

DO THE
LEIPZIG FAIRThis Year-Goods
by Enemy to
be

AGES GREAT

Opportunity to Display
With These of
Strictlymany lines of trade and
broken, through the
and the various
fine opportunities."Necessity," ac-
the mother of invention,"
itself in this instance.
the enemy will find that
lucrative lines of foreign
by the United Kingdom;more than duplicated and
competed with. For
matter of much effort for
all lines cannot be taken
rule.trade in London, it pur-
after the declaration
manufacturers to cap-
trade, has been holding a
with the two-fold ob-manufacturers' samples
ods competing most ef-with British manufac-
visually looked to Ger-
requirements.ent to the above scheme,
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as markets the goods
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in manufacturers, was
industrial manufacturers
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try and more especially
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attracted buyers from
resulted in orders being
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of production.advantages for British
Board of Trade has de-
British goods in a num-
on which Exchange
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drapers' jewellery
tens, etc., glassware
utensils, paper and sta-
ther than previousports in the above trades
to the British Empire
fair being strictly con-lay, which it is intended
ures of the Continental
Hall, London. Eng-
ish manufacturers will
of exhibiting their pro-
May 21, 1915.allowed to exhibit, and
confined to goods of
catalogue will be issued,
appear alphabetically
sented at the fair.ion only and will be re-
United Kingdom and
in the Dominion of Can-
dom during the course
in the foregoing trade
immediately on arrival
director, H. M. Bondain, 32, Chesapeake, Le-
their advantage to ad-
office, 3, Beaver Hall
rituals of the fair, and
address in the Unitedthe fair is intended to
public not being admin-
optional opportunity of
a minimum of time.d Kingdom are already
es which have hitherto
in Germany and Aus-
one should prove a great
to the fair in order to
secure articles of like
usely than, from force of
these either in Germanyalized as well.
and Market, which is
ritual Hall, next month,
a gigantic scale willand is designed to con-
Austrian fair, in fact,
Leipzig fair. It will
be announced above.rms in various parts of
excepted) have ex-
at the first London suc-
cess of the move-
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ritual Hall, vast Olympic
enterprise. Each hall
s, and a fleet of motor
visitors from one hallon fair and market as
ditions, limited, broad

BUYERS NATURAL

British Government has
the crop of natural in-
dyse users in the Unit-
ed Kingdom in order to mit-
e of indigo for dyes
speculative holdings upWILL BUILD \$200,000 PLANT TO
MAKE GASOLINE AND EXPLOSIVES

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Secretary Lane an-
nounces that the United States Bureau of Mines has
entered into a co-operative arrangement with the
Aetna Explosives Company of New York for the de-
velopment on a commercial scale of the process dis-
covered by Dr. Walter F. Rittman, one of the bureau's
experts, for the manufacture of benzol and toluol from
petroleum.

Through Dr. Rittman's discoveries it is expected
that for dyestuffs and high explosives heretofore
almost exclusively imported from Germany will be
drawn from petroleum and independent producers will
be able to double their output of gasoline.

Under the agreement the Aetna company undertakes
to devote the sum of not less than \$200,000 to the
construction of apparatus and machinery necessary
to make exhaustive tests of the commercial feasibility
of the new discovery. The development work will be
carried on in Pittsburgh, where the company has ac-
quired a small refining plant.

"It is expected that the co-operation will be pro-
ductive of great benefits," said Secretary Lane, "in-
asmuch as it will enable the process to be immedi-
ately tried out in large scale operations and will per-
mit the Bureau of Mines at an early date to publish
the full details of a commercial workable process."

"The contract expressly provides that all devices,
improvements, processes and inventions of any kind
evolved in the development of the process shall be
subject to patent by the Bureau of Mines for the
benefit of the public. The work will be carried on
under the direct supervision of Dr. Rittman, who will
have exclusive control and direction of the experi-
mental work."

JUTE MARKET RULES FIRM.

New York, March 16.—Jute rules firm at the basis
of \$100 for good firsts for shipment. There is busi-
ness going at the advance, as mills need to replenish
supplies. Calcutta expects a reduced acreage, and this
in conjunction with the scarcity of shipping
room, keeps prices high. The Indian mills have been
active buyers.

VISIBLE SUPPLY DECREASED.

New York, March 16.—The visible supply of Ameri-
can wheat decreased 2,316,000 bushels; corn decreased
557,000; oats decreased 1,944,000.

