CHIROPRACTIC.

A. W. MACFIE, CHIROPRACTOR—Dominion Savings Building, corner King and Richmond streets. Modern electricity, X-ray. Phone 4710; residence 8710.

CLARA KILBORNE, UNIVERSAL College of Chiropractic graduate. Office, 321 Queen's avenue. Telephone 3353.

NURSES

MISS S. SIMON, OPEN FOR MATERNITY and private nursing; late of Newark General Hospital, England. Terms moderate. 19 Lansdowne avenue. C. 13

MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVEMENT, hydro-therapeutics, rheumatic cases specialty. Graduate instructors. Inexpensive. Phone 1425.

ARCHITECTS

JOHN M. MOORE, Architect and Civil Engineer, 415 RICHMOND STREET.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Dominion Savings Building, top floor. Phones: Office 1557, house 1554.

H. C. McBRIDE, MEMBER ONTARIO Association of Architects, etc. Edge Block. Phone 262.

ARTHUR E. NUTTER, ARCHITECT—Rooms 15, 16, Dominion Bank Chambers, Dundas and Richmond. Telephone 656.

WATT & BLACKWELL, MEMBERS Ontario Association of Architects—Bank of Toronto Building, London; Lister Chambers, Hamilton.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

100-QUART MILK ROUTE FOR SALE in London. Sydney Smythe, 404 Talbot street.

WANTED—COUNTRY OR VILLAGE general or grocery store, moderate price. Box 5, Advertiser. 85bu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — GOOD water-power chopping mill; fine section, Middlesex County; good trade; power year round; good business; 12 acres land and dwelling. Will sell reasonably. Might consider city or farm property in exchange. Have two mills and cannot attend both. J. G. Kirkby & Son, Duncrief, Ont. 85c

$8,700 STOCK AND FIXTURES, BOOT and shoe business; $15,000 turnover; rent $30; might consider an exchange. Patterson, Imperial Bank Chambers.

FOR SALE OR RENT — GOOD BAKERY, dwelling and salesroom combined, doing good business, at Keyser. Price reasonable. Apply A. Bobier, 77 Lansdowne avenue, Chatham, Ont. 82n

Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF NANCY SMALLY, late of the City of London, widow, deceased, and IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF RICHARD ERNEST SMALLY, late of Dawson City, in the Yukon Territory, miner, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O., 1914, Chap. 121, Section 56, that all persons having any claims or demands against the late Nancy Smally, who died on the 22nd day of October, A.D. 1907, at the said City of London, or against the late Richard Ernest Smally, her only child and heir-at-law, who died on the 25th day of October, A.D. 1908, in the Yukon Territory, or either of them, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitors herein for The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, administrators of the estates of the said Nancy Smally and Richard Ernest Smally, their names and addresses and full particulars, in writing, of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 20th day of October, A.D. 1917, the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Nancy Smally, deceased, and Richard Ernest Smally, deceased, among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice, and that the said administrators will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.

Dated at London, Ontario, this twenty-sixth day of September, A.D. 1917.

McKILLOP, MURPHY & GUNN, Solicitors Herein for the London and Western Trusts Company, Administrators.

Sept.26,Oct.6,13

Cooper's Auction

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27—555 WATERLOO STREET.

Mr. D. C. Hannah has instructed me to dispose of his complete house furnishings. In part: Emerson grand piano, beautiful parlor chairs, settees and rockers, fancy chairs, mahogany parlor cabinet and table, pedestal, sofa, rockers, onyx table and lamp, music cabinet, cushions, large Axminster and Wilton rugs, excellent carpets, massive oak hall stand, curtains, blinds, oil paintings (by Judson), signed water-colors, ornaments, bric-a-brac, stair carpets, small tables, very massive black walnut bookcase, good books, hall bookcase, couch, desk, music, cosy-corner, tennis net, china, dishes, glassware, cutlery, massive oak and walnut bedroom suites, dressers, beds, springs, mattresses, toiletware, table, cabinet, Brantford refrigerator, kitchen table and chairs, sealers, bin, washer, boiler, wringer, tubs, wheelbarrow, mower, hose, tools, kitchen goods, etc. Extra large, clean sale. Sale you should not miss. Come. Sale at 10 a.m. C. N. Cooper, auctioneer and valuator. 258 Dundas street. Phone 1332. 83u tx

City of London, Ontario

TENDERS FOR SEWERS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the "Chairman and Members Board of Control," will be received at the Office of the City Clerk, up to 9 a.m. on Friday, the 28th day of September, 1917, for the construction of approximately:

500 lineal feet of 10-inch tile sewer; 1,566 lineal feet of 8-inch tile sewer, together with private drain connections, etc.

