Wheat to Feed London for Four and a Half Years.

The present conflict in Europe has demonstrated

beyond the possibility of doubt that the maintenance of Britain's superiority at sea, and the expansion of

the wheat areas in British Dominions, have been link-

ed together as basic factors in the consideration of

plans for Imperial offence and defence. The law-

makers in London, as a matter of policy, have allowed

nothing to interfere with the building up of an all-

the protests of Englishmen who have contended that

powerful navy, and they have steadfastly ignsred

Great Britain would be in an impossible position if a war should develop with a powerful maritime

miralty were convinced that the sea power of Bri-

tain would keep all the routes open for foodstuffs

The lands in the British Isles which might have been

Africa, in Australia and in New Zealand, where vas

resources of wheat lands, in themselves many time-

The bulk of the supplies of Canadian wheat for e

port are drawn each year from the wheat fields of

by a study of the carryings of the railways. Duri

the crop year 1913-4 the Canadian North

47,295,000 bushels. Estimating the incre

proximately 56,750,000 bushels of wheat from

cessively into flour, and into standard

handled from the territory served by its western

year at 20 per cent., the C. N. R. should hand a

vinces lying between the Great Lakes and the Re-Mountains. That quantity of wheat, converted

bread, would feed Greater London, with its est

According to the millers, a barrel of flo

bunds, is made from 41/2 bushels of wheat, and,

inces each, are made from one barrel of flour. The

cording to the bakers, 187 standard loaves of

anticipated carryings on the Canadian Northern t

season, then, represent 12,611,111 barrels and 2,358

277,757 loaves of bread. If this were divided in Lor

don each individual in the Imperial City would re-

325 loaves. If you divide the population of

capital into families of three, each family world

provided with 975 loaves. Allowing a liberal sup

population of 7,252,963, for more than four an

up, encouraged the production of a steady

it now develops that this er

4; receipts, 130; shipments, 363; sin firm sales, 126; receipts, 472 cks, 87,652. Quote, A, B, C, D \$3.2

Liverpool, April 17.-Turpentine

n common, 12s.

of loaves a week to each family would extend

REFLEC New York, April 17 .- The present cotton market reflects the larger exp the staple, and also the speculative Wall Street, and throughout the c flects also a growing optimism ove r a maximum, therefore when estim

Exclusive Leased Wire to The Ja Chicago, Ill., April 17. -The sed a sharp advance in wh he outbreak of the foreign wa

tents a bushel last Wednesday.

There were three factors cau ice advances, namely, prospect av of the Allies in forcing the With the prospects of a whea resting to recall that in 1909onth of the 1908-9 crop, the pric

NAVAL STORES M

mould soon be more active, whe

, C, \$3.70; D, \$3.85; E, \$3.90; F Hand I, \$4.50; M, \$4.85; N, \$5.60; V avannah, Ga., -Turpentine firm

Bradstreets Review says that the

Intense pessimism so long ruling content in many lines

ement in this week's trade report

THE COTTON SITUATION

prospects and industrial revival in and Cotton is selling at practically the h the season, and shows an appreciati mately \$14 per bale from the low po lat ye.r. The census bureau's reportion caused some bullish enthusiasm, did some 523,959 running bales of co in March, against 493,354 bales in

\$3.45; H, \$3.50; I, \$3.60; K, \$3.80; M W, G, \$5.55; W W, \$5.65.

1914. The new crop is naturally the tor in the course of prices, but when i is held by competent authorities that likely to be materially cheaper. The tion, however, is one of considerable Probabilities are that it will be anyw per cent, to 15 per cent, under that of the exact extent will be an open question Until last year's phenomenal yield con vales a 14,000,000 bales crop was con ade of the effect of a reduction in a on in fertilizers all such dedu made from 14,000,000 bales, rather single bumper crop of last year. Th a reduction of 2,000,000 bales in the

STAND

16.000

t down to around 12,000,000 bales will

effce on the course of cotton price

QUARTERLY

Notice is hereby given that a Divipon the Capital Stock of this Bi 30th April, 1915, and that the same Branches on and after Saturday, t 23rd April, 1915.

Toronto, 30th March, 1915.

