

ELECTRIC COMPANIES Regulations Which for a Darkened City HARDEST HIT Up for Loss of Income, Due to Advance Rates, Which Did Not Do So.

COUNTRIES WHICH ARE FORBIDDEN TO EXPORT FOODSTUFFS, ETC.

Washington, D.C., March 22.—The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome gives the following list of countries from which it is forbidden to export certain articles: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Egypt, Tunis, Union of South Africa, Australia, except to Great Britain and Ireland, New Zealand and to some extent of Canada and Russia.

STADINESS IN COTTON. New York, March 22.—Cotton market steady. The Wall Street buying Saturday was considered by some as best of its kind that has been seen in some time and there are similar orders in the market this morning.

LONDON COTTON FUTURES. London, March 22.—Spot cotton 68 1/2, up 1/2 1/2; future 68 1/2 up 1/2 1/2.

LIVERPOOL CASH WHEAT. Liverpool, March 22.—Cash wheat opened quiet, unchanged. No. 2 hard winter 13s 4d; No. 2 soft winter 12s 6d. Cash corn unchanged. American mixed to 4s 1/2. Ma Plata is 6d. Corn futures opened unchanged March 15 1/2d.

PARIS WHEAT. Paris, March 22.—Spot wheat unchanged from Saturday at 19 1/2 c.

SEEDING LATE THIS YEAR. Chicago, Ill., March 22.—Some Nebraska oats men say seeding will be the latest in 20 years.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, March 22.—There was no new business reported on any of the hop markets on Saturday, and trade at large is duller than it has been for such a long period in many years.

Benefit Higher Crop Prices. The Agricultural Department of prices paid producer of the principal crops during February. In the increased during February.

Public Notices

Public notice is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-third day of May, 1914, incorporating Messrs. Joseph Antoine Beaudry, Jurist, Ed. T. Savary, Publicity Agent, Edouard Beaudry, Agent, Joseph Alfred Labonté, Merchant, Felix Barre, Advertising Agent, of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes: To purchase, own, hold, exploit, develop, sell, convey and lease within the county of Terrebonne, lots and lands, quarries, water powers, electric power within the district of Montreal, waterworks, transmission lines, aerial conveyers or plants, machinery, rolling stock, patents, trade marks, publications, newspapers, reviews, copyrights of all kinds, the whole or part of the property of the company or upon any property where it may have obtained the permission of the proprietors to do so, to deal in materials and goods of all kinds, movable and immovable, properties, hypothecate, exchange, buy and sell, and improve the same, and especially to carry on any business incidental to that object.

NAVIGATION OPENING WILL BETTER TRADING

Sugar Market Extremely Strong -- Night Advance -- Dealer Refuse to Purchase Molasses Stocks

TERMS TOO SWEEPING

Claim That Risk Would Be Too Great—Tea Trade Quiet But Market Firm—Dried Fruits Fairly Active—Rice Unchanged.

The further exemptions made in the budget during the past week, have caused considerable discussion throughout the country and many of the items have assumed considerable importance. As they affect wholesale groceries, it does not amount to very much except that coffee has been placed upon the free list and therefore the manufacturers who have spent a great deal of time at Ottawa recently in this connection, are at least satisfied. Coffee is now upon the same basis as tea.

Grocers generally appear to be optimistic as to the spring business and they are all of the opinion that the opening of navigation will relieve the situation to no small extent. It will serve the purpose of taking a vast number of out-of-works from the city and therefore relieve it of a great burden. In view of this fact, dealers are inclined to think that collections, which at present are very poor, will improve. In the country, the grocery business is about normal for this season of the year. Altogether, a general improvement can be expected with the advent of spring and some considerable activity in some lines.

Sugars featured by strength due to the advance in raws and granulated in the American markets. Raw sugar is selling on a basis of 4.92 cents duty paid which is extremely high. Refiners there raise their prices which now are from \$5.30 to \$6. There has been no improvement in the local buying power, the trade seeming to be pretty well supplied. Should the American market make further advances, there will undoubtedly be an uplift in the local range of values.

It has been rumored that the United Kingdom and France would resume purchases before long, though their stocks are ample to carry them through the next few months. England counts Java white sugar in its refined sugars, but they are not especially liked by consumers, who would prefer regular granulated sugar men who are looking ahead are watching the progress of the German beet sugar crop with interest, as it is sure to be an important factor when the war is over. The absence of nitrate as a fertilizer is hindering German beet sugar raisers and with the shortage reduced to about 60 per cent of normal, this shortage of nitrate should reduce the crop to about half normal.

