## News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

## The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Montreal, Sept. 21 .- Only a limit-

late, held steady at \$17.75. Quotations per 100 pounds: Choice \$1.88 1/2 to \$1.84. Barley, \$1.20 to Western, fronts, lb steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; good, \$8 to \$1.44. Timothy, \$6 to \$8. Clover, Western, hinds, 1b. \$8.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$8; choice \$17.00 to \$22.00. butchers' bulls, \$8 to \$8.50; .butchers' cows, \$8 to \$8.25; good, \$7.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners, \$5 to \$6.50; sheep, \$8 to \$9; lambs, \$13 to \$14; calves, \$13 to \$13.50; grassfed, 6 to \$8; choice select hogs, \$17 .-

\$11.50 to \$12.00; choice butcher 40c to 42c; Stratford, 43c to 45c; \$10,00 to \$11,00; do medium \$9.25 and Woodstock, 45c to 47c. to \$9.75; do common \$8.25 to \$9.00; heifers, good to choice \$8.50 to \$10 .-00; butcher cows, shoice \$8.00 to \$8.50; do medium \$7.00 to \$7.50; 44c to 45c; Brantford, 45c to 47c; butcher bulls, choice \$8.00 to \$8.50; Cobourg, 43c to 45c; Chatham, 40c; do good \$7.50 to \$8.00; do medium Hamilton, 50c to 55c; London, 45c; Corn dozen. . . . . . . 15 \$6.00 to \$7.00; feeders, 900 to 1,000 Owen Sound, 38c to 40c; Peterboro. Cucumbers, dozen .. 1bg. \$8.50 to \$9.25; stockers, 700 to 40c to 43c; Port Hope, 40c to 42c; \$00 lbs, \$7.25 to \$8.50 do med., 650 St. Thomas, 45c to 50c; Stratford, to 750 lbs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; do light, \$2c to 45c; and Woodstock, 40c to 600 to 650 lbs. \$6,50 to \$6.75; year- 45c. lings \$11.00 to \$12.00; sheep light \$9.50 to \$11.'0; canners \$5.00 to \$5.50; cutters \$6.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$16.00 to \$16.50; lambs \$16.50 to 30c; Kitchener, 26c to 30c; Brant-\$17.00; do heavy \$6.00 to \$7.50; ford, 24c to 25c; Cobourg, 28c; calves \$8.00 to \$16.00; hogs, fed and Chatham, 30c to 35c; Hamilton, 18c watered \$18.00; off cars \$18.25; do to 26e; London, 25c to 32c; Owen f.o.b. \$16.75 to \$17.00. \_

Buffaio.

East Buffalo, Sept. 21,-Prime Steers, \$14.50 to \$16 shipping steers. \$13 to \$14; butchers, \$10.50 to \$13; yearlings, \$12.25 to \$13.50; heifers, ford, Woodstock and Chatham, \$7 to \$11.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$10.-25; bulls, 6 to \$9.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$8.30; fresh cows and springers, strong, \$60 to \$130. Veals-Receipts, 1,500; market boro, 1.80; Port Hope, \$1.70; St. slow, \$7 to \$16.50, few at \$16.75.

Hogs-Receipts, 8,000; market active and steady; heavy, \$18.75 to \$19; mixed \$18.65 to \$18.75; yorkers, \$18.50 to \$18.75; light yorkers. \$18 to \$18.25; pigs, \$17.75 to \$18;

market active at lower range; lambs, \$13; Lordon, loose, \$10; Owen \$12 to \$18; yearlings, \$11 to \$15; Sound, baled \$12, loose \$9 to \$9.50 wethers, \$11.75 to \$12; ewes, \$6 to Peterboro, baled \$13, loose \$10 to \$11.25; mixed sheep, \$11.25 to \$12; Port Hope, baled \$17, loose

Sept. 21.-Cattle- 15; loose \$10 to \$12. Beeves, \$7.50 to \$17.85; Western steers, \$6.70 to \$15.50; stockers and feeders \$6.50 to \$11; cows and helfers, \$5.15 to \$12.90; calves, \$12.-50 to \$16.50.

