

# TO EMPLOY SCIENCE TO AID INDUSTRIES

Sir Clifford Sifton Makes  
Suggestions to Conserva-  
tion Commission.

## NEED MORE RESEARCH

Nations Now Perceive Dangers  
of Leaving Resources Un-  
developed.

Special to The Toronto World.  
Ottawa, Jan. 16.—The need for scientific industrial research in Canada to build up the country during the reconstruction period after the war, was pointed out by a paper prepared by Sir Clifford Sifton, and read by James White, assistant chairman, at the annual meeting of the conservation commission here today.

The paper of Sir Clifford Sifton in part follows:  
"The war has agitated every British country to the foundations. It has caused a searching of heart which the world has not known before in modern times. Among the most remarkable of its results has been the re-examination which each nation has been compelled to make with regard to its material resources. It has been found by hard experience that national safety demands that the nation should not only possess resources, but should stand them up to be able to utilize them economically."

"All the civilized and progressive nations are today anxiously taking stock of their resources. They have found that the practice of trusting to others for the necessities of civilized existence is fraught with danger and uncertainty. They have learned that a nation can only rely on that which lies within its own borders, and is capable of being guarded against possible exploitation by enemies."

"Food Problem in England.  
"Today England realizes that the food question is paramount. For a generation wise men have been telling the people of England that she should look to her agriculture and her food production. The people did not heed. Now, under the hard stress of necessity, they are forced to do wastefully, uneconomically and in mad haste what should have been done scientifically, economically and at least a generation ago."

"The economic history of the world immediately prior to the war showed that the great nations were devoting themselves to the production of manufactured goods. The proportionate volume of food production increased but slowly. In the great dominion, with its vast capacity for production, we failed completely to supply our own food requirements, and many articles of food were sold at prices far beyond a legitimate commercial basis. Could there be a more striking proof of national inefficiency and of faulty organization?"

"Develop Coal Industry.  
"We have a large and growing industry in Canada. In the west we have vast areas of the Rocky Mountains. The problem of fuel is a vital one to the people of the prairie provinces. Increasingly, as the world develops, they are burning coal. It is too much to predict that before many years coke will be the fuel, and the by-products now dissipated in smokestacks will furnish the fertilizers which will render yet more and more productive the grain fields of the west?"

"Let us not be afraid of the magnitude of these problems. The manufacturers of Canada in this war period have stepped out into a world sphere. They have accomplished work which a few years ago they would not have had the courage to contemplate. We must be alive to the necessity of proper methods. Amateur work is no longer of any value. We require to have a corps of the brightest and best of our young scientific students in all the scientific knowledge of the world, the great basic industries of the world have been built."

# THOSE STAYING HOME HAVE OBLIGATIONS

Every Fighting Soldier With a  
Family Looks to Us.

The men who have enlisted to serve the Empire have been "carrying on" steadily and unflinchingly, no matter what has faced them, they have done their part. We who stay at home, who are among those in duty bound to maintain the Canadian patriotic fund—should do the same.

Every man enlisting for the front, whose family would be dependent on the fund, would be dependent on a free mind, because of his confidence in our promise to take care of his wife and family. If we have to mortgage our houses, that promise must be kept. This being a fact, not a theory, there is but one thing to do—to go and raise the money.

# EXTENSIVE DAMAGE DONE BY FIRE AT ATHENS, ONT.

Brookville, Ont., Jan. 16.—The village of Athens, one of the thriving centres in Leeds County, is without a telephone exchange or lighting plant, both of which were destroyed by fire last night, together with the W. F. Egan hardware store and the boot and shoe shop of S. Coons, both of which were heavily stocked. On the premises of Egan was an acetylene gas plant which supplied the village lighting. The fire broke out in the rear of the telephone office and spread rapidly to adjoining buildings, despite the use of a hand engine and the efforts of a bucket brigade. After a hard fight the business portion of the place was saved, including the American Hotel, which was separated from the flames by a driveway, and the big general store of H. Kendrick, Mrs. D. Fisher who lived over the latter place of business suffered the loss of her household effects. The damage is estimated at about \$15,000 partially covered by insurance.

