Bradstreet's visible: Wheat in United States, east of the Rockies, decreased 5,056,000, and west of the Rockies decreased 254,000 bushels.

Wheat in Canada decreased 40,000 bushels. All American increased 4,762,000 bushels. Europe and afloat decreased 3,400,000 bushels. World's wheat increased 1,362,000 bushels. Corn, east of Rockies, decreased, 1,405,000 bushels. Oats, American, decreased, 1,604,000 bushels.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

Washington, July 21.— Government weekly weather report says past week's weather over wheat and corn growing regions of the west has been favorable in the main. Harvesting of winter wheat has been completed in lower elevation, and threshing returns have been satisfactory. In eastern Missouri and portions of adjacent states, corn is in need of rain. This crop in general has gained ground during week.

Cotton in eastern and central belts has benefitted by widely distributed showers and moderate temperatures in western part of belt, practically no rain occurred, which, with high temperatures, has made for deterioration.

LONDON COPPER CLOSING.

(Special Cable to the Journal of Commerce.)

London, July 21. — Copper closed easy. Spot £60 10s. off 3s 9d, futures, £60 18s 9d., off 3s 9d. Sales, spot 200 tons; futures, 1,200. Tin, easy, spot, £143 5s. off 5s.; futures, £144 10s, off 10s. Best selected copper, £65, off 5s. Spelter, £21 12s 6d., up 2s 6d.

NEW YORK SUGAR STEADY.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 21.— Sugar prices remained unchanged to-day. Federal Company held to 4.30 cent quotation for standard granulated, while other refiners continued to quote on basis, 4.40 cents, less 2 per cent. for cash. Raws were 3.32 cents.

FIRST NEW COTTON.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 21.— The first bale of 1914 cotton to be received in New York was auctioned on the floor of the Cotton Exchange at noon to-day.

Resin bble lots	5.00	8.50
	according to grade	
Red Dry Lead:		
Genuine per cwt.	6.15	6.20
No. 1 per cwt.	5.90	6.00
White Lead ground in Oil:		
Decorators' pure ton lots per cwt.	8.10	8.75
Whiting, in bbls	....	0.70
Putty:		
Bulk	3.30	2.40
Bladders, in bbls.	2.80	2.90
Cement and Firebrick:		
Canadian Portland in bags per bbls.	1.55	1.70
Fire bricks per 1,000	17.00	31.00
VARNISHES.		
Fire clay, net ton	5.00	10.00
Brown Japan, per gal.	1.12½	1.15
Black Japan, per gal.	0.95	1.00
Carriage No. 1, per gal	....	1.50
Pure White Shellac Furniture, per gal.	1.20	1.85
Orange Shellac varnish, per bbl.	1.75	1.85
Floor varnish	1.75	3.00
Stovepipe varnish, ½ pts.		
Glue:		per lb.
French medal	0.14	0.15
gross	....	9.60
varnish, per bbl.	1.80	....
German prima	0.17	0.20
Brantford medal	0.10	0.12
White pigsfoot	0.21	0.22
Pine Tar:		
Half Pint Tins, per doz.		0.60
Pint, Tins, per doz.		1.10

WHEAT CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN 1911

Estimates Based Upon Average Production For Ten Years—Due to Conditions, Accuracy is Affected Slightly.

Statistics compiled by the British Government place the 1911 per capita consumption of wheat and wheat flour (expressed in terms of grain) at 202.7 pounds in Germany, 580 pounds in France and approximately 350 pounds in the United States. This statement is in correction of an item appearing in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for June 10, wherein the United States consumption was erroneously given as 650.7 pounds. Converted to 60-pound bushels the foregoing figures would show an annual per capita consumption in Germany of 3.38 bushels, France 9.66 bushels and the United States 5.81 bushels. No allowance seems to have been made in the British computation for the quantity of wheat used as seed.