Hogs-Receipts 18,000: slow; Hght, \$16.90 to \$18.35; mixed stock, \$2.15; Cobourg and St \$16,95 to \$18.65; heavy, \$16.50 Thomas \$2.10; and Kingston and to \$18.65; wough, \$16.80 to \$17.45; L. nden, \$2 per bushe!. pigs, \$13 to \$16.80; bulk of sales, \$17.35 to \$18.40.

Sheep and lambs-Receipts 20,000 market firm; wethers, \$9 to \$12.75;

#### imbs. native, \$12.50 to \$18.30. GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Sept. 21.-Manttoba wheat-No. 1 northern, \$2.21; No. 2 northern, \$2.18, nominal, store; No. 3, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.10, nominal, in store, Fort William Manitoba oats-No. 2, 56 1.4c, in

store, Fort William. Ontario oats-No. 2 white, 60c nominal; No. 3 white, 59c, nominal.

Barley-New, \$1.20 to \$1.22. Ontario wheat-No. 2 winter, new, \$2.17 to \$2.20, according to freight outside; No. 3 winter, not quoted.

Rye-No. 2, \$1.70. Manitoba flour-First patents, in jute bags, \$11.50; second patents. \$11; strong bakers', \$10.60. Ontario flour-Winter, according to sample, \$10.30, track, Torouto, prompt shipment. Millfeed-Car lots, delivered.

Montreal; shorts, \$42; bran, \$35; feed flour, per bag, \$3.25; middlings, \$45 to \$46. Hay-Baled, track, Toronto, car

lots. No. 2, \$11 to \$11,50; mixed, \$8 to \$9.50; straw, car lots, per ton. \$7 to \$7.50.

Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 21.-Corn. Amerian No. 2 yellow, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2. 77 %c; do., No. 3 76 %c; extra No. 1 feed, 76%; No. 2 local white, 70c; No. 3 local white, 69c. Barley, Man. feed, \$1.29; malting, \$1.33. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts. \$11.60; seconds, \$11.10; strong bakers', \$10,90; Winter patents, choice. \$12.00; straight rollers, \$11.50 to \$11.80; do., bags, \$5.60 to \$5.75. Rolled oats, barrels, \$8.75 to \$9.00: do., bags, 90 lbs., \$4,20 to \$4.40. Bran, \$34 to \$35. Shorts, \$40. Middlings, \$48 to \$50. Moufille, \$58 to \$60. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, Cocoanuts, each ... \$10 to \$10.50.

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.-Wheat-No. Lemons, doz .... porthern, \$2.21; No. 2 do., \$2.18; Musk Melons, each No. 3, do., \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.10; No. Oranges, dos. . . 5, \$1.89; No. 6, \$1.78; feed, \$1.70. Peaches, dozen ... Oats—No. 2 C.W., 6614c; No. 3, do., Pears, doz \$4 % c; extra No. 1 feed, 64 % c; No. Plums, dozen ..... 1 feed, 63 %c; No. 2 do., 62%c. Barley—No. 3, \$1.22; No. 4, \$1.18; rejected, \$1,13; feed, \$1.13. Flax- Barley, bush, No. 1 N-W.C., \$3.21; No. 2 W.C., Bran, ton ...... \$3.14 1/6; No. 3, do., \$3.04.

Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Sept. 21.—Corn-No. Corp, yellow feed yellow, \$2.08 to \$2.10, Oats-No. 2 white, 55% to 57%c. Flour - Flour, ewt, first . Unchanged. Bran-\$29 to \$29.50.

New York New York, Sept. 21 .- Flour -- Feed flour, bag . 3.10 Steady: spring patents, \$11.15 to Hay, baled, ton ..... \$11.90; winter patents, \$\$10.65 to Hay, loose, ton .... \$19.90; winter straights, \$10.15 to Middlings, ton ....

\$10.65; Kansas straights, \$11.15 to Oats, Man., bush. \$11.40. Rye flour-Firm; fair to Oats, local, bush . good, \$\$10.25 to \$10.85; choice to Shorts . . . . . fancy, \$19.95 to \$11.59, spot and to Straw, baled, ton... arrive. Hay-Firm; No. 1, \$1.25 to Straw, loose, ton. \$1.30; No. 2 \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3, Wheat, local bush 2.00 \$1.15 to \$1.20; shipping, 80 to 90c.