# THE TORONTO BROGS HEALTH

"Fruit-a-tives" Builds Up the  
Whole System.

Those who take "Fruit-a-tives" for the first time are often astonished at the way it builds them up and makes them feel better all over. They may be taking "Fruit-a-tives" for some specific disease, as Constipation, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches or Neuritis, Kidney or Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, and they find when "Fruit-a-tives" has cured the disease, that they feel better and stronger in every way. This is due to the wonderful tonic properties of these famous tablets, made from fruit juices.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

# WEARS TWO MEDALS FOR HIS BRAVERY

(Continued From Page One.)

Under the direct fire of a machine gun the soldier cringing slowly and in a daze, tried to avoid being hit, reached his superior's side. The captain had been wounded in the thigh and was unable to walk. Grosvalet placed him on his shoulders and carried him safely back to the French lines. The medal was pinned on Grosvalet by Gen. Castellanos, one of the chief French commanders.

Wins Second Medal.  
He received the Médaille Militaire, the highest decoration which a French private can receive, under even more trying circumstances. It was in the trenches at Loos, and Grosvalet had been employed in carrying despatches. Three of his companions had been killed in carrying out a certain number of despatches from a captain to a major. The distance between the two points was approximately a thousand yards.

After the death of the third runner, and realizing that the undertaking was extremely hazardous, Grosvalet volunteered. The ground over which the journey lay was under constant German fire. The soldier was given the document, and after much difficulty reached the major. The latter in turn gave him an important order to the captain. In his return Grosvalet had covered the distance which a shell burst near him and he was wounded in seven places, including the arm. He was taken to the hospital, which was at a distance of five miles from the front. He fell to the ground, and in trying to regain his feet realized that the use of his right leg was gone. He crawled despite his pain the remainder of the distance, finally reaching his captain's side. That officer, after expressing his astonishment, had managed to return considering his wounds, asked, "But where is the order?" "You'll find it in the barrel of my leg," he answered. "The Germans wouldn't find it," Grosvalet then lost consciousness.

The captain recommended the medal, and when Gen. Joffre next inspected the trenches in that vicinity his attention was called to the act. Grosvalet visited the hospital Oct. 3, 1916, where Grosvalet recovered from his wounds, and pinned on him the decoration which the soldier prizes far more than all his other earthly belongings.

For ten months he lay in a French hospital and was then brought to Montreal, Canada.

But these honors which have been conferred upon him do not suffice. His ambition has been fired. Despite the handicap of an artificial leg and the fact that he has been rendered unfit for trench fighting, Grosvalet is trying by all the means in his power to join the Canadian Royal Flying Corps. His application for appointment as an aviator has been filed in London, England, and Ottawa. It will be considered by Lieut. Orr, who is in his way to England.

Grosvalet is hoping that he will be recruited. He does not know of any regulation which should prevent his entrance into this service. Grosvalet has often seen Canadian battalions going into action, and paid a tribute to the courage and initiative of the men of Canada, when he declared, "The Canadians always fight like hell!" He added that the men invariably show bravery and resourcefulness while fighting the Germans.

The other day Grosvalet was strolling along and a Canadian recruiting sergeant, failing to recognize him, was mistaken for a "blacker." He was riding on a Montreal street car dressed in civilian clothes, he says, when a young woman boarded it. He offered her his seat, but she drew back and declared, "I wouldn't accept the seat of a blacker."

"Have you any relatives in service?" he asked. "Yes," she replied, "my brother is in France. He's a 'blacker' you write again." Grosvalet replied dryly, "ask your brother if he found my leg." and he showed her his artificial limb. The woman was deeply moved and profuse apologies followed. On another occasion a young woman stepped up to him when he was wearing "white" and a white cane. "Ah, that's nice," said Grosvalet. "That makes three medals I've got. He then showed her the two decorations pinned on his uniform from his vest. As in the first instance, embarrassment and apologies followed.