Germany at present is making nitrate synthetically, but this is too expensive. The reduced crop should just about suffice for domestic consumption and as there is an abnormal demand on the crop this year, there should be little stock left as a carry-over. Beets are being used as cattle fodder, which is further reducing stocks.

Admitting that Germany will be able to secure all the nitrate available from this country and that when the war is over, it should be a couple of years before her factories are again producing a normal crop. The trade reported a quiet market for tea, there being merely a routine business filled, covering the general list of blacks and greens.

Prices are firm for all kinds. Green tea is less in the limelight, though recently more interest was shown in the cheap grades for speculation. The foreign situation is much the same. London is firm and the English consumption has increased, as shown by deliveries since the war. The transshipment from India and Ceylon are delayed by the taking of steamers by the British Government for transports, the Minneapolis being the latest vessel to be withdrawn from the New York route.

The molasses market shows little inclination to weaken. Dealers seem to be practically unanimous in their assertions that they will not buy molasses at the new crop quotations of 41 cents per gallon in car load lots. They claim that the purchase of a lot that size would be an extremely risky operation and the prospects are that if they did so, the market would drop fifteen cents or so. Little change is shown from last week in the outlook for the new crop. It has been reported from Barbados that there is little likelihood that steamers will come to this port direct in the coming season. Selling vessels are the only solution but there is some doubt as to whether these can be secured. They are opposed by the insurance companies. The shipping question is the big stickler in regard to molasses as in nearly all other lines and freight rates are high. It is thought that some bottoms will be procurable, however.

With the price ranging in the neighborhood of 41 cents, all charges paid, the country dealer will buy but sparingly and only in sufficient quantities to supply their immediate needs. It can easily be seen that the problem which confronts the trade is a delicate one. By the time the commodity is laid down at its destination, it will easily be as high as 46 cents. Planters in the West Indies are reported to be contemplating making sugar instead of molasses. All lines of dried fruits continue scarce and are selling fairly well. Wholesalers were offered choice primes 3-lb. pickers as low as \$2.85, but at this price there was very little business done, as most people have big stocks on hand. Possibly prices may be up again soon. Quotations to the retailer vary from \$2.25 to \$3.45. Little business is being done in either soup beans or whole peas.

The situation in rice shows no change, dealers reporting general dullness, but a firm tone. As stated of late, the explanation of the quiet conditions is found in the arrivals on contracts which keep the distributors supplied for current needs. They are stocked up for some time to come. The Tropica brings foreign rice from London, but complaint is still heard of the continued delay in shipment from the other side.

TIN QUOTED STRONG. New York, March 22.—Metal exchange quotes tin market strong. Five ton lots \$2.50 to \$6.50. Lead 4.05 to 4.15. Spelter east St. Louis March offered at 8. April offered 8.50, May offered at 8, June offered at 7.75.



MR. GEO. E. DRUMMOND. A new company known as the Canada Iron Foundry, with a capital of \$4,500,000, has been formed to take over the Canada Iron Corporation, which is now in liquidation. Mr. Drummond was a director of the old company.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

Little change is shown in butter, the tone holding easy. The demand is fair. Best Sept. creamery 34c to 34 1/2c. First creamery 33c to 33 1/2c. Seconds 32c to 32 1/2c. Manitoba dairy 29c to 30c. Western dairy 00c to 30c.

Cheese holds firm under a steady demand. A large make is forecasted. Best colored cheese 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c. Best white cheese 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c. Best Eastern cheese 16 1/2c to 17c. Undergrades 16c to 16 1/2c.

Receipts of eggs continue heavy and the market easy. No change in prices is shown. Strictly new laid 22c to 23c.

On account of the increased offerings of beans for shipment from the west, a weaker feeling has prevailed in the market and prices have scored another decline. The demand continues to be somewhat limited on account of the fact that buyers in most cases are fairly well supplied, and in consequence business is quiet. Bar lots, 1 1/2 lb. pickers \$3.10 to \$3.15. Bar lots, 3 lb. pickers 2.85 to 3.00. Bar lots, 5 lb. pickers 2.85 to 2.90. Undergrades 2.70 to 2.75.

There is no change in the market for potatoes, prices being steady with the demand for car lots of Green Mountains somewhat limited at 6 1/2c to 6c per bag a-truck, but in a jobbing way a more active trade is reported at 6c to 6 1/2c per bag ex store.

Spring wheat flour holds steady. Prices per bush. First patents 7.80. Second patents 7.30. Strong clears 7.10. Winter wheat flour unchanged. Price per barrel: Choice patents 7.90. Straight rollers 7.40.

