

News And Views Of And For Canadian Farmers

The Market Reports

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 28.—Heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; choice butcher, \$19 to \$21; do, medium, \$9 to \$9.50; do, common, \$8.25 to \$8.75; heifers, good to choice, \$8.50 to \$10; butcher cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, medium, \$7 to \$7.50; buteater bulls, choice, \$8 to \$7.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, medium, \$6 to \$7; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.25; do, med., 650 to 750 lbs., \$6 to \$6.50; do, light, 600 to 650 lbs., \$6.50 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$11 to \$12; sheep, light, \$9.50 to \$11.50; canners, \$4.75 to \$5; cutters, \$5.50 to \$6; lambs, \$15 to \$15.25; do, heavy, \$6 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25; do, off cars, \$18.50; do, f.o.b., \$17.25.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Prime steers, \$14.50 to \$15.50; shipping steers, \$13 to \$13.50; butchers, \$10.50 to \$12.50; yearlings, \$12.25 to \$13; heifers, \$7 to \$10.50; cows, \$4.50 to \$9.50; bulls, \$6 to \$9; stockers and feeders, 6.50 to \$9; fresh cows and springers, \$50 to \$130.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Beef, \$7.35 to \$7.75; Western steers, \$6.50 to \$15.40; stockers and feeders, \$6.30 to \$11.15; cows and heifers, \$5.10 to \$7.25; calves, \$11 to \$15.75.

Hogs receipts, 17,000; market, firm; light, \$17.50 to \$18.85; mixed, \$17.50 to \$19; heavy, \$17.55 to \$18.95; rough, \$17.55 to \$17.75; pigs, \$14 to \$17.85; bulk of sales, \$18.10 to \$18.85.

Sheep receipts, 24,000; market, weak; wethers, \$8.90 to \$12.50; lambs, native, \$13 to \$18.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Choice steers \$10 to \$10.50; good, \$9 to \$9.50; medium, \$7.25 to \$8.50; choice bulls, \$7.50 to \$8; good, \$7; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$8.25; good, \$7.50 to \$8; medium, \$6.50; canners' cattle, \$5 to \$6; sheep, \$8 to \$10; choice lambs, \$13 to \$15; milk calves, \$12; grass-fed, \$6 to \$6.50; choice select hogs, \$17 to \$18.25.

Manitoba flour—First patents in jute bags, \$11.50; second patents, \$11; strong bakers', \$10.60.

Ontario flour—Winter according to sample, \$10.20; track, Toronto, prompt shipment, \$10 to \$11.50; Millfeed—Car lot, 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.

Minneapolis, Sept. 28.—Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.93 to \$1.95. Oats—No. 2 white, 58 1/2 to 60 1/2 c. Flour—Fancy patents, \$11.50; first clear, \$10.50; second clear, \$5.50. Bran—\$30.50 to \$32.00.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—No. 2 yellow, \$2.03 to \$2.04 1/2; No. 3 yellow, \$2.02 to \$2.04; No. 4 yellow, \$2.02. Oats—No. 2 white, 58 1/2 to 61 c; standard, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2 c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.90 to \$1.92 1/2. Barley, \$1.25 to \$1.41. Timothy, \$6.00 to \$6.00. Clover, \$15.00 to \$21.00. Pork, \$44.80. Lard, \$24.70 to \$24.75. Ribs, \$25.80 to \$26.30.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, \$2.20 to \$2.25. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 77 1/2 c; No. 3, 76 3/4 c; extra No. 1, feed, 76 3/4 c; No. 2, local white, 70 c; No. 3, local white, 68 c. Barley—Manitoba feed, \$1.29; malting, \$1.30 to \$1.31. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.60; seconds, \$11.10; strong bakers', \$10.90; winter patents, choice, \$12; straight rollers, \$11.50 to \$11.80; do, bags, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Rolled oats—Bills, \$4.50 to \$9; do, bags, 90 lbs., \$4.20 to \$4.40. Bran, \$34 to \$35. Middlings, \$48 to \$50. Monilla, \$55 to \$60. Hays, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$11 to \$11.50.