Some Experiences.  
The French soldier also tells interesting stories concerning his experiences in which he was mistaken for a "blacker." He was riding on a Montreal street car dressed in civilian clothes, he says, when a young woman boarded it. He offered her his seat, but she drew back and declared, "I wouldn't accept the seat of a blacker."

"Have you any relatives in service?" he asked. "Yes," she replied, "my brother is in France. He's a 'blacker' you write again." Grosvalet replied dryly, "ask your brother if he found my leg." and he showed her his artificial limb. The woman was deeply moved and profuse apologies followed. On another occasion a young woman stepped up to him when he was wearing "white" and a white cane. "Ah, that's nice," said Grosvalet. "That makes three medals I've got. He then showed her the two decorations pinned on his uniform from his vest. As in the first instance, embarrassment and apologies followed.

Canadians who have spoken to Grosvalet in Toronto invariably have praised the style and cut of his uniform, but he in turn says that he prefers the Canadian khaki to the French blue as a "natty suit of clothes." At the outbreak of war French soldiers were wearing uniforms of vivid red and blue. These were soon discarded and replaced by the present blue uniforms, which better deceive the eye of a marksman.

# WHEAT AT LIVERPOOL STILL HOLDING FIRM

Export Offers Are Scarce and Supplies of Flour Are Moderate.

## OTHER GRAINS STRONG

Broomhall's Report Shows Good Demand for Corn and Oats.

Special to The Toronto World.  
New York, Jan. 16.—Broomhall's sent the following cable from Liverpool today:  
Wheat was firm today, with export offers scarce. Flour was firm, with supplies moderate. Millers' stocks are limited. The United Kingdom visible supply of wheat as of January 1 has been revised to read 60,200,000 bushels, plus Australian stocks of 47,200,000. On Jan. 2 the United Kingdom visible supply was 63,380,000 bushels. Corn was firm, with spot and forward London buying. The demand from the continent continues at present prices. Argentina is shipping practically nothing, and reserves there are light. American offers are scarce and in good demand. Provisions were firm, with spot rising. Arrivals are limited and all export offers are moderate. The weather is cold, increasing consumption. Lard was easier, with some speculative realizing. Continental stocks are light, and French importations are liberal.

Freight Situation Relieved.  
The freight situation is being quietly relieved. Argentina is reporting increased bottoms and rates are declining. Shipments of wheat from Australia are increasing, but holders are firm. American shipments continue on a liberal scale, and it is believed that provision has already been made to enable exports to continue fair. Canadian supplies are satisfactory. Arrivals of corn are moderate and all export offers are firmly held. The demand from the continent remains good.

The weather in Argentina is unsettled, with indications of rain. It is generally hot. Reports about corn are discouraging and a small yield is expected without heavy general rain. The movement of wheat is light. There are practically no offerings of oats. Stocks of all grain are small. Wheat in demand, and close at advance of 1 to 1 1/2 cents net, with Brazil buying. Corn was easier.

In Italy the weather is unseasonable, and late seedings are difficult. The acreage will be reduced. Native offers of wheat are light, but foreign arrivals are increasing. Arrivals of wheat are increasing, and they are beginning to arrive more freely.

# NINE OPERATORS WILL HELP THE GOVERNMENT

Federal Control of Fernie Collieries During War to Be Facilitated.

# UNBREAKABLE DEADLOCK

Men Refused to Bind Themselves for Other Than Brief Period.

Calgary, Jan. 16.—W. F. McNeill, secretary of the Western Coal Operators' Association, who returned from Ottawa this morning after attending the conference in regard to the general labor situation, informed the Western Associated Press correspondent that before giving consideration to the recommendation of Commissioner Harrison, that the men should get an increase of 9 1/2 per cent, the minister of labor was asked by the operators if he was prepared to guarantee that in the event of the men getting this increase the call which was entered into last August between them and the operators would continue until the end of the war. The minister informed the operators that he could get no assurance from the men to the effect that they would not be back soon with another demand, and that in no case would the contract extend beyond March 31. The men are now in a deadlock, and the men are now in a deadlock, and the men are now in a deadlock.

