

Barley:

No. 2 C.W.	1.27½
No. 4 C.W.	1.22½
Rejected and Feed	1.11½

Flax:

No. 1 N.W.C.	2.99
No. 2 C.W.	2.92½
No. 3 C.W.	2.79

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending December 8th, 1917, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Week ending Dec. 8, 1917	3,245	10,315
Week ending Dec. 1, 1917	3,104	12,543
Week ending Dec. 9, 1916	3,988	12,080
Total receipts May 1st to Dec. 8th, 1917	339,024	1,806,586
Total receipts, May 1st to Dec. 9th, 1916	482,248	2,194,773

LOCAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.

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

	Dec. 8,	Dec. 1,	Dec. 9,
Wheat, bu.	4,212,566	3,648,879	1,246,502
Corn, bu.	14,825	14,825	7,127
Peas, bu.		1,981	3,396
Oats, bu.	371,511	317,186	5,491,148
Barley, bu.	79,394	66,097	96,461
Rye, bu.	22,397	21,283	167
Buckwheat, bu.	10,280	9,000	4,319
Flax, bu.		2,006	
Flour, sacks	34,427	45,042	22,366

LOCAL FLOUR.

The trade in spring wheat flour continues very active. Millers are very busy, both here and in the West, and their mills are operating to their fullest extent to fill the demands of Britain and her Allies. The domestic demand is also heavy for both mixed and straight car lots. No change in price has taken place, but the market is very firm. A rather quiet trade has been done in winter wheat flour but the tone of the market is firm as supplies are limited.

MILLFEED.

A very strong feeling prevails in the trade for millfeed owing to the continued heavy demand and the fact that millers are already oversold in bran and shorts.

ROLLED OATS.

The market for rolled oats ruled strong in sympathy with the continued strength in the Canadian oat situation. The demand was good both for local and country consumption and a brisk trade was done. Prices were further marked up 15c per bag.

We quote current prices as follows:

	per barrel.
Flour:	
First patents	11.60
Second patents	11.10
Strong clears	10.90
Cereals:	
Rolled oats, 90 lb. bag	4.80
Feed:	per ton.
Bran	38.50
Shorts	44.50
Middlings	48.00
Mouille, pure grain grades	55.00

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN IN WINNIPEG.

The receipts of grain in Winnipeg for the week ending December 6th, and the week previous were:

	Same		Nov. 29.	Dec. 6.	last year.
	Wk end.	Wk end.			
No. 1 Hard	13	11			
No. 1 Northern	2,522	1,825			
No. 2 Northern	1,053	796			
No. 3 Northern	706	598			
No. 4 Wheat	286	206			
No. 5 Wheat	193	133			
No. 6 Wheat	150	97			
Feed Wheat	35	37			
Rejected	124	75			
No. Grade	128	121			
Winter	9	5			
Special	0	0			
Totals	5,229	3,802	5,330		
Oats	1,359	1,144	1,463		
Barley	231	223	279		
Flax	349	202	225		

CANADIAN WHEAT IN THE U. S.

The report of the U.S. Department of Commerce of November 27 has the following:

Since April of this year wheat and wheat flour have been imported in greatly increased quantities from Canada. This is attributed principally to the fact that on April 16 Canada removed the duty on wheat imported into that country. The Dominion's action automatically admitted Canadian wheat free of duty into the United States under the provisions of the tariff law of 1913.

According to new statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 840,981 bushels of wheat were imported from Canada in September, 1917, compared with 3,269,607 bushels for the whole nine months ended with September, 1916. For the nine months ended with September, 1917, we imported wheat from Canada to the extent of 21,490,269 bushels, more than 14,000,000 bushels of which came in free after April 16. The imports of wheat flour during these nine months totalled 403,270 barrels, of which 297,695 barrels came in free of duty. For the corresponding nine months in 1916 the total imports were 157,289 bbls, and in 1915 only 90,499 bbls.

This Canadian wheat and flour is being received through every customs district on the northern border from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Buffalo led in September with 285,119 bushels of wheat and 51,596 barrels of flour; followed by Duluth and Superior with 223,883 bushels of wheat and 15,761 barrels of flour; Michigan with 138,881 bushels of wheat and 1,539 barrels of flour; Ohio, with 114,096 bushels of wheat; Minnesota, with 12,145 bushels of wheat; and New York, Rochester, Vermont, Dakota, Montana and Washington, with varying amounts. There is also a noticeable movement of Canadian flour to the West Coast.

EXPECT PRICE BREAK TO COME WITH PEACE.

(Concluded from page 6.)

will come to us. Taxes will not quickly decrease. It will be many years before this country will go back—and I doubt if it ever will—to the tax conditions previous to the war. The Government will have been educated in taxation. An army of people will have been employed by the Government to administer and collect taxes, and it will be a long time before these people will let go of their jobs.

"For these reasons, after the first psychological break in prices, when peace is in sight, I believe there will be a recovery. Prices will advance. Those who have cash and who will buy on the break with good judgment will make money. After this recovery there will then set in a gradual adjustment of prices. This will be accompanied by opposition on the part of labor to any reduction in the high scale of wages. The entire world will be adjusting itself to peace conditions. In our opinion, it will take a number of years for prices to get back to a normal basis. There will, of course, be psychological flurries from time to time, but after all, the markets will be governed by the great law of supply and demand and the cost of production. When peace becomes evident there will be two factors that will have a bearing on the market. One of these will, of course, be the tariff policy of this Government. With our wage scale swollen as it now is, unless there is an adequate tariff protection, ultimately this country will suffer seriously from foreign competition, and much we have gained during the war will be lost. The other factor which will have a bearing immediately when peace is in sight is the attitude of the leading American manufacturers in various lines. If they do not have an attack of 'nerves,' but keep their balances and stand 'pat' and show the trade that they do not propose to sacrifice values, it will have a steadying influence on the entire trade.

"To sum up the whole situation, even with our goods at the present high prices, we do not see any serious danger of a general decline in prices between the present and the time when peace is in sight. Then when peace becomes a definite prospect we believe that the adjustment of prices in the drug and chemical line will lead to a gradual decline and that there is very little danger of any of us being very seriously hurt. We are, however, of the opinion that the entire trade has a right to look to the large interests in the trade not to indulge in too much psychology — not to lose its nerve — but to steady the market. We also hope that the nation will do its part to conserve what we have gained in the drug and chemical line by a fair and adequate tariff based on a modern tariff system, and not on the old rigid, unadjustable, cast-iron tariff of the present.

SMART WOODS LIMITED CANADA

Manufacturers of

Jute and Cotton Bags, Tents, Clothing, Etc.

FACTORIES IN

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 2900.

SUPERIOR COURT.

MARY COCKBURN, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JOHN C. ROSS of the same place, newspaper representative.

PLAINTIFF.

vs.

THE SAID JOHN C. ROSS,

DEFENDANT.

An action in separation as to property has been taken against the Defendant, on November 10th, 1917. HENEKER, CHAUVIN & WALKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, November 13th, 1917.

Textile Mills

throughout Canada are working overtime on military 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.

There is only one publication

CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL

covering the whole industry

Published Monthly

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, WRITE

CANADIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL

600 Read Building, MONTREAL

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

The receipts of grain and flour in Montreal for the week ending December 8th, were:

Wheat, bushels	1,219,222
Barley, bushels	207,363
Barley, bushels	29,751
Buckwheat	1,200
Corn	1,000
Flax	17,000
Flour, sacks	25,878
Hay, bales	3,781
Straw, bales	27,315