

SUGAR.

Although stocks of raw sugar on hand are not large and are increasingly difficult to obtain, the heavy demand for sugar of a few weeks ago is a thing of the past and so prices remain steady.

	100 lbs.
Atlantic Sugar Company, extra granulated sugars	9.00
Acadia Sugar Refinery, extra granulated	9.00
St. Lawrence and Canada Sugar Refinery, extra granulated	9.00
Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., crystal granulated	9.00
Special icing, barrels	9.20
Diamond icing	9.20
Yellow, No. 1	8.60
Yellow, No. 2 (or Golden)	8.50
Yellow, No. 3	8.40
Powdered, barrels	10.10
Paris lumps, barrels	9.60
Paris lumps (boxes), 100 lbs.	9.70
Crystal diamonds, barrels	9.60
Crystal diamonds (boxes 100 lbs.)	9.70
Assorted tea cubes, boxes	9.60
Cut loaf (50-lb. boxes)	9.90
Cut loaf (25-lb. boxes)	10.10

For deliveries in Montreal City district add 5c to above refinery price if purchased through wholesalers.

For 50-lb. and 25-lb. bags add 10c per 100 lbs.; for 20-lb. bags add 15c per 100 lbs.; for 10-lb. bags add 20c per 100 lbs.; for 5-lb. cartons add 25c per 100 lbs., and for 2-lb. cartons add 30c per 100 lbs. Granulated and yellow sugar may be had in barrels at 5c over above prices. Fancy sugars make a corresponding increase when put up in small packages.

MOLASSES.

The market for molasses remains steady although it is scarce. The market for cane and corn syrups is firm.

	Prices for
	Fancy, Choice, Island of Montreal
Barbadoes Molasses—	
Puncheons	0.83
Barrels	0.86
Half barrels	0.88
For outside territories prices range about 3c lower.	
Carload lots of 20 puncheons or its equivalent in barrel or half barrels to one buyer, may be sold at "open prices." No discounts will be given.	

POTATOES TO BE \$1.25 PER BAG AFTER OCTOBER 1.

Ottawa, September 27.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian Food Controller, has received a report from the chairman of the fruit and vegetables commission recommending that potatoes in Ontario and Quebec from the production of these two provinces be sold at no higher than \$1.25 per bag after October 1st.

"There must be no hoarding of potatoes this year," declared Mr. Hanna. "We must hear no more of speculators hoarding car loads of potatoes on railway sidings to freeze, so as to reduce the supply of food in the country and enhance the market value of the remaining supply. Such an action should be made a criminal offence."

Mr. Hanna went on to say that the Canadian potato crop would probably be twenty million bushels greater than last year, and that there would probably be a surplus of about ten million bushels. The problem, he says, is not how to economize the supply of potatoes, but how to increase the consumption so that none will be wasted. An increased consumption of potatoes would help to reduce the amount of white flour, beef and bacon used in Canada.

"In all probability," said Mr. Hanna, "a joint committee of representative men will be formed, with not one representative from each of the eastern provinces, to consider the whole potato situation in the interest of those who may find themselves without the proper means of carrying over their crop until the spring demand."

Mr. Hanna is strongly of opinion that no undersized potatoes should be used for consumption in the larger centres, but that the standards of grading, recommended by the committee, be adhered to.

"If you go first, dear, you'll wait for me on the other shore, won't you?" questioned the fond wife.

"I suppose so," returned her husband, with a sigh. "I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you."

GRAIN HANDLED BY C. N. R.

One hundred million bushels of grain were loaded and handled over the lines of the Canadian Northern Railway System in Western Canada during the crop year ended August 31st.

In all 88,953 cars were handled over its lines in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 60,551 cars being moved through to Port Arthur and points east of that Lake Superior port.

Wheat constituted the major portion of the total handlings, and was destined to relieve to a considerable degree, the intense demand of the war-racked peoples on the other side of the Atlantic.

In 1898, when the influence of the Canadian Northern Railway construction was beginning to be reflected in larger production on the western plains, the entire crop attained to less than 57 million bushels according to figures of the Department of the Interior. Accordingly the grain loaded and handled over the lines of the Canadian Northern—and a great deal of it produced from territory opened up for settlement since 1898—is almost double the western Canada production of nineteen years ago. The difference is almost incalculable between the cash returns from the two crops to the farmer and to the manufacturers who provide the goods western Canadians need.

There are no statistics available of the capacity of the grain elevators in Canada in 1898, but official figures of the Department of the Interior show that in 1900, there were in Canada 426 elevators and 97 warehouses of a total capacity of 18,329,352 bushels. In 1916 and 1917, there were 3,360 elevators, of a total capacity of 193,844,000 bushels.

Of these Manitoba has a capacity of 22,775,000; Saskatchewan, 65,625,000; Alberta, 25,886,000, and British Columbia, 1,793,000. The capacity of the terminal elevators in Ontario is given at 41,750,000 bushels. These are located chiefly at Port Arthur and Port William, at the head of Canadian Great Lakes navigation. The C. N. R. elevator at Port Arthur, capacity 9,500,000 bushels, is the largest consolidated elevator plant in the world.