Millfeed steady. Prices per ton: Bran 25 to 26. Shorts 27 to 28. Middlings 33 to 34. Moultrie pure 37 to 38. Do, mixed 35 to 36.

Baled hay holds steady and quiet. Price per ton: No. 1 hay 19.50 to 20.00. No. 2 extra good 18.50 to 19.00. No. 2 hay 17.50 to 18.00.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, March 22.—There was no change in the hide situation on Saturday. Tanners continued to hold aloof from the market, and quiet conditions prevailed. Previous quotations were repeated for common dry hides, but the market is easy and prices are nominal. No changes were reported in wet or dry salted hides. The city packer market was dull.

Table listing various hides and their prices: Jinnoco 31, City slaughtered spreads 22, Native steers, selected 60 or over 22 1/2, Ditto, branded 19 1/2, Ditto, bull 16 1/2, Ditto, cow, all weights 22 1/2, Country slaughter, steers 60 or over 20, Do, cow 19, Do, bull, 60 or over 15 1/2, Puerto Cabello 20 1/2, Caracas 20 1/2, Maracibo 20 1/2, Guantimala 20 1/2, Central America 20 1/2, Ecuador 25, Bogota 21, Vera Cruz 23, Tappelo 23, Tabasco 23, Tuxpan 23, Dry Salted Selected: Paya 21, Maracibo 21, Pernambuco 21, Matamoros 21, Wet Salted: Vera Cruz 17, Mexico 17 1/2, Santiago 16 1/2, Cienfuegos 16 1/2, Havana 17, Laguardia 30 1/2.

JUTE IS UNCHANGED. New York, March 22.—Jute is repeated at 5 1/2c for good firsts. Calcutta says that no cuttings or rejections are obtainable, owing to the shipping confusion. The government is chartering further steamers for transports, checking the relier which was beginning to be felt.

AMERICAN GRAIN REPORT. New York, March 22.—American wheat decreased 1,098,000 bushels; corn decreased 1,581,000; oats decreased 1,122,000. Bonded wheat increased 130,000; oats decreased 16,000 bushels. Visible supply of Canadian wheat decreased 65,000; oats increased 35,000.

INCREASED YIELD: GREATER PROFITS

More Intensive Methods can be Practiced to the Producers' Advantage -- Tillage of Soil

STUDY NATURE'S WANTS

There is a Good Profit to be Made When Yield Averages Sixteen to Twenty Bushels Per Acre—Below That Losses Accrue—Boost the Results.

Now that the time for planting and seeding grain and preparing the soil is at hand, it might not be amiss to draw attention to more intensive methods of farming which might be observed with greater profit to the farmer and greater prosperity to the country. A whole lot rests in the way the ground is prepared to receive the seed. If this foundation is not properly built, the house which should grow upon it will be more or less a ramsheadle affair and will hardly repay the efforts of the builder. If the farmer uses care in the cultivation of his grain, a yield per acre of twenty bushels, would not be the exception to the rule and he should make considerable net profit through the results of his efforts. Should the yield, however, be only eight or ten bushels to the acre, losses will be the result and it were far better that he had never attempted to plant grain at all.

To increase the production of a farmer tract of land it is not necessary to increase the acreage, but the yield should be the maximum. In the average year, the scientific farmer, who studies the demands of nature, his particular variety of grain, his soil, climatic conditions, and acts according to their demands, will have good yields and resultant large profits. The man who disregards these most outstanding and important factors, is doomed to look failure in the face, unless he is the child of exceptional good fortune, which is seldom the case.

Poor ploughing and careless and insufficient cultivation in preparing the seed bed account for more poor yields than we are able to estimate accurately. On the 1,000 farms visited last year in connection with the agricultural survey conducted by the Commission of Conservation a lamentably large number of fields were seen which had been poorly ploughed, scratched over once or twice with the harrow, and seeded.

The result of such practice is that visible ridges are left where every furrow is turned, and the farmer gets over these ridges when harvesting his crops until the ground is ploughed again, unfortunately, in many cases in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces this is not until about ten years later. The small seeds cannot do their best under such conditions. They are not entirely covered and consequently there is poor germination. Then the young plant cannot send its root hairs, by which it feeds, through solid particles themselves; they must go between the soil grains. The more the soil is pulverized, the more openings between grains and the greater room for root growth.

Poorly tilled soil gives plants limited feeding ground, retards beneficial chemical changes and causes soil to dry out in dry weather, all of which mean less in crop yield. More and better tillage rakes the humus and eliminates the undesirable air spaces under the furrow, increases the feeding ground of the plants, hastens beneficial chemical action and conserves moisture. These mean increased crop yields.

