

507 bushels, against 342,301 bushels last week, and 1,271,048 bushels in 1916. For the nine weeks ending August 30 corn exports are 5,379,153 bushels, against 12,014,737 bushels last year.

BUTTER.

The receipts of butter in Montreal for the week ending September 1st, 1917, were 14,704 packages, which show a decrease of 802 packages as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 2,320 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts from May 1st to date show a decrease of 77,086 packages compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Prices of butter show no change, and the tone of the market remains steady. At the auction sales held in Montreal this week 2,183 packages of creamery butter were offered, of which the pasteurized creamery sold at 40½c to 41½c per lb., and the finest at 40½c to 40¾c, while at Gould's some 500 packages were sold at 40½c to 40¾c. At the country cheese boards there was no change in prices as compared with a week ago, the offerings at Cowansville selling at 41c, and at St. Hyacinthe at 40c. At St. Paschal on Tuesday prices were 19-16c per lb. lower than the same day last week at 40 7-16c.

We quote the following wholesale prices:

Finest creamery	0.41½	0.42
Fine creamery	0.40½	0.41
Finest dairy	0.37½	0.38
Fine dairy	0.37	0.37
Lower grades	0.36	0.36

CHEESE.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending September 1st, 1917, were 69,681 boxes, which show a decrease of 7,597 boxes as compared with the previous week, and a decrease of 200 boxes with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st to date show a decrease of 207,200 boxes as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The total receipts for the month of August, 1917, were 319,484 boxes, as against 362,301 boxes for the same month last year, showing a decrease of 42,817 boxes, but as there were 18,676 boxes received from the United States for the month in 1916 as compared with nil for 1917, the actual decrease in the receipts of Canadian cheese for the month is 24,141 boxes.

The tone of the market for cheese was easier, and country prices showed a decline of 1-16c to 3-16c per lb. during the week, and in one case an increase of ¼c., the range of prices paid being from 21c to 21½c per lb. Exports of cheese for the week were very large.

The Commission is paying the following prices:

No. 1 western and eastern cheese	0.21¾
No. 2 western and eastern cheese	0.21¼
No. 3 western and eastern cheese	0.20¾
Lower grades	0.20¼

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending September 1st, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
1st of September		
Receipts September 1, 1917	3,742	12,943
Receipts, Aug. 25, 1917	4,155	17,792
Receipts, September 2, 1916	2,431	5,216
Week ending September 1, 1917	14,704	69,681
Week ending Aug. 25, 1917	20,506	77,278
Week ending September 2, 1916	17,024	69,881
Total receipts, May 1st, to Sept.		
1917	224,414	1,158,625
Total receipts, May 2, 1916	301,500	1,365,835

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.

The receipts for the week ending September 1st, 1917, were 7,383 cases, as compared with 15,383 for the previous week, and 11,126 for the same week last year. The total receipts from May 1st to date were 206,543 cases, as against 299,909 for the corresponding period in 1916, showing a decrease of 93,366 cases. The total receipts of eggs in Montreal for the month of August amounted to 28,505 cases, as against 44,066 cases for the same month in 1916, showing a decrease of 15,561 cases, of which 2,566 cases came from the United States.

There has been practically no change in the spot market for eggs. Prices have ruled firm, as the demand for domestic consumption has been good. There were many inquiries from English importers for Canadian and American stocks, but as the prices

offered were not good enough, no business was done.

We quote current prices as follows:

Strictly new laid	0.52	0.53
Selected stock	0.44	0.48
No. 1 candied	0.00	0.44
No. 2 candied	0.38	0.40

POTATOES.

The demand for potatoes almost exceeded the supply last week, consequently prices were higher. The trade was fairly active in a wholesale jobbing way, and sales of Canadian stock were made at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per bag of 30 lbs., and American potatoes at \$4.75 per barrel ex store.

HONEY.

Supplies of the new crop honey are coming in very slowly, and the market shows no change. There was a good inquiry on spot for white clover strained honey in 30 lb. tins and sales of odd lots have taken place at 14c. per lb., but the volume of business on the whole has been small.

We quote prices as follows:

White clover in comb	0.14½	0.15
Brown clover in comb	0.13	0.13½
White extracted	0.13½	0.14
Buckwheat honey	0.10	0.11

BEANS.

The tone of the market remained firm, and prices of beans were unchanged during the week. The trade in carlots was quiet, but there was a steady demand for small quantities.

Current prices are quoted as follows:

Can. 3-lb. pickers	10.25	10.50
Can. 5-lb. pickers	9.50	9.75
Rangoon beans	8.75	9.00
Yellow-eye beans	8.00	8.25
Japan beans	7.50	7.75

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

The market for maple products continues quiet. The demand is small, but stocks are also light.