EGG RECEIPTS.

	May 1, 1917,	May 1, 1916,
	to Sept. 27,	to Sept. 28,
	1917.	1916.
Cases	227,545	367,668
The above shows a decrease of 140,123.		

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Concluded from Page 19.)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1.

British score big victory in Mesopotamia by capture of Musbaid Ridge in the region of Bagdad. The captures include guns, ammunition and several thousands of prisoners, including Ahmed Bey and his staff.

British carry out successful air raid in Belgium. In another powerful drive the Italians have captured the high ground to the south Podlaca and southeast of Madoni, in the Isonzo sector. The official announcement of this by the War Office reports also the capture of 1,409 prisoners.

News was received in New York of the torpedoing of the steamship Glenogle, flying the Chinese flag, off the Irish coast, by a German submarine four weeks ago. She had a crew of 100 men, all Chinese with the exception of the officers and engineers. There were no survivors, apparently, and the sinking of the ship with her crew was discovered through the papers being washed ashore in Bantry Bay, Ireland.

The sinking of a large German submarine in a battle with a British freight steamship was reported in a battle 150 miles off the coast of France eight days ago.

A despatch to the Temps from Geneva says that Pope Benedict, in transmitting to the Entente Allies the replies, received from the Central Powers to his peace proposals, will set forth in an accompanying note the theory that Germany and Austria have accepted a basis of negotiations satisfactory to the Allies, and will ask the Allies to state their conditions.

British Government has increased pay of army and navy men.

President Poincare signed a decree providing for the requisitioning of cargo accommodation on all vessels—French, Allied and neutral—for the service of the Government.

France drops meatless days and adopts bread cards. Swedish Government has issued a decree, effective October 4, for the expropriation of all animal fats and oils except butter and so-called technical fats.

A JAPANESE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Japan will protect China against attack.—An open door policy.

New York, September 30.

Proclaiming a Monroe Doctrine of the Far East, Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States, warned the nations of the world last night that his country will not tolerate aggressions against the territory or independence of China.

At the same time he pledged Japan not to attempt similar aggressions on her part.

Speaking at a formal dinner in honor of the Imperial envoys' visit to New York, the Ambassador of Emperor Yoshihito outlined publicly for the first time since he set foot on American soil the policy of his government as it relates to China.

"Circumstances for which we were in no sense responsible gave us certain rights on Chinese territory," Viscount Ishii said, "but, at no time in the past, and at no time in the future, did we or will we seek to take territory from China, or despoil China of her rights."

Then, with dramatic earnestness, he expounded the "hands off" policy of his Government.

"We wish to be, and always to continue to be," he declared, "the sincere friend and helper of our neighbor, for we are more interested than anyone else, except China, in good government there. Only we must at all times for self-protection prevent other nations from doing what we have no right to do. We not only will not seek to assail the integrity or the sovereignty of China, but will eventually be prepared to defend and maintain the integrity and independence of China against any aggressor. For we know that our own landmarks would be threatened by any outside invasion or interference in China."

While he boldly warned the world against any attempt to invade the rights of the republic of the Far East, Viscount Ishii promised with equal earnestness that the door to legitimate trade in China never would be closed by Japan. This declaration was cheered by the 1,000 public men, bankers, merchants and captains of industry who heard him.

"The door is always open; it always has been open; it always must remain open," he said, "to representatives of the vast commercial interests represented so well in this great gathering of kings of commerce."

"We went to China where the door was open to us as to you, and we always have realized that there nature gave us an advantage."

"There was no need, there is no need, to close that door on you, because we welcome your fair and honest competition in the markets everywhere. We are trading there where we have a natural advantage and where, unless we are very stupid or very inactive, we are bound to succeed."

"Gentlemen, I assure you that a closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of my Government. The door is open; the field is there."

Viscount Ishii attributed to German machinations "sinister rumors of oppression or the false suggestions of a policy directed against China," whenever Japan or America prepared to make progress in that country.

The envoy declared emphatically that "the gentleman's agreement" entered into by Elihu Root, when Secretary of State and Ambassador Takahira should be sufficient guarantee of continued friendly relations between the two nations.

"Gentlemen, Japan is satisfied with this view," he exclaimed. "Are you?"

PRICE OF NO. 2 ONTARIO WHEAT FIXED.

WINNIPEG, September 29.

It is ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada that the price of No. 2 Ontario wheat shall be fixed at \$2.22 per bushel, basis in store, Montreal, and that this price shall be effective October 1st, 1917, and continue until August 31st, 1918, both inclusive.

LOCAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal on the dates mentioned:

	Sept. 29,	Sept. 22,	Sept. 30,
	1917.	1917.	1916.
Wheat, bushels	814,773	1,017,212	1,202,963
Corn, bushels	28,833	26,490	673,972
Oats, bushels	729,340	869,385	3,669,093
Barley, bushels	18,000	3,546	376,065
Rye, bushels	2,845	1,680	34,193
Flour, sacks	47,739	56,317	40,586

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