Duluth, Sept. 28.—Linseed, \$3.47 to \$3.50, arrive, \$3.45, arrive in September, \$3.47; September, \$3.47; October, \$3.47; November, \$3.44; December, \$3.38 asked.

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 2.21; No. 2 northern, \$2.18; No. 3 northern, \$2.15; No. 4, \$2.10; No. 5, \$1.93; No. 6, \$1.83; feed, \$1.75. Oats, No. 2 C.W.,

3-8 c; No. 3 C.W., 66 1-2 c; extra No. 1 feed, 66 1-2 c; No. 2 feed, 65 3-4 c; No. 3 feed, 65 1-2 c; No. 4, \$1.24; No. 4, \$1.20; rejected and feed, \$1.14. Flax, No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.29; No. 2 C.W., \$3.23; No. 3 C.W., \$3.12.

New York, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet; Spring patents, \$11.15 to \$11.90; Winter patents, \$10.65 to \$10.90; Winter straights, \$10.40 to \$10.90; Kansas straights, \$11.15 to \$11.40; Rye flour firm; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$10.85; choice fancy, \$10.90 to \$11.25; spot and to arrive, 140-lb. jutes: Hay firm; No. 1, \$1.25 to \$1.26; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.22 1/2; No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.10; shipping, 90 to 95c.

GENERAL TRADE Butter Belleville, 46c to 50c; Brantford, and Hamilton, 48c to 50c; Cobourg and Peterboro, 43c to 45c; Chatham, 45c to 48c; Guelph, 43c to 47c; Kitchener, 42c to 44c; London, 44c to 47c; Owen Sound, 37c; Port Hope and Woodstock, 42c to 45c; St. Thomas, 45c to 46c; and Stratford, 4c to 45c per pound.

Eggs Belleville, 42c to 45c; Brantford, 46c to 48c; Cobourg and Woodstock, 43c to 45c; Chatham, 40c to 42c; Guelph, 42c to 47c; Hamilton, 45c to 50c; Kitchener and London, 45c; Owen Sound, 38c; Peterboro, 40c; Port Hope, 40c to 42c; St. Thomas, 44c to 47c; Stratford, 41c to 45c per dozen.

Poultry Belleville, 24c to 28c; Brantford, 24c to 25c; Cobourg, 28c to 30c; Chatham, 35c; Guelph, 24c to 27c; Hamilton, 18c to 50c; Kitchener, 28c to 32c; London, 28c to 32c; Owen Sound, 22c to 23c; Peterboro, 25c to 30c; Port Hope, 25c to 30c; St. Thomas and Stratford, 25c to 26c, and Woodstock, 30c per pound.

Potatoes Belleville, \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel; Brantford, \$1.25; Cobourg, Guelph and Owen Sound, \$1; Chatham and London, \$1.50; Hamilton, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Woodstock, \$1 to \$1.25; Peterboro, \$1.40; Port Hope, 70c; and St. Thomas, \$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel.

Wheat Belleville, Cobourg, Kitchener and St. Thomas, \$2.10; Brantford, Chatham, Peterboro, Port Hope and Woodstock, \$2.15; Hamilton and Stratford, \$2.20; Owen Sound, \$2 to \$2.10; London, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Barley Belleville and Cobourg, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Chatham and Stratford, \$1.20 to \$1.30; Guelph, \$1.20; Hamilton, \$1.15 to \$1.30; Kitchener, \$1.10; Owen Sound, \$1.05 to \$1.15; Peterboro, \$1.25; Port Hope, \$1; St. Thomas, \$1.50 to \$1.60; and Woodstock, 85c per bushel.

Oats Belleville, 60c to 62c; Brantford and London, 60c; Cobourg, 57c to 60c; Chatham, 50c; Guelph, 70c; Hamilton, 70c to 74c; Kitchener, 55c; Owen Sound, 53c to 65c; Peterboro, Port Hope and Woodstock, 55c; St. Thomas, 50c to 60c; and Stratford, 50c to 55c per bushel.