Banded wheat increased 98,000; oats decreased 92,-
000; Canadian wheat decreased 48,000; oats decreased
115,000.

BRADSTREET'S WHEAT REPORT.

New York, March 16.—Bradstreet's report visible
supply of wheat in U. S. east of Rockies decreased 2,-
551,000 bushels, west of Rockies increased 155,000.
Wheat in Canada decreased 496,000. United States and
Canada decreased 2,392,000 bushels. Europe and Africa
decreased 300,000. World's wheat decreased 3,192,000.
Corn American decreased 942,000. Oats American,
decreased 1,826,000 bushels.

WHEAT BARELY STEADY.

Chicago, Ill., March 16.—Wheat barely steady.
Buying by exporters was not large. There was more
or less profit taking through commission houses. New
crop weather conditions are good.

Corn was easier on selling by country house. The
technical position seems to have been weakened by
recent short covering. Oats were barely steady in
spite of liberal buying credited to cash interests.

SUGAR FUTURES IRREGULAR.

New York, March 16.—Sugar futures market
opened irregular. March, 37.5 bid; April, 37.0 to
38.5; May, 39.1 bid; June, 39.4 to 39.6; July, 4.0 to 4.02;
August, 4.04 bid; September, 4.10 to 4.12.

COPPER STOCKS DECREASED.

London, March 16.—Fortnightly copper stocks de-
creased 398 tons and copper into sight decreased
5,973 tons.

COTTON EXPORTS.

Washington, March 16.—Treasury figures for the
week ended Saturday show cotton exports totaled
325,499 bales.

The Canada Bread Company has declared the regu-
lar quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. It is
payable April 1 to holders of record March 17.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, March 16.—There were no new devel-
opments in the market for hides yesterday. Quiet
conditions still prevailed, with tanners holding aloof
from the market pending new developments in the
situation. The market was easy, and quotations are
nominal. There were no changes in wet or dry salted
hides. City packers hides continued dull.

Puerto Cabello	30 1/2	30 1/2
Caracas	30 1/2	30 1/2
Maracaibo	30	30
Guatemala	30	30
Central America	30	30
Guatemala	25	25
Bogota	25	25
Vera Cruz	25	25
Tampico	25	25
Tehuacan	25	25
Tuxtepec	25	25

Dry-Salted Selected—
Payto

Maracaibo	21	21
Pernambuco	21	21
Matamoros	21	21
Wet-Salted—		
Vera Cruz	17	17 1/2
Mexico	18	18 1/2
Santiago	18 1/2	18 1/2
Cienfuegos	18 1/2	18 1/2
Havana	17	17
Laguaira	30 1/2	30 1/2

City slaughtered	31	31
Native steers, selected 60 or over	22	22
Ditto, branded	22 1/2	22 1/2
Ditto, bull	16 1/2	16 1/2
Ditto, cow, all weights	16 1/2	16 1/2
Country slaughter, steers 60 or over	20	20
Do, cow, 60 or over	19	19 1/2
Do, bull 60 or over	15	15 1/2

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

DOMINION COAL COMPANY
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
MONTREAL

COST OF CANADIAN
GRAIN PRODUCTIONNecessity for Crop Diversification and
Mixed Farming Becoming More
Pronounced

ALSO MORE REMUNERATIVE

Investigations Carried on in Canada Show That Mixed
Farming Would Bring Greater Prosperity to the
Farmer and Country, Likewise.

Probably the most outstanding and difficult prob-
lem for the farmer, and indirectly, the country as a
whole, is in foretelling the result of a certain crop,
before it is planted. Few can do this. The greater
the pity, for, could this gift be attained with any mea-
sure of success, agriculture would be lifted from (to
us a rather hackneyed phrase) being more or less a
game of chance. This gift lacking, the necessity of
crop diversification and mixed farming is being more
frequently cited. In a one-crop country (a country
where one crop, wheat, for instance, is more or less
the principal one, as in Canada) this class of farm-
ing is more to be urged than elsewhere, but the ad-
vantages to the individual farmer in any section are
equally great.