In this connection figures recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture are of interest:—

The consumption of wheat has been estimated for various countries, with results as given below. The estimates are based upon the average production for ten years, exports or imports of wheat (including wheat flour reduced to wheat equivalent), and an allowance made for quantities used for seed. Various conditions affect the accuracy of such estimates; figures of exports or imports do not exactly coincide with those of crop production; the amount to be deducted for seed can be only roughly approximated, for while data of wheat acreage are regularly published the amount of seed used per acre in the different countries is not definitely ascertainable. The degree of accuracy varies considerably for the different countries; for instance, the estimates for England, France and most countries of western Europe are probably within 3 per cent. of the truth, whereas for Mexico and Egypt the estimate may be as much as 25 per cent. wide of the mark. The figure given for the United States may be regarded as a minimum of probability and may be an under-estimate of 2 to 4 per cent. Generally, however, it is believed that most of the figures are less than 10 per cent. in error.

The per capita consumption of wheat in various countries during the past decade (seed excluded and flour reduced to wheat equivalent) was as follows, in bushels: Canada, 9.5; Belgium, 8.3; France, 7.9; Spain, 6.1; United Kingdom, 6.0; Switzerland, 6.0; Australia, 5.5; Italy, 5.4; United States, 5.3; Uruguay, 5.3; Argentine, 5.2; Bulgaria, 5.0; Austria-Hungary, 4.3; Netherlands, 4.2; Roumania, 4.0; Denmark, 3.5; Chile, 3.4; Germany, 3.2; Russia, 2.7; Servia, 2.5; Sweden, 2.5; Egypt, 2.5; Portugal, 1.8; British India, 0.8; Mexico, 0.8; and Japan, 0.5.

COLONIAL WOOL SALES

Special Cable to Journal of Commerce

London, July 21.—The offerings at yesterday's sales amounted to 9,936 bales, mostly crossbreds. The attendance was smaller than usual but the bidding continued brisk from all quarters and most parcels met with a ready demand. The selections were slightly inferior to the previous sales' offerings, and prices ruled lower, but the general tone of the market was firm, good parcels bringing top prices. New Zealand greasy selections brought as high as 1s 4½d, and were in demand from the Home trade and America. The latter purchased heavily of the medium grades.

The Bradford market continues very firm and although there is only a small business passing tops are advancing. American purchases are the chief feature of the Bradford trade for the time being. The sales follow:

New South Wales—400 bales; scoured, 6½d to 1s ½d; greasy, 8¼d to 1s 1d.

Queensland— 200 bales scoured, 9d to 1s 2d; greasy, 10d to 1s 2½d.

Victoria— 200 bales; scoured, 6d to 1s 1¾d; greasy, 10½d to 1s ½d.

West Australia— 100 bales; greasy, 7¾d to 9¼d.

New Zealand—9,800 bales; scoured, 6¼d to 1s ¾d; greasy, 7½d to 1s 4½d;

Cape of Good Hope and Natal— 100 bales; scoured, 10d to 1s; greasy, 7d to 1s.

NAVAL STORE MARKETS.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 21.—Demand for naval stores was quiet and purely for current needs of the trade. Spot turpentine was quoted on a basis of 49 cents to 49½ cents, tar was held at the old level of $6. to $6.75 for kiln burned, with retort at $6.50. Pitch is dull at $4. Rosins were unchanged in all grades, the inquiry being still small. Common to good strained is quoted at $4 to $4.10.

London, July 21.—Turpentine spirits 34s, rosin American strained, 9s 3d, fine 14s 6d.

THE HEMP MARKET.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 21.—Dullness in hemp reflects the apathy of cordage interests and buying continued very light. Prices were reported at basis of 7½ cents for fair current Manila with sisal at 5½ cents. Latter fibre shows the effect of between-season dullness. London was firmer in tone with Manila hemp still below our parity. Jute continues quiet and steady on the basis of 6.15 cents for August. The bear position in early shipment tends to sustain market at primary points.

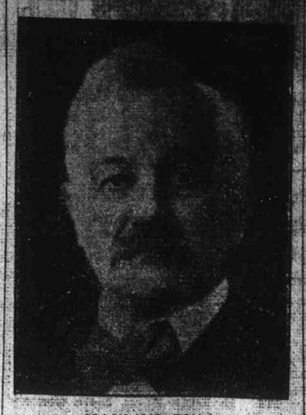
OPENS SPRING 1915 LINES.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 20.—American Woollen Company has opened its spring lines of all worsteds. There was a large attendance of buyers, and many orders were placed. The lines shown, include fancy silk piece dyes, silk mixtures, fancy vigoreau, compound mixtures and twists, clear and mill finish.