Hay Belleville—loss \$9 to \$10; Brantford—baled and loose \$10; Cobourg—baled and loose \$10; Chatham—loss \$14 to \$15; Guelph—baled \$11 to \$13, loose \$10 to \$11; Hamilton—baled and loose \$10 to \$13; Kitchener—baled \$12 to \$14, loose \$8.50 to \$10; London—baled \$10 to \$11.50; Owen Sound—baled \$14, loose \$12.50; Peterboro—baled \$13, loose \$10 to \$11; Port Hope—loss \$11; St. Thomas—baled \$14 to \$16, loose \$11 to \$13; Woodstock—baled \$16 to \$17, loose \$12 per ton.

Mill Feeds at Toronto. Shorts sell at \$42 at Toronto; bran, \$35; middlings, \$45 to \$46 per ton, and good fed flour, \$3.25 per bag.

Millfeeds at Montreal. Millfeeds are meeting with good demand and firm prices at Montreal this week, and bran sells at \$34 to \$35 per ton; shorts, \$40, middlings, \$48 to \$50 per ton.

Beans at Montreal. As the new bean crop looms up prices at Montreal show a tendency to decline, and the top price is \$1 lower this week than last, with Canadian 3-pound pickers selling at \$9.25 to \$9.50 per bushel, and 5-pound pickers at \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Poultry on a Farm. Several fattening crates for poultry do good duty on the farm of Clarence Sage, of Vespra township. They are V-shaped coops, with the sides and back closed in, but with a slatted front. In the early spring the hens with chickens are placed in coops of this sort, the young ones going in and out between the slats easily.

Later on these coops are used for fattening the broilers as they come to the proper size. New broods coming along keep these busy right up until the spring snow flies, according to Mr. Sage. The pens have no bottoms, and are shifted from place to place in the yard, keeping them clean, and providing green feed for the penned up birds with a minimum of labor. The birds are fed on a ration of ground corn, oats and tankage, fed dry.

A new fungus disease as well as a new insect pest have been found at tacking the Ohio potato crop this year. The insect is a green and pink louse that has become quite common over the State. The fungus trouble carries a leaf spot and roll infection, but this can be controlled by spraying.

Should Spray Dairy Cows. During the fly season dairy cows should be sprayed twice daily, once before they are turned out to pasture in the morning and again when they are brought in, says the dairy husbandry department at Ames.

Some of the chemicals often used in making such sprays are at present very high in price, but an economical and effective mixture can be made of 1 1/2 quarts coal tar dip, 1 1/2 quarts fish oil, 1 quart coal oil and 1 pint of tar. Mix this in 10 gallons of lukewarm soft water, in which has been dissolved 1 pound of laundry soap.

Such a spray will aid considerably in keeping the flies from cows and thus increase milk production. With a spraying machine which can be wheeled through the barn two men can spray forty to fifty cows in about five minutes.

Stripe Disease in Barley. "Stripe disease" in barley is reported across the line. It is a fungus disease and is not generally known or recognized. The fungus attacks the leaves of the barley plant producing first white stripes in them, giving the appearance of ribbon grass. The leaves ultimately turn brown, crumple, and die. The plants attacked do not produce seed.

This barley disease was known in Germany as early as 1837, but it was not known in this country till 1891. It is only two years since recommendations could be made for its treatment. The seed barley soaked for two hours in a solution of formaldehyde will destroy the fungus. One point of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water provides a solution strong enough.

Chicks in Summer. Placed on a fresh range, chicks will find bugs and worms and require less feed. The edge of the cornfield is an ideal place for summer chicks. Here are some essentials for making summer chicks grow well: Provide shade. Put the brooder or coop under a tree or else make a small artificial shade. Spade the ground under the shade to give the chicks a place to sunbathe.

Keep Down Insect Pests. Extra precautions should be taken in early summer to keep the young chickens free from lice and disease, both of which cause thousands to die every year.

From England, as well as from this continent, come reports of dairy herds being reduced. When other men are going out of a staple line is usually a good time for wise men to say in it.

The Kingston Market

Kingston, Sept. 29th.