Chicago, Sept. 21.-Wheat-Cash, Cuts, Ib. ed number of high-grade cattle were nominal. Corn-No. 2 yellow, \$1.- Local carcase, 1b. offered, and they brought the top 99 to \$2.02; No. 3 yellow, \$2 to Local, hinds, lb . price of \$9.50. Hogs, in which there \$2.00 %; No. 4 yellow, nominal. Local, fronts, 1b. .. has been a good deal of interest of Dats-No. 3 white, 571/2 to 59e; Western, carcase standard, 57% to 59% c. Rye, No. 2 | Ib ......

GENERAL TRADE.

Belleville and St. Thomas, 46c to 50c; Kitchener, 42c to 44c; Brant-75; roughs, \$15 to \$15.50; sows, \$15. ford and Hamilton, 48c to 50c; Cobourg and Peterboro, 43c to 45e; Chatham, 45e; London, 44c to 46c; Toronto, Sept. 21.—Heavy steers Owen Sound, 37c to 40c; Port Hope,

Belleville, 42c to 44c; Kitchener,

Chickens Belleville, and Port Hope, 25c to Sound, 23c to 25c; Peterboro, 25c; St. Thomas, 22c to 26c; Stratford 25c to 27c; and Woodstock, 30c.

Potatoes. Belfeville, \$1.10 to \$1.20; Brant-\$1.50; Cobourg, \$1; Hamilton, \$1.30 to \$1.50; London, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Owen Sound, \$1.30 to \$1.40; Peter-

Thomas, \$1.60 to \$1.65; and Strat-

ford, \$1.75 to \$2.

Belleville, baled and loose, \$9 to \$10; Kitchener, baled, \$12 to roughs, \$17.50 to \$17.75; stags, \$14 \$12.50; loose, \$10; Cobourg, baled and loose, \$10; Chatham, loose, \$14 Sheep and lambs -- Receipts, 8,000; to \$15; Hamilton, loose, \$10 11; St. Thomas, baled \$15 to \$17; loose \$12 to \$14; Stratford, loose \$8 to \$9; Woodstock, baled \$15 to in the summer, if sown thickly, prob-

> Belleville, \$2.05 to \$2.10; Kit. chener and Stratford, \$2.20; Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, London market Peterporo, Port Hope and Wood

Believille and Owen Sound, to 60c; Kitchener, 75c; Brantford and Peterboro, 60c; Cobourg, 57c; ed by buildings and small trees, not Chatham and Port Hope, 50c; Hamilton, 70e to 74e; London, 51e; Stratford, 50c to 55e; and Woodstock, 55b.

chener, \$1 to \$1.05; Cobourg, \$1.10 | ground may be made. This allows the to \$1.15; Chatham, \$1.20; Hamil- chickens to pick off the green blades ton, \$1.15 to \$1.30; Kingston as they grow through the netting with-\$,1.10; Owen Sound, \$1.20 to \$1.25; Peterbero, \$1:25; Port Hope; \$1; St. Thomas, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Stratford, 1.20 to \$1.35; and Woodstock, 85c.

	() [1]	
Kingston,	Sept.	22th.
Dairy Prod		
	45	48
Butter, rolls, lb		45
Cheese, lb	. 28	30
Eggs, fresh, doz	1000	47
Fish.		
Cod, steak, lb		16
Eels, lb		123
Flounders, lb		12%
Filletts, lbs		20
Finnan Haddie 1b		16
Haddock, fresh, Jb.		1234
Haddock, fresh, lb.		1236
Hallbut, freeh, th.	20	25
Kippers, cos		60
Perch, 1b		12 1/4
Pike, Ib		15
Rock-fish lb		10
Salmon, 'b,	25	80
Tilefish, ib		121/
Trout, salmon, 1b.	18	20
White fish, lb		
(fresh)	18	20
Whiting, th	Medical Control	1234
<b>经验证证明</b>	A STATE OF	Section 1
Physits.	Section .	7
Apples, peck		40
Bananas, dos	25	30
Blueberries	97 - O.S.	99

Cucumber, box ...