The Amoskeag Cotton Company has announced prices on several lines of cotton goods for the coming season, some of the quotations follow: Amoskeag staple gingham 6¼c, Amoskeag A. C. A. 4 by 4 ticking 16c; A. F. C. gingham, 9¼c, double ex-Seersucker, 7½c; and 32-inch romper cloth 8½c.

New Vancouver Factory



MANLIUS BULL,
President of the Royal Crown Soap Works, Limited, which proposes to spend $250,000 on a new soap-making plant on Burrard Inlet, in Burnaby, a distance of about five miles from Vancouver, according to a report from that city.

CANADA'S FLAX CROPS WORTH CULTIVATING

Eight Million Dollars Worth of Goods Now Being Imported From United States—Might be Made in This Country.

Canada had 9,500,000 bushels of flax seed left for export out of last year's crop. In 1912 Europe imported 17,000,000,000 bushels. The United States will have to import 12,000,000 bushels of flax seed this year to supply normal demands from the linseed oil making industry. Saskatchewan is the greatest flax producer in the Dominion. The crop is the only one which can be sown on virgin prairie the same season as it is broken, and is therefore popular with the newcomer, who finds it hard to wait two years for his first wheat crop.

At the present time Canada each year imports $8,000,00 worth of goods manufactured from flax. A Montreal syndicate claims to have demonstrated the successful manufacture of western flax straw, having expended upwards of $250,000 in perfecting the process. However, within recent years a great many similar claims have been made, none of which seems to have materialized; and the western farmer has learnt to expect nothing so that he may not be disappointed.

Flax for fibre is sown at the rate of about 3 bushels to the acre, while in the case of western flax, which is grown merely for seed, but half a bushel per acre is used. With the latter, the objection from a manufacturing standpoint is that it is cut like ordinary grain, and not pulled, as in the case of fibre flax. That the problem will soon find a solution seems certain; and it is equally certain that the solution means millions alike to the finder and the farmer.

Contrary to popular belief, flax is not particularly hard upon the land; in fact, not so much so as wheat. It has been demonstrated by the United States department of agriculture that one may grow al arger crop of wheat after flax than of flax after wheat.

THE COTTON MARKET

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 21.— The cotton market responded to unfavorable western belt weather advices, and showed a very steady undertone at the opening. There was buying by the south and Liverpool, as well as local shorts. Texas and Oklahoma were without rain. Liverpool cables were strong. Belt weather was generaly clear, with light showers in parts of Alabama and Georgia, with temperatures ranging from 70 to 80.

Late sellingfl by Wall Street longs gave the cotton market a somewhat easier tone in the late trading, the larger part of the early gains being wiped out. There were private predictions of rains in Texas and Oklahoma, which offset to some extent the unfavorable weekly weather report on western belt. Trading in the afternoon session was rather light, with offerings larger.

New York Cotton:

July	1245	1245	1245	1245
Oct.	1235	1241	1234	1239
Jan.	1248	1254	1248	1250

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21— Cotton futures closed steady 3½ to 7 points net higher.

Liverpool cotton range folows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Yest'y.
July-Aug.	718½	719½	7 15½	718
Aug.-Sept.	695	696	694	696
Oct.-Nov.	672½	674	672½	674

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Toronto, July 21.—Receipts to-day were: 57 cars, 576 cattle, 241 calves, 1,469 hogs, and 706 sheep and lambs. For butcher steers and heifers of any quality, trade was good and prices steady with Monday, when a top load sold at $8.90. Most offerings were inferior stuff. From $7.50 to $8.45 was the price range of the bulls sold today. Butchers cows were steady at the 25 cent advance from Monday, going between $6 and $7.27 for best and at $4.50 to $6 for medium to good, with canners at $2.75 to $4. Stockers were meagrely shipped and there was little inquiry. Feeders are worth $6.50 to $7.25 with stockers at $5.50 to $7. Sheep steady between $5.25 and $6.25 for light ewes and $4 to $5 for bucks and heavy, with culls as low as $2.75. Lambs were selling freely with prices between $9 and $10 which was about steady with Monday. Calves were stronger, veals going between $9.50 and $10.75, and medium at $7 to $9.50, with rough at $5 to $7, swine were a shade firmer, selling in a strong market at $8.50 f.o.b. country points at $8.85 to $8.90, fed and watered and at $9.15 offers. The Canadian west is supplying local packers with hogs this week.

