

Breakfast	0.41	0.42
Windsor Bacon, selected	0.44	0.45
Windsor Bacon, boneless	0.46	
Pure Lard:—		
20 lbs. pails	0.32	0.33

LOCAL GRAIN.

The Chicago future market developed a decided weakness and on Saturday prices closed 8½c to 10½c per bushel lower than on the previous Saturday. Cash corn was also weak on this market and lower prices showed a decline of 12c per bushel, but at the lower prices a good volume of business was done with sales of No. 4 yellow corn as low as \$1.78, mixed corn at \$1.22½ to \$1.57½ per bushel ex-store, and the last sales of fresh-shelled corn for shipment from Chicago were made at \$1.58 per bushel ex-track here. Prices for oats in the Winnipeg option market were irregular and the July future market on Saturday closed ½c per bushel higher than a week ago, and the October 1½c lower. The spot market for cash oats was stronger and prices closed 1½c per bushel higher, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western quoted at \$1.02, No. 3 C.W. at 99c, extra No. 1 feed at 99c, No. 1 feed at 96c, and No. 2 feed at 93c per bushel ex-store. The demand for supplies was good and a more active business was done, including sales of some round lots. There was also a good demand for Manitoba barley, of which the offerings were not large and prices scored a sharp advance with sales of fair-sized lots of feed and sample grades at \$1.38 per bushel ex-store. The demand for Manitoba feed wheat is increasing and buyers to-day were bidding \$2 per bushel ex-store, with holders asking \$2.02.

Fluctuations in grain on Saturday at Winnipeg were:

Oats:	
No. 2 C. W.	0.91½
Do., No. 3 C. W.	0.88
Do., Extra No. 1 feed .. .	0.88
Do., No. 1 feed .. .	0.85
Do., No. 2 feed .. .	0.82
Barley:	
No. 3 C. W.	1.35
Rejected .. .	1.25
Feed .. .	1.26
Flax:	
No. 1 N. C. W.	4.36½
No. 2 C. W.	4.32

LOCAL FLOUR.

The demand for all substitutes of all kinds is excess of the supplies. The tone of the market for rye flour was strong and prices for car lots of American grades advanced 80c to \$1.05 per barrel to \$12.60 per barrel in bags ex-track, and this resulted in prices for broken lots being marked up 50c per barrel with a good demand for all offerings at \$14 to \$14.50 per barrel in bags delivered. There was a stronger feeling in the market for barley flour, and prices are 50c per barrel higher at \$12.50 to \$13 per barrel in bags, delivered. Prices for all other substitutes ruled firm and unchanged with sales of buckwheat flour at \$14.50, oat flour at \$12.80, corn flour at \$12, Graham flour at \$11.05 per barrel in bags, and rice flour at \$8.75 per 100 lbs., put up in 220-lb. sacks, delivered.

The demand for spring wheat flour, both for local and country account was good and a large number of orders were received from the country which, however, it was impossible to fill. Millers have only been filling orders confirmed by the Canada Food Board by sales of Government standard grade at \$11.05 per barrel in bags for car lots, delivered, and car lots for shipment to country points were quoted at \$10.95, f.o.b., Montreal. The trade in winter wheat flour has been more active and prices rule firm with sales of broken lots at \$11.40 per barrel in new cotton bags, and at \$11.10 in second-hand jute bags ex-store.

MILLFEED.

The demand for all offerings of all grades of mill-feed continued good throughout the week and prices ruled firm with sales of feed cornmeal at \$68, pure barley feed at \$61, mixed moulie at \$51, shorts at \$40, and bran at \$35 per ton including bags, delivered to the trade.

ROLLED OATS.

An active trade was done in rolled oats with sales of broken lots of standard grades at \$5.20 to \$5.30 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered to the trade. The movement of cornmeal has also been larger and prices are firm at \$6.25 to \$6.40 for Golden grade and at \$4.50 to \$4.75 for bolted per bag, delivered.

BUTTER AND CHEESE RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending July 20th, 1918, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Week ending July 20, 1918 .. .	16,625	84,063
Week ending July 13, 1918 .. .	20,184	104,115
Week ending July 21, 1917 .. .	12,502	89,084
Total receipts May 1, 1918, to July 20, 1918 .. .	182,397	692,616
Total receipts May 1, 1917, to July 21, 1917 .. .	154,305	714,040

GRAIN AND FLOUR STOCKS.

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

	July 20, 1918.	July 13, 1918.	July 21, 1917.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat .. .	2,541,296	2,288,409	2,838,001
Corn .. .	120,223	133,502	159,259
Peas .. .	41,420	41,420
Oats .. .	1,972,073	2,359,228	3,871,016
Barley .. .	1,170,112	997,957	274,646
Rye	163,736
Buckwheat .. .	6,204	7,465
Flour, sacks .. .	27,546	26,712	50,545

MORE FISH USED.

The Canada Food Board campaign to increase fish consumption is having results. In the Canadian army stationed or in training in Canada 200,000 pounds of beef were saved in the month of May, and approximately the same amount in the month of June, by the substitution of fish. In the west a train load of flat fish every few days from Prince Rupert is sold at popular prices under the auspices of the

TO PROTECT CEREALS AND COARSE FLOURS IN SUMMER.

The coarse flours and cereals are specially susceptible during the warmer seasons of the year to the attacks of insects, particularly small beetles and their grubs, which may cause the loss of valuable foodstuffs, not so much by what they actually destroy but by rendering such infested foodstuff undesirable as human food.

Millers and manufacturers realize, as a rule, the importance of handling such food products as rapidly as possible to prevent insect infestation, and also know how to deal with such pests. The retailer and consumer are chiefly concerned in the matter of protecting such foodstuffs.

Retailers should keep their stores free from insect infestation or cereals in sacks, or even in sealed packages, will become infested. In addition to such preventive measures, every effort should be made to avoid large stocks and to dispose of cereal products rapidly. Care should be taken to avoid the breaking or damaging of packages.

Consumers should only purchase small quantities of cereals and coarse flours. Sealed packages which have been damaged should be avoided. If cereals are bought in sacks they should be heated when received at home to a temperature of from 130 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and then left for nearly an hour in the oven while it cools off. This treatment will kill any insect eggs or grubs that may be present. As many of these pests enter the house from out-of-doors, great care should be taken in storing cereals and wheat substitutes; whenever possible they should be kept in tightly closed tin boxes or other indestructible receptacles that can be tightly closed. If due precautions are taken, a very considerable saving in the aggregate of foodstuffs will result.—By Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Canada Food Board. In Toronto recently 100,000 pounds of mackerel were sold within one week as the result of a special campaign.



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