Dairy Products. Butter, creamery, lb. 48 50 Butter, rolls, lb. 30 30 Cheese, lb. 30 30 Eggs, fresh, doz. 30 30

Fish. Cod, steak, lb. 15 15 Eels, lb. 12 12 Flounders, lb. 12 12 Fillets, lb. 20 20 Finnan Haddie, lb. 16 16 Hake, lb. 12 12 Haddock, fresh, lb. 12 12 Halibut, fresh, lb. 20 20 Kippers, doz. 12 12 Perch, lb. 15 15 Pike, lb. 15 15 Rock-fish, lb. 15 15 Salmon, lb. 25 30 Tulefish, lb. 12 12 Trout, salmon, lb. 18 20 White fish, lb. 18 20 Whiting, lb. 12 12

Fruit. Apples, peck 40 40 Bananas, doz. 10 15 Cocoanuts, each 10 15 Cucumber, box 8 10 Dates, lb. 15 15 Grapefruit, each 5 10 Lemons, doz. 40 40 Musk Melons, each 10 20 Oranges, doz. 20 40 Peaches, dozen 30 40 Pears, doz. 40 40 Plums, dozen 15 15

Grain. Barley, bush. 1.10 1.10 Bran, ton 36.00 Buckwheat, bush. 1.75 1.75 Corn, cracked, cwt. 3.20 Corn, meal, cwt. 4.80 Corp, yellow feed bush 1.90 Flour, cwt, first 6.50

Flour, cwt, second grade 6.25 Feed flour, bag 3.10 3.50 Hay, baled, ton 13.00 Hay, loose, ton 10.00 Middlings, ton 52.00 Oats, Man. bush. 85 85 Oats, local, bush. 75 80 Shorts, ton 43.00 Straw, baled, ton 9.00 Straw, loose, ton 8.00 Wheat, local bush 2.00 2.10

Meats. Beef—Cuts, lb. 15 30 Local carcass, lb. 14 15 Local, hinds, lb. 16 16 Local, fronts, lb. 16 16 Western, carcass lb. 12 12

Western, fronts, lb. 14 14 Western, hinds, lb. 18 18 Hogs live, cwt. 17.00 Hogs, dressed cwt. 23.00 Lambs, spring car, lbs. 23 23

Poultry. Chickens, dressed, lb. 28 30 Chickens, live, lb. 25 30 Hens, dressed, lb. 25 30 Hens, live, lb. 20 25 Turkeys, lb. 20 25

Vegetables. Beets, bunch 5 5 Carrots, lb. 5 5 Cabbages, bunch 5 5 Celery, bunch 15 20 Corn, dozen 25 25 Cucumbers, dozen 10 10 Lettuce, bunch 1.00 1.25 Potatoes, bus 1.00 1.25 Onions, dry lb. 5 5 Onions, green, bun. 5 5 Tomatoes, bushel 1.00 1.00

Hides and Skins—John McKay, Limited. Cow Hides (green), lbs. 20 20 Calf Skins, lbs. 30 30 Deacon Skins, each 1.50 1.50 Sheep (fresh take off), each 2.50 2.50 Tallow (rendered), lb. 10 10 Beef Hides, No. 1 per lb. 16 16 Beef Hides, Grubby, No. 2 per lb. 14 14 Horse Hides 4.00 6.00 Lambs, each 25 25 Shearings, each 30 30 Veals, per lb. 5 5 Wool, washed 60 52 Wool unwashed 35 40

TO RESTORE FARMS. Canada Will Contribute Toward Work of Making Homes.

Canadian co-operation is being invoked and has been promised in connection with a British Empire fund to be raised by voluntary contributions from the farms in the devastated regions of France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia, and Roumania. The object of the fund is to help in reinstating the peasant farmers in the invaded countries of our allies. This will be done by gifts of seed, live stock, implements, etc., to enable them to make a fresh start.

The Agricultural Relief of the Allies Committee began its work by raising a fund in England. The King is the patron, the Duke of Portland is the president, and there is a strong executive committee, with the Earl of Northbrook as chairman. The work is being continued, and is meeting with a gratifying response. Last year it was decided to widen the effort to include the overseas Dominions.

Practical help and encouragement have been received from the British and French Governments. The French Government has assumed responsibility for the carriage and equitable distribution of each shipment on its arrival in France. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the Governments of the other countries when the time for distributing relief in them arrives.

