

The demand this week has been principally for cold storage stock, there being quite a few orders received from outside sources for fair-sized lots of turkeys and milk-fed chickens, and sales of the former were made at 44c. per lb., and the latter at 38c. The stock of this class of poultry is larger than at this period last year.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Choice turkeys, per lb.	40c to 41c
Lower grades	32c to 33c
Milk-fed chickens	32c to 33c
Ordinary chickens	24c to 29c
Fowl	24c to 28c
Geese	25c to 26c
Ducks	32c to 34c

POTATOES.

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for potatoes during the week, prices generally having ruled steady owing to the fact that supplies have not been excessive. The demand for small lots to meet immediate requirements has been good, and a fairly active trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way.

LOCAL GRAIN.

Owing to the holiday season in both Canada and the United States the grain markets have been rather quiet this week, and fluctuations in prices narrow and somewhat irregular. On the whole, however, the prices closed stronger and somewhat higher than a week ago. As buyers were fairly well supplied with most lines for nearby requirements, the volume of business transacted in cash grain was small.

The market closed firm with car lots of American No. 3 yellow corn quoted at \$1.62½, No. 4 yellow at \$1.61½, and No. 5 yellow at \$1.60; Ontario extra No. 3 barley at \$1.16; No. 3 at \$1.15, and Manitoba sample grades at \$1.05; Canadian western No. 2 oats at 91c; No. 3 C.W. at 86½c, extra No. 1 feed at 87c., No. 2 feed at 80c, Ontario No. 2 white at 85c., and No. 3 white at 84c. per bushel, ex-store.

LOCAL FLOUR.

The condition of the market is practically unchanged. Owing to the holiday season and all travellers being off the road, the volume of business for country account during the week was small. A marked improvement later in the month is looked for, as it is reported that stocks in jobbers' hands are not large. The city trade has been steady. Prices are unchanged, with sales of car lots of Government standard spring wheat flour for shipment to country points at \$11.25 per barrel in bags, Montreal freights, and to city bakers at \$11.25 delivered, while lots of 50 to 100 bags sold at \$11.35, and smaller quantities at \$11.45, all less 10c. per barrel for spot cash.

Small lots of winter wheat flour are in demand steadily, and as offerings on spot are not large, prices rule firm at \$11.10 per barrel in new cotton bags, and \$10.80 in second-hand jute bags ex-store.

SUBSTITUTES.

The white flour substitutes market is dull, as the Canada Food Board has taken no action of importance to relieve millers and dealers of their holdings, which they are finding difficulty in disposing of at satisfactory prices. There is a steady demand for small lots of white corn flour, however, at \$9.60 and \$9.80 per barrel in bags delivered to the trade.

MILLFEED.

The Canada Food Board's announcement removing restrictions as to profits on all lines of foodstuffs by jobbers was the only important change in the mill-feed situation. The prices have in some cases been advanced as a result, shorts to \$44, and bran to \$42 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade. No change has been made in the millers' regulations. They are still selling bran in car lots at \$37.25, and shorts at \$42.25 per ton, ex-track, and in smaller quantities at \$38.75 for bran, and at \$43.75 for shorts, per ton, ex-warehouse, including cartage.

Supplies of shorts are more liberal and sales are slow; while there is a good demand for bran. In other lines of feedstuffs a steady trade is reported, with sales of pure grain moultrie at \$68 to \$70, pure oat moultrie at \$64, cornmeal feed at \$60 to \$62, barley feed at \$54 to \$60, mixed moultrie at \$48, and dairy feed at \$42 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

ROLLED OATS.

The market at present is in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition as a result of the steady downward tendency of prices for raw material of late, and the increased offerings of manufacturers.

Trade is dull and prices very irregular, with broken lots of standard grades quoted at from \$4 to \$4.50 per bag of 90 lbs. delivered. The jobbing trade in cornmeal is fair and prices rule steady, at \$5.10 to \$5.25 per bag, delivered.

GRAIN AND FLOUR STOCKS.