OPIUM FEATURES THE AMERICAN DRUG TRADE

Advance Due to News of Unfavorable Nature From Turkey and Other Regions—Estimates Lowered.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

New York, July 20.—The drug market in the past week was marked by a further substantial advance for medicinal quality opium, amounting to 15 cents in gum and 10 cents in the granular and powdered grades. As in the preceeding week, the advance was directly due to news of an unfavorable character from Turkey, and Turkish possessions as well as from other producing regions. There has been a further material lowering of estimates on this year's crop of the gum to 6,000 cases, as compared with an estimated outturn of 8,000 cases a short time ago. Another influence that has had more than passing effect on the market for this narcotic was the information from London that that market is practically bare of supplies and that high prices are being commanded in Smyrnia, Constantinople and Salonica.

Mid-Summer Quietude.

With the exception of opium, the market has been practically featureless with business of mid-summer proportions. As usual, at this time of year, the trend of prices has been downward, holders as a rule being disposed to grant concessions in the hope of stimulating demand.

Most prominent among the prices which have been lowered are those for ethyl, alcohol, cod liver oil, methol, American saffron flowers, spearmint oil, tansy oil, nitrate oil, silver, tamarinds in kegs, Canada and Friar balsam, lemon, orange, peppermint and wormwood oils, senna pods, star aniseed, celery seed, Dutch poppy seed, Levant wormseed, Hungarian Paprick, Pimento and Japan wax.

Interesting developments of the week have included the announcement from Philadelphia of the production on a commercially profitable basis of synthetic camphor from turpentine, and of the plans for the formation of a company to produce enough of this product to meet one quarter of this country's requirements at a cost far below the prices now asked for the Japanese natural and unofficial reports from Washington that the Treasury Department has over-ruled the action of the collector at the port of New York in assessing liquid styrax from import duty at 20 per cent ad valorem, under the provisions of paragraph 49 of the new tariff law and has decided that this commodity is properly dutiable at 10 per cent, as specifically provided for all balsams.

Week's Principal Changes.

The principle changes which have bave been made in prices within the week follow:

Advanced.—Opium gum, 15c; powdered and granular, 10c; santonine crystals and powdered $1.30; buckthorn bark true, 4c; juniper berries, ¼c; rose leaves, red, 25c; squills, white, ¼c; stavacre seed, ½c; clove oil in cans, 2½c; rhubarb root, high dried, 1c; cloves, Zanzibar, ¼c.

Declined—Cod liver oil, Norwegian, 5c; Taminarnds in kegs, 25c; fir balsam, Canada $1; Oregon, 10c; saw palmetto berries, 1c; lemon oil, 10c; orange oil, 5 to 10c; peppermint oil, in tins, 35c; sandal wood oil, East India, 10c; wormwood oil, 25c; elder flowers, 3c; senna pods, 1½c; aconite root, German, 2c; wormseed, Levant 2 cents; Japan wax ½c; alcohol ethyl 2c; pimento ⅛c; paricka, Hungarian, 3c; nutmegs, 75's to 80's, ¼c; menthol, 5c; nitrate silver, ¾c; spearmint oil, 40c; tans oil, 50c; saffron flowers, American, 3c; aniseed star, ½c; celeryseed, ¼c; poppy seed, Dutch, ⅛c.

Chemicals are Lethargic.

There has been little evidence of increased activity in the chemical market and routine character of business incidental to the season has been fully reflected The leading manufacturing and consuming interests have continued to receive supplies for their usual requirements, chiefly through regular channels ,and this movement is regarded as fulfilling a fair average for the season. New business has been generally light and serving only actual needs There have been no noteworthy developments concerning market quotations and tendency on the whole has been one of apparent steadiness . Limited stocks of bleaching powder operate as a sustaining factor. Improved inquiries were reported for soda ash, reflecting a better tone to the market. Acids have been entirely of a hontine movement. Among the miscellaneous chemicals the feature of the week's market was a decline of fifteen points in blue vitriol in sympathy with the metal. Caustic potash has ruled firm and confidence is still expressed in a further advance. Business in London chemical market in past week was quiet.