The Canadian Government is in full sympathy with the object of the fund, and with the plan to enable Canadians to contribute to it. Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have personally expressed their hearty approval, and are willing to become the honorary presidents of the Canadian branch of the fund.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. Sydney Fisher, former Minister of Agriculture, will become members of the Central Executive Committee for Canada.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, who was a member of the Executive Committee in England, is the patron of the Canadian branch. His Excellency has invited the Lieut.-Governor of each Province to become patron of a committee for his province.

Dr. James W. Robertson has been asked to organize the organization of a Canadian branch of the British Empire Committee. He has visited the devastated regions south of Verdun, along the valley of the Marne, and at the Somme.

After a visit to all the Provinces of Canada, Dr. Robertson reports that the Provincial Governments are in hearty sympathy with the proposal that Canadian farmers should participate in contributing to the relief of their brother farmers, on whom have fallen the losses of their farms and homes were in the invaded districts.

The Minister of Agriculture and the leaders of the agricultural organizations in the several Provinces have expressed themselves as ready and entirely willing to help in the organization of each Province.

The general plan proposed is for each provincial committee to invite the co-operation of existing organizations of farmers, such as farmers' institutes, women's institutes, farmers' clubs, the United Farmers, the Grain Growers' Association, and similar bodies in the other Provinces to disseminate information, receive contributions, and forward them to the provincial headquarters.

It is intended to make this special appeal to Canadian farmers on two separate occasions. The organized cheese factories and creameries will be invited to donate the proceeds of one day's milk on one of the days of the anniversary of the great battles of the Marne (Sept. 6 to 10), when the French armies, assisted by the British Expeditionary Force under General Sir John French, defeated five of the great armies with which Germany was allied, and to destroy France. The contributions of other farmers will be invited and received either in the month of November, December, or January.

Local committees will probably arrange to receive donations of grain, live stock, and other products, which they will sell on behalf of the fund, and remit the proceeds to their respective provincial headquarters.

Disinfectant For Hen Houses. A good disinfecting spray is made at home in this way: In one gallon of kerosene dissolve one pound of naphthalene flakes. Let it stand for a day or so before using, giving it a good shake from time to time. A box painted on the inside with this may be used to put lice infested fowls in, covered with a burlap cover, and left for awhile. This is a good treatment to give a turkey hen when taken from the nest and before she is to be shut up with her brood, to scatter trouble over them. She may be kept in, for eighteen or twenty minutes.

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Chopped Stuff

At a recent sale of Shorthorns in England 40 cows and heifers averaged 121 1/4 and 10 bulls 1105 6s.

There will probably be a good deal of grain left shredded on the ground from this year's harvest. Turn it into pork.

While Ontario dairymen have had an abundance of pasture this season reports come from England of pastures drying up.

Give the team a pall of water in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon when hauling in the crop. Water refreshes the horses as well as the man.

The man who buys meals in small amounts as needed and buys the milk cheapest per hundredweight is a poor business man and does not appreciate the real values of feeds.

It does not pay to keep old hens in the flock at any time. An actual loss results from keeping them at present feed prices. All fowls over two years old, unless of special value for breeding, should be marketed.

An English farmer writes in Farmer and Stock Breeder that he started last spring on 500 acres, with only two regular men, and has had to make up with woman labor and soldiers and a Mogul tractor.

SOME HOG LORE.

A wet pen will make a lame hog. The boar cubs for half, and a pig half.

Fatten the rattle-headed sow that lies on her pigs. Try another. Small pigs grow rapidly in a cold rain, that is, rapidly smaller.

The cheapest kind of experience is other people's experience. It sounds contradiction, but it is good advice to fatten the hogs lean. Quickly grown hogs are by any odds the most profitable.

Be merciful even toward the pig about to be killed. The hog is a machine for converting golden grain into golden coin.

Beware of the scrub pure-bred pig. Good without quality is worse than quality without blood.

The best breed is the one that will rear most pigs and make the most and best bacon of the cheapest food. When pigs are low in price it is the time to increase the number of breeders.

