

Very few storage eggs are moving into consumption on Eastern markets as yet, what are being taken out are mostly going to the baking trade, but the movement into general consumption is only a question of a few days.

A number of cars of fresh firsts and fresh extras are rolling from Ontario points to British Columbia evidently intended for the Yukon trade.

The western situation continues firm. Prices obtained by producers have advanced considerably over the week-end in Alberta and are up a cent in Manitoba, Saskatchewan points are unchanged. Manitoba still has a small surplus and one car was shipped from Saskatoon last week. Alberta, however, is commencing to draw rather heavily on storage stocks. British Columbia is the only province where any decided marketing of laying stock is reported.

The United States markets are what may be termed steady. There are some in the trade who are not very well impressed with the American Warehouse Association figures of egg stocks September 1st. The situation, however, will be governed very largely by the quantity that is taken off the market by the Allied Buying Commission.

We quote wholesales jobbing prices as follows:
 Strictly new laid 0.58 0.60
 Selected new laid eggs 0.53 0.54
 No. 1 stock 0.49
 No. 2 stock 0.45 0.46

EXPORT.

No new developments of note are reported in the export situation although it is generally understood in the larger centres that the Commission have secured a number of contracts at prices previously mentioned.

SUGAR.

Prices of sugar are irregular although the local market is steady. The prices at the different refineries are as follows: The Canada \$8.75, the Atlantic \$9.00, the St. Lawrence \$9.50, and the Acadia \$9.50 per 100 lbs. in bags, and 5c extra in barrels.

Raw sugar in New York is reported as follows:—
 "There was comparatively little doing as far as the raw sugar market was concerned yesterday and no further purchases were reported by the International Committee. So far this month the committee has bought about 130,000 tons and it is expected that between now and the end of November there will be a considerable amount coming along, as there is still a large surplus left in Cuba.

Following are the Government quotations for spot raw sugar at New York:
 Cubas, Centrifugals, 96 test *7.28c.
 Porto Rico, 96 test *7.28c.

*Price to refiners.

LOCAL FLOUR.

The announcement of prices for the new crop Government standard spring wheat flour was the feature of interest last week. Government standard spring wheat flour will this year be 74.3 per cent extraction, and a large number of orders have been booked by millers for car lots for shipment to country points at \$11.50 per bbl. in bags, f.o.b. Montreal, less 10c per bbl. spot cash, and to city bakers at \$11.60 delivered, same terms.

It is compulsory according to the new regulations of the Canada Food Board every buyer of flour has to also purchase 24 per cent of substitutes for each bag of flour, consisting of barley, corn or oat flour or other cereal foods, as specified by the above board, or they must be in a position to produce documents showing that they have already sufficient stock of substitutes on hand to cover their purchases of flour.

The market for winter wheat flour showed no change, prices being firmly maintained under a steady demand for supplies, and sales of broken lots were made at \$11.60 per bbl., in new cotton bags, and at \$11.30 in second-hand jute bags ex-store.

SUBSTITUTES.

The market for substitutes was fairly active. Rye flour is easier and 25c per bbl. lower at \$12 per bbl. in bags, delivered. White corn and oat flour rule steady at \$12, barley flour at \$11.50, and Government standard corn flour at \$11.50 to \$10.60 per bbl. in bags, delivered.

MILLFEED.

The market for all lines of millfeed was active and prices became very firm. Bran in car lots is selling at \$37.25, and shorts at \$42.25 per ton, including bags ex-track, and bran at \$39.25, and shorts at \$44.25 per ton, ex-warehouse, including cartage, less 25c per ton for spot cash.

ROLLED OATS.

The trade in rolled oats was steady and sales of standard grades in broken lots for prompt delivery

were made at \$5.25 to \$5.30 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered, and for October delivery large sales were reported at \$5, including one lot of 1,000 bbls. for shipment to Newfoundland. Golden cornmeal is selling at \$5.75 to \$5.90 per bag, and bolted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 delivered.

LOCAL GRAIN.

There was a good demand for Manitoba spring wheat, last week, and some business was done in No. 1 northern at \$2.29 1/2 per bushel ex-track, Fort William, prompt shipment, and a round lot of Manitoba sample wheat was sold at \$2.5 per bushel ex-store here. There was also a good demand for American sample corn for feeding purposes and a number of cars were sold at prices ranging from \$1.40 to \$1.56 per bushel ex-track, Montreal, for shipment from Chicago. Sales of spot supplies in car lots were made at \$1.50 to \$1.67 per bushel ex-store. There was a fairly active demand for all lines of grains from country buyers and the trade was fairly good at increased prices. Sales of car lots of No. 3 Canadian western oats were made at 97c, extra No. 1 feed at 97c, No. 1 feed at 94c, No. 2 feed at 89 1/2c to 90c, Ontario No. 2 white at 90c to 91c, and No. 3 at 89c to 90c per bushel ex-store. Ontario extra No. 3 barley sold at \$1.32, No. 3 at \$1.30, Manitoba No. 3 at \$1.28, and No. 4 at \$1.23 per bushel ex-store.

Fluctuations in grain on Saturday at Winnipeg were:

Oats:	
No. 2 C. W.	0.87 1/2
No. 3 C. W.	0.87
Extra No. 1 feed	0.74
No. 2 feed	0.79
Barley:	
No. 3 C. W.	1.15
No. 4 C. W.	1.10
Rejected	0.99
Feed	0.98
Flax No. 1 N. W. C.	3.95

PROFITS ALLOWED BY U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

The following profits are allowed packers by the United States Food Administration: On sales by original packers and storers to wholesale dealers not more than 6 per cent; to jobbers or suppliers of hotels and institutions, not more than 10 per cent; to retailers in original packages at mark, not more than 11 per cent; on eggs, not more than 16 per cent; to hotels and institutions on eggs candled after removal from cold storage not more than 18 per cent.

