

MONTREAL PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of the principal commodities at Montreal for the past two weeks follows:

	Week's end	
	Oct. 7, '16.	Sept. 30, '16.
Wheat, bushels	2,071,156	2,069,610
Oats, bushels	343,165	517,931
Barley, bushels	168,194	3,000
Flour, barrels	110,583	227,507
Eggs, cases	25,596	26,933
Butter, packages	15,773	14,537
Cheese, boxes	73,084	63,953
Potatoes, bags	15,861	19,747
Hay, bales	98,583	74,783

MONTREAL GRAIN STOCKS.

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

	Stocks		
	Oct. 7, 1916.	Sept. 30, 1915.	Oct. 9, 1915.
Wheat, bush.	1,975,799	1,202,963	1,467,913
Corn, bush.	821,516	673,972	.....
Oats, bush.	3,330,787	3,669,093	296,235
Barley, bush.	589,882	376,065	146,999
Rye, bush.	124,367	34,193	7,275
Flax, bush.	25,980	51,082	19,635
Flour, sacks	40,914	40,586	41,629

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter cheese and eggs in Montreal for the week ended October 7th, 1916, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.	Eggs, cases.
Week ended Oct. 7, 1916.	15,773	73,084	25,594
Week ended Sept. 30, 1916	14,537	73,953	26,933
Week ended Oct. 9, 1915	14,855	54,240	17,671
Total receipts May 1st to date, season 1916	399,845	1,744,272	399,588
Total receipts, May 1st to date, season 1915	315,726	1,614,259	374,462

WINNIPEG GRAIN RECEIPTS.

The receipts of both old and new grain at Winnipeg for the week ended Oct. 7, 1916, compared with the corresponding week a year ago were as follows:

	Receipts		
	Oct. 7, 1916.	Sept. 30, 1915.	Oct. 9, 1915.
No. 1 Northern	1,406	1,160	.....
No. 2 Northern	1,215	847	.....
No. 3 Northern	866	533	.....
No. 4 Northern	245	323	.....
No. 5 Northern	87	189	.....
No. 6 Northern	92	140	.....
Other grades	445	553	.....
Rejected 48—	.....	.....	.....
No. grades 26	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Special	338	.....	.....
No. 5 Special	247	.....	.....
No. 6 Special	156	.....	.....
Winter grades	6	3	.....
Totals	5,178	3,955	8,305
Oats	884	816	455
Barley	267	335	137
Flax	47	73	17

NORTH AMERICAN GRAIN EXPORTS.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports from the United States and Canada, compared with previous years, are as follows, in bushels:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oct. 5	7,882,717	10,909,946	8,127,251
Sept. 28	9,747,556	9,030,982	9,963,550
Sept. 21	5,967,460	7,735,525	6,858,639
Sept. 14	9,603,601	7,440,740	7,318,240
Sept. 8	7,313,336	3,723,963	7,048,380
Sept. 1	8,182,523	6,801,531	9,737,198

Wheat exports in this week in 1913 were 6,148,948 bushels; in 1912, 6,431,281 bushels; in 1911, 3,726,048 bushels.

Bradstreet's figures for the week's corn exports compared as follows, in bushels:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Oct. 5	1,116,228	58,035	34,167
Sept. 28	450,059	116,470	217,960
Sept. 21	584,793	178,932	299,427
Sept. 14	1,077,621	79,490	96,626
Sept. 8	1,703,057	177,924	44,705
Sept. 1	1,271,048	70,007	79,091

PROTECTION OF FORESTS FROM FIRES.

What Can Be Accomplished When Necessary Legislation is Provided.