# LONDON STOCK MARKET.

London, Jan. 16.—The stock market continued dull today. The war loan is monopolizing the attention of the market and city generally, and inquiries regarding conversion and fresh applications for keeping all concerned busy. Mexican rubles were flat and the sale of \$15,000,000 converted rubles followed. Central Argentine Railroad shares, while holding steady, and other investment issues were under a slight downward bias. Money was plentiful and discount rates were dull. Short term treasury bills and the new French bills were in demand.

# CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; market steady. Steers, \$11.80; western steers, \$7.70 to \$10.10; calves, \$8.00 to \$10.10; hogs, \$10.00 to \$11.00; pigs, \$10.00 to \$11.00; sheep, \$10.00 to \$11.00; lambs, \$10.00 to \$11.00; market steady.

# Bank of Hamilton Forty-Fifth General Annual Meeting

Total Assets Over Fifty-Seven Million Dollars

The Forty-Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Bank of Hamilton was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Hamilton at noon on Monday, January 15th. The President, Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., was in the chair, and Mr. J. P. Bell acted as Secretary.

The General Manager read the Annual Report of the Directors for the year ended 30th November, 1916, as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1915.....	\$175,821.68
Profits for year ended 30th November, 1916, after deducting charges of management, interest accrued on deposits, rebate on current discounts, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts.....	442,836.99
Appropriated as follows:—	
Four Quarterly Dividends, in all 12 p.c. ....	\$260,000.00
Pension Fund, Annual Assessment.....	\$ 5,750.00
Special Contribution.....	10,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	12,750.65
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	\$209,826.67

# GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilities.	
To the Public:	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$ 4,400,261.00
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$10,827,818.79
Deposits bearing interest, including interest on current deposits.....	\$4,470,365.27
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada.....	45,998,174.96
Deposits due to other Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	604,135.43
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	119,730.83
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	\$50,568,190.89
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	\$29,566.57
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	\$3,000,000.00
Dividend No. 110, payable 1st December, 1916.....	\$3,000,000.00
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	687.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	\$6,000,153.57
Total.....	\$67,163,244.46

# Assets.

Current Coin.....	\$80,142.99
Dominion Government Notes.....	4,422,261.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	1,500,000.00
Deposits in Central Gold Reserves.....	157,000.00
Cheques on other Banks.....	437,655.00
Notes of other Banks.....	3,387,085.36
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada.....	119,599.63
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	439,408.74
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	\$10,132,958.66
Real Estate, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian.....	509,468.46
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	6,085,386.88
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	643,882.10
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebates of interest).....	3,844,686.06
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebates of interest).....	\$23,004,361.18
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for.....	\$1,295,961.63
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	778,194.68
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	2,098,585.15
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	366,889.76
Total.....	\$119,730.83
Total.....	\$67,163,244.46

JOHN S. HENDRIE, President.  
J. P. BELL, General Manager.  
AUDITORS' REPORT.  
In accordance with the provisions of Sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:—  
We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and at the Branches, and have found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.  
In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

C. S. SCOTT, E. S. READ, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.  
In moving the adoption of the Report, the President, Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., said:—  
It is with a great deal of satisfaction that the directors place before the Shareholders the Report and exceptionally strong statement which they are asked to adopt today. Liberal provision for possible bad and doubtful debts was made before we arrived at the profits, which show the comfortable increase of about \$18,000 over those of last year, while the total of deposits and assets reached a high-water mark in the history of the Bank. During the year the Bank obtained a long lease on favorable terms of the handsome offices formerly occupied as the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto in what is now known as the Bank of Hamilton Buildings.

There is urgent need of economy and thrift. The purchasing power of money has declined sharply. This condition cannot last forever, but it provides one of the strongest incentives to save now, as every dollar on hand will be worth more when normal conditions return. Meanwhile the money will earn good interest and do patriotic service by being placed at the disposal of the Government, either directly or through the Banks.

The President referred in feeling terms to the great loss which the Board has sustained by the death of Mr. George Rutherford, a man of sterling character and sound judgment, whose advice and counsel was always highly prized. He also referred to the retirement, on account of ill-health, of Mr. C. E. Newton of Winnipeg, and stated that the Board proposed that the Shareholders fill these vacancies by electing Mr. W. E. Phin, a well-known Hamiltonian, and Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C., of Winnipeg.

Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President, seconded the adoption of the Report.  
Mr. J. P. Bell, General Manager, said:—  
The notes in circulation show a gain of 26 per cent, which is all covered by a deposit in the Central Gold Reserve. The increase in Deposits is \$7,300,000, equal to 12.25 per cent, which is considerably above the average.

Deposits have increased in ten years from \$24,000,000 to \$45,000,000. The Liquid Assets have increased 28 per cent, owing to investment in Government loans for Munition Orders in Canada, while the Total Assets have grown by \$9,000,000.

In conclusion, Mr. Bell commented favorably on the issue of War Savings Certificates, but suggested that War Taxes, possibly on individual income and expenditure, might be imposed with most valuable social and economic results. He recognized, of course, that there were many practical difficulties in collecting such taxes, but believed the people were ready to co-operate heartily in any measures which the Government might impose.

In presenting the Auditors' Report, Mr. C. S. Scott assured the Shareholders that the statement had been made up on a most conservative basis. The following motions were adopted:—  
Moved by Mr. E. G. Payne, seconded by Mr. F. W. Gates, that the date of the Annual Meeting be changed to the third Monday in April. Mr. John E. Brown was of the opinion that January was a more convenient date for assembling the shareholders, but was satisfied with the change when it was explained that the end of February was a better date to close the Bank's books than the end of November.

Moved by Mr. W. A. Robinson, seconded by Mr. W. J. Wagh, that Mr. C. S. Scott and Mr. E. S. Read be re-elected Shareholders' Auditors.  
Moved by Mr. James Russell, seconded by Mr. Stanley Miller, that the thanks of the meeting be given the President and Directors, to which Mr. Robert Hobson and Mr. W. E. Phin replied on behalf of the Board.  
Moved by Mr. W. J. Morden, seconded by Mr. Fred J. Harris, that the thanks of the meeting be given the General Manager, Superintendents and other members of the Staff. In replying, Mr. Bell referred admiringly to the Staff who were on active service. Mr. E. R. Niblett also responded, with a reference to the large number of ladies now employed with satisfactory results.

Mr. W. H. Wardrop moved, seconded by Mr. W. J. Aitchison, that the election of Directors and Auditors be proceeded with, and the Shareholders elected:—  
Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., Cyrus A. Birge, C. C. Dalton, Robert Hobson, W. E. Phin, I. Pitblado, K.C., J. Turnbull, W. A. Wood.  
At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., was re-elected President and Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President.

# Estate Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF Lucy Ellen Erskine, Late of the City of Toronto, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Statute that all persons having claims against the estate of the above-named deceased, who died on or about the twenty-third day of November, 1916, are required to send a statement of such claims, together with particulars of the securities, if any, held by them, to S. W. McKewen, 174 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario, Solicitor for the Administrator of the said estate, on or before the fifth day of February, 1917.

And take notice that the said Administrator will, after the said date, proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice.

Dated at Toronto this second day of January, 1917.  
S. W. MCKEWEN,  
174 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont., Solicitor for Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the Matter of the Estate of Janet MacFarlane, late of the City of Toronto, and the County of York, Married Woman, Deceased.  
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the late deceased who died on or about 1st May, 1916, at said Toronto, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitors for the Royal Trust Company, the Administrator of the property of the said deceased, their names and addresses, and full particulars in writing of their claims, and statements of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 5th day of February, 1917, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then shall have notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, if he has received notice in writing of any claim, and if he has not received notice in writing of any claim, he shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Toronto, this 16th January, 1917.  
HENDERSON & McGUIRE,  
Sun Life Building, Toronto, Solicitors for the Administrator.