Plans and specifications can be seen at City Engineer's Office.

Tenders to be accompanied by a marked check or a cash deposit for 5 per cent of amount of tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. A. STEVENSON, Mayor.
H. A. BRAZIER, City Engineer.

Sept.17,20,26

EXECUTOR'S SALE

Of Village Residential Real Estate and Household Goods.

John Brodie, Esq., auctioneer, will offer for sale, subject to reserve bid, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1917, on the premises, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon: 1. The residence of the late David Small, situated on Adelaide street, in the village of Mount Brydges, with lands appurtenant thereto. 2. The lands owned by the said David Small, adjacent to the said residential land, and to the Caradoc Township fair grounds. On the first parcel there is situated a good village residence, and on the second a good frame barn. Conditions of sale will be read at the auction, and can be seen now, with either of the executors, or at the office of their solicitor, J. M. McElvoy, 59 Dundas street, London. Terms, 10% cash, balance in 30 days, or on earlier completion of sale. At the same time and place a quantity of household goods will also be sold. (Signed), Robert Small, C. E. Bateman, executors, Mount Brydges. 83c txt

Notice to Contractors

Sealed tenders will be received at the office of the city clerk up to 5 p.m. on Thursday, September 27, 1917, for all trades necessary to erect a brick addition and steel partition and ceiling inside of incinerator.

Tenders to be accompanied with a marked check of 5 per cent of amount of tender.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. A. STEVENSON, Mayor.
A. M. PIPER, Building Inspector.

Sept.22,24,26

APPLICATION OF DRAFT LAW IS DEFERRED NEARLY MONTH

First Call Cannot Be Made Till Middle of October.

DELAY CAUSED BY WEST

Saskatchewan Members Absent and Manitobans Want Delay.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—The first call of men under the military service act is delayed. It cannot now well be issued before the middle of October, although the assurance is given that every effort will be made to avoid unnecessary postponement.

The difficulty has arisen in connection with the board of selection appointed to choose one member of each local tribunal throughout the Dominion. The board met again today, but adjourned until October 9 without having formally chosen its appointees.

Under the order-in-council, which gave the board its authority, it was provided that all appointments should be completed today, or the minister of justice would be empowered to fill all the vacancies. Later the department of justice agreed to the extension of the time till September 30. Now, in view of the situation, the time limit will still further have to be extended, as it is realized that confusion would be created by the department proceeding to make over 1,300 appointments.

Delay Caused by West.

The difficulty today arose from the absence of the Saskatchewan members of the board, while a point also was raised in connection with the lists submitted by the Manitoba members. While no question was raised as to the nominees on the list, the Manitoba members thought it advisable to give the matter further consideration and are returning to Winnipeg. There the appointments made by the Manitoba judges will be reviewed, and if necessary such changes will be made in the Manitoba list as will secure the most harmonious working of the local tribunals.

Other Lists Nearly Complete.

All appointments for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are complete, except for the formal ratification of the board. The Quebec and Ontario lists are almost complete. Only a few further appointments remain to be made in Alberta and British Columbia. Until the lists are adopted by the board, as a whole, however, the appointments cannot be regarded as officially made.

Questions of procedure under the act were discussed this afternoon at a conference between the military service council officers, commanding military districts in Ontario and Quebec, medical officers, and the registrars of the two provinces.

A final understanding as to the administration of the act was reached.

Medical boards at work are reported to be operating without friction. It is announced that the Quebec City medical board opened without delay.

BRITISH LOSE AND REGAIN POSITIONS IN FIERCE BATTLE

Germans Deliver Powerful Attacks East of Ypres.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Germans delivered a powerful attack against the British east of Ypres today. They succeeded in gaining a foothold in the British lines on narrow fronts. Handto-hand fighting ensued, and after another strong German attack, the British drove them from their newly-won positions, and re-established their line in its entirety, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight.