Buckwheat, bush. . Corn, cracked, cwt . . . bush . . . . . . . grade .. .... 6.50 Flour, cwt, second grade ... ... ...

3.50

13.00

Hogs live ewt. Hogs, dressed cwt . Lambs, spring car, lbs. . .

Poultry. Chickens, dressed, Chickens, live, lb. Hens, dressed, lb. 30 Hens, live, lb. ....

Vegetables. Beets, bunch . . . . Carrots, bunch ... Celery, bunch .... Lettuce, bunch .... Potatoes, bus .... 1.00 Onions, dry, lb, ... Onions, green, bun. Radishes, bunch ... Rhubarb, bunch ... Tomatoes, bushel ... 1.25

Hides and Skins-John McKay, Limited. Cow Hides (green), lbs. ... 

Deacon Skins, each Sheep (fresh take off), each Tallow (rendered), lbs. .. Beef Hides, No. 1 per lb 16 Beef Hides, Grubby, No. 2 per lb. ... ... Horse Hides ... 4.00 Lambs, each ..... .25 Shearlings, each ... Veals, per lb. ... Wool, washed .... ..60 52

#### GREENS FOR FOWLS,

Wool unnwashed .

Poultry Not on Range Must Be Sup-

plied With Succulent Feed. If there is a shady spot in the back yard not suited to other garden crops it may be possible to grow some green feed for the chickens on it. Oats and field peas, before the hottest weather comes, and millet and cowpeas later ably will yield cuttings of feed that will be much relished in the small hennery. While such a practice may not be in harmony with the best cultural advice, many city dwellers with limited space will wish to utilize all available garden room this season,

even for only small returns. Dense, continuous shade under of trees and shrubbery that have drawn heavily on soil plant food obviously will be of little value for this purpose. But in many back yards ground shadwholly removed from the day's sun. might well be expected to produce some green stuff for a small flock. If the chicken pen is large enough a small sowing made inside and protected by woven wire with one inch meshes Belleville, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Kit. stretched about two inches above the

> Another way to furnish green feed to hens not on range is by sprouting oats in trays or boxes. This method is used by many poultrymen for large and small flocks. The oats are soaked for twelve hours in warm water and then spread out in a layer one-half to one

out injuring the roots.



COCHIN CHINA HENS.

p, so that the water drains freely. The oats may be stirred daily and sprinkled or allowed to sprout without | duce fruit as it should. stirring until ready for feeding. They are usually fed when the sprouts are long, although some poultrymen prefer to allow the sprouts to grow two or three inches long before feeding. Oats need a moist and warm atmosphere in which to sprout quickly, so that it is necessary to furnish heat or to ter, while they may be sprouted out of toors during the rest of the year. It in home feeding. takes from six to ten days to sprout oats, depending on the temperature. The oats are fed-roots, sprouts and all -at the rate of about one square inch as they grow in the tray to each fowl.

Since the war began the babies are

## General Farm Topics

SAVE THE BREEDERS.

Every Animal Capable of Breeding Should Be Retained on the Farm.

DON'T SELL BREEDING ANI-Maintain and increase breeding

Feed cheap roughages. Feed live stock as little human

The temptation of high prices now being offered for live stock and the uncertainty about the prices of feeding | + time the trees are growing- +



PERCHERON MARE. ter of breeding animals in some sections of the country. This is a serious mistake. Farmers should not sell their breeding animals unless they can replace them immediately with better the seed essential to the domestic meat | hold the soil in place and to prevent | cut off.

and draft animal supply of the nation. | washouts on the hillsides. Feeds not available or needed for human consumption should be used as largely as possible in feeding live stock. By feeding straw or corn stover, espe- gether one-half by one and one-half roughages. In this way a large pro- hole is bored through the middle for narily burned or wasted can be manufactured into meat and milk. Grain sorghums, wherever they are available, should be fed to release corn for human uses. Grain, where fed, should be

used as economically as possible Every animal should be a factory for turning into food material inedible for human beings. This will necessitate changes in many feeding formulas, and stockmen are urged to apply at once to the United States department of agriculture or their state agricultural colleges for information as to the most effective and economical methods of feeding live stock under existing emergency conditions.