CANADIAN MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Romance and Picturesqueness of Forty Years Ago Has Almost Completely Disappeared, and Now it is a Question of Dollars and Cents. Exports of Sugar and Syrup Not Heavy as Yet

By R. B. VERNER

you see a team of heavy horses or oxen coming to- nearly that, has been attained ward the camp, drawing a sleigh upon which has been placed a large barrel containing sap. The quaint

This, naturally, is some compensation for the enjoyment with which we used to attend the annual sugaring-off party, but it is a question whether or not it is sufficient. Canada has a few more or less appreciated industries which she may call her own. but nene more outstanding and distinctly Canadian than the sugar industry. But it appears to be just this fact that is shattering old associations and robbing a great many of the happy spring days in a

Industry Peculiarly Canadian There are few countries, indeed, who can boast-ully or otherwise claim their maiden industry is theirs alone, which, owing to climatic conditions they can share with no other land, except through regular channels of trade. The earliest settlers in "The Land of the Maple," although probably not resoon learnt to appreciate to the full the product of the maple tree, and in the more populous districts, sugar camps were a not uncommon sight For many years the industry progressed, and in the sprin; the new sugar and syrup was placed in the domestic market, although it seldom travelled beyond that. Then a decline set in and conditions became



Of Gunn, Langlois, Limited, a leader in the move-

ment to secure purity in maple products.

worse and worse until the industry had reached a

revival has been brought about-but in such a way, table.

It must be admitted that the quality of the product __ has been increased one hundred per cent, and th syrup is now the ideal table delicacy and the sugar the ideal sweet.

The Maple Producing Areas. The honors of production are not distributed to cover the whole of the Dominion. There are only the more eastern provinces which can boast of the maple tree. The industry is confined to Quebec, On tario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The total production of these districts each year is well over 20,000,000 pounds, and of this over 14,000,000 come from Quebec. The Eastern Townshisp are the nominal centre of the world's supply of maple products and their production is about half of the total out-

put of the Province. EXPORTS OF MAPLE PRODUCTS.

		Aaple Sug	ar.		
	Quantity.			Value.	
		lbs.			
1914		1,925,343	36	\$159,619	
1913		1,154,635		104,324	
1912	********	1,336,698		110,400	
	, h	Aaple Syru	ip.		
		Quantit gals.		Value.	
1914		5,205		\$ 5,284	
1913		3,849		4,159	
1912		4,831		5,291	

Co-operation plays a great part in this industry would not exist if it were not for his thoughtless see that the new regulations will be strictly adhered and has been successful in bringing the manufacture buying, and is beginning to be able to tell the true to. The placing for sale of any sugar or syrup laand has been successful in bringing the manufacture of these goods to perfection. By close supervision and inspection, the genuine, unadulterated and pure and inspection, the genuine, unadulterated and pure.

Such men as Dr. J. F. Snell, who has been conpute, is a criminal offence and liable to heavy fine and has made many or penal servitude. The "Adulteration Act" is plain

Picture to yourself a scene in a maple sugar bush has succeeded in continually raising the standard of in Eastern Canada and quite naturally it will verge excellence, until the product is now crystal clear and on the romance and picturesqueness of forty years free from all impurities. Forty years back, the habiago. A sugar camp in a thick maple bush; a single tant was wont to boil his sap in large iron poté, allog cabin, outside of which there is a large fire under though in some isolated districts this method still a tremendous black iron cauldron. You approach the boiling sap and the exquisite odor tempts you to take a addeful of the syrup and pour it upon the has been practically abolished for the sanitary snow—soon it cools and you have a delectable hard closed-in appliances of to-day. Methods of bottling maple taffy, which you immediately proceed to con- and handling have undergone a re-organization and Just then there is a shout, and looking around, now taking the industry as a whole, perfection, or

characters in charge of the boiling proceed to pour tion and conformation of sap is not a rapid process. this frosh sap into the boiling pot and vast clouds. The evaporating plant is so constructed that the sap of steam arise—but this is a dream shattered, for, go this season to any sugar camp and you will soon see—the industry has been commercialized. It is fresh liquid was added, thus leaving the finished now being placed upon a money-making basis and syrup of a widely varying consistency, appearance the product lauded as "Canada's Own," all over the and taste. Thirty gallons of fresh sap are required to make one gallon of syrup. The production in the



Dominion Minister of Agriculture, who has done nuch to prevent adulteration of maple syrup pro-

evaporator is at the rate of about five gallons per tural colleges, to domestic science, etc.; he will surely hour. The construction of this modern machine is unique in its originality. It is flat, thirty feet square and containing a series of corrugations, flowing into each other at alternate ends. In this manner, the sap is let in at one end and before it reaches the Gill and his donations to what may be called "feedother side of the machine as finished syrup, it travels nearly one-half mile. The machine is made of for which the syrup is intended.

ners and drawn by a team of horses, it is now served from the trees to various assembling stations, from which a pipe like takes it to the main boiling station.