The text reads:

"Under cover of a thick mist the enemy launched a powerful counter-attack this morning against our positions on the ridge east of Ypres, between Tower Hamlets and Polygon wood. On the greater part of this front the enemy was repulsed, but at two points, one just north of the Ypres-Menin road, and the other immediately south of Polygon wood, he succeeded in penetrating our lines for distances on narrow fronts.

Fierce Fighting All Day.

"Fierce fighting continued during the morning, and at midday the enemy launched another counter-attack. Despite his efforts the enemy was unable to make further progress, and early in the afternoon our counter-attacks drove his troops from the positions into which they had entered. Our line has been re-established on the whole front attacked.

"The enemy raided one of our posts early in the morning south of Queant; two of our men are missing.

"There has been great artillery activity on both sides during the day east of Ypres."

BERLIN CLAIMS SUCCESS.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The supplementary communication from general headquarters this evening says:

"In Flanders there was firing activity, varying in intensity. Local infantry encounters took place on the Menin-Ypres road, which terminated favorably for us."

LAW'S SON MISSING.

London, Sept. 26.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, says the Daily Mail, has been informed that his eldest son, Capt. J. K. Law, R.F.C., is missing. His second son, Lieut. C. J. Law, has been a prisoner of the Turks since last April, and a third son, Anthony, is a private.

MOVING AND STORAGE.

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE—Clean and dry. Prices reasonable. The Forest City Moving Vans. Phone 1162. 97 Carling street. xxv

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VANS—FURNITURE and pianos carefully handled. W. R. Flowers, 863½ Colborne street. Phone 2636.

WE MOVE YOU CAREFULLY AND quickly; $2 up for load. Phone 2839.

S. J. HENDERSON'S LARGEST moving vans and storage. Phone 1254. Residence, 573 Adelaide.

FURNITURE CAREFULLY REMOVED —$3 up for vanload. Phone 2839.

BROUGHTON THE MOVER—SPECIALTY, crating and shipping. Phone 1444.

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY the Mover." Motor vans. Fireproof storage at reasonable rates. Residence, 480 Maitland. Phone 2887. H. F. Day.

INSURANCE.

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. Gunn)—Established 1859. Fire, life, accident and automobile insurance.

J. A. NELLES & SON

Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass, Rent and Automobile Insurance. xt

CUTTING OF PRICES WOULD BE DISASTER, DECLARES HANNA

Wiping Out of the Middleman Cannot Be Done.

WOULD RUIN EVERY CITY

Credit Structure of the Whole Community Would Be Shaken.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—An excessive number of middlemen is the greatest obstacle to the reduction of prices, and under present conditions the adoption of a drastic policy of arbitrary price-cutting would mean "temporary ruin to every city and town in the country," according to a statement tonight by W. J. Hanna, food controller, in an interview with the Canadian Press, Limited.

The statement was made following the return of the food controller to Ottawa after a study of the situation extending over a period of several weeks. Mr. Hanna has made personal inquiries in all parts of the Dominion, and has just returned to Ottawa after a conference with Mr. Hoover at Washington.

In the interview he discussed the whole question of high prices and the factors responsible therefor, with frankness. He stated that his policy was "to bring all the powers of the food controller against any producer or middleman whom we find in our present investigation to be making an undue charge for his services — an unfair spread."

Mr. Hanna proposes to issue additional statements from time to time, discussing different phases of the food situation.

Grave Misconceptions.

"I find," said Mr. Hanna, "and the gentlemen who so ably, earnestly and disinterestedly are assisting me, find, that very grave and mischievous conceptions of the duties and powers of the food controller exist in the minds of a number of Canadians. This number is not large, and I had hoped that with the passage of time most of the misconceptions to which I refer might of themselves have been cleared away. Since, however, they persist, and appear at times to be fostered by writers who have perhaps been too busy to give sufficient thought to the problems they discuss, I deem it a duty to the public to make the following statement:

"First, further consideration of Canada signify their willingness to face a complete disruption of trade, and a breakdown of real estate, and the utter demoralization of the conditions in their cities, the food controller cannot possibly accede to the demand made in some quarters to 'cut prices down,' to 'sell food at cost,' or, as it is otherwise expressed, to 'do away with the middleman.'"

No Radical Measures.