# Synopsis of Canadian North-west Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or British Columbia, must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency, or the District Office, on certain conditions, and must be a Canadian citizen (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a lease of at least 80 acres, and may have a habitation house, a barn, and other buildings. A habitation house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity of the land.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$20 per acre.  
Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as a homestead is registered on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$39 per acre.  
Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres, and erect a house of 1000 sq. ft.  
W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

# UNDERTONE IS FIRM ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Fresh Funds Subscribed to War Loan Greatly Exceed Expectations.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.  
London, Jan. 16.—Despite a renewal of scattered selling to obtain funds to subscribe to the new war loan, the undertone of securities generally on the stock exchange was firm today. Trading, however, continued slack, with the exception of the six per cent. exchequer bonds, which were heavy, the gilt-edged section was hard. Holders of the exchequer 6's will get more by utilizing the proceeds of sales in the market to buy the new loan than by direct conversion.

Fresh funds subscribed to the latest war flotation are greatly in excess of expectations. Americans were dull and lacked steadiness. Profit-taking caused house rallies to sag. Argentine and Mexican lines dropped. Industrial specialties were without support owing to uncertainty as to how subscriptions to the war loan by large companies will affect the outlook for dividends.

# BETTER TONE SHOWN ON NEW YORK CURB

Sugar, Motor and Oil Stocks Finish Strong on Broad Street.

Special to The Toronto World.  
New York, Jan. 16.—There was a better tone to the trading on the Broad Street curb, with fairly widespread buying on the list in good demand at higher prices, but the fact that facilities for putting out short lines in that market are small restricted the buying to those who had taken a position on the long side. This left the curb market without the urgent demand to cover shorts which was a feature on the stock exchange, and as a consequence movements in the outside trading were far narrower than on the board.

Most importance was attached to the trading in U.S. Rubber new 3's. Then issued, from the 1st April, after declining from 97 to 96 1/2, rallied to 97 1/2. The sugar stocks continued strong. The oil stocks were heavy in the early trading but developed strength in the afternoon. The motor stocks followed the lead of the same group on the exchange. Chevrolet advanced from 10 1/2 to 10 3/4, and United Motors moved up from 4 1/4 to 4 3/4. Mining stocks were irregular. Standard Oil stocks were strong.

# BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Best Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; active and steady. Steers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; calves, \$11.50 to \$12.50; hogs, \$10.00 to \$11.00; pigs, \$11.15 to \$11.80; mixed and Yorkers, \$11.50 to \$11.80; light Yorkers, \$10.75 to \$11.00; heavy, \$10.50 to \$10.75; roughs, \$10 to \$10.50; sheep, \$10 to \$11.25; lambs, \$10 to \$11.50; yearlings, \$9 to \$10; ewes, \$8 to \$10; market steady.

# Mortgage Sales.

FRESH-SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in certain registered mortgages (which will be produced at time of sale), there will be offered for sale by public auction, at the residence of Ward Price, Limited, 24 York Street, Toronto, Ontario, on Monday, Jan. 17, 1917, at the hour of 11 o'clock noon, the following valuable freehold premises in the Township of York, to-wit:—  
Part of lot 22, according to registered plan No. 1885, having a frontage on the west side of North Street of 100 feet by a depth of about 34 feet six inches, on which land is erected a house and premises known as No. 6 North Street.

The house is a solid brick, containing six rooms and bath, with central heating, water supply, modern plumbing, and is equipped for both gas and electric light, and will be sold subject to existing mortgages, if any.

Terms.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within three days after the sale.  
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers, 24 York Street, Toronto, or to the Vendor, 27 Yonge Street, Toronto, Solicitors for the Vendor.

# MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in two certain registered mortgages, which will be produced at time of sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction, at the residence of C. J. Townsend & Co., No. 10 King Street East, Toronto, Ontario, on Saturday, the third day of February, 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following valuable freehold premises in the City of Toronto, to-wit:—  
First. All and singular that certain parcels of land, lying and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and in the Province of Ontario, being parts of lots numbers one hundred and fifty-nine and one hundred and sixty, according to a plan filed as number 1885 in the Registry Office for the said County of York, and one hundred and sixty, according to a plan filed as number 1886 in the Registry Office for the said County of York, and one hundred and sixty, according to a plan filed as number 1887 in the Registry Office for the said County of York, and one hundred and