

**GRAIN EXCHANGE OFFICERS.**

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., October 14.

At the annual election of officers of the Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange, the following were elected:

H. J. Sterling, president; F. H. Bole, vice-president; C. Birkett, secretary-treasurer.

The price for seats was increased to \$400, and the membership limited to two hundred.

There are now one hundred and sixty-nine members.

**CONTROL OF BRITISH BUTTER IMPORTS.**

The British Food Controller has appointed the following Advisory Committee to consider the control of purchase and distribution of butter supplies. The committee is engaged in working out the details of the scheme for the complete control of the imports of butter:

Mr. E. F. Wise, Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Food, chairman.

Mr. W. G. Lovell, Lovell and Christmas, Limited, deputy chairman.

Mr. T. Clement Andrew Clement and Sons.

Mr. H. G. Flint, Mills and Sparrow.

Mr. R. Graham, Wall and Co., Manchester.

Mr. J. B. Sainsbury, J. Sainsbury, provision merchant.

Mr. E. W. Campion, Grocers' Federation.

Mr. A. W. Lobb, Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Mr. A. Poole Wilson, Department of Agriculture for Ireland.

Mr. D. Hegarty, Irish Creameries Managers' Association.

Mr. H. F. Rankin, Ministry of Food, secretary.

Lord Rhondda has also appointed Mr. W. G. Lovell to take charge of the department responsible for butter. Mr. Lovell, who will act in an honorary capacity, has temporarily been released by the board of directors of Messrs. Lovell and Christmas from service as a member of the board.

All communications in connection with the Advisory Committee should be sent to the secretary of the committee, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S. W.

**ALLIES THREATENED WITH SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.**

WASHINGTON, October 14.

Of this year's wheat crop, only 77,696,000 bushels, or about 11.8 per cent will be left for export to the Allies and neutrals after the requirements of the United States are filled. Experts of the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, in calculating this year's theoretical wheat surplus, have placed the consumption at 10 per cent less than the normal of 5.3 bushels, as this year's conditions resemble those of 1916, when the apparent per capita consumption was about 4.75 bushels. For the estimated population of the country—103,635,000 people—the requirements on this basis is 494,830,000 bushels. Seed requirements, they estimate at 87,271,000 bushels.

This year's wheat crop, from the preliminary estimates, is 659,797,000 bushels, and the total requirements of the United States are placed at 582,101,000 bushels, leaving 77,696,000 bushels surplus.

U. S. Food Administration officials figure that the Allied countries will have a deficiency of more than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat, basing their estimate on normal requirements. They are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the United States on which they were accustomed to rely before the war. The Russian supply cannot be got out, and the Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the Teutons.

Although Great Britain, France and Italy are rigorously administering and economizing their food, the situation in wheat, according to the Food Administration, is one of great difficulty and concern. Canada, figures available here show, will have a possible surplus of 120,000,000 bushels of wheat and that, added to the surplus of the United States will make less than 200,000,000 bushels.

"Father," said Chester, "what is a diplomat?" "A diplomat, my son," answered the father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday and forgets her age."—Buffalo Commercial.

**FOOD IN COLD STORAGE.**

Ottawa, October 14.—A large increase in the quantities of food commodities in cold storage warehouses on October 1st, as compared with October 1st, 1916, is shown in the monthly report of W. F. O'Connor, acting commissioner on the cost of living. Eggs, butter, beef, pork, mutton and fish show considerable increases, while there has been a falling off in cheese, bacon and ham. As compared with September 1st of this year, there has been a large increase in the amount of beef, fresh and frozen, in cold storage, and a decrease in the amount of pickled pork.

The quantities on hand the first of October, 1917, and first of September, 1917, were as follows:

	Sept. 1. Pounds.	Oct. 1. Pounds.
Cheese . . . . .	19,963,709	18,091,055
Butter . . . . .	20,480,809	21,025,400
Beef pickled . . . . .	566,895	417,100
Beef, fresh and frozen . . . . .	13,648,782	24,284,900
Pork, pickled . . . . .	19,686,874	13,283,342
Pork, fresh and frozen . . . . .	10,302,645	7,568,534
Bacon . . . . .	10,856,548	8,016,344
Ham . . . . .	1,619,157	1,719,030
Bacon and ham . . . . .	1,543,558	1,504,647
Mutton and lamb . . . . .	295,588	885,822
Fish . . . . .	15,546,732	16,757,730
Fowl . . . . .	1,844,207	1,561,165
Eggs on hand September 1st, 14,948,540 doz.; October 1st, 15,124,849 doz.		

