

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL ALL PACKERS.

Ottawa, November 13. Official announcement was made at Ottawa on Tuesday, November 13, of the Government's plan to establish effective control over all packing houses in Canada, a step which Sir Robert Borden announced would be taken shortly after the organization of the present Union administration.

The action taken provides for a control of the profits of the packers, and provides for the appropriation by the Government of all profits in excess of fifteen per cent. One-half of all profits in excess of 7 per cent and up to 15 per cent will be taken by the Government.

The official announcement is as follows:—

"In carrying out the policy of the Union Government, as announced by the Prime Minister shortly after its formation, it has been decided to establish effective control over all packing houses in Canada.

"The control of profits shall be as follows:—

"1.—No packer shall be entitled to a profit of more than two per cent of his total annual turnover, that is, his total sales during any one year.

"2.—If the two per cent on annual turnover exceeds seven per cent of the actual capital invested in the business, the profits shall be further restricted as follows:

"(a) Up to seven per cent on capital the packer may retain the profits.

"(b) If the profits exceed seven per cent and do not exceed fifteen per cent, one-half of the profits in excess of seven per cent shall belong to the packer and one-half to the Government.

"(c) All profits in excess of fifteen per cent shall belong to the Government.

"Suitable regulations shall be made to ensure the carrying out of this policy.

"The above is fulfilment of a plan which has been in course of preparation for some time, and announced at Winnipeg on the 22nd of October."

SOUND ADVICE TO LABOR AND CAPITAL.

We quote in part from Oscar Strauss' advice offered at a recent mass meeting:—

"If capitalists have differences they should compose them, and if the laborers have differences they should compose them. This is no time which even remotely to weaken the country by internal dissensions—for there is an enemy without. Every effort should be put forth to keep production of necessities at the maximum, and every shadow of difference within our own borders should be obliterated.—New York Journal of Commerce.

POTATOES IN CHICAGO.

Chicago is going into the wholesale potato business to benefit its poor. A board will be appointed to loan \$200,000 to be invested in potatoes. These will be stored and city guaranteed return of principal in nine months plus 2½% by fifty wealthy citizens. Potatoes can now be purchased at primary points at 90c a bushel, and the poor will pay about 95c.

COST OF BREADMAKING IN CANADIAN CITIES.

A detailed table of the cost of making bread in various cities in Canada has been issued by the

	Per bbl. of Flour.	Per bbl. of Flour.	In-gredients.	Bak-ing.	De-livery.	Ov'hd and Man't.	Cost of 1 lb. of Bread.
Halifax and Amherst	\$12.44	4.43c	.60	.64	.60	.30	6.57
St. John	8.30	3.12c	.80	.80	.81	.42	5.95
Toronto	11.50	4.39c	.31	.51	.90	.42	6.54
Montreal and Westmount	9.40	3.76c	.40	.66	1.26	.69	6.77
Ottawa	11.50	4.40c	.38	.76	.53	.35	6.46
Hamilton	11.36	4.37c	.34	.78	1.25	1.11	7.84
Brantford	11.33	4.24c	.43	.54	.66	.82	6.59
London	11.31	4.25c	.52	.54	.86	.86	6.48
St. Catharines and N. Falls	11.61	4.37c	.24	.44	.81	.60	6.47
Woodstock, Guelph and Stratford	11.70	4.25c	.61	.59	.50	.39	6.34
Port Arthur	10.60	3.87c	.36	.81	.77	.57	6.38
Winnipeg	9.40	3.62c	.36	.78	1.08	.18	6.02
Moose Jaw	11.20	4.00c	.30	.76	.66	.57	6.28
Calgary	9.17	3.32c	.59	.49	.99	.37	5.75
Edmonton	9.19	3.50c	.68	.35	.66	.38	5.57
Medicine Hat	9.50	3.67c	.69	.62	1.23	.52	6.73
Vancouver	11.38	4.38c	.65	.96	1.44	.76	8.19
Average	10.65	3.99c	.49	.65	.83	.54	6.50

U. S. BUTTER STOCKS.

The holdings of butter in four cities of chief supply were as follows on November 1:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
New York	323,700	316,200	353,300
Chicago	335,000	325,000	433,000
xBoston	245,000	266,800	293,420
Philadelphia	113,520	94,450	87,650

Total 1,017,820 1,002,450 1,166,370

xOne house not reporting.

DECLINE OF SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The plan of the Manitoba Government to bring sheep from Ontario and sell them to Manitoba farmers at cost will be watched with interest. There are large tracts in Manitoba that are ideally fitted for sheep raising and the high prices that are now prevailing for mutton and wool may lead to a revival of an industry that has been declining in Canada.

