

owing to the fact that in addition to the domestic steadily decreasing, and especially so of turkeys, requirements, there has been a steady demand for fair-sized lots for shipment to outside points.

We quote wholesale prices of cold storage poultry as follows:

Choice turkeys, per lb. . . . .	43c to 45c
Milk-fed chickens . . . . .	38c to 40c
Ordinary chickens . . . . .	35c to 37c
Fowls, heavy . . . . .	00c to 32c
Fowls, light . . . . .	28c to 29c
Ducks, No. 1 . . . . .	36c to 38c
Ducks, No. 2 . . . . .	33c to 35c
Geese . . . . .	27c to 30c

#### VEGETABLES.

Owing to the limited demand and liberal offerings of beans during the week, prices continue to fall, and even at low levels little business was done. The trade in peas also continues slow, and the market dull.

A good steady trade has been done in potatoes throughout the week in a wholesale jobbing way, and the market has been fairly active, with a firm undertone, owing to the fact that supplies on spot have been none too large, and receipts were small.

A fair business in Quebec turnips was done and prices ruled steady.

#### LOCAL FLOUR.

The conference held at Ottawa on the 12th instant was the feature of last week's milling activities. It was announced that the Flour Department of the Wheat Export Company would resume operations within the next few days for supplies for the Allied countries for February and March shipment. It was rumored purchases would amount to about a million barrels. This, if true, would tend to relieve the present congested situation and allow millers to commence running their mills again. Another feature of the trade has been the steady decline in prices for jute bags for flour which has caused millers of flour to reduce prices for Government standard spring wheat flour 15 cents per barrel. The demand for supplies for domestic account has not improved. This is attributed to the fact that owing to the increased production of spring wheat in the province of Quebec last year, all the small mills throughout this section of the country, with a capacity of 25 to 100 barrels per day have been operating at full time and supplying the bulk of the wants of the trade, while in former years these mills did not operate to any extent, as there was little wheat available in this section of the country for this purpose.

This reduction in prices has induced a weaker feeling in winter wheat grades and prices have declined 30 cents per barrel. The demand for this flour has continued limited and until manufacturers of biscuits, etc., reduce their present stocks little activity is anticipated. White corn flour is dull and easy with considerable offerings at \$9.60 and rye flour at \$10.50 per barrel in bags delivered to the trade.

#### MILLFEED.

The feature of the millfeed situation this week was the announcement from Ottawa on the 12th inst. that the price limitation and the restrictions on bran and shorts for export to the United States had been removed by the Canadian Food Board. This tended to create some little excitement in the market for these lines of feedstuffs, and prices scored an advance of \$1.75 per ton, with prospects of them going still higher in the near future. There was quite an increase in the enquiry from local and country buyers for bran, but on account of the limited quantities available owing to the mills having been closed down for such a long period at this season of the year the volume of business was checked to some extent and only odd small lots changed hands.

The offerings of shorts on the other hand were fair. In other lines of foodstuffs there was no material change in prices, but the tone of the market was firm.

#### ROLLED OATS.

In sympathy with the strength which has prevailed in the market for oats during the week, a stronger

feeling has developed in the market for rolled oats, and prices have advanced 15c to 20c per bag. This has tended to increase the demand from country buyers for small lots, and fair trade was reported in this direction, but that for domestic account has continued quiet as has the cornmeal market.

#### LOCAL GRAIN.

A stronger feeling and better prices generally prevailed in all markets for coarse grains last week owing largely to the heavy demand and light offering. The trend of the markets was upward till Friday when a slight reaction took place. This did not prevent a net gain being established on the entire week however and prices were considerably higher when the market closed.

#### WEEKLY GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

Bradstreet's figures of the week's wheat and flour exports from the United States and Canada compare with previous years as follows, in bushels:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Feb. 13 . . . . .	5,991,996	2,956,169	4,117,525
Feb. 6 . . . . .	4,883,104	3,654,266	2,816,103
Jan. 30 . . . . .	5,501,217	3,716,103	6,603,276
Jan. 23 . . . . .	3,838,644	4,902,328	7,888,682
Jan. 16 . . . . .	7,978,193	4,727,894	5,643,952
Jan. 9 . . . . .	10,416,186	3,978,020	8,006,415
Jan. 2 . . . . .	5,092,390	5,295,669	6,502,961

Bradstreet's figures for the week's corn exports compare as follows, in bushels:

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Feb. 13 . . . . .	127,165	781,226	1,591,288
Feb. 6 . . . . .	413,641	1,036,448	934,586
Jan. 30 . . . . .	39,930	628,131	1,198,201
Jan. 23 . . . . .	102,282	123,604	1,259,536
Jan. 16 . . . . .	259,398	340,956	962,956
Jan. 9 . . . . .	163,083	179,200	1,824,354
Jan. 2 . . . . .	50,550	496,800	591,758

#### BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending February 15th, 1919, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts, Feb. 15, 1919 . . . . .	60	43
Receipts, Feb. 8, 1919 . . . . .	78	35
Receipts, Feb. 16, 1918 . . . . .	63	76
Week ending Feb. 15, 1919 . . . . .	1,393	373
Week ending Feb. 8, 1919 . . . . .	1,869	191
Week ending Feb. 16, 1918 . . . . .	1,566	302
Total receipts, May 1, 1918, to Feb. 15, 1919 . . . . .	481,794	1,709,221
Total receipts, May 1, 1917, to Feb. 16, 1918 . . . . .	358,670	1,829,071

#### GRAIN AND FLOUR STOCKS.

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

	Feb. 15, 1919.	Feb. 8, 1919.	Feb. 16, 1918.
Wheat, bushels . . . . .	6,138,968	6,140,948	1,009,360
Corn, bushels . . . . .	133,409	139,353	14,248
Peas, bushels . . . . .	41,420	41,420	.....
Oats, bushels . . . . .	1,136,128	1,151,081	388,562
Barley, bushels . . . . .	566,507	544,212	49,554
Rye, bushels . . . . .	3,499	3,849	50
Buckwheat, bushels . . . . .	47,671	47,671	2,521
Flax, bushels . . . . .	23,371	23,371	2,283
Flour, sacks . . . . .	22,486	25,631	31,797

#### MAPLE SUGAR AND THE WAR DEBT.

Largely as a result of this war Canada will have to pay interest on about \$2,000,000,000. Her hope of financial salvation lies in the development of her natural resources. In calling attention to these facts, Chairman H. B. Thompson, of the Canada Food Board urges that the greatest possible development of the sugar maple trees of Eastern Canada be under-

taken this spring. "Every dollar's worth of Canadian maple sugar and syrup produced is a dollar saved for Canada," said Mr. Thomson.

Those who have made a business of maple sugar and maple syrup say that only 52 per cent of the trees in the average sugar bush under operation are tapped and that without additional equipment save extra pails, it would be possible to increase the production greatly if those already accustomed to tapping some of their trees would tap more. In addition to this possibility for expansion is the opportunity presented by many farms which have sugar maple groves which are not tapped at all, or, if a few trees are tapped, the small quantity of sugar and syrup produced suffices only for the use of the family on the farm.

A Montreal dealer recently sent out a questionnaire to a large number of maple sugar producers asking questions as to the amount produced, number of trees and total receipts in money. The answers varied very considerably, but one man, with 75 acres of bush, realized \$1,500 last year for about three weeks' work.

The average healthy maple tree was supposed to produce 60 cents worth of sap in the season at prices pertaining before the war. It should be twice that much now. It will do no harm for farmers to experiment this season and see how many trees they could tap, for sugar and syrup will pay.

#### CANADIAN APPLES IN ENGLAND.

The Fruit Trade Commission of the Department of Trade and Commerce has reported by cable from Liverpool that 13,318 barrels of Nova Scotian apples, ex "SS. Scotian", which arrived in generally satisfactory condition sold at maximum prices. Also reporting on the 10th instant, three days, later, he says: Many Ontario apples, ex "SS. Megantic" in poor condition, sold for maximum price, others ex "SS. Empress of Britain" arrived in generally satisfactory condition; some greenings frosted; some lots sold at 49s to 64s; sound packages sold at maximum. Weight option causing difficulty through lack of uniformity. Trade generally agree to sell barrels at package rates and boxes at 20s 10d. Subject under discussion with ministry and amended order expected.

## Sale of Pulpwood Lands in Northern Ontario

The Lake Superior Corporation and Algoma Eastern Railway Company are open to negotiate for the disposal of certain lands.

#### Approximately 682,000 Acres

situated for the most part in that section of Northern Ontario known as the Clay Belt, and comprising the Townships of Storey, Langemark, Dowsley, Nassau, Shetland, Staunton, Orkney, Magladery, Caithness, Rykert, Doherty, Whigham, Coppel, Newton, Dale, McOwen, Frater.

The lands in question are accessible to the Algoma Central, Trans-Continental, Canadian Northern, and Canadian Pacific Railways, and should be of particular interest to pulp and paper makers, also to settlers, in view of their agricultural possibilities.

General information will be furnished and plans exhibited at the office of Mr. Alex. Taylor, secretary of the Lake Superior Corporation, 1428 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, or at the office of Mr. G. A. Montgomery, vice-president of the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.