The above figures for October include the reports of 140 cold storage plants and cover 99 per cent. of all the cold storage companies of Canada. To estimate the total quantity of any of the commodities in Canada and under control of cold storage companies add about ten per cent. to represent goods in transit and goods held by two companies whose reports have been delayed.

The holdings of the firms reporting quantities of food commodities on hand Oct. 1st, 1917, who also have reported for Oct. 1st 1916, show the following comparisons:

	Oct. 1st. 1916. lbs.	Oct. 1st. 1917. lbs.	P.C. Inc.
Butter . . . . .	10,450,650	13,096,480	24
Beef . . . . .	11,487,939	13,723,163	19
Pork . . . . .	2,484,583	7,313,895	200
Mutton and lamb . . . . .	550,419	693,883	26
Fish . . . . .	4,731,312	5,494,258	16
Eggs, 10,712,755 dozen on Oct. 1, 1916; on Oct. 1, 1917, 11,132,731; 4 per cent. increase.			

Bacon and ham show 6 per cent. decrease the figures being 20,196,442 on Oct. 1, 1916, as compared with 18,954,075 on Oct. 1, 1917.

Cheese also showed a decrease being 10,311,526 lbs., as compared with 12,757,659 lbs. a year ago.

**Comparison of Exports.**

Assuming that the holdings of remaining storages show a similar proportion for the quantities of food commodities on hand, October 1st, 1917, and October 1st, 1916, there are about 600,000 dozen more eggs, 4,000,000 lbs. more butter, 4,000,000 less cheese, 4,000,000 lbs. more beef, 4,800,000 pounds more pork, 600,000 lbs. less bacon and ham, 300,000 lbs. more mutton and lamb, and 3,300,000 lbs. more fish in cold storage October 1st, 1917, than as of October 1st, 1916.

**Exports and Imports.**

The total exports of the same commodities for September, 1916, and 1917, are as follows:—

	1916. Pounds	1917. Pounds
Butter . . . . .	2,129,625	307,518
Cheese . . . . .	23,067,782	30,561,718
Bacon and ham . . . . .	15,904,954	19,489,829
Mutton and lamb . . . . .	101,533	166,531
Beef . . . . .	2,151,296	7,657,555
Pork . . . . .	1,702,361	1,058,859
Eggs, 1916, 485,684 doz.; 1917, 75,475 doz.		

The total imports of the same commodities for September, 1916 and 1917, are as follows:

	1916. Pounds	1917. Pounds
Butter . . . . .	18,761	16,374
Cheese . . . . .	39,415	24,862
Bacon and ham . . . . .	864,901	77,470
Mutton and lamb . . . . .	174,937	177,792
Beef . . . . .	605,550	924,849
Pork . . . . .	5,496,934	6,946,701
Eggs, 1916, 86,171 doz.; 1917, 81,021 doz.		

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**PRICE OF BACON.**

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller, speaking at Toronto on Saturday expressed surprise when he heard that bacon had gone up to 60 cents a pound retail.

"It would be simply insane on the part of Mr. Hoover or myself to say to the producers of bacon that they've got to sell bacon to neighbors at a less price than Great Britain and the Allies are prepared to pay for the bacon for the use of the soldiers at the front," said Mr. Hanna.

"The price of bacon in Canada is fixed by the price that the buyers for Great Britain and Allies in New York are to-day prepared to pay for all the bacon that the United States and Canada can produce.

"The Allies fix the price and pay without consultation with or reference to the food control organization. Every effort is being made to get these methods changed as to the future. Lord Northcliffe is doing good work in this connection."

Regarding oleomargarine, the Food Controller stated that the idea was not to allow the importation of this commodity so much as to have it manufactured in Canada and the packers have been asked to a conference to adjust matters which will be satisfactory.