We quote prices as follows:

Extra choice syrup, 13-lb. tins	1.65	1.75
Choice syrup	1.50	1.60
Good syrup	1.35	1.45
Lower grades	1.25	1.30
Sugar, per lb.	0.14	0.15

U.S. HOG PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

The export clearance of hog products, compared with corresponding time last year:—

	Aug. 18, 1917.	Aug. 19, 1916.
Pork, barrels	1,510	2,180
Pork, lbs.	286,900	414,200
Meat, lbs.	10,236,000	7,754,000
Total meat	10,522,900	8,168,200
Lard	1,917,000	3,291,000
Total	12,439,900	11,459,200

FAILURES OF THE WEEK.

Commercial failures last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., in Canada numbered 17, against 23 the previous week, 14 the preceding week, and 28 last year.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 73.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of two per cent. for the three months ending the thirtieth day of September, 1917, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

PREFERENCE STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 43.

Notice is also given that a half yearly Dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the six months ending the thirtieth day of September, 1917, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company.

The above Dividends are payable on the first day of October, 1917, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of September, 1917.

By order of the Board.

J. J. ASHWORTH,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 31st, 1917.

POSSIBLE USES OF SUGAR BY-PRODUCTS.

Potash in molasses amounts to thousands of tons.

The food number of the "Hawaiian Planters Record" contains some possible uses to which the various by-products of the sugar industry may be put and the possibilities of each. The paper mentioned does not attempt to show the most promising or to estimate the most remunerative use, but believes that there are possibilities involved which should be considered during the present crisis.

The following data are given: The potash alone contained in the molasses that the Hawaiians produce each year amounts to about 5,100 tons. The value of this at the present time would be approximately \$2,550,000, or, under normal conditions, \$510,000. Under normal conditions they import each year about 4,800 tons of potash for fertilizer. The potash in their molasses, therefore, is 300 tons in excess of their annual importations of this material. The same is true to a lesser extent of nitrogen and phosphoric acid. In manufacturing potash from molasses an additional value may be obtained in the form of fuel, either direct, or as alcohol.

One ton of molasses will produce 60 gallons of alcohol, now worth approximately \$36, or 60c. a gallon. Under normal conditions its value would be \$19.80, or 33c. a gallon. Used as a substitute for gasoline it would be worth \$12, or 20c. a gallon. When properly handled alcohol is equivalent, gallon for gallon, to gasoline. The residual potash left over from the manufacture of alcohol from one ton of molasses is eighty pounds. At the present market price this would be worth \$20. Under normal conditions it would be worth \$4.

The fuel value of the annual Hawaiian output of molasses is equivalent to 25,590 tons of coal. The fuel value of one ton of molasses is 4,950 calories. This is equivalent to one ton of bagasse, or one-fifth of a ton of coal. The potash contained in one ton of molasses which could be recovered on burning is 64 pounds (80 per cent. recovery). This is worth, at the present market price, \$16, or 25 cents a pound. Under normal conditions it would be worth \$3.20, or 5 cents a pound.

The feed value of the Hawaiian annual output of molasses corresponds to 95,625 tons of corn. According to feeding experts on the mainland, the value of molasses for feeding purposes as compared with corn meal varies between 75 and 100 per cent. On this basis molasses at the present time would be worth from \$60 to \$80 a ton for stock feed.

Cane tops, when shredded and cured, produce a hay which is readily eaten by mules or other stock. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a suitable shredder for cane tops, but this has been overcome by the advent of the Searby shredder. If run at a moderate speed it shreds the cane tops into strips which are suitable for feeding. If run at a high speed the material becomes rather fine for satisfactory handling. The food ingredients in cane tops from one acre amount to 1,580 pounds of dry matter, 50 pounds of digestible protein, 950 pounds of carbohydrate and 30 pounds of fat.

The annual importation of hay into these islands amounts to 12,271 tons. The available cane tops amount to 375,000 tons, which, made into hay, would be 112,500 tons. On the drier plantations, where curing would be possible, the annual production of cane tops would be 167,927 tons, which would produce 50,378 tons of hay.

Cane tops may be preserved satisfactorily in silos. The economical utilization of such ensilage has not been fully demonstrated as yet, but there are possibilities worth considering. For plantation work stock, it is claimed, silage may replace imported hay to a large extent. Unless careful tests were first made, however, it would hardly be safe to adopt a silage ration on a large scale. Working stock has been fed successfully on cane top silage at the Waipio sub-station for a limited length of time. These tests, however, were not of sufficient duration and were not on a large enough scale to warrant definite recommendation. As a substitute for cane tops, however, in the off season, when fresh cane tops are not available, there is little doubt as to the possibilities of utilizing cane top silage. This, however, is a comparatively small item, and on a great many plantations would be unnecessary.

Sir Arthur Lee, director-general of food production in Great Britain, says it will be necessary to plough up an eighth of the 16,000,000 acres of permanent grass land in England and Wales in order to plant crops proposed for 1918.