Pruning Necessary

Pruning is a necessary part of or chard practice, says C. W. Rapp of the Oklahoma Agricultural College of Horticulture. An unpruned tree is much like will work well if properly trained. It ist. is true that an untrained tree will produce some fruit, but it will not do its best. Much of the energy that should be directed toward fruit production will be used to produce useless wood. The tree will grow excessively and will often become misshaped. Proper prunand one half inches deep on a floor or ing-the removal of dead, dying, disa tray or tier of flats which have eased and excessive wood-together gs or holes or a one-fourth inch | with the proper shaping of the tree, is wire bottom covered with bur an essential part of successful orchard ular consideration to the selection of a lowed if the orchard is expected to pro- is pre-eminent, because he directly af-

Profitable Pork. Eighty-eight pounds of julcy pork stances as high as ninety to 100 pounds, was done by using a well balanced ra- be obtained. tion. If such gains can be made on common materials in experimental feeding let farmers strive to do as well

Cultivate Cabbage the cut worm and cabbage aphia.

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

Use the poultry droppings + where they will do the most + good. Celery, onions, lettuce + # and cabbage are especially bene- 4 + fited by applications of poultry +

+ planted, especially when the + ground is moist and the weath-+ er cool and cloudy. An excellent + where the rows are thinned.

Golden Bantam sweet corn is + at the top of the list for quality, + but it will not yield so large a + crop as Country Gentleman and & drying.

+ orchard. This for the reason that + + they grown and require much + + food and moisture at the same + stuffs have led to the selling for slaugh. | + namely, in early summer. -

Field beans, where they can be + grown, are excellent orchard + + crops and are not subject to + the objection sometimes raised + + young trees.

#### IMPROVING WOOD LOTS.

Rundown Forests May Be Put In Good Condition by Underplanting. Rundown wood lots can be put into

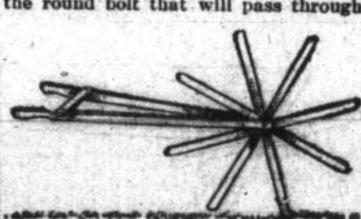
good condition again by an improvement cutting, followed by underplanting with useful species. The purpose of such a cutting is to

remove all trees of bad form, of unde sirable kind and those in defective con-This may open up the stand very considerably, especially where the lot has been neglected for a long time, and it will be good forestry to underplant

with some useful kind of tree when such trees of valuable kinds are lacking. Nursery grown white pines which have previously had one transplanting make a good tree for such underplanting. In addition, along exposed borders a belt of four rows of Norway spruce may well be set to form a protective mantle to shut out drying winds. An improvement cutting which followed this method was completed this winter on one of the Cornell (New York) university wood lots under conis practicable near any fair sized town. Where there is a market for lumber

and fuel the wood removed by the imadvantage.

Homemade Land Measurer, Make a land measurer by putting tocially for wintering mature stockers strips of wood in the manner shown. and breeding animals, farmers will The four strips that make the "wheel" make the best possible use of these are firmly nalled together. Then a



by one revolution. If feet and any thrive well in confinement. inches except six are shown cut off In color they are a rich shade of the ends of the sticks until one revo- fawn buff. The drake has a seal lution shows an exact number of feet.

Use Pure Bred Stallions

(Prepared by United States department War conditions abroad have placed upon the American farmers the responsibility for the continuing and improvement of the horse industry; hence it is especially important at this time that horse breeders give particpractice. Such treatment must be fol. proper sire. The influence of the sire fects a greater number of offspring than does the single female. There can be no improvement or grading up breed mares to any stallions that may is the pace made by the Oregon experi- be available. A sound, pure bred stalment station, and made repeatedly. It 'lion must be used if best results are to

Time to Wean Lambs. Lambs should be wenned at from four to five months of age, deper somewhat on the condition of the ewes and the size of the lambs. Where they It will pay in dollars and cents to are large and growthy and the ewes take care of the cabbage crop this year, thin the lambs may be weared earlier says M. F. Ahearn, associate professor in order that the ewes may be put in of horticulture, Kansas State Agricul better condition before breeding. Where up in arms and opinions are fired at tural college. Cultivate the crop, keep the lambs are small and the ewes in down weeds and fight insects. The good condition, however, they may be The patriotism of some men is most dangerous insect enemies of the allowed to run together longer. The limited to red, white and blue poker cabbage crop are the cabbage worm, lambs should be well fed at wearing i time to avoid setbacks.