The United States to-day has 13,000,000 fewer sheep than it had in 1900. Wool requirements have increased and the price has steadily risen. The U. S. needs 150,000,000 sheep, and it has less than a third of that number. It also needs 600,000,000 pounds of wool every year for domestic consumption and to-day is forced to buy more than half of this supply outside its own borders.—Manitoba Free Press.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORT.

The subjoined table shows the Australasian wool exports from July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917, compared with the corresponding period last season:

State.	1916-17. Bales.	1915-16. Bales.
New South Wales	590,372	840,137
Victoria	277,394	342,476
South Australia	100,052	92,654
Queensland	220,437	224,771
Western Australia	58,256	73,564
Tasmania	16,625	11,928

Australian totals 1,263,136 1,585,530

New Zealand 411,000 510,656

Total 1,674,136 2,096,186

Net decrease 422,050

Large quantities of wool were held over for shipment at the end of the fiscal year.

The preparatory work in connection with the detailed arrangements for the new season's wool appraisalment is now considerably advanced, but it is anticipated that some weeks will elapse before the first appraisalment will be entered upon. The 1917 clip has been purchased by the Imperial Government and allocations for other countries will be made on that account.

Owing to the strikes prevailing throughout the Commonwealth, it has so far been impossible to ship the large quantity of wool awaiting transportation to Canadian woollen mills.

is 6.54 cents. The table is as follows: acting Cost of Living Commissioner at Ottawa. It is interesting to note that the cost is lowest at Edmonton, in the heart of the wheat belt, and highest in Vancouver, beyond the Rockies. The average cost of bread per pound is 6.5 cents, while the price at Toronto

CANADIAN NORTHERN

CHANGE OF TIME

WILL BE MADE

OF

MONTFORT SUB-DIVISION

Effective, Sunday, November 25th.

For particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 230 St. James Street, Montreal, or nearest C. N. R. Agent.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS FOR SALE OF OLEO.

Additional regulations to govern the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada and importation have been issued by the Food Controller. Applications for licenses will be issued from the office of the Veterinary Director-General Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, so as to be effective on and after December 10. Persons who desire licenses and who have not already applied should make application at once to the Veterinary Director-General's office.

The new regulations require that "no substance intended for the coloring of oleomargarine shall be imported into Canada in packages containing oleomargarine, and no manufacturer, wholesale dealer or retailer, dealing in oleomargarine, shall deal in, sell or give away any substance intended for coloring oleomargarine."

Oleomargarine may be sold only in original packages. Each small package must be wrapped separately and on each label or wrapper "Oleomargarine" must be printed or marked as the most conspicuous word. The name and address of the manufacturer, together with the official inspection mark of the country of origin, must appear on all labels, wrappers and packages. Labels, stencils or lithographed designs on containers for oleomargarine must be approved by the Veterinary Director-General. The penalty for violation of any of the regulations is a fine of not less than \$500 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Strict provisions are made to ensure official inspection of all materials entering into the composition of oleomargarine. No oleomargarine may be manufactured in Canada except under the supervision of inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, while imported oleomargarine must be accompanied by the export certificate of government inspection in the country of origin.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Change of Time—Montfort Sub-Division—Effective Sunday, November 25th.

Canadian Northern announce the following changes in their Montfort Sub-division train service as follows:—

Northbound: 4.00 p.m. from Montreal (Place Viger Station) Montfort Jct. 5.20 p.m., arrive Huberdeau 8.30 p.m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, instead of Tuesdays and Thursdays, as at present.

1.20 p.m. from Montreal (Place Viger Station) Montfort Jct. 2.50 p.m., arrive Huberdeau 6.00 p.m. Saturdays only as at present.

9.45 a.m. from Montreal (Place Viger Station), Montfort Jct. 11.15 a.m., due Huberdeau 3.20 p.m. Mondays and Wednesdays only, instead of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays as at present.

Southbound:—5.10 a.m. from Huberdeau, arriving Montfort Jct. 8.20 a.m., Montreal (Place Viger Station) 9.45 a.m., Thursdays and Saturdays only, instead of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, as at present.

1.30 p.m. from Huberdeau, leaving Montfort Jct. 5.00 p.m., Montreal (Place Viger Station), 7.25 p.m., will operate on Tuesdays only.

5.30 p.m. from Huberdeau, Montfort Jct. 8.40 p.m., arriving Montreal (Place Viger Station) 10 p.m., Sundays only, as at present.

6.15 a.m. from Huberdeau, arriving Montfort Jct. 11.00 a.m., will operate Wednesdays and Fridays only, as at present, connection arriving Montreal, C.N.R. Station 4.10 p.m.

For further particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 230 St. James Street, or nearest C.N.R. agent.