"Such goals may be partially achieved. How much or how little can be done will be made known to the public from time to time as I find necessary. But, however, great may be the hardship of present food prices, however popular would be the movement to have the Government sell fish or any other commodity at cost, however overburdened Canada may be with the class of people known as middlemen—radical measures cannot be promised, except upon such terms as I have just indicated.

"I must remind those Canadians who are perhaps unaware of the facts that seven main factors may be said to govern the present prices of food.

"First. The disproportion between demand and supply, consumption and production, food cannot be cheap while there is such a growing disparity between the numbers of producers and the numbers of consumers.

"Second. Unrestrained competition between the foreign buyers of foodstuffs in our markets.

"Third. Unequal distribution of the available supplies, surplus production in one province being unavailable for provinces in which were shortages.

"Fourth. The food speculator.

"Fifth. The greedy middleman.

"Sixth. The supernumerary, unnecessary and inefficient middleman.

"Seventh. The waster.

Sixth, Greatest Problem.

"The first of these is a world condition and can scarcely be affected by the efforts of one food controller in a short period of time. The second has been corrected by the creation of central buying offices for the Entente powers. The third is being overcome by close co-operation with the railway companies. The fourth is vigilantly guarded against. The fifth is being checked as rapidly as our committees and staff can gather correct information as to costs and devise remedies and penalties. The seventh we are hoping to eliminate by appeal and by education. But the sixth, the supernumerary, unnecessary and inefficient middleman whose presence in the community is one of the most serious economic wastes of the day, whose low standards of efficiency set the standards of the whole community—is beyond any but the mildest powers of the food controller. This, one of the most serious aggravations of the high price situation, cannot be removed without precipitating disaster upon the whole country.

"That there have long been too many city people and too few farmers in this Dominion is common knowledge, but it is not so well known among city people that there are too many distributors, packers, carriers, wholesalers, advertisers, printers, salesmen, brokers, sub-brokers, deputy brokers, assistant sub-deputy brokers and the whole army of people in the services and professions that wait upon the middlemen.

Too Many of Them.

"I do not say that the functions of these non-producers can be done away with, but I do say that there were and there are too many for each function—too much duplication of effort and equipment. In the city of Toronto, in 1910 (the last census year), there were less than thirty thousand actual producers of goods, including a large proportion of those who produced only luxuries. The balance of, say, the one hundred thousand wage-earners in the city of Toronto must have been either servants, professional men or middlemen. And this inflated staff of non-producers, not only in Toronto, but in every city and town, was and still is dependent for its wages, upon the movement of farm goods to the city and city goods to the farm—an all over-specialized, over-elaborated, process which a luxurious civilization imagines are necessary to its happiness.

"While the average consumer in our cities is giving vent to his resentment against the middlemen in general and against the big middlemen (the packing and distributing corporations, for example) in particular, he overlooks two vital facts: First, that he himself is probably a middleman of the least essential and least efficient sort and dependent for his living on the continuance of an effete economic condition, and, second, that any Government regulation tending by radical means to reduce the middleman's spread or margin of profit tends to wipe out the unnecessary and inefficient middlemen and to make still richer the big middleman and his corporations.

Cannot Cut Prices.

"I do not say this is just. I only point out that it is true that so long as it is true the food controller cannot cut prices, or wipe out the middleman, or 'sell goods at cost.' The food controller knows, for example, that cod steaks can be sold at a profit by certain large retail organizations in Toronto at 14 cents a pound. It would seem to be in the immediate interests of the Toronto householder to direct that 14 cents be the maximum retail price for cod steaks in Toronto. But indirectly such an order would ruin the very man it aimed to benefit. Therefore such legislation directed against one class of trade could not consistently be denied other classes of trade. It would force out of the business not only the ordinary dealers in cod steaks, but to be consistent—all small fish dealers.

"The small milk dealer must then be asked to operate on as small a 'spread' as the large milk concerns, a thing he cannot do, owing to his smaller volume of turnover. The ordinary butcher would then have to give way to the departmental store butcher, the modest bakery to the large bread factory, and the little grocer to the big one.

Will Be No Hesitation.