There is nothing more convincing than success, but even success can be improved upon. Study the difference between a growing ration and a fattening ration in hogs.

Pigs consume two pounds of water with every pound of grain, if they can get the water. Put the hogs on the platform scales occasionally. You will learn something.

Avoid scours in pigs by keeping things clean about troughs and swill tubs. Aim for a daily gain of one and a half pounds per pig. If you do not work for it you will probably not get it.

A larger increase of weight in pigs is obtained for the amount of food consumed in the early stages of fattening than in the later stages. For a profitable sow lay more stress on good bone good constitution and big litters than on a number in the herd book.

Save the best sows for breeders. Do not breed young, immature sows. Do not kill good breeding stock too early. Keep a record of the performance of each sow.

Profit comes not in how little we can keep the pig on, but in how much we can get him to eat of a balanced ration. The younger the animal the more thoroughly it digests its food.

SWAT THE WEED.

Robber Plants Steal the Food From the Useful Crops. A nation wide weed swatting campaign is advocated for farmers and gardeners in order to insure a war crop for this year.

Pernicious weeds, commonly introduced on the farm by the sowing of impure seed, tend toward crop reduction, says Robert Schmidt, seed analyst in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Often a good stand of alfalfa has been ruined by vigorous weeds which choked it out before it became well established.

Weeds are primarily a robber crop. When growing with crop plants they rob the soil of much food and moisture which should be used by other plants. Weeds are usually hardy and prolific. They will thrive especially well in carefully prepared soil if given a chance. Unless kept down by proper cultivation and crop rotation they will soon overrun the land. Weeds are eradicated at great expense. Good clean seed should always be sown—the best obtainable is none too good.

Is Summer Fallowing Necessary? "If I had a hundred acre farm I'd never summer fallow any of it," said a good and successful farmer who only operates 50 acres, and who never does summer fallow any of it. "It always seems to me a waste of good land, a waste of fertility, and a waste of a crop. I rely on a hoe crop to clean my land, and on manure and commercial fertilizer to supply the plant food, and I'm building my farm up so that I get bigger crops, without the summer fallowing."

Many farmers—good farmers, too—will disagree with him. An expression of opinion, and an exchange of ideas on this point would be of interest, and value.



BUYING DIRECT FROM THE PRODUCER. "Pa, this lady says she can't get these milk-fed squashes from Bunkun & Trimmens, the city grocers, for twenty-five cents apiece. Ya better get 'em on the long distance and ask 'em what they mean by cutting prices." From New York World.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Companies to Develop Oil and Gas Resources. New York, Sept. 28.—Fifty-nine companies with an aggregate authorized capital of \$106,895,700, were organized in United States in August for development of oil and gas resources. This compares with \$122,425,000 in July. Since beginning of the war 874 new oil and gas companies have been organized, having an aggregate authorized capital of \$1,253,301,700.

Foreign consumers paid the spinner producing companies of U.S. over \$66,000,000 during the year ended June 30th. Their purchases involved 504,000,000 pounds. It was the best year in the history of the industry, so far as exports are concerned.

Motor is Perfected. New York, Sept. 28.—The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation will proceed with its immense production plans now that it is announced that the "Liberty aero-motor" has been perfected. The Curtiss Co. will have to manufacture a large amount of aeroplane bodies.

Kerr Lake's Output. Cobalt, Ont., Sept. 28.—The production of silver from the Kerr Lake mines for twelve months ended August 31st amounted to 2,595,623 ounces. The record price obtaining for silver makes this one of the most prosperous years in the history of Kerr Lake.