Exports of bleaching powder and sodas for June as taken from board of trade returns as as follows:—Bleaching powder, to United States of America, 16,979 cwts.; to other countries 26,010. Total 42,989. Soda compounds ash 232,633 cwts.; bi-carbonate, 28,535 cwts.; chromate and bi-chromate, 3,503 cwts.; crystals 19,602 cwts.; sulphate (saltcake) 104,470; other sorts, 37,056 cwts.; total 547,364 cwts.

GRAIN MARKETS

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Winnipeg, July 21.—Quite a rush took place on the market this morning to buy wheat and prices advanced ⅛c to ⅝c with additional spreads at opening on October, of ⅝c and December of ¼c.

Excessively high temperatures all over the Canadian West with rains only at a few points and higher Liverpool cables, in addition to more persistent black rust damage reports in American spring wheat areas, were the cause. Heavy rains occurred at Qu'Appelle being 3.16, and light rains at Yorkton, Battleford and Kindersley. At the last three places it will be beneficial.

There was good trading from opening and fluctuations up till noon were ⅛c to ¾c spread. At noon July was 90⅝, October 84⅛, December 83⅝. Oats: July were 38⅝, October 36⅝. Flax was booming and from opening advanced 1½ to 3¼c for July, October and November months. At noon July was 149½, October 153, November 154 December 150. There were good cash demand for old wheat and for futures delivery oats were steady. Barley unchanged and flax in keen demand at higher figures.

Weather forecasts is local thunderstorms to-day and Wednesday cooler and north winds. Deliveries through the clearing house to-day were: Wheat 65,000 bushels, oats 23,000, flax 8,000 and barley nil.

Inspections were 359 cars on Monday and in sight were 125 cars. Cars inspected on Monday July 20.

	1914
Wheat	26
Oats	4
Barley	1
Flax	3
Screenings	1
Total	359

C.P.R., 260 cars; C.N.R., 41 cars; G.T.P., 9 cars; Calgary, 26 cars; Duluth, 3 cars; total, 359 cars.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Toronto, July 21.— New Ontario wheat was selling to-day at from 83 to 85 cents per bushel outside. Receipts at country mills, however, being still small for old crop stock in car lots, 86 cents was being offered at outside points. A brisk local demand for Manitoba wheat came and trading was lively. Prices advanced to 95¼ cents for No. 1 Northern, and 93½ cents for No. 2. C. W oats also were active at 42½ cents for No. 2, and 41½ cents for No. 3. Ontario oats were steady at 40 to 41 cents outside.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

Chicago, July 21.—Wheat was strong to-day with gains of about 1c. Both foreign and domestic news favored holders and shorts covered. Receipts at Chicago were liberal, but this represented wheat already bought and exerted no effect on prices.

More reports of black rust were received from northwest and Canadian advices were that that crop had suffered greatly from hot, dry weather. The advance of 1 cent at the opening in Winnipeg helped values here.

Minneapolis wheat stocks decreased 575,000 bushels for three days. The European visible supply was sixty-one million two hundred and fifty-six thousand bushels for three days. The European visible supply was 61,256,000 bushels, a decrease for the week of 3,360,000 bushels. Crop expert O. K. Lyle reported black rust damage from Fargo, North Dakota.

Corn advanced nearly 1c on bullish Argentine news. Crop there is said to have been seriously damaged by torrential rains. Lack of rain in southwest was further factor in advance. Oats higher, with corn.

Chicago range of prices follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Wheat:				
July	79¾	80	79¾	80
Sept.	79½	79⅞	79¼	79⅞
Corn:				
July	70½	70½	70⅜	70½
Sept.	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼
Oats:				
July	37	37	36⅞	37
Sept.	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35½

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

(Special Cable to the Journal of Commerce.)

Liverpool, July 21.— Wheat advanced to-day on yesterday's firmness in America and fewer Manitoba offers, which induced short covering. European crop news was unfavorable. Further damage reports came from Russia, and also from Roumania and Bulgaria. Corn was strong on firmness at Buenos Aires, and poor quality of Plate arrivals. Argentine weather was unfavorable. European visible supply of wheat was eleven million, two hundred and fifty-six thousand bushels, a decrease for week of three million, three hundred and sixty thousand bushels. Wheat closed, steady ⅛ to ½ up. October, 6s 9½d. Corn strong, 1½ up. September, 5s. 4½d.