With reference to candled eggs the ruling is: "In selling candled eggs the actual net candling loss may be included in the cost, but the expense of labor and materials in candling and all re-packing expenses cannot be so included.

On storage poultry on sales by original packers to wholesalers not more than 6 per cent profit; to jobbers or suppliers of hotels, etc., not more than 11 per cent profit, and to retailers not more than 16 per cent profit.

GRAIN AND FLOUR STOCKS.

The following table shows the stocks of grain and flour in store in Montreal for the week ending September 21st, 1918, with comparisons:

	Sept. 21, 1918.	Sept. 14, 1918.	Sept. 22, 1917.
Wheat, bushels	1,801,376	2,315,573	1,017,212
Corn, bushels	122,726	117,440	26,490
Peas, bushels	41,420	41,420
Oats, bushels	3,432,623	3,531,724	869,385
Barley, bush.	353,493	376,027	3,546
Flour, sacks	2,930	3,563	56,317

BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending September 21st, 1918, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Week ending Sept. 21, 1918	11,123	62,126
Week ending Sept. 14, 1918	10,352	59,065
Week ending Sept. 22, 1917	11,428	65,250
Total receipts May 1, 1918, to Sept. 21, 1918	312,189	1,330,789
Total receipts May 1, 1917, to Sept. 22, 1917	255,947	1,368,169

GRAIN INSPECTED.

Comparative figures on the number of cars of grain inspected by the Dominion inspectors are available for the year ending August 31. Each railway carried fewer cars of grain of the 1917 yield crop than of the 1916 yield. The total decrease based on inspection returns amounted to 60,003 cars, or 26 per cent. Of the 1917 crop, 53.6 per cent was moved by the C.P.R., 32.3 per cent by the C.N.R., 13.7 per cent by the G.T.P., and the balance by the Great Northern Railway, whose lines are restricted to the Province of Manitoba.

The comparative figures of 1917 and 1916 crops are as follows: Crop of 1917—C.P.R. 91,717 cars, 53.6 per cent; C.N.R., 55,246 cars, 32.3 per cent; G.T.P., 23,403 cars 13.7 per cent; C.N. Duluth, 714 cars, 4 per cent; total 171,080. Crop of 1916—C.P.R., 130,907 cars 56.6 per cent; C.N.R., 72,131 cars, 31.7 per cent; G.T.P., 23,525 cars, 10.2 per cent; G. N. Duluth, 3,519 cars, 1.5 per cent; total, 231,082.

THE FREIGHT SITUATION.

Broomhall of Liverpool, says of the freight situation: "Very little new business is reported, owing to the close official control of chartering, and rates as quoted are more or less nominal. River plate to the United Kingdom is now quoted at 215s to 225s, to France at 240s to 250s, and \$20.00 per ton to the United States. Northern range ports of America are put forward at 45s to 50s to the United Kingdom, and 57s 6d to French Atlantic, 75s to Marseilles and 77s 6d to Italy. These rates are slightly lower than those previously reported. Australia to the United States remains at 130s and to South Africa 110s. India is without change. It is apparent that more boats are being diverted to the American trade to handle the shipments of wheat and other cereals, and, due to the shorter haul, it is natural that a preference should be shown. The present supply of tonnage is being steadily augmented by additional launchings. Progress in this direction is indeed encouraging."

HOARDING OF BUTTER.

Ottawa, September 15.

The cost of living branch of the Department of Labor has furnished Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, a report concerning goods in cold storage throughout the Dominion. The fact that certain cold storage firms are hoarding butter is emphasized by the report, which is, in part, as follows:

The quantity of butter in storage is excessive. It is not true that the whole trade is involved in this hoarding, but certain members of the trade are holding larger amounts than is right and the law allows. It is gratifying to note that the Food Board has already taken steps to force this butter into channels where it will be used.

The amount of cheese in storage at the first of the month is less than a month ago, and very much less than a year ago.

There is very little change in the amount of eggs in storage. It is not yet the time of year to move eggs from storage, and apparently very few were put in during August. The stocks of oleomargarine have declined. This will be a source of gratification to all concerned.

The total stocks of pork are about the same as last month, but a larger proportion of it is completely cured, and available for immediate shipment. The stocks of beef have increased. This fact agrees with other evidence that no new high records of prices should occur in the near future.

Evidently the stocks of mutton and lamb on hand a month ago have been sold for consumption, as we suggested. The stocks have declined very decidedly. The stocks of fowl, which increased last month, are still insignificant.

The stocks of fish are greater than a month ago, and much greater than a year ago.

THIS YEAR AND LAST.

Following statement, comparing holdings on September 1, 1918, with September 1, 1917, is taken from such limited lists of firms as the records of last year allow:

	1917.	1918.
	Pounds or dozs.	Pounds or dozs.
Butter	19,824,423	24,645,793
Cheese	23,279,838	6,893,446
Eggs	15,350,291	12,777,693
Pork	38,026,411	24,510,852
Beef	14,487,097	19,913,043
Mutton and lamb	256,130	1,867,260
Fowl	1,010,777	267,398
Fish	7,332,605	16,146,969