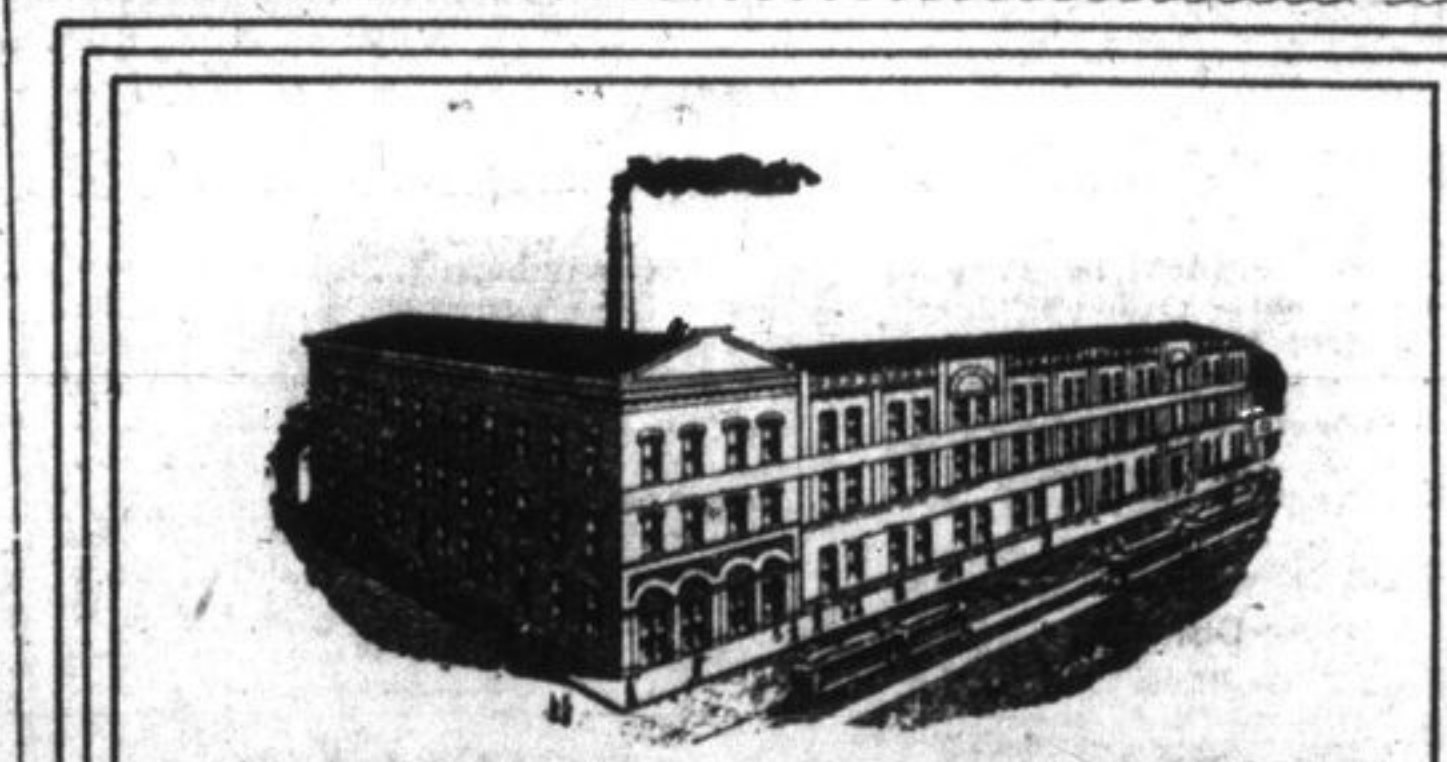
Position of Coniagas. Toronto, Sept. 28.—Homer L. Gibson in his fortnightly review has the following on Coniagas: The company's dividend record is a remarkable one, as is illustrated by the following table of disbursements since incorporation:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Percent, Amount. Rows include 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 to date.

Finances are being conserved to some extent at the present time for development and equipment of the Ancherite property in Porcupine, which is now certain to become an important gold producer and to return a large profit on the company's investment. The company has also entered into a deal by which ownership of the Maiden-MacDonald property, which adjoins the Ancherite, will be acquired. This will give them ownership of about 200 acres in one block of very valuable ground.

While such a policy means a smaller dividend return to shareholders for a time, it builds for continued prosperity in the future, and in this way adds greatly to the stability of the stock.

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A Business Policy will provide the additional collateral oftentimes demanded in times of money stringency, when credit is hard to obtain. The ever-increasing cash value of the policy will form the nucleus of a sinking fund which will provide a substantial reserve at maturity of the policy.

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The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA. M. G. JOHNSTON, Manager, Kingston.