## Poultry Farming

GROW MORE POULTRY.

Meat Supply of Nation Can Be Easily Increased by Farmers.

The greater production of turkeys The beet plant is easily trans- 4 ducks, geese and guineas, all of while can be profitably raised and + ready market found in most sections, would 4 increase the supply of poultry meat + plan is to use the surplus plants + considerably. The production of ducks especially should be emphasized at this time because of the rapidity with which they grow. Ducks of most of the meat breeds, properly fed and man aged, frequently weigh from five to six + Stowell Evergreen. These later + pounds at ten weeks of age. It is esti + varieties should be selected for + mated by poultrymen making a special ty of growing ducks that the feed cost + Don't grow small grains in the + per pound of producing duck meat



BOUEN DRAKE.

ranges from 8 cents to 12 cents, depending upon the current prices of

grain and other feeds. The number of marketable eggs can be increased by following a few practical suggestions. Among the most important of these are the production of the infertile egg after the breeding season is over and the proper handling of eggs by the farmer before sending them to market. The infertile egg is obtained when all male birds are removed from the flock. This does not decrease the number of eggs produced but it does increase greatly their keeping qualities. The production of the infertile egg and the proper handling and marketing of eggs by the producer would increase tremendously the numditions which seem to indicate that it ber of marketable eggs each year by diminishing the quantity that are rendered unfit for food.

An increased production of ducks' provement cutting may be sold to good leggs is advisable where available mar-

kets are found. Under such a plan a new forest whol- The poultry house should be clean ly of useful trees can be had by the and sanitary and the fowls free from ones. Every breeding animal is abso- underplanting. After eight or ten insect pests, thereby preventing disintely essential to the maintenance of years the remaining trees of the old ease and mortality. It is estimated the live stock of the country. There is stand can be removed. Because of the that nearly \$9,000,000 worth of poultry a shortage of meat animals throughout larger growing room and greater sup- is lost each year through disease alone. the world and farmers cannot hope to ply of light which they will receive Special attention should be given to import new breeding stock to replace they will have made a rapid increase the feeding and housing of laying those now foolishly killed off. Every in girth during the period. On steep fowls at seasons of the year when breeding animal must be regarded as slopes the underplanting will tend to their natural source of food supply is

### MONEY IN DUCKS.

Buff Orpingtons Are Good Layers an Thrive In Confinement. In these days the prospective breeder

or beginner in the breeding of water same a slast year, and collections fowls is looking for a breed or variety good portion of the straw and stover ordi- the round bolt that will pass through that will net him the most profit, writes a correspondent of the Western Poultry Journal. In waterfowls we have some very good specimens noted for size. Then we have small specimens noted for their egg laying, and the one that combines all is the Buff Orpington duck. All waterfowls are beautiful, but the Buff Orpington ducks are the most beautiful of all waterfowls, Buff Orpington ducks, although a new variety, are becoming very popular, having been admitted the side pieces and the wheel. Have into the standard under the new and the end of one strip painted that a shorter name of Buff ducks. They are complete revolution may be easily not as tame as the large breeds, such counted as one walks along. Mark on as the Peking and Rouen, yet a two the ground the exact distance covered foot fence controls them, and they

This multiplied by the number of rev- riations, being a trifle darker in color. olutions across a field will give its These ducks are excellent layers, great an untrained horse-both can work and length readily.-American Agricultur- foragers, hardy and therefore easy to raise. They mature rapidly, being ready for the early market. They make an ideal duck for the table, as they are not greasy. They have a very strong game flavor and yield a bountiful supply of beautiful soft and short feathers. They lay large white eggs, and matured ducks weigh from five to eight pounds. If you contemplate breeding ducks, give the Buffs a chance to demonstrate that they they stand unapproached by any breed as all around purpose ducks. Oh, yes; we will have to admit they

GRANBY COPPER CO. EARNS \$35 A SHARE

Report for Year Ending in June Will Show Increase in Profits.