A company owning lands in Alberta's proved oil fields, having for its object the sinking of wells and development of the oil business is entitled to every off course, this market his market his market and provided in Cuba and Virginia pay tribute to Macdonald. The this method has expense connected with tens of thousands who use "Macdonald's Cut-Plug" Of course, this method has expense connected with it and all producers are not able to make use of it. Therefore, the old method of sap-handling is not ex-

tinct.

Educating the Consumer. During the past two years, the consumer, who be- modern standards of office equipment and office sy



SIR LOMER GOUIN. Premier of this Province, who has encouraged the

maple sugar industry.

of these goods to perfection. By close supervision and inspection, the genuine, unadulterated and pure article is placed on the market under distinct brands. It is regrettable to note that this product is easily adulterated, distinctly and individually Canadian as it is, and it takes constant effort on the part of the Government to prevent deception. It is not the enterprising manufacturer who is guilty of this most despicable offense, but the grasping speculator who "heeds not that to which he turns his hand."

Manufacturing methods are now vasily different to those employed by our forebears and where their of the semployed by our forebears and where their of the semployed on supervision article at a glance.

Such men as Dr. J. F. Snell, who has been connected with Macdonaid College and has made many investigations and experiments; J. H. Grimm, the major expectation and experiments; J. H. Grimm, the major expectation and experiments; J. H. Grimm, the major expectation and experiments; J. E. Caron, of the Department of Agriculture of Quebec; Prof. F. C. Harrison, of Macdonaid College and has made many investigations and experiments; J. H. Grimm, the major expectation and straightforward, and if the retailer or any otheres on ot comply with it, they will have to pay for different and college and has made many investigations and experiments; J. H. Grimm, the major expectation and straightforward, and if the redailer or any otheres on ot comply with it, they will have to pay for different and straightforward, and if the redailer or any otheres of not comply with it, they will have to open a training of properties of not comply with it, they will have to experiments of Agriculture or any otheres of not comply with it, they will have to experiment of Agriculture or any otheres of not comply with it, they will have to experiments or profit substitutes of not comply with it, they will have to experiment or provent apple.

Altogether the industry has entered upon a new phase of life and it is certain that from now on,

TABLE SHOWING THE ADVANCES IN AMALGAMATED COPPER SHARES

Copper shares started on February 24. On this date the stock sold at the low point of the year 50%—and the advance has been persistent ever since. But what is most remarkable is that in this steady march of 25 points there has not been even a two-

point reaction

Incidentally the range in 1914 was 781/4 high in February, and 48% low in December, and this high price was made when copper was selling 2 cents a pound under the present market

So extraordinary has been the rise from this year's

-	low point that we set down	the rec	ord here	wi
		High.	Low.	(
11	Feb. 24	51%	50%	
a	Feb. 25	52%	511/2	
d	Feb. 26	53	51%	
У	Feb. 28	53%	52%	
g	March 1	541/8	5314	
d	march 2	53 7/8	531/4	,
r	March 3	541/2	5314	
1	March 4	5414	53%	
	March 5	55	6314	
-	March 6	55	541/2	
	March 8	85 %	54 %	
0	March 9	55 1/2	54%	
,	March 10	551/4	541/2	
3	March 11	55%	541/8	
1	March 12	55% A	53%	
	March 13	541/2	5334	C.X
ı	March 15	54 %	543%	
,	March 16	54 %	5378	
1	March 17	543%	541/4	
1	March 19	563%	55 %	
	March 22	581/4	57 1/8	
	March 23	6038	57.7%	
	March 24	62 78	60 %	
	March 25	621/2	61 1/4	
	March 26	621/4	621/2	
	March 27	621/2	61 3/4	
	March 29	625%	61 3/4	
	March 30	631/8	61 3%	
1	March 31'	635%	6214	
1	April 1	6234	61 34	
	April 3	6314	621/2	(
	April 5	64 1/4	63 1/8	
	April 6	64 3/4	631/4	(
	April 7	64 %	64	(
		64 1/2	63 3/4	
	April 9	67	635%	(
		9 1/8	1/2 7 3/8	•
	April 12		67 1/2	(
		721/8	681/8	7
	April 14	741/8	71 7/8	7
1	April 15	751/8	731/4	7
	IN THE LIM	FI I	CHT	