The extent to which preventive measure can be made effective in forest fire protection is indicated by the experience this season of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association. This is an association of limit-holders, representing some 12,000 square miles of forest land on the St. Maurice river watershed, Quebec. In previous years, much loss has resulted from fires due to the carelessness of settlers in clearing land, and of river-drivers and others who had occasion to build camp fires in the woods. A vigorous campaign of education has almost eliminated these sources of fire damage within association territory. This result could not, however, have been accomplished in the case of settlers' fires, without a strict enforcement of the law which prohibits settlers from setting out clearing fires during the summer season, except on permit issued by a forest ranger. The enforcement of this provision, in combination with the vigorous campaign of education, has been so effective that the manager of the association, Mr. Henry Sorgius, reports that, this season, only one fire within association territory has been set by human agency, all the other fires reported having been caused by lightning. There has been no trouble with settlers, and it is reported that they are very generally in favor of the permit system.

In view of this admirable record in an important section of Quebec, it is evident that the province of Ontario must consider very seriously the adoption of the permit system, if a repetition of the clay belt disaster of 1916 is to be avoided, and if prospective settlers are to be assured that life and property will be sufficiently safeguarded to justify them in making their homes in the north country.—Conservation.

ACHIEVEMENT OF BIRD PROTECTIONISTS.

Uniform Protection for Birds Throughout Canada and the United States.

Bird lovers throughout North America are deeply gratified over the recent conclusion of the treaty under which Canada and the United States will cooperate in extending adequate protection to insectivorous bird life. The treaty applies to useful birds of migratory habits, and includes practically all our Canadian songsters, most of which are invaluable destroyers of insect pests. An absolute close season throughout the year is imposed on migratory insectivorous birds, enumerated as follows: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, fly-catchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks or bull bats, nut-hatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tangers, titmice, thrushes, vireos, warblers, waxwings, whip-poorwills, woodpeckers and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects. Except for scientific or propagating purposes, these birds, their eggs or their nests may not be taken at any time.

Bird protectionists in general, whether actuated chiefly by sentimental or economic motives, have fought a hard battle and achieved a magnificent triumph. The greatness of their cause, from a purely material standpoint, may be appreciated when it is stated on competent authority that the annual loss in the United States on farm and forest products, chargeable to insect pests, exceeds \$500,000,000. As Canada's losses are no doubt proportionately great, it is evident that no efforts should be spared to protect birds and all other insect destroyers. Bird protection in Canada is a matter of provincial jurisdiction, and in most cases the laws have been fairly adequate. If properly carried out, however, the provisions of the treaty, offering uniform protection throughout the greater part of the continent, should enable North American bird life to thrive and increase as never before.—Conservation.

BALED HAY.

The hay trade was very quiet last week, with only a limited amount of business put through. Prices show no improvement as farmers are offering freely, and enquiries are mostly confined to Government buying.

No 1 hay, per ton	\$13.00	\$13.50
No. 2 hay, per ton	12.00	12.50
No. 3 hay, per ton	10.50	11.00
Clover, mixed	9.50	10.00
Baled straw, per ton	5.00	6.00

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TO DISCUSS WAR FINANCES.

Sir Thoms White leaves shortly for England where he will discuss with the British Chancellor of the Exchequer a number of questions bearing upon war finances as between Great Britain and Canada. The Finance Minister, as previously intimated, goes at the request of the Imperial Government. The huge war credit established in Canada through the instrumentality of Sir Thomas White has been of material assistance in facilitating war purchases by the Imperial Government in Canada and in relieving the exchange situation. This and kindred subjects will be discussed during the minister's stay in London.

The Minister of Finance is understood to feel very strongly that in the interest of the wage-earner particularly and the country generally a considerable proportion of the present high wages should be mobilized for use later on, and that this is the only way in which the present period of prosperity can be made of permanent benefit to the country. Sir Thomas has enlisted the support of a number of prominent bodies in his latest campaign, and at his request the Canadian Bankers' Association has nominated a committee, which is expected to formulate a plan of campaign. The Chairman of this committee is Mr. C. A. Bogert, a Vice-President of the association, and among the other representatives are Mr. J. P. Bell, General Manager of the Bank of Hamilton, and Mr. H. V. F. Jones, Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

"You seem to spend a lot of time at the aquarium."
"Yes, it has a fascination for me since coming back from vacation. I went to so many places where there were no fish."