"There has not been and there will not be an instant's hesitation to bring to bear all the powers of the food controller against any producer or middleman who we find in our present investigation to be making an undue charge for his services—an unfair 'spread.' Unquestionably, as I said before there are too many middlemen. Without a doubt by fixing maximum prices so that only the big concerns could operate, we could force thousands of middlemen out of their offices and stores, and, theoretically into factories and onto farms. But such a transformation could not be quickly effected without appalling confusion. Shops and offices would be idle. The men who depend for their income on renting shops or selling goods to retailers, or delivering goods, or collecting bills, or renting telephones—and the armies of persons who wait on these in turn, would be deprived of their revenue. Rent and taxes would go unpaid. The value of real estate would collapse.

"The credit structure of the whole community would be violently shaken. A wasteful way of living might thus be corrected—but at what a price!

"The first duty of the food controller, let me remind you, is not to cut prices, eliminate middlemen, 'sell goods at cost,' or correct in a day economic evils which an unthrifty and luxurious use has allowed, even encouraged, to grow up, but to protect Canada, the Canadian troops and our share of the war of the Empire, against disaster through famine—I use the word without any exaggeration.

"It can do this only by decreasing consumption, and as far as possible increasing production.

Will Protect Public.

"Against the other price-raising factors, against competitive buying, by foreign governments, against unequal distribution of resources, against speculators and greedy middlemen and wasters, the public will be vigilantly protected. But with wages better than ever and unemployment unknown, with the purchasing power of a dollar in the food market very little lower than its purchasing power in the labor market, the middle and well-to-do classes in Canadians still buying luxuries, really cheaper food would for the present be disastrous. The classes, really poor, need no exhortation to economize. The squander of provisions would defeat the very objects for which the food controller was appointed.

"Let those who see only their own immediate interests, in the price of, say, eggs; those who find their motors a burden, or their margin for amusements interfered with owing to the price of butter; those who seek public favor by crying out against middlemen; those who—no doubt sincerely—urge the Government to interfere with the food controller because he cannot lend his office for the promotion of this or that propaganda, study for a moment the complexity of connection and cross-connection in the economic fabric. Let them observe not just the first, but the second and the third effects of the legislation they ask.

"It may be said by the hasty that the food controller is defending the big interests or that he condones a condition in society, which at the same time he blames for causing high prices. But it is not so necessary that he should be proven free of prejudice and disinterestedness, as it is important for Canadians to realize the truth of their condition. The thoughtful, the public-spirited and the just-minded men and women who constitute the great bulk of our country's population would be quick to understand me when I say that the food controller will be among the first to welcome any reduction of the cost of our middleman system if, and when, the Canadian people show that they understand the price and are ready to pay it—to accept, temporarily, ruin to every city and town in the country."

ARGENTINA'S FLEET COULD PATROL THE S. ATLANTIC WATERS

U. S. and Brazil Would Be Relieved From Duty.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Besides further consolidating the Americas in the war for democracy, the addition of Argentina to Germany's list of enemies would mean the partial relieving of the United States and Brazilian fleets in the patrol of the South Atlantic, even if there should not more specific co-operation by sending an army to France.

President Irigoyen has been consistent in his determination not to permit his country to take any other than a neutral position, but it is considered improbable that he will veto the action of the legislative branch of his government.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FLIERS IN RAIDS ON REAL WAR OBJECTIVES

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A successful raid by British naval airmen on the German airdrome at Varssenaere, Flanders, on Monday, is announced in an official statement from the admiralty. A fight betwen a naval air patrol and a German squadron, in which one German machine was destroyed and another driven down out of control, is reported. The statement reads:

"Monday morning a bombing raid was made by naval aircraft on the Varssenaere airdrome. A large number of bombs were dropped, most of them falling among the sheds and hangars, and also among airplanes lined up on the airdrome.

"On the same day a fighter patrol met a large formation of Albatross scouts. One enemy machine was destroyed and another driven down completely out of control. All our machines returned safely."

"On Monday, despite the thick mist overhanging the lines all day, our airplanes were very active. Observation for the artillery continued, and many photographs were taken of the enemy's forward and back areas. Four tons of bombs were dropped during the day on German airdromes north and south of Roulers and near Cambrai, on an important railway centre east of Tournai and upon the hutments around Lens and Roulers.

"At night ammunition dumps north of Cambrai and rest billets east of Lens were bombed. Three enemy machines were brought down in the fighting in the air, and five were driven down out of control.

"One of the machines brought down Sunday proved to be that of Lieut. Vosse, who, it is claimed in enemy communiques, had brought down many Allied machines. Four of our airplanes are missing."