IN THE LIMELIGHT

(Continued from Page 4.) Before going, they reason thus: William has given millions to McGill and to agriculgalvanized metal throughout. Gas burn rs beneath the whole expanse serve to regulate the heat and the sap can be either "quick" or "show" boiled, according to the desire of the operator and the purpose for which the syrun is interest. Methods of handling the raw sap differ very great-ly from those of a decade ago, and where it was for-merly gathered in huse barrels mounted upon run-pers and draws he interests mounted upon run-

Despite the enormous proportions this business has Despite the enormous proportions and acceptance work, only as in the care of "The Allies," whose pros-attained, it was built up and carried on for years in pectus we have examined and have no hesitation in the most primitive way possible, judged at least by state bordering on coma and very little was heard of the trough the farmers.

In forty years, maple products practically disappeared from the Canadian market. Deplorable as this fact is, it is nevertheless true. This regrettable confact is, it is nevertheless true. This regrettable confact is, it is nevertheless true. The did an absolutely cash business; no deater them, being placed upon the market, has been slowly undergoing a process of education and has been fact is, it is nevertheless true. The did an absolutely cash business; no deater them. He did an absolutely cash business; no deater them. He did an absolutely cash business; no deater them. He did an absolutely cash business; no deater them. He did an absolutely cash business; no deater them. He did an absolutely cash business; no deater them. He did an absolutely form and one-half cents per gallon, was able to buy a single plug without first putting the coin across the counter, while no manufacturer paid by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government, on all crude per trolled by the Dominion Government on the capital invested in processes employed and the many fraids, masquery adding unded the hiele of the pare attick, which were the libustration further to startly the illustration further to startly the coin across the counter, while no manufacturer per paired.

There is no need to sarry the illustration further to startly the coin across the counter, while no manufacturer per paired by the Dominion Government, on all crude per paired by the Dominion Government on the capital height of the pair to sarry fact 18, it is nevertheless true. This repretative con-dition, however, prevailed for but a comparatively short time and within the last three years, a great in the way he conducts his business, or in any of the tainly a promising proposition for those who grasp No longer is the old sugar camp a familiar sight to one driving through the country districts, for as well as being commercialized, the industry has been understood the part of all concerned—the producer feels the recently and the references. Now only machines of proven scientific value are used, "sanitary" methods are in vogue and the output of the country has been greatly enhanced. This educational campaign is both interesting and other thousand and one things most men value, does its potentialities.—Advt. no modern filing devices, or any of the other requisites

lemanded by the modern business establishment Sir William is the largest holder of Bank of Mont real stock in the country, and is also one of the direc tors of this bank. He is a life governor of Mc-Gill and a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital. Apart from the interest he takes in educational and hospital work, he concentrates his whole time and thought on his tobacco business. Sir William never married. The place his own children might have had in his life, he has given to a greater or less extent. to thousands of children scattered throughout the broad Dominion. In the rural districts his "Good Seed" movement and his consolidated schools have helped to brighten what might otherwise have-been dull and uninteresting lives. His manual training and domestic science schools in the larger centres have enabled many poor boys and girls to better equip themselves for the battles of life while his millions spent in the cause of medicine and science a McGill have had a far-reaching effect on the lives of thousands of men and women. It is also some what of a paradox that from tobacco, which is con emned by so many educationalists and philanthrop ists should come the millions which he has devoted to the cause of education and philanthropy.

lect samples of the maple sugar and syrup and will

to those employed by our forebears and where their eral occasions, and on January 1 a new law forbid-unscientific methods tended to render the finished ding the adulteration of the product came into effect article less delectable, the modern evaporating plant The Government will send out representatives to col-

OF PICK-UP TRAFFIC

Actual Cost is not Alone to be Considered in Fixing These Rates

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED

Commutation Traffic Oftentimes a By-Product In-cident to Other Traffic Productive of Greater Remuneration.