Boston, Sept. 21 .- Results of the Cranby Consolidated Copper Company for the past fiscal year will be known to stockholders during the coming month, when the annual report for the year ended June 30th last will have been prepared for presentation at the annual meeting in October. It will show earnings of about \$25 per share, against \$9 paid in dividends, as compared with \$25 earned in the previous fiscal period.

B.C.'s Pulp Industry.

Vancouver, Sept. 21 .- During 916, 65,000 tons of paper and 15,-000 tons of pulp were turned out by the mills in British Columbia, and the only problem is the obtaining of markets. Some sixteen years ago the Government commenced granting twenty-one-year leases in order to encourage the paper making industry, with an annual rent of 2 cents per cord of wood cut. The lesses were bound to build and operate a paper mill of specified capacity. Four companies availed themselves of the provision, and three of these have passed from the hands of the original owners, but all plants are now

Production of Gold.

New York, Sept. 21.-Production \$470,442,068, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal. This was less than 1915 by \$8,110,154, or 1.7 per cent. The most important gain over 1915 was about \$6,000,000 in the Transvaal; but this was offset. by decreases of \$8,720,000 in the United States and \$6,980,000 in Australaisa.

Commerical Notes.

The United States Government had bought 7,000,000 pounds of copper from Anaconda for 25 cents.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of

the packing firm of Wilson & Co.. Inc., of Chicago, has been elected a director of the Guarnaty Trust Company of New York. Stockholders of the Chalmers Motor Co. have ratified the financing

plans announced. The plant is to be leased to the Maxwell Motors Com-A. O. Dawson, vice-president of the Canadian Cottons, Ltd., states that the company has closed an order for

2.000,000 yards of khaki shelter tent duck. The order is said to have a value in the vicinity of \$700,000. The United States Steel Corporation has completed its plans for the erection of a \$20,000,000 plant at Ojibway, Ontario, and development

work is that connection will now be carried on. Hudson Bay Company earned in the year ended May 31st last £442,-483, compared with £297,968 in 1916 and £36,110 in 1915. Dividends of thirty per cent, were paid, against twenty per cent, in 1916 and

nothing in 1915 If it should finally be determined hat the excess profits tax on U. S. corporations shall average about 50 per cent,, it will not find the corporations unprepared. The Steel Corporation for instance, has set aside forty-four per cent. of its profits for war taxes, and the six per cent, ad-

dition would not make a great deal heavier burden. The Street hears that sales of Dominion Textile for the first five months of the current fiscal year aggregate \$6,000,000 or \$800,000 in excess of sales in the corresponding period of a year ago. With sales running as at present an increase of one million dollars is expected to be shown in the first half year. Unfill-

DIVERT GRAIN FROM LIQUORS

Trenton Committee Sends Resolution to Food Controller,

Trenton, Sept. 21. At a meeting of the local Organization of Resources Committee, M. W. Murdoff. Chairman, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered forwarded to Hon, Mr. Hanna: 'That in the opinion of the committee, considering the very serious shortage of the world's supply of foodstuffs and the certain prospect of the shortage becoming aggravat ed, the milions of bushels of grain now consumed in the production of intoxicating liquors should, as far as possible be diverted from this into other more useful channels, at least during the continuance of the war.

BOYS SENTENCED

Two Lads Stole Automobile and An-

other Guilty of Theft. Brockville, Sept. 21 .- Henry Easter, an incorrigible lad, who had been found guilty of theft, was sentenced to an indefinite term in the Mimico Industrial School. Dowsley, also committed Albert George, aged eighteen of South Crosby, to the Ontario Reformatory for six months on a similar charge. Donaid Summers of the same place was allowed to go on suspended sentence. The pair had pleaded guilty to stealing an automobile from Frank Halladay of Elgin. In June last George was convicted of the theft of goods from a church shed in South Crosby.



# OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

A General Banking Business conducted, offering special facilities in the handling of business

EST'D 1873 accounts. KINGSTON BRANCH, J. M. Sutherland.

Manager.