FRENCH BOMB RAILWAYS.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight reads:

"Our airplanes have carried out various bombing operations in the day of September 24 and last night. Ten kilos of projectiles were dropped in the course of these expeditions, notably on the railway stations at Cambrai, Luxembourg, Longwyon, and Brieulle. Flames broke out in the structures bombarded."

MOLDERS TO MEET IN CLEVELAND

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25.—Cleveland was chosen today by the International Molders' Union of North America for their convention in 1922.

PORT ARTHUR WANTS NO GRAIN MADE INTO LIQUOR

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 25.—The city council unanimously passed a strong resolution calling on the Government to prohibit all grain in the manufacture of liquor. Copies will be sent to every member of Parliament and each will be asked to state his position.

Financial, Market and Commercial Section

MARKET CONDITIONS DRAGGY THIS MORNING

Decline in Price of May Predicted if Present Offerings Continue.

Trading was slow and the market generally quiet this morning, fodder, oats and livestock being the only offerings.

A continuation of the present weather is predicted to have a detrimental effect upon crops and again postpone fall sowing. Farmers report pasture as extremely dry and depreciating in quality from the lack of rain. Rain is needed badly if late crops are to begin their growth before the appearance of a damaging frost.

Twenty-six loads of hay were offered and the market became weak as a result of the large supply. Every load was disposed of, however, before the close of the morning at $10 to $11.50 a ton. A smaller offering was to be seen today, but the market for fodder continued draggy. It is expected that the price of hay will decline substantially shortly, particularly if the present large offerings continue.

Oats are scarce at unchanged values, ranging from $1.80 to $1.90 a cwt.

Vegetables and fruit were the features of the market Tuesday, and some slight changes were recorded. Potatoes sell briskly at unchanged rates, although an advance over prevailing values will undoubtedly be shown within the month as the offering is becoming lessened from day to day. Tomatoes are selling at stationary prices, the reported damage inflicted upon them by frost being overestimated, as very few bushels were ruined from frost. Cucumbers are selling at a brisk rate. The pickling variety of cucumber advanced considerably last week, owing to the frost. All offerings of this vegetable sell now between 50c and 60c per hundred. Other vegetables remain unchanged and practically all kinds are normally plentiful.

Fruit continues to be the big attraction at the market, peaches featuring the fruit offerings every morning. For the first time during the month the supply of fruit fell off to a slight extent this morning. However this was not noticed to any degree as the purchasers were few and the market generally draggy.

Dairy products and livestock remain unchanged. A very firm market is quoted for butter, cheese and eggs, while live hogs and dressed pigs sell at firm prices and fair demand.

Honey is plentiful at all times, although the price is abnormally high. Market officials state that there is no reason whatsoever for the price of the honey to be so steep as the district purveyors have enjoyed a large production this year.