Washington, D.C., April 17.—Other elements than 51% 52% actual cost must be considered in fixing commuter power. There were numerous men in England who 52% according to the decision just handed down by believed that in the event of an important European the Interstate Commerce Commission. While allow- struggle involving Great Britain; "the hunger of ing the Baltimore & Ohio to raise its rates from London would dictate terms of peace." • But the 541/2 points near New York, Washington, and Baltimore,

Commutation traffic to New York city is heavy, and therefore, according to a well-known principle, devoted to the growth of more wheat were left as be the carriers can carry profitably at fares which would fore, and the investors of Britain by placing their funds in the bonds of railways in Canada, in South 54% dense. But it must be remembered that for this service there is provided special equipment, peculiarly stretches of fertile country remained to be open 53% suited to the nature of the traffic; frequent and fast express trains at hours suitable to commuters, with of foodstuffs which might be called upon in case of cocasional provision of special facilities, such as club emergency. The under-water craft of Germany have 54% cars; that in many cases this New York commutation failed to throttle the shipping of Great Britain. Her 54% service represents a large part of the carriers' pas- ships come and go almost as they please. And 5614 senger business in that territory, a business to which it looks for a substantial contribution toward the pas-60% senger revenue.

of the people of Britain. On the other hand, commutation traffic is some- In facilitating the expansion of the various railtimes a by-product, a sort of pick-up traffic, inci-dental to other traffic which is productive of greater vears, the successive governments, federal and proremuneration; a traffic which adds slightly to the in- vincial, have enabled Canada to take up the crease, and which were it not present would permit of a greater production in this year of the Empire 62% but little decrease in expense. peril. Canada is measuring up to her ad

In fixing reasonable fares for this particular com- destiny as the "Granary of the Empire, 624 mutation traffic elements other than cost which deter- emphatic still, "Bread Basket of the World," mine reasonableness must not be glossed over. Value prophecies of leaders of thought for three decades ar 63% of the service to the habitual traveller, if often vague-64% by conceived, is none the less a real factor; and fares surplus of the wheat fields in Canada will go to fee tending to put the use of the railroads beyond the reach of the average commuter of a particular region land, and probably, the war-harassed Belgians as we or which might tend to compel on a large scale changes of residence, or which tend to disrupt the community life of those dependent upon this service, try have made her present position possible. With 70% must be viewed in the light of the carrier's obligation out these essential traffic arteries the Domin 73% as a common carrier designed for community ser-have been merely a helpless spectator while greatest war in history rumbled through to a

The respondent has rather elected to treat these clusion. Canada's most important contribution considerations of minor importance in determining the cause of Empire is in wheat and flour and broad reasonableness, and pins its plea for the advanced fares upon cost figures and the fact that many carriers have arrived at a substantial agreement in prairie provinces. The total supply may be compa "Sir making the commutation fares accord with a general

FAILED TO SELL RAILROAD. Cleveland, Ohio, April 7.-Wm. M. Duncan, re-

ceiver, representing the U, S. District Court here, failed in his effort to sell Wheeling and Lake Eric at public auction yesterday. A rumor that a group of eastern capitalists would

endeavor to purchase the road proved unfounded. Provision men at Chicago report fresh meats higher

and this is expected to strengthen the hog market at that centre. As though all classes of meats were not high enough already!

consideration and should be loyally supported by Montrealers, and will be, once they are convinced that the capital raised will be used for development work, only as in the care of "The Allies," whose prosrecommending .-- Advt

half years.

London, April 17.-Bar silver 23 9-16, up 1-16d THE ALBERTA OIL **FIELDS**

The Allies Oil Company, Limited

The Authorized Capital is \$1,000,000.00.

The capital issued is \$245,625.00 of which \$50,000.00 is now offered to the public at .25c on the dollar, leaving in the treasury \$754,375.00 for future development if

The proceeds from the sale of this \$50,000.00 will be treated as a trust fund for

The future of Alberta as one of the world's greatest oil fields is now fairly well

Oil wells promoted by honest and competent business men and developed un der scientific management have almost always proved bonanzas to their stockhold-

Investigation shows that such interests offer greater opportunities than any other legitimate business in the world to make great profits quickly.

\$100 invested in the Midwest Oil Company of Wyoming brought \$800 in a \$100 invested in Caribou Oil Co. of Cal.,.... Brought \$-6.400 \$100 invested in Pinal Oil Co. of Cal., 10,000

\$100 invested in Lucile Oil Co. of Cal., \$100 invested in Home Oil Co. of Cal., 40.000 \$100 invested in "The Allies" has an equal chance of producing like results. Will

Prospectus and full particulars on application to the Company.

54 Bank of Ottawa Building, MONTREAL, Oue.

Phone Main 6834.