The following table is interest in showing profits from various yields:

Table showing Yield, Price, Market, Cost of production, Net profit or loss per acre. Yields range from 20 to 60 bushels per acre. Net profit increases significantly with higher yields.

From the above table it will be seen that as large a net profit is realized from one crop of 20 bushels per acre as from two crops of 16 bushels. An extra two or three bushels per acre in yield can easily be obtained by better cultivation and the net profit increased at very slight expense.

PRIMARY AMERICAN GROCERIES WERE QUIET LAST WEEK

New York, March 22.—The primary grocery markets were quiet and steady during the past week. Refiners took about 300,000 bags of raw sugar, and some lots were taken by speculators. The market showed an easier tendency early in the week on the increased stocks, but reports of rains at Cuba and bullish European news stimulated demand, and the price was advanced to 4.89 cents. On Saturday, a small lot was sold at 4.83 cents. The trade was inclined to take an optimistic view of the foreign situation. It was not thought that the forcing of the Dardanelles which would release large quantities of Russian sugar, would soon be completed, this view being aided by European purchases of refined sugar here. Refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 5.90 cents.

The demand was naturally light, after the recent heavy purchasing movement, on which the country bought in sufficient sugar to cover about three months' requirements. Demand for withdrawals against existing contracts was fairly good. The local spot coffee market showed a somewhat firmer tone during the week, but the demand from roasters was still of a hand to mouth character. The strength of Brazilian markets was reflected in better quotations here, Rio 75 being advanced to 7 1/2 cents, and Santos 4 10 cents. It was stated that Europe had purchased about a half million bags of coffee, which is now awaiting shipping room at Brazil.

Rice was firm. The domestic trade taken care of for the next few weeks, and can hardly be expected to keep on buying, especially as the arrivals cover the consuming needs. Export business might be consummated were there shipping available, the delay in the arrival of foreign rice being also a factor. Local buyers are waiting for the Tropica, which brings a large quantity from London. Advances from the south report quite firm markets.

The market for spices continues firm for all specialties, the strength of cables reflecting the shipping situation in the east, and the delay in transshipments from London. Peppers continue the feature. Spot stocks being light, largely Singapore black. Nearby parcels are taken for grinders. Supplies of cloves are light. Red peppers are coming forward from London, because of the high prices here, but prices are maintained. Gingers are steady at quotations.

NAVAL STORES MARKET

New York, March 22.—Trade was slow on Saturday in the Naval Stores Market, the buying being of a very hand to mouth character. On the spot, turpentine was quoted at 45c. Tar was quoted at \$5 to \$5.50 for kiln burned, and 25 cents higher for retort. Pitch was held at \$4, finding a little better inquiry as usual at this time of the year. Rosins, common to good, strained, is quoted at \$3.40.

The following were the prices of rosins in the yard: B, \$3.45; C, D, E, F, \$3.55; G, \$3.60; H, \$3.62 1/2; I, \$3.65 to \$3.70; K, \$3.80; M, \$4.50; N, \$5.30; W, G, \$4.05; W, W, \$4.15.

Savannah, Ga., March 22.—Turpentine firm, 45c; sales none; receipts 13; shipments 24; stock, 29,715. Rosin firm, sales 29 1/2; receipts 116; shipments, 100; stock 111,777. Quote—A and B, \$2.90 to \$3.05; C, D, E, F, G, and H, \$3.05; I, \$3.10; K, \$3.30; M, \$4; N, \$5; W, G, \$5.50, W, W, \$5.55.

Liverpool, March 22.—Rosin common nominal. Turpentine spirits 39s.

SUGAR FUTURES STEADY

New York, March 22.—Sugar futures market opened steady. March 3.92 asked, April 3.90 bid, May 3.85 to 3.98, June 4.00 to 4.05, July 4.08 asked, August 4.13 to 4.17, Sept. 4.18 to 4.20, Oct. 4.16 bid, Nov. 4.10 bid, Dec. 3.98 to 3.99, Jan. 3.80 bid.

LONDON METALS

Electrolytic 47 1/2 up 1/8. Spot tin £171 10s off £6 10s. Futures £166 10s off 10s. Straits £173 off £8.

COTTON STEADY AT OPENING

New York, March 22.—Cotton market opened steady. May 9.00, up 2, July 9.32 up 5, August 9.43 up 6, Oct. 9.64 up 5.

THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADES ARE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THIS COUNTRY'S GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT. Those engaged or interested in those trades should read, study and know.

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