

the trade. Supplies of rye flour were somewhat limited, which led to the development of a firmer tone. There was a steady demand for broken lots at \$16.50 to \$17 per bbl. in bags, delivered to the trade. American rye flour in car lots for prompt and future delivery has been offered more freely at \$13.20 per bbl. in bags ex track, but owing to the inferior quality of this flour as compared with Canadian, little if any business resulted.

In barley flour the trade was light, and prices remained unchanged at \$13.50 per bbl. in bags, delivered to the trade. Rice flour remains firm under a moderate demand for small lots and sales were made at \$9 per bag of 100 lbs., put up in 220-lb. sacks.

In spring wheat flour the local and country demand was very slight and car lots of Government standard grade for shipment to country points quoted at \$10.95 per bbl. in bags, f.o.b. cars, Montreal, and to city bakers at \$11.05 delivered. Winter wheat flour is also dull and unchanged, broken lots being quoted at \$11.40 to \$11.50 per bbl. in new cotton bags, and at \$11.20 in second-hand jute bags ex store.

ROLLED OATS.

The market for rolled oats was quiet last week, except for the business that was done in oatmeal for export account last week at prices ranging from \$9.50 to \$9.80 per bbl. in bags, f.o.b. vessel at seaboard ports. The tone of the market ruled steady, with car lots of rolled oats quoted at \$4.85 to \$5 per bag of 90 lbs. ex track, and in broken lots at \$5.10 to \$5.15 delivered to the trade. The demand for small lots of cornmeal continued steady and prices were unchanged, with sales of Golden grade at \$6.25 to \$6.40, and bolted grade at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per bag, delivered to the trade.

GRAIN AND FLOUR STOCKS.

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

	June 8, 1918.	June 1, 1918.	June 9, 1917.
Wheat, bush.	2,432,372	3,669,175	2,093,669
Corn, bush.	109,433	104,811	997,965
Oats, bush.	3,388,782	3,983,669	3,751,413
Peas, bush.	24,479		
Barley, bush.	1,169,230	700,394	252,085
Rye, bush.			258,104
Buckwheat, bush.	3,222	8,222	
Flax, bush.	3,598	20,198	
Flour, sacks	21,149	32,526	39,959

BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending June 8th, 1918, with comparisons:

	Butter, Pkgs.	Cheese, Boxes.
Receipts June 8, 1918	4,260	10,855
Receipts June 1, 1918	4,167	5,985
Receipts June 9, 1917	2,585	5,794
Week ending June 8, 1918	19,819	57,896
Week ending June 1, 1918	14,587	47,033
Week ending June 9, 1917	13,018	53,467
Total receipts May 1, to June 8, 1918	63,529	172,627
Total receipts May 1, to June 9, 1917	51,247	174,536

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN IN WINNIPEG.

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg for the week ending June 6th, 1918, were:

	Week ending June 6th, 1918.	Same date June 6th, last yr.
No. 1 Northern	718	
No. 2 Northern	228	
No. 3 Northern	143	
No. 4 Wheat	49	
No. 5 Wheat	43	
No. 6 Wheat	24	
Feed Wheat	4	
Rejected	19	
No. Grade	20	
Totals	1,252	3,018
Oats	173	859
Barley	30	96
Flax	19	148

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal for the week ending June 8th, 1918, amounted to:

Wheat, bushels	134,104
Oats, bushels	860,487
Barley, bushels	439,575
Flour, bushels	82,911
Hay, bales	15,282
Straw, bales	489
Meal, bushels	600
Flax	3,691

RECEIPTS OF LIVESTOCK.

The receipts of livestock at Montreal's two markets for the week ending June 8th amounted to 1,100 cattle, 550 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 3,750 calves. At Toronto for the same period the receipts of livestock amounted to 3,416 cattle, 1,588 calves, 9,220 hogs, 1,299 sheep and 1,434 horses.

EXTENSION OF C.N.R.

Ottawa, June 6.

Announcement was made to-day that the contract for the construction of the section of the Hanna-Medicine Hat branch of the Canadian Northern Railway from Hanna to the Red Deer River had been awarded to W. A. Dutton, Winnipeg.

Hon. Arthur Sifton, who has strongly urged the building of this line to help market this year's crop, is hopeful that it will be completed in time as the farmers are ready to supply nearly all the labor and teams required for the work. The road will serve a large and well settled territory south of the Goose Lake line.

LIST OF U. S. ENEMIES LENGTHENED.

Washington, June 5.

President Wilson to-day extended the list of enemies of the United States under powers of the Trading with the Enemy Act to take in a number of classes that heretofore have not come within operation of the law. Under his proclamation the following are designated as enemies:

Any woman residing outside of the United States who is a citizen of an enemy nation or whose husband is an officer or agent of an enemy agent or who is carrying on business activities with enemy nations.