Naturally, exceptions to this come up, but as a
rule, the argument holds true and this is strongly
emphasized by the statistical result of a recent in-
vestigation carried on in this country. The Census
and Statistical Office of the Department of Trade and
Commerce, because there were indications that in the
northwestern provinces the profits from grain grow-
ing, when not supplemented by stockraising, were less
remunerative than formerly, undertook to ascertain
the cost per acre in 1913, of producing the more im-
portant crops, the value per acre of the produce and
the profit per acre for each crop. The investigation
was supplemented by a similar one carried on in 1911.

Advantages Many.

According to the American Analyst, the correspon-
dents of the departments for the most part agree
that mixed farming is more profitable than growing
grain alone. This is true not only because the fer-
tility of the land is maintained by the return to the
ground of farmyard manure, but because the practice
of mixed farming insures cleaner and richer land, and
cleaner grain, permits the best rotation of crops, pro-
vides labor all the year around, and creates a home
market for cheap food. Also, through encouraging
diversification, it tends, to some extent, to insure
stability of profits.

In the latter, some surprising variations between
the two years on which returns are made were de-
veloped. Of the six crops investigated—fall wheat,
spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, and flax—three
showed increased profits per acre in 1913 over 1911, and three
decreased. Fortunately the gains were in the more
important grains. Both spring and fall wheat yield-
ed the farmer more profit per acre, the former show-
ing a gain of over 11 per cent, and corn made an even
better record.

The gain in corn was wholly due to a substantial re-
duction in the cost of producing it. Indeed, the value
per acre of that crop was less in 1913 than in 1911,
and the reduction in costs, amounting to \$286 per
acre, was sufficient to offset this and still show a
far larger percentage on the favorable side of the
farmer's balance sheet than any of the other crops.
This is the more surprising when it is considered that
with all the other crops the change in cost of pro-
duction was practically nominal. The greatest change
in profit per acre was in flax, which, notwithstanding
a small decline in production cost, fell off from
\$7.33 to \$1.18, a loss of nearly 85 per cent. The loss
in value per acre of this crop was \$6.54, or 33 per
cent.

Division of Production Costs.

Some interesting figures are presented showing the
division of production costs in 1913. The principal
item in all cases was the cost of preparing the ground,
which included the items of plowing, disking, packing
and harrowing. There was little variation in pre-
paration costs, except for corn, which was in the
neighborhood of 40 per cent, more than the average
for the other crops. The cost of seeds naturally
varied considerably, and was the second item in im-
portance up to the harvesting time. The cost of
planting seeds ranged from 56 cents for flax, to \$127
for corn. The cost of cultivation of the latter was
also far greater than for any of the others, being \$295
per acre, as compared with 46 cents per acre for flax,
and 72 cents for fall wheat, which was the highest
after corn. As a matter of fact, every item in per
acre cost of growing corn is far greater than for the
other crops, except for seed.

An interesting factor in the production cost sheet
is that of rental value. This figure was reached,
where the land was rented, by taking the average
paid per acre; where it was owned, the rental value
was ascertained by a calculation of the value of the
land and the rate of interest on money loaned in the
particular locality under consideration, on that kind
of real estate. The average value of the land varies
considerably in the different sections of the Dominion,
ranging from \$24 per acre in Alberta and Saskatche-
wan, to \$167 in British Columbia. In the latter pro-
vince, however, the high value of the land is due not
to grain but to fruit growing. For the entire coun-
try, the average land value, which includes in this
case only improved land growing crops, was \$49 in
1914, against \$47 in 1913.

Throughout the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario
the prevailing rate of interest was returned at 6 per
cent, last year; in Manitoba, Alberta, and British
Columbia, 8 per cent, and in Saskatchewan 9 per
cent.

Cost, Value, and Profits.

A comparison of the total cost of production, value
of the produce, and the farmer's profits, all on a per
acre basis of the principal Canadian crops, is shown
hereunder:

	Total Cost.		Value of Produce.		Profit.	
	1913.	1911.	1913.	1911.	1913.	1911.
Fall wheat.	\$13.80	\$13.57	\$20.94	\$20.64	\$7.14	\$7.07
Spring wheat	x.03	x.02	x.57	x.44	x.54	x.14
Oats	12.58	12.61	15.00	16.27	2.42	3.66
Barley	12.16	12.19	16.00	17.54	3.84	5.35
Flax	12.13	12.52	13.30	19.85	1.18	1.33
Corn for husk-						

A Two-Years' Change.

This table shows the change in amount and per cent.
in 1913 from 1911, of the various items shown in the
preceding table:

	Value	Profit.
Total Cost.	of Produce.	