Grain, Cwt.—			
Old oats, per cwt.	$2 20	to	$2 20
New oats, per cwt.	1 80	to	1 90
Grain, Bushel—			
Oats, per bush	60	to	60
Wheat, per bush	2 15	to	2 20
Vegetables—			
String beans, quart	8	to	9
Beets, doz. bunches	15	to	25
Cucumbers, doz.	10	to	25
Celery, per doz.	30	to	50
Cauliflowers, each	10	to	25
Corn, on cob, doz.	12	to	20
New cabbage, each	5	to	5
New carrot, per doz. bunches	15	to	25
Lettuce, per doz.	20	to	25
Lettuce, per head	5	to	5
Seed lettuce, box	25	to	25
Pumpkins, each	10	to	20
Hubbard squash	15	to	25
Parsnips, bunch	5	to	5
Pickling cucumbers, per 100	40	to	60
Green onions, bunch	5	to	5
Green onions, doz.	25	to	25
Parsley, per doz.	40	to	40
Home-grown potatoes, per peck	50	to	50
Home-grown potatoes, per bu.	1 25	to	1 50
Peas, green, pods, qt.	10	to	10
Green peas, shelled, qt.	30	to	40
Rhubarb, per doz.	30	to	30
Radishes, 2 bunches	5	to	5
Tomatoes, basket	50	to	60
Vegetable marrow	10	to	10
Hay and Straw—			
New hay, ton	10 00	to	11 50
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Fruit—			
Peaches, per basket	80	to	1 25
Plums, per basket	70	to	90
Pears, per basket	75	to	1 00
Grapes, per basket	35	to	35
Thimbleberries, box	15	to	17
Elderberries, box	10	to	15
Apples, bush	1 50	to	2 00
Canteloupes, each	5	to	25
Citrons	15	to	25
Dairy Produce, Retail—			
Butter, creamery, lb.	47	to	47
Butter, dairy, lb rolls	40	to	44
Butter, crocks, lb.	44	to	45
Butter, store lots, lb.	42	to	43
Eggs, per doz.	45	to	45
New honey, pail	1 60	to	1 80
Dairy Produce, wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, lb	43	to	44
Butter, dairy, lb. rolls	43	to	43
Butter, crocks, lb.	42	to	42
Eggs, crate lots	44	to	44
Eggs, basket lots	42	to	43
Poultry, Dressed, Retail—			
Spring ducks, each	90	to	1 00
Spring chickens, lb.	22	to	22
Old fowl, lb.	20	to	20
Live Stock—			
Hogs, per cwt.	17 00	to	17 00
Small pigs, per pair	12 00	to	16 00
Butchers' Meats—			
Dressed hogs, cwt.	22 00	to	22 00
Fat sows, per cwt.	14 00	to	14 25
Beef, per cwt.	13 00	to	16 50
Veal, per cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Heifer beef, cwt.	16 00	to	16 00
Lambs, per cwt.	20 00	to	22 00
Spring lamb, per lb.	28	to	28
Hides and Wool—			
Wool, unwashed, lb.	50	to	50
Wool, washed, lb.	60	to	62
Calf skins	25	to	30
Cowhides, No. 1	22	to	22
Cowhides, No. 2	21	to	21
Cowhides, No. 3	20	to	20

GRAIN.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Opening: Corn—December, $1 21½@1 21; May, $1 18⅜@1 18½.

Oats—September, 60@50⅝c; December, 58⅞@58⅝c; May, 62@61⅝c.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Profit-taking by bulls, who had anticipated unfavorable weather developments, weakened the corn market today. Temporary removal of uncertainty about possible uncertainties in existing maximum price regulations tended also to favor the bears. Besides, the Government weekly crop report gave no special encouragement for buyers.

Opening quotations which ranged from ⅛c to ¾c to ⅞c lower, were followed by a material further decline.

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—Oats opened unchanged to ⅛c lower for October, ¼c higher for November and ⅛c lower for December. Prices were: October, 68⅞@68¼c; November, 67¼c; December, 64½c.

Barley and Flax did not open up at 9:45 a.m.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market weak; beeves, $7 25@17 75; westerns, $6 40@15 30; stockers and feeders, $6 25@11 25; cows and heifers, $5 10@12 50; calves, $10@16.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market was strong; light, $18@19 20; mixed, $17 95@19 25; heavy, $17 90@17 90@19 25; rough, $17 90@18 15; pigs, $14 25@18 10; bulk of sales at $18 50@19 15.

Sheep—Receipts, 27,000; market weak; lambs, native, $13@17 75; wethers, $8 90@13 50.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—The cattle market continued steady. Hogs jumped to a higher level. Receipts—Cattle, 946; calves, 107; hogs, 986; sheep, 1,113. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt. $10 50@12; butchers, choice, $10@10 50; medium, $8 50@9 50; do, common, $7@7 50; do, medium, $6 50@7 50; do, canners, $6 25@6; do, bulls, $5@8 65; feeding steers, $8 25@9 15; stockers, choice, $7 50@8 65; do, light, $7@7 35; milkers, choice, each, $75@135; springers, choice, $75@135; calves, $14 50@16.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $10 50@13; bucks and culls, $7@8 50; lambs, $14 50@15 50.

Hogs—Fed and watered, per cwt, $18 50@18 75.

East Buffalo, N.Y, Sept. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 650; steady.

Veals—Receipts, 175; market slow, at $7@16.