Berlin—Wheat closed ¼ to ⅜ higher.

Budapesth—Wheat closed at an advance of 1⅜.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 21.—Hogs opened steady to-day. Left over 2,750. Receipts estimated at fourteen thousand, and at three points thirty-two thousand.

RAVAGES OF HESSIAN FLY TO CROP REPORTS

Advent of the Fly is in Cycles of Four Years and Period Seems to be Again Approaching.

The Hessian fly is probably the most destructive insect to wheat, rye and barley with which the farmer has to contend, says a bulletin issued by Purdue University Agricultural Experimental Station, written by J. Troop, Entomologist. It seems to prefer wheat, but it is not uncommon, during seasons when the fly is abundant, for a large per cent. of the rye and barley crops to be destroyed. Oats are seldom, if ever, attacked by this fly.

As is well known, the fly usually goes in cycles of three or four yeras. This is due, partially at least, to the parasites which attack them, so that we usually have about two years of abundance of flies, when the parasites become numerous enough to kill them off, and then there are several seasons when there are comparatively few, and the injury is so slight that it is scarcely noticed. During these years the parasites, finding very little upon which to feed, naturally die off and this gives the few remaining flies an opportunity to breed and increase in numbers without molestation until they finally become numerous again.

For the past few years they have not done very serious damage in this state, but it is evident from the large number of letters which have come to this office during the past two months, that the pendulum is now swinging back towards the flies, and while the injury may not have been serious this season, he signs all point towards a maximum crop of flies for next year. It is for this reason that this warning is sent out at this time so that farmers may use every known precaution to protect themselves against its attacks.

Could Prevent Loss.

Wheat is grown in every county in the State. The number of bushels raised in 1911 ranged from 23,000 bushels in Benton, which is a corn county, to 1,031,000 bushels in Posey county; the whole state yielding 34,596,320 bushels. In 1910 the yield was 36,152,022 bushels, or an average of 35,000,000 bushels in round numbers. It is estimated that an average of 10 per cent. of the crop is lost annually from the ravages of the fly; this would amount to 3,500,000 bushels which at 75 cents per bushel would make $2,625,000 as the annual loss to Indiana farmers from this source. It will be more than that this year. It is safe to say that a large part of this loss could be prevented if farmers would give more attention to a better system of farming. Some of the special crop insects, the onion thrips for example, may be held down by spraying, even where 75 or 100 acres are involved, but the Hessian fly is a different proposition and must be outwitted by changing the usual system of raising wheat.

Three things are necessary in waging a successful warfare against the fly, viz.:—thorough preparation of the soil, so as to form the best possible conditions for germination; heavy fertilizing, if the soil is not already in good condition, so as to insure a quick and rapid growth; and late sowing, so as to compel the flies to go elsewhere in order to deposite their eggs. I am aware that a number of farmers have said that late sowing has not worked this year; that fields that were sowed as late as October 15 and 18, were badly infested this season, but, we must remember that last fall was exceptional, so far as weather conditions were concerned. There were no killing frosts here at LaFayette until October 21. Farmers were plowing until the first of February; in other words the conditions were very favorable for the late development of the fly. It is safe to say that the great majority of the adult flies are out before September 15, in most parts of Indiana. It takes about two days for the female to lay her eggs, so that wheat sown after the 20th, in the northern counties, the 25th, in the central and the first of October in the southern counties, would be very likely to escape the fall brood, especially if there is much volunteer wheat in the wheat field of the previous season. The spring brood does not usually migrate to other fields in order to find places to deposite eggs, as there are plenty of wheat plants close at hand, but a hard wind storm at the time they are laying their eggs might, and often does blow them considerable distances and might land them in fields that have been hitherto uninfested. This fact may account, in part at least for the late sowed fields being infested this season.

Description of the Fly.

It has been said that not one per cent. of the farmers of Indiana can recognize the adult fly, and that is probably true, because unless one takes the trouble to breed them out in cages, they are seldom seen. A miniature mosquito is a good, short description of the adult fly, which is only about one-tenth of an inch long, dark color, slender legs and with only one pair of wings. At the present time they are in the "flax seed" stage in the wheat stubble, and if the field was not seeded to grass or clover last spring, they may be destroyed by burning the stubble. If this is not advisable then the late sowing, as stated above, is recommended.

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