MR. C. G. JAMES,
Director Territorial Mining Company, whose
annual meeting was held at Toronto today.

C. P. R. AIDED IN A SHORT
SCHOOL COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

The Alberta Department of Agriculture held their
short school courses of agriculture on the lines of
the C. P. R. this winter, the railway furnishing, with-
out cost to the Government, eight box cars and ca-
booses, together with transportation of the cars and
the lecturers.

The schools were a great success, farmers taking a
lively interest in all the meetings, many driving as
far as twenty-five miles to attend.

The schools were held at Blackie, Strathmore, and
Wetaskiwin, and the total attendance numbered 685.

Dairy cattle and dairying were the subjects which
appeared to excite most interest.

In an address before the Alberta Legislature, the
Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, made
appreciative reference to the assistance afforded his
department by the railway company.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Stocks of cotton Feb-
ruary 28th in manufacturers' establishments 1,654,317
bales, year ago 1,334,317. In warehouses 4,089,440,
year ago 2,293,601. Active spindles 30,776,564, year
ago 31,237,730.

February cotton exports (including linters) 1,501,-
791, month ago 1,372,175. For season 5,811,000. Last
year 6,938,361. Linters consumed in February totaled
27,058 bales.

February consumption of 463,167 bales, excluding
linters should compare with 465,239 year ago.

LESS GRAIN AT FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, Ont., March 16.—At the present time
there are 10,000,000 bushels of grain in the terminal
elevators against 20,000,000 at this time a year ago.

Afloat there are 283,132 bushels, compared with
1,393,791 bushels in thirty-two steamers a year ago.
The big steamers Grant, Morden, W. A. Rogers, and
E. D. Carter, will all get grain cargoes, it is ex-
pected.

Business was offered yesterday at one and three-
quarter cents to Buffalo.

COFFEE MARKET ADVANCED.

New York, March 16.—Rio market advanced 50
reis, stock 523,000 bags, against 364,000 last year.
 Santos market up 130 reis, stock 1,368,000 bags,
 against 1,554,000. Port receipts (2 days), 38,000 bags
 against 14,000 (2 days) last year.

Interior receipts (2 days), 37,000 bags, against 20,-
000 (2 days), last year.

Rio exchange on London 13 1/4, up 1/4 d.

FORBID EXPORT OF PRUSSIAN OF SODA.
Ottawa, March 16.—Prussian soda has, by Or-
der-in-Council, been added to the list of articles of
which the export from Canada to foreign destinations is
prohibited save by special license.

NAVAL STORES MARKET

New York, March 16.—The market for naval stores
shows little change, there being a fair inquiry of the
hard to mouth order for spirits and rosins, cover-
ing the actual needs of the trade. Spot spirits are steady
at the basis of 45 cents to 45 1/2, with a fair routine
inquiry from the jobbers and manufacturers.

Tar is repeated at the basis of \$5.50 for kiln burned
and 25 cents more for retort.

Rosins are nominally repeated at previous levels.
Common to good strained is repeated 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 \$2.70; K. \$3.80; M. \$4.50; N. \$5.50; IV G. \$6.00;
W W. \$6.15.

Savannah, Ga., March 16.—Turpentine firm 42c;
sales 599; receipts, 53; shipments, 165; stock \$0.372;
Rosin firm; sales 65; receipts, 63; shipments, 40;
stock, 112,705. Quote: A and B, \$2.30 to \$3.05; C, D.
E. F. G. and H, \$3.05; I. \$3.10; K, \$3.25; M, \$3.95; N.
O. P. Q. W. G. \$4.55; W W. \$5.00.

Liverpool, March 16.—Turpentine spirits 99s 9d; rosin
in common nominal.

	Amt. P. C.	Amt. P. C.	Amt. P. C.
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	
Fall wheat.	x.023 x.17	x.020 x.15	x.007 x.10
Spring wheat	x.02 x.02	x.57 x.31	x.54 x.14.25
Oats	.03 .022	1.27 7.3	1.24 3.9
Barley	.03 .02	1.54 8.3	1.51 28.2
Flax	.39 .31	6.54 33.0	6.15 32.9
Corn for husk-			
ing	2.86 13.1	.11 .04	12.75 x.32.4

Division of Production Costs.