All persons whom the Allied nations at war with the Central Powers have found it necessary to intern or hold as prisoners of war.

All persons, citizens of enemy countries, who have assisted in the dissemination of German propaganda, or in plotting or intriguing against the United States or the Government of any of the Allied nations.

Any individuals, citizens of neutral countries, whom the War Trade Board may hereafter formally name on the enemy trading list.

All citizens of enemy countries, no matter where they reside now, who have resided within the territory of enemy powers since August 4, 1914.

The proclamation requires officers of corporations and trustees within the United States to furnish within thirty days to the alien property custodian a list of whatever holdings there are whose ownership includes individuals within the newly classified list of enemies. Debtors to persons now made enemy also are required to furnish a statement to the custodian under such rules and regulations as may be provided.

U. S. WHEAT CROP.

Washington, June 7.

A bumper wheat crop this year, which before harvest may develop into a prediction of a billion bushels, was forecast to-day by the Department of Agriculture in its June crop report, giving the first indication of the size of this year's spring wheat output.

Basing its estimate on June 1 conditions the department forecast, a total wheat production of 931,000,000 bushels, which would place this year's harvest as the second largest in the history of the country.

Experts of the Government, aiming for a billion-bushel crop to help in feeding the armies and civilian population of the Allies, pointed to the development of the record crop of 1915 to substantiate their hopes for a crop equal to that.

In June of 1915 a total wheat production of 950,000,000 bushels was forecast, and the quantity gradually crept upward until the final figures for the year showed the crop to be 1,025,800,000 bushels.

The acreage sown to spring wheat this year is larger by 2,000,000 acres than ever sown before, and 21.5 per cent larger than last year, aggregating 22,489,000 acres. The condition of the crop on June 1 was 95.2 per cent of a normal, or 1.5 per cent better than the ten-year average. A production of 344,000,000 bushels was forecast. That is 11,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year, and only about 7,000,000 bushels less than the record spring wheat harvest of 1915.

Winter wheat, growing on the second largest acreage ever planted, showed a condition 3 per cent better than the ten-year average, with 83.8 per cent of normal.

A production of 587,000,000 bushels was forecast, which is 150,000,000 bushels more than forecast from conditions existing May 1. Such a crop would be the third in size grown in this country.

The oat crop also promises to be of record proportions. On an acreage 2.1 per cent larger than last year, when the record crop—1,587,000,000 bushels—was grown, June 1st, conditions warrant a forecast of 1,500,000,000 bushels. Only last year's and the crop of 1915, exceeded that quantity.

Rye production will be a record, the forecast being 81,000,000 bushels, which is slightly less than was forecast in May. Last year's crop was 60,100,000 bushels, which was a record.

FOOD REGULATIONS APPLIED TO PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

Ottawa, June 5.

The Canada Food Board announced to-day that, in the application of Order No. 25, relative to the public eating places, certain changes were found desirable, and these have now been incorporated in a new order.

Under the new regulations, "public eating place," is defined as including hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, club, or club-room, private family keeping boarders, boarding house, school, dining-car, steamship, or any place whatsoever where meals or refreshments are regularly served or sold to others than members of the family or household of the proprietor or caterer.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

In addition to public eating places, the regulations apply to all public entertainments, lawn socials, bazaars, and tea meetings, public luncheons, dinners and picnics, fairs and exhibitions, lodges and fraternal society meetings, and all such places of a like or similar character. They also apply to private and semi-private luncheons, dinners, parties and picnics, where food or refreshments are served to fifteen or more persons, other than members of the family or household of the proprietor.

Tenderloins, spare-ribs, as cut by packers, and sweet breads, in addition to other parts of the carcass mentioned as exceptions in Order No. 25, are not included in the term "pork," for the purposes of the regulations. Sausages are also definitely included in the list of exceptions to the restrictions on beef and veal.

A meal is defined as all the food a person consumes during any of the periods for serving the same, as limited by the regulations. The hours for morning and mid-day meals respectively are unchanged, but under the term "evening meals" is included any meal served between 5.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m., instead of between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m., as under Order No. 25.

NO SANDWICHES AT MID-DAY.

At the mid-day meal no sandwiches shall be served. This applies to all public eating places, including railway lunch counters.

At the mid-day meal no bread and bread rolls, containing more than 75 per cent of standard wheat flour, shall be used, and not more than a total of one ounce of standard wheat flour shall be served to any person in all products, including bread, buns, biscuits, pastry, or other like products.

All persons subject to the eating place regulations are also required to comply with the Canada Food Board's regulations governing bakers and confectioners (Order No. 16, of February, 1918, and Order No. 34, of April 27, 1918).

Licenses from the Canada Food Board must be secured by persons operating public eating places where meals or refreshments to the number of fifteen or more per day are served or sold to persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor. It will be illegal to operate, on and after July 1st, without such a license.