

**RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.**

The following table shows the receipts of butter and cheese in Montreal for the week ending January 5th, 1918, with comparisons:

	Butter, pkgs.	Cheese, boxes.
Week ending Jan. 5, 1918	833	1,451
Week ending Dec. 29, 1917	1,370	7,503
Week ending Jan. 6, 1917	1,768	3,994
Total receipts May 1st, 1917, to Jan. 5th, 1918	345,229	1,823,244
Total receipts May 1st, 1916, to Jan. 6th, 1917	492,927	2,216,549

**LOCAL STOCKS OF GRAIN IN STORE.**

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

	1918.		1917.
	Jan. 5.	Dec. 29.	Jan. 6.
Wheat, bushels	4,287,674	4,295,216	812,309
Corn, bushels	11,373	11,141	12,740
Oats, bushels	627,853	604,213	5,210,261
Barley, bushels	68,654	77,771	136,060
Rye, bushels	18,958	18,958	7,287
Buckwheat, bushels	29,497	25,853	6,684
Flour, sacks	30,064	21,903	31,665

**POTATO PRICES FIXED.**

Ottawa, January 4.

Higher prices for potatoes than those now prevailing will not be permitted. The Food Controller sent a letter to this effect to all wholesale handlers of potatoes, stating that any attempt to secure higher prices will be dealt with promptly. If retail dealers should attempt to charge an unreasonable profit on potatoes, the Food Controller is prepared to fix the margin of profit and if necessary to fix maximum prices. In a statement issued, Mr. Hanna said:

"A recent survey of the situation by this office indicates that there is still a large supply of potatoes in the hands of the growers and dealers, to meet a continuous and heavy demand until the 1918 crop will be available. All handlers of potatoes should understand the situation clearly, and realize that a special effort to keep the public plentifully supplied at reasonable prices is necessary, in order that no part of the large crop of the past season be wasted. Nothing can be gained by withholding supplies from the market, because higher prices will not be permitted and any attempt in that direction will be dealt with at once by the Food Controller. The trend of the market is now towards lower prices, notwithstanding the recent severe weather, which has made the movement of potatoes difficult. When spring opens, it is anticipated that much of the surplus will come on the market.

"In order to prevent possible loss later in the season, the winter movement of potatoes must be stimulated by every possible means. Potatoes are the only food of which Canada has a large surplus not in great demand for export. No effort should be spared, therefore, to bring within easy reach of every family in the Dominion all the potatoes which can be eaten.

"In order to facilitate the movement of potatoes and other food commodities an order has already been issued requiring prompt unloading of cars and providing a heavy penalty for infraction of this regulation."

**ANCHOR-LINE DONALDSON LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN PORTLAND, ME. and GLASGOW

Apply to Local Agents or the Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, and 23-25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

**CUNARD LINE**

PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN HALIFAX and BRISTOL

Money Remittances made by Mail or Cable. Apply to Local Agents or The Robert Reford Co., Limited, General Agents, 20 Hospital Street, and 23-25 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

**EXPORTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.**

Exports of breadstuffs from all Atlantic ports last week (including New York, Philadelphia, Newport News and Portland) and the preceding week were as follows:

	Last wk.	Prev. wk.
Flour, barrels	295,917	156,584
Wheat, bushels	1,179,434	2,016,465
Corn, bushels	174,995	258,536
Oats, bushels	370,064	1,985,026
Barley, bushels	1,223	169,998
Peas, bushels	4,618	4,524
Rye, bushels	78,017	775,331

And from July 1, 1917, to December 29, 1917, and for the corresponding period of 1916-17:

	1917-18.	1916-17.
Wheat, bushels	40,610,080	148,467,693
Flour, barrels	3,071,678	7,683,242

Total as wheat, bushels	54,432,631	183,042,282
Corn, bushels	7,719,270	21,696,465
Oats, bushels	50,931,610	60,028,285

The destinations of above exports were as follows:

To:	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Flour, bbls.
United Kingdom	455,675		6,075
Continent	721,680	116,439	153,587
South America			37,872
West Indies			80,524
Other countries	2,079	58,556	17,859
Total	1,179,424	174,995	295,917

**FOR HIGHER CHEESE PRICES.**

At a meeting held in Cornwall on Saturday afternoon, those interested in the production of cheese approved the resolution passed by the United Farmers of Ontario, which had also been approved by the Martintown Farmers' Club, stating that the price set for cheese makes milk for cheese-making less profitable than milk disposed of in other ways, tending to discourage cheese-making, and urging the Canadian Government to make representations to the British Government to revise the price.