Hogs—Receipts, 800; strong; heavy, $19 50@19 65; mixed, $19 40@19 55; yorkers, $19 25@19 40; light yorkers and pigs, $18@18 25; stags, $15@17.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,200; slow and unchanged.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—The receipts of live stock at the Canadian Pacific stockyards for the week have been heavy, amounting to 2,000 cattle, 3,500 sheep and lambs, 600 hogs and 500 calves. This morning the offerings amounted to 500 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 650 hogs and 150 calves. There was a good demand for all classes and sales were brisk, the market being cleaned up, and this at no recession in prices, the only weak spot being in the small meats section, where sheep and lambs displayed an easier tone, and in hogs, which have declined 75c since Monday, and are now $17.25 for choicest selects. Quotations:

Choice steers, $10; medium, $7@9 25; choice butcher bulls, $7@7 25; medium, $6@6 50; choice butcher cows, $8 50; good, $7 50@8; medium, $6@7; canners, cows, $5@5 50.

Sheep, $8@10; lambs, $14@15.

Choice milk-fed calves, $10@14; grass-fed, $6 50@8.

Hogs—Rough, $16 50.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—Beef—Extra India mess, 290s.

Pork—Prime mess western, 240s.

Hams—Short cut, 137s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 152s; Wiltshire cut, 160s; shoulders, 160s; long clear middles, light, 160s; do, heavy, 159s; short clear backs, 159s; shoulders, square, 128s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 132s; American refined, in pails, 125s 3d; do, in boxes, 124s.

CHEESE.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—Cheese—Canadian and American nominal.

OILS.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—Tallow—Australian (in London), 71s.

Turpentine Spirits—65s 9d.

Rosin—Common, 31s.

Linseed Oil—59s.

War Kerosene—No. 2, 1s 2¾d.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—Cotton—Futures 15 points lower; September, 17.67d; September and October, 17.47d; October and November, 16.95d; November and December, 16.55d; December and January, 16.46d; January and February, 16.30d; February and March, 16.21d; March and April, 16.12d; April and May, 16.04d; May and June, 15.96d; June and July, 15.83d. The above are all fixed prices.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Sales of listed stocks on the local exchange this morning totaled only 291 shares. Steel of Canada, with 35 shares at 56¼@57, was the only issue which displayed any activity. There were also sales of 50 Colonial Loan at 69, 100 Dome mines at $9, 25 Coniagas at $4, $22,300 loan of 1937 at 94⅞@95⅛, $600 loan of 1925 at 96⅝@96⅞, and $3,000 loan of 1931 at 95.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Building, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, Sept. 26.

Trunk Lines and Grangers—	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Erie, com.	22¾	..	..	..
Erie, 1st pfd.	32¼	..	..	..
New Haven	25¾	26	25¾	26
New York Central	79½	79¾	79	79¾
Rock Island	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
St. Paul	60½	60½	60	60
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com.	98	98	97⅝	97⅝
Canadian Pacific	151½	152¾	151½	152
Louis. & Nash.	123¾	123¾	122½	122½
Missouri Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29½
Southern Pacific	93	93	92⅝	93
Southern Railway	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾
Union Pacific	130¾	131⅛	130¾	131¼
Coalers—				
Norfolk & West.	113½	..	..	..
Ontario & West.	22	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	52⅝	52¾	52⅝	52¾
Reading Railway	84½	84½	83	83
Tractions—				
Inetrboro, com.	9	..	..	..
Industrials—				
Am. Beet Sugar	85½	85½	85¼	85½
American Can	43⅝	43⅞	43⅝	43½
American Car	72	72¼	72	72¼
American Sugar	111⅞	..	..	..
Am. Smelters	100	100¼	99½	99½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	119	119	117⅞	117⅞
Baldwin Loco.	63	63	62⅝	63¾
Central Leather	83¾	84⅞	83½	84¼
Corn Products	31	31	30½	30¾
Distillers	31¾	32⅝	31¼	32⅝
General Motors	102	103	101¼	102⅞
G. Northern Ore	35¼	35¼	34⅝	35
Inter. Nickel	34¾	34¾	34½	34½
Maxwell Motor	34¼	34¼	33¾	33¾
Marine, com.	29½	30⅝	28⅞	30⅛
Marine, pfd.	88½	89¾	87¾	89¼
U. S. Rubber	60	60½	60	60½
Western nUlon	87⅞	87⅞	87¾	87¾
Westinghouse	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	46¾
Willys-Overland	27¼	27½	27¼	27½
Coppers—				
Anaconda Copper	72⅞	72⅞	72	72⅛
Butte & Superior	26	..	..	..
Chino Copper	52½	..	..	..
Inspiration	51	51¾	51	51
Miami Copper	35	35	34¾	34¾