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Textile Mills
throughout Canada are
working overtime on mili-
tary and regular business.

Four mills are now under construction. Several plants have resumed operations during the past few months. A number of concerns have recently doubled the capacity of their plants. Practically all the mills are installing new equipment as quickly as it can be secured.

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CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL

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CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
600 Read Building, MONTREAL

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending December 22nd, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Week ending Dec. 22, 1917	2,284	4,419
Week ending Dec. 15, 1917	1,774	3,285
Week ending Dec. 23, 1917	2,972	3,727
Total receipts May 1st to Dec. 22, 1917	343,026	1,814,290
Total receipts May 1st to Dec. 23rd, 1916	489,561	2,209,374

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

Under the War Measures Act the Government has forbidden the importation of intoxicating liquor after December 24th except orders placed previous to that date. After April first it will be illegal to transport liquor in Canada. The manufacture of liquor will be prohibited after a date to be fixed by the Government.

Following is the announcement made by the Government:

"On December 17 the people gave to the Government an unmistakable mandate for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for the employment of all the country's energies and resources necessary to achieve victory. It is essential and, indeed, vital, for the efficient conduct of the war that wasteful or unnecessary expenditure should be prohibited and that all articles capable of being utilized as food should be conserved. It is beyond question that the use of liquor affects adversely the realization of this purpose.

"The subject has been under consideration by the War Committee of the Cabinet and the following conclusions have been reached:

"(1). Any liquor or beverage containing more than 2 1/2 per cent alcohol shall be regarded as intoxicating liquor.

"(2). The importation of intoxicating liquor into Canada is prohibited on and after December 24, 1917, unless it shall have been actually purchased on or before that date for importation into Canada and unless, having been so purchased, it is imported into Canada not later than the 31st day of January, 1918. The final determination upon any question respecting such purchase shall rest with the Minister of Customs. This regulation shall not apply to importations for medicinal, sacramental, manufacturing, or chemical purposes.

"(3). The transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal will be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918.

"(4). The manufacture of intoxicating liquor within Canada will be prohibited on after a date to be determined upon further investigation and consideration of the actual conditions of the industry.

"As above mentioned the prohibition of importation became effective yesterday, December 24.

"The regulations to carry into effect the other provisions above mentioned are being prepared and as soon as approved, they will be enacted under the provisions of the War Measures Act.

"The foregoing provisions will remain in force during the war and for twelve months after the conclusion of peace."

SOME PRACTICAL RESULTS.

A Few of the Food Controller's Recent Activities.

As a result of the Order in Council placing feeding stuff under embargo for export, except under license from the Food Controller, no less than 140 carloads of bran and shorts, which would otherwise have been exported to the United States, were made available in a single week for Canadian farmers. This action was made possible through the co-operation, with the Food Controller, of the Feed Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. The refusal of a license, if it can be proved that the feed could be sold for the same price in Canada as in the United States, will be an important factor in providing an adequate supply for farmers who have responded to the call for increased production of hogs.

As a result of representations to the United States authorities, made by the Office of the Food Con-

troller for Canada, an order was issued releasing the cottonseed oil which had been held up at the international boundary en route to Canada, and an adequate supply has been ensured for Canadian requirements for the next six months.

The Bureau of Licenses of the Food Controller's Office has dealt with nearly 3,000 applications for export licenses during the past two weeks.

Three hundred licenses to import oleomargarine and two licenses to manufacture oleomargarine became effective on Monday of last week. Some delay was caused owing to the embargo by the United States on the exportation of oleomargarine to Canada, but this difficulty was overcome by negotiation between the Food Controller's office and the United States authorities. As a result, oleomargarine is now available to the Canadian consumer, under strict regulations which protect both the purchaser of oleomargarine and the Canadian dairy farmer. This action on the part of the Food Controller has brought other animal fats in wholesome form within the reach of many people who could not buy butter at its present price. The Canadian producer is protected by the almost unlimited demand for butter for export.

Mr. C. W. Baxter, representing the Food Controller, with a staff of several officials from the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, has been in Charlottetown, P.E.I., this week in connection with the transportation of potatoes from Prince Edward Island to consuming centres in Ontario and Quebec. A large number of island cars have been lined and equipped with heaters by the Canadian Government Railways, and will be distributed over the island for the purpose of carrying potatoes to Port Borden. On arrival, the potatoes will be loaded into mainland cars, which have also been lined and equipped with heaters. As soon as five or more cars are ready, they will be at once conveyed across from the island on the Canadian Government ferry and attached to a through train to points in Central Canada.

Mr. Hayes, General Manager of the Canadian Government railways, is doing everything in his power to permit transportation. Unfortunately, Prince Edward Island has just experienced one of the most severe snowstorms that has prevailed there for years, and traffic on the island railway is at a standstill. In some cases the snow is piled as high as the top of the cars. The road, however, is being cleared, and it is expected that in a few days, a steady movement of potatoes from the island will go forward. These train loads of potatoes will be accompanied by representatives of the Fruit Branch, who will see that fires are kept on, and that the potatoes are kept from freezing.

Regulations have been prepared and adopted to govern the manufacture and importation of cereals in packages of less weight than 20 pounds. Application forms will be sent out at once.

Preliminary steps have been taken to curtail the use of cane sugar in the manufacture of candies. Manufacturers have been informed of the necessity for saving such sugar and are now endeavoring to adjust their business to the requirements of the situation.

As the Food Bulletin is going to press, the Food Controller has received telegraphic advice from a representative of his office, who has been in Washington, stating that he delivered personally to the War Trade Board Mr. Hoover's order releasing 750,000 pounds of oleomargarine for exportation to Canada. Other licenses will be issued by the United States authorities, so that there should be no further difficulty with regard to the supply from across the international boundary. In making this announcement the Food Controller stated that the embargo which delayed the importation of oleomargarine was not imposed by his office, but by the War Trade Board of the United States. Representatives of the Food Controller have been doing their utmost to secure removal of the embargo and their efforts have met with complete success. Latest advices from the Allied countries, and particularly from Great Britain, show a steadily increasing demand for butter far exceeding the available supply, so that Canadian dairymen have absolutely nothing to fear by reason of the appearance of oleomargarine on the Canadian market.

LOCAL GRAIN.

A very firm feeling prevailed in the local market for cash oats due to the strength displayed in the option markets. Prices, however, remained unchanged. As buyers have ample supplies on hand they are not disposed to buy at present with prices fluctuating as they are, so business has been quiet.

Fluctuations in grain on Saturday at Winnipeg were:—

Oats:	per bushel.
No. 2 C.W.	0.81
Do., No. 3 C. W.	0.77 1/2
Do., Extra No. 1 feed	0.77 1/2
Do., No. 2 feed	0.71 1/2
Barley:	
No. 3 C. W.	1.35
No. 4 C. W.	1.30
Rejected and Feed	1.16
Flax:	
No. 1 N.W.C.	3.04 1/2
No. 2 C.W.	3.01
No. 3 C.W.	2.84