Both the chairman and secretary pointed out that the cost of production was now so much in excess of what it was when the Cheese Commission set the price for 1917 at 21¢, that cheese could not be manufactured the coming season at a profit unless a higher figure was allowed.

Mr. McLeod read a letter received by Mr. Wm. Brown, chairman of the Stormount District Dairy Association, from the Cheese Commission, in reply to a resolution forwarded by the association asking for an increase in the price of cheese. The commission pointed out that neither that body nor the Canadian Government has anything to do with fixing the price of cheese, and stated that the British Government had bought the entire New Zealand crop of cheese for 1917-18, which will amount to 1,500,000 boxes, at 10d. f.o.b. seaboard. That price was slightly less than 20¢ per pound.

It was decided to send a largely-signed petition to Hon. J. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, at the meeting of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, at Perth, on Thursday and Friday, January 10th and 11th. The petition will be supported by a large delegation of dairymen from this district. The Minister of Agriculture is urged in the petition to use his influence towards obtaining an increased price for 1918. It is pointed out that commodities used in the production of cheese have greatly advanced in price, making it impossible to produce the finished article at the present price.

A resolution was also passed asking the Cheese Commission to announce the price to be set for 1918 by March 1st. It was the opinion that at least 25¢ per pound should be paid this season, if the producer was to clear himself.

Mr. J. H. Henderson, recorder of the Cornwall Dairy Record Centre, was appointed chairman of a special committee to deal with the matter of the increased cost of production, in order that an intelligent statement might be presented to Hon. Mr. Crerar when the delegation waits on him at Perth. Associated with Mr. Henderson will be Messrs. A. J. Robertson, Alex. Scott, J. Buro, S. J. McDonell, Isaiah McBride, J. W. McLeod, W. O. Wert, P. A. Nolan and A. J. Valade.

Other cheese boards in the eastern district were asked to send delegates to Perth to make as strong a representation to Hon. Mr. Crerar as possible.

**SMART WOODS LIMITED CANADA**

Manufacturers of

**Jute and Cotton Bags, Tents, Clothing, Etc.**

FACTORIES IN

**MONTREAL TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG**

**GRAIN FEED SITUATION IN CANADA.**

Ottawa, January 5.

As has already been announced, the Minister of Agriculture has contracted with the Terminal Elevator companies for the total output of 1917-18 re-cleaned screenings. The contract price was \$35 per ton and the material will be sold at this price f.o.b. Fort William, plus a charge to cover storage and insurance. In the neighborhood of 2,000 tons are at present available and are now on offer in carload lots in bulk to feeders in eastern and western Canada.

The Live Stock Branch is also negotiating for the importation of a quantity of corn from the United States. It is believed that, notwithstanding serious difficulties in the way, such as embargoes, duties and car shortages, the available feed supply in Canada can be considerably added to through the medium of importations. The branch, therefore, under the authority of the minister, the Hon. Mr. Crerar, has taken definite steps to secure feed through this source. The American corn crop offers at present most likely source for feed and it is probable that a contract for the purchase of considerable quantities will be completed within a few days.

The Provincial Departments of Agriculture have been asked and have consented to co-operate with the branch in the distribution of all feed which may be purchased. Under the agreement reached, the provincial departments assume full responsibility for distribution within their own territory, receive the orders, which must be for carload lots, from farmers, farmers' organizations or their accredited agents and guarantee the solvency of the purchaser. All orders for feed, therefore, should be made direct to the Provincial Departments only. The Feed Division will then arrange for the transportation of the material, having due regard to location and precedence of demand. Screenings and all other material which the branch has to offer will be distributed in accordance with this plan.

**\$2,000,000 WORTH OF FURS.**

Approximately two million dollars were realized by British Columbia trappers last season, according to figures tabulated by Provincial Game Warden Bryan Williams, who based his calculations on the returns made by the 947 of the 1,161 licensed trappers who have filled out and returned the forms demanded by law. These show a total fur value of \$300,000 to which must be added \$100,000 worth of coyote pelts, which come in under a separate heading in the classification.

**THE EXPORT FLOUR TRADE.**

The total exports of flour from the port of Montreal from May 1st to December 1st, 1917, amounted to 7,992,628 sacks, as compared with 4,575,989 sacks for 1916, showing an increase of 3,416,639 sacks; and an increase of 6,379,414 sacks with 1915. The exports of rolled oats and meal combined for the season 1917, were 249,637 sacks, which is the largest on record. There was an active demand for these lines of cereals from the Government throughout the season, and if the capacity of the mills in Canada had been larger than they were the shipments would have been in excess of the above quantity.