

Lake of the Woods Milling Company have Good Year

ANNUAL REPORT PRESENTED TO SHAREHOLDERS SHOWS SATISFACTORY EARNINGS.

W. W. Hutchison, Vice-President of Lake of the Woods Milling Company, presided at the Annual Meeting on October 2nd, in the absence of the President, Brig.-Gen. Frank Meighen, who is overseas on active service.

Mr. Hutchison presented the report to the shareholders, showing that operations for the year just ended showed—net profits of \$857,914, made up of—Milling Profits, \$601,520; Profits from the sale of commodities other than flour and feed, \$169,394; Dividend from subsidiary Company (Sunset Mfg. Company), \$87,000. This was apportioned as follows:—

Interest on Company's bonds for the year	\$ 54,000
Dividend of 7 per cent. on \$1,500,000, Preferred Stock	105,000
Regular Dividend of 8 per cent. on the \$2,100,000 Common Stock	168,000
Additional Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Common Stock (From Sunset Mfg. Co., Limited) 2 per cent. of which came from the earnings of the year ending August 31, 1917	84,000
Written off Property, and Goodwill Accounts	100,000
	\$511,000

This leaves a balance of \$346,914, which is carried to surplus account. The directors also set aside a further sum of \$200,000, to be applied to the Bond Redemption account and after making this provision, and adding the surplus profit brought forward for the year, the surplus now stands at \$378,797.

In moving the adoption of the report the Vice-President stated that the "West is now harvesting a fair average crop of good quality," which with the fact that the mills are all running at full capacity augurs favorably for the coming year.

Government Commandeers Creamery Butter

Ottawa, September 30.

All creamery butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, between the 30th day of September and the 9th day of November, 1918, both days inclusive, will be commandeered under the authority of an order-in-council passed Monday, September 30th, 1918.

The reason for this action is that Great Britain and her allies need Canadian creamery butter. The British Ministry of Food urgently asks Canada to increase her shipments of creamery butter.

One-half pound of butter or oleomargarine per month per person is the allowance in Great Britain today. The order-in-council puts Canadian consumers on a creamery butter allowance of two pounds of butter per person per month, as compared with the half pound allowance in Great Britain.

For months Great Britain and her allies have been short of butter, and this condition bids fair to continue, as Atlantic tonnage is needed for transporting troops and supplies. Foodstuffs in Canada for export must be assembled at ocean ports to take advantage of space whenever offered.

The principle of the common table for all forces fighting the Huns is the basis of the order-in-council limiting the consumption of creamery butter. Canadians will not have to go without butter, but they are now asked to eat less of it.

TEXT OF ORDER.

The text of the order-in-council, one of the most important food orders yet issued, is as follows:

"His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, and on the recommendation of the Canada Food Board pursuant to urgent requests from the British Ministry of Food for increased shipments of butter, owing to the scarcity in Great Britain permitting of only two ounces of butter or oleomargarine to each person a week, is pleased under and by virtue of the powers conferred by the War Measures Act of 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor-General-in-Council, to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:

1—Manufacturers of creamery butter shall deliver all such butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec between September 30th and November 9th, 1918, both days inclusive, to a cold storage warehouse at Montreal designated by the dairy produce committee at the following prices:

Grade No. 1, 46½¢ per lb.; grade No. 2, 46¢ per lb.; grade No. 3, 45¢ per lb., delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid.

2—No person shall sell to the dairy produce commission any creamery butter manufactured before the

30th September, 1918, at a price in excess of the following:

Grade No. 1 43½¢ per lb.; grade No. 2, 43¢ per lb. delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid.

3—Every manufacturer of creamery butter in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, shall make weekly returns to the Canada Food Board showing the quantity of butter manufactured by them, the names of persons to whom sold and the quantities and prices of each sale during the week, and the quantity on hand at the end of the week.

4—No person, except a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board to deal in butter, shall hold or have in his possession or under his control at any one time, creamery butter more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding thirty days.

5—No person shall sell to any person except to a dealer licensed by the Canada Food Board to deal in creamery butter more than is sufficient for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding thirty days.

In this and the last preceding section, "thirty days" requirements shall not exceed two pounds of butter for each member of the household."

RECEIVING FIRMS DESIGNATED.