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

	Jan. 1, 1919.	Dec. 28, 1918.	Jan. 5, 1918.
Wheat, bushels	6,602,765	5,749,436	4,287,674
Corn, bushels	198,209	201,268	11,373
Peas, bushels	41,420	41,420
Oats, bushels	1,059,120	967,134	627,853
Barley, bushels	460,724	460,305	68,654
Rye, bushels	3,449	3,449	18,958
Buckwheat, bushels	41,827	36,772	29,497
Flax, bushels	21,069	20,916
Flour, sacks	15,945	14,285	30,064

WEEKLY GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

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

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Jan. 2	5,092,390	5,295,669	6,502,961
Dec. 26	9,175,243	6,304,721	4,230,548
Dec. 19	9,834,252	5,954,898	5,665,399
Dec. 12	9,335,839	5,534,490	6,383,035
Dec. 5	8,614,936	7,156,815	6,726,603

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

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Jan. 2	50,550	496,800	591,758
Dec. 26	238,894	744,389	101,869
Dec. 19	102,788	455,000	102,463
Dec. 12	162,520	164,930	301,301
Dec. 5	55,927	73,441	253,154

BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese for the week ending January 4, 1919, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Receipts Jan. 4, 1919	62	71
Receipts Dec. 28, 1918	85	158
Receipts Jan. 5, 1918	356	59
Week ending Jan. 4, 1919	1,168	849
Week ending Dec. 28, 1918	1,478	961
Week ending Jan. 5, 1918	833	1,451
Total receipts May 1st, 1918 to Jan. 4th, 1919	466,991	1,706,513
Total receipts May 1st, 1917, to Jan. 5th, 1918	345,229	1,823,244

OLIVE CROP OF ITALY.

From a recent bulletin published by the Minister of Agriculture it is stated that the Italian olive crop for oil producing amounted to 1,285,500 tons in 1917, as compared with 1,292,200 tons in 1916 and as compared with 1,085,400 tons which was the average for the eight-year period, 1909-1916. The provinces of Apulia, Calabria, Sicily, Tuscany and Liguria in the order named, yielded the largest quantities.

BROOMHALL'S FOREIGN CROP SUMMARY.

Italy — The corn harvest this year turned out very unfavorably, being only about half of last year's total, which was about 70,000,000 bu. During the time the crop was being gathered the weather was unfavorable. Wet weather has caused considerable delay to the sowing of wheat, which has been proceeding slowly with frequent interruption.

France — The new crops where above the ground, are of a fine appearance, but the prevailing weather recently has prevented growers making any great progress with the sowing of the crops, which have yet to be put in.

Russia — We have received no news concerning the crops during the past week. We notice there is a somewhat general disposition to expect shipments of wheat from southern Russia during this season, provided, of course, the requisite tonnage can be furnished to carry the grain. Apparently no one has any real information as to what supplies there are on hand, and this is not surprising.

Roumania — General reports being received have given a bad account of food conditions in this country. As is well known, the crops were poor, and it now appears that the German and Austrians have seized so much of the grain that was harvested that people are actually dying of starvation. It is urged that food be sent to this ally before anything is forwarded to enemy countries.

Spain — There has been an improvement in the supply situation. Our Bilbao correspondent writes that offers of both wheat and corn are abundant, while buyers are not keen. Good purchases of Argentine wheat have been announced, and the general supply of cereals has greatly improved.

THROUGH CANADA TO PACIFIC COAST ON YOUR WINTER TOUR.

On your winter tour to the Pacific Coast why not travel at least one way through Canada and see the beauties of the Dominion? A great deal of new and interesting territory has been opened up by the railroads constructed during the last few years. The lakeland beauties of Northern Ontario, the famous "Clay-belt," where tens of thousands of farmer settlers will make their home in the future, the wonders of the Rockies as soon from the Grand Trunk Pacific line, the rich valleys of Central British Columbia all make a strong appeal to those travellers who would know and appreciate the Canada of today. The train service over the Grand Trunk's Transcontinental route is all that could be desired, with splendid sleeping and dining car service. Grand Trunk representatives will be glad to map out your winter tour. Write to or call upon M. O. Dafoe, 122 St. James St., Montreal.

GETTING TOGETHER AND REMAINING TOGETHER.

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them a serenity and dignity much more favorable to co-operation. Whether they too, when conditions of employment become more vexatious and the patriotic stimulation is relaxed, will continue the attitude of conciliatoriness remains to be seen.

Surely the moral which all men may read is that the goodwill of the present time should be crystallized, and not allowed to dissolve and vanish. It can be retained if it is incarnated into legislation and mutual agreements. We have the example of Britain before us. It is no path of problematical and hazardous experiment which we are summoned to. The right to organize, the right to a living wage, the right to security in one's job,—these are the fundamentals of economic democracy. Without these the freedom which has been won in religion and in politics is still excluded from the sphere of industry. It would seem to be possible, if a concerted effort were made, to leave these things into the accepted standards, customs, beliefs and laws of the country.