Various items entering into the cost of growing an
acre, each of six crops follow:

	Wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Husk.
Preparation.	\$3.77	\$3.24	\$3.17	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$4.58
Seed	1.66	1.63	1.16	1.18	.99	.78
Seedling . .	.61	.61	.62	.60	.56	1.37
Cultivation.	.72	.53	.56	.53	.46	2.95
Harvesting.	1.57	1.42	1.47	1.41	1.33	2.71
Threshing . .	2.05	2.36	2.55	2.34	2.73	3.22
Implements						
wear & tear	.35	.37	.37	.37	.36	.46
Rental value.	3.07	2.64	2.63	2.63	2.40	2.10
Total	13.80	12.90	12.58	12.16	12.13	19.02

MUCH STRENGTH IS
SHOWN IN CHEMICALSCoal Tar Derivatives Saw Sharp Up if
---Potash Higher---Corner in
Cod Liver Oil

MANY OTHER ADVANCES

United States Will be Well Supplied With Coal Tar
Distillates by Beginning of Summer, When
Coke Ovens Become More Active—
Busy With Toluol and Benzol.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to the Journal of Commerce.)

New York, March 16.—There was a sharp upward
movement during the week in prices on benzol, toluol,
carbolic acid and other phenol and benzole deriva-
tives and coal tar products as a result of a further
reduction of supplies of drugs.

The recent cessation of potash shipments has also
been reflected in a further sharp advance in perman-
ent potash. Added to the unprecedented up-
lift of these articles there has been a noteworthy
advance in figures named for cod-liver oil, due to a
"corner" abroad and a sharp marketing up of prices
for menthol, acetone Chinese blistering files, castor
oil, quicksilver, nitrate of silver, balsam Peru, balsom
toll, cut soap bark, blue malva flowers, select kum
myrh, canary seed, cum seed, Turkish poppy seed
and a few minor articles. In the list of coal tar de-
rivatives which have soared to new high record levels
within the interval, there may be mentioned besides
benzol, toluol and carbolic acid and picric acid, ac-
etanilid, acetophenol, myrsine oil, naphthalene, ben-
zoate of soda, bromo-acid, made from toluol, salicylic
acid, methylsalicylate or synthetic wintergreen oil and
artificial almond oil.

Though almost entirely cut off from foreign-made
stocks of the hydrocarbons and finished coal tar pro-
ducts, it is now considered likely that the United
States will again be plentifully supplied with the pri-
mary coal tar distillates by the beginning of this sum-
mer, when the output of the steel companies, which
have recently decided to begin the manufacture of
benzol and toluol from the crude coal tar and gases
obtained from their by-product coke ovens, is placed
upon the domestic market. In fact some coal tar
interests in this country predict an over-production of
these goods.

Observance of the Harrison Law by handlers of
opium, cocaine and all derivatives and preparation
thereof has continued to exert a somewhat restraining
influence upon the purchasing of these narcotics, but
despite additional arrivals of opium, there have been
no further concessions in prices asked for this gum in
any of its forms. A sharp additional decline has oc-
curred in glycerine, however, as the scarcity of the
crude grades of this commodity has been relieved by
large new arrivals and as the demand for the chemi-
cally pure description has fallen off still further. Lower
prices have also been made for corn, sugar, Rus-
sian ergon, nut vomica, oil of rose, Roman chamomile
flowers, short bushy leaves, stemless and grinding
sage leaves, galamul, gentian, bleached Jamaica gin-
ger, catagena lpecan and Japan roots, dill seed, nipe
seed and Levant wormseed.

ROSS RIFLE CO. TO TAKE ON
THREE THOUSAND MEN

Quebec, Que., March 16.—The matter of providing
housing accommodation for extra employees which
may be brought to Quebec by the Ross Rifle Company
was discussed at a conference between His Worship
the Mayor and Sir Charles Ross, the President of the
company.

Sir Charles Ross intimated that the staff of the
factory would be shortly increased by the addition of
three thousand men, the greater number of whom
would be from outside of Quebec, and he wished the
assurance that these, when they came here, would be
provided with residences which would accommo-
date upwards of twelve hundred people by the first of
June.

Sir Charles Ross also suggested, and it was agreed
to by the Mayor, that an information bureau be in-
stituted at the City Hall, at which all vacant houses
and information in connection therewith will be re-
gistered.

It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Citizens'
Committee in whose hands the matter of the dwelling
proposition now is, when the subject will be further
dealt with.

LIVERPOOL COT