The Canada Food Board has sent the following letter to the creameries:

As provided for in order-in-council P.C. No. 2402, the Dairy Produce Commission designates cold storage warehouses of the undermentioned firms at Montreal as warehouses to which all Canadian creamery butter packed in (solids) 66-pound boxes or tubs may be shipped. These Montreal firms will pay for all butter delivered to them immediately after grading by the Dairy Produce Commission grades, and weighing by the official weigher, deducting only freight and cartage to warehouse from the prices mentioned in the order. They have arranged to receive and prepare the butter for export in accordance with the rules of the Dairy Produce Commission.

Olive and Dorion, 55 William St.; Hodgson Bros. and Rowson, 69 William Street; Lovell and Christmas, Ltd., 610 St. Paul St. W.; Jas. Alexander, Ltd., 672-694 St. Paul St. W.; the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., Mill Street; Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd., Mill Street; Swift Canadian Co. Ltd., 500 Craig Street W.; La Societe Co-operative Agricole des Fromagers de Quebec, 61-63 William Street; Jas. Dalrymple & Sons, 660 St. Paul Street W.; J. A. Vaillancourt, Ltd., 618 St. Paul Street W.; Gunn, Langlois Co., Ltd., 105 St. Paul Street W.; W. Champagne, 173 St. Paul Street W.; Z. Limoges, 26 William Street; Whyte Packing

WHEAT AT \$2.26.

Winnipeg, October 2.

The Board of Grain Supervisors ordered that the price of number 2 Quebec wheat shall be \$2.26 per bushel, basis in store, Montreal. This cancels a former price. To arrive at the price at shipping point it is necessary to deduct one cent a bushel to cover cost of putting wheat in store, Montreal, and deduct local freight charges, based on shortest through mileage to Montreal, whether it passes over one or more railways in transit, plus whatever fraction of a cent a bushel may arise when deducting local freight rate from fixed prices. It is provided that eastern flour millers may pay a licensed track buyer or licensed commission merchant a maximum of one cent a bushel for buying wheat for them, but no other remuneration shall be allowed to them or any other class of handlers.

Another order makes the price of Ontario number 2 wheat \$2.26 a bushel, cancelling previous order, with same regulations to arrive at price at shipping point, as in case of number 2 Quebec wheat.

GROCERS MUST SECURE SUGAR COUPONS BEFORE OCT. 15TH.

Ottawa, October 3.

During the last three weeks the following quantities of sugar have been shipped to wholesale and retail grocers:

	Pounds.
Ottawa	1,250,000
Hamilton	1,717,000
Montreal	2,835,700
Toronto	3,258,700
Calgary	1,010,000

Judging from these quantities of sugar going to the private consumers, there must be a considerable amount of household hoarding going on which should stop at once.

Wholesale grocers are plainly informed that unless they procure sugar coupons from the Canada Food Board by October 15th they will be unable to get shipments of sugar from the refiners. On September 6th, questionnaires were mailed to all licensed wholesale grocers, requiring them to file the amount of their dealings in 1917, or which new supplies could be apportioned. The first date for the return of these questionnaires was extended from October 1st to October 15th. This will leave applicants time to secure sugar purchase certificates. Up to the present less than one-third of the number have filed reports. Further delay and its consequences, the Food Board states, will lie solely with the wholesale grocers.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S FIVE REASONS.

I have been so often asked about my own insurance that I am going to gratify a curiosity that some of you have expressed perhaps in regard to it. I had no thought whatever of becoming the largest life insurer, if that is true, as has been sometimes said to me.

"I simply worked out five conclusions as the result of my own thinking, without any moving cause except my own judgment.

"First: That at that time I knew I was insurable, and I could not be certain of immunity from accident of ill-health, and it might be that at some future time I would not be insurable. That was the first step to the building of sixty-two policies.

"Second: That life insurance was one of the best forms of investment, because from the moment it was made it was good for all it cost and carried with it a guarantee that there was protection in that investment that I could not get in any other.

"Third: That life insurance in the long run was a saving fund, that not only saved, but took care of my deposits and gave me opportunity for possible profits, that not infrequently returned principal and interest and profit.

"Fourth: That life insurance, regarded from the standpoint of quick determination, was more profitable than any other investment I could make.

"Fifth: That it enabled a man to give away all he wished during his lifetime and still make such an estate as he cared to leave."—Life Insurance Independent.

Co., 33 William Street; Geo. Hodge & Son, 120 King Street, all of Montreal.

The Commission reserves the right to make changes in the above list as may be deemed necessary from time to time.