

Statistical Wheat Report.

WHEAT IN CANADA.

Stocks of wheat in Canada at principal points of accumulation are reported as follows:	
Montreal	130,000
Toronto	135,000
Coleman, Que.	170,000
Port Harbor, Ont.	110,000
Kingston	60,000
Quebec	...
Port William, Port Arthur and Keewatin	954,000
Winnipeg	235,000
Manitoba elevators	450,000
Total Aug. 3	2,147,000
Total previous week	2,392,000
Total a year ago	3,453,000

BRADSTREET'S REPORT OF STOCKS.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by Bradstreet's Aug. 3, were 49,924,000 bushels, as against 38,851,000 bushels for the previous week.

Total stocks in the United States and Canada a year ago were 60,338,000 bushels, according to Bradstreet's report.

Stocks of wheat at Pacific coast ports on Aug. 1 were 3,935,000 bushels.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The Chicago visible supply statement of stocks in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, for the week ended Aug. 10 was 25,210,000 bushels, being an increase of 2,150,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the visible supply was 49,210,000 bushels, two years ago 36,205,000 bushels, three years ago 6,897,000 bushels, four years ago 17,223,000 bushels, five years ago 46,751,000 bushels.

STOCKS OF OATS AND CORN.

The visible supply of oats in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, is 4,432,000 bushels, compared with 5,838,000 bushels a year ago. The visible supply of corn is 15,284,000 bushels, compared with 11,351,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago statement.

WORLD'S WHEAT STOCKS.

Stocks of wheat in America and Europe and almost for Europe Aug. 1 in each year for a series of years, were as follows—Bradstreet's report:

	Bushels.
1901	115,000,000
1900	125,000,000
1899	116,000,000
1898	58,000,000
1897	61,000,000
1896	108,000,000
1895	110,000,000

CROP MOVEMENT.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States spring wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, Aug. 1, 1901, to late, compared with the same period of last year.

	This crop.	Last crop.
Minneapolis	1,228,636	1,942,000
Milwaukee	321,355	212,110
Duluth	302,101	724,972
Chicago	3,403,458	1,777,320

Total 5,255,550 4,656,402

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal United States winter wheat markets, from the beginning of the crop movement, July 1, 1901, to date, compared with the same period of last year.

	This Crop.	Last Crop.
Toledo	2,353,722	1,927,023
St. Louis	7,230,401	5,437,807
Detroit	425,469	705,018
Kansas City	6,212,800	7,949,817

Total 16,033,132 15,507,736

Winnipeg Prices a Year Ago.

Following were Winnipeg prices this week last year:

Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 77c in store Port William.

Flour—Jobbing price per sack: Patent, \$2.20; best bakers', \$2.05.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$11.50 per ton; shorts, \$14.50 per ton delivered.

Oats—Carlots on track, 38¢40¢, according to quality.

Barley—45¢ per bushel for cars on track. Market nominal.

Corn—In carlots, 50¢51¢ per bushel of 56lb.

Flax—Nominal.

Butter—Dairy, 12¢14¢ per pound; creamery, 17¢ per pound at the factories.

Cheese—New cheese, 9¢20¢, laid down here.

Eggs—12¢12½¢ for Manitoba fresh, less expressage.

Potatoes—New, per bushel, 55¢60¢.

Beef—60¢65¢ per lb.

Hides—No. 1 hides, 4½¢.

Wool—50¢55¢ for unwashed fleece.

Baled Hay—\$6.50 per ton on cars.

Live Stock—Butchers' cattle, 2½¢4¢ per lb; export cattle, 3½¢; sheep, 4½¢4¾¢; hogs, 4½¢.

Grain and Milling Notes.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates the United States wheat crop at the enormous amount of 715,000,000 bushels. This would give 300,000,000 for export above home requirements and reserves.

The Mark Lane Express reports that though the quality is fine, the

wheat yield in most important counties will be four quarters to the acre, against the usual five quarters.

According to statistics published by the minister of agriculture, the Roumanian wheat crop for the present year is 40 per cent above that of last year. The maize crop is expected to exceed all previous records.

The Ohio state crop report says wheat threshing has proved disappointing, the yield being 80 per cent, 5 per cent, off from the July report. Corn is overcoming its difficulty and there are prospects of a fairly good crop. Oats, 85 per cent; tobacco, 67 per cent; potatoes, 62 per cent.

The Canadian Northern express set fire to a field of wheat near Morris, Man., which had been cut and shocked about two days previously. Had the men who were harvesting not been present the whole field of sixty-five acres would have been consumed. The fire was got under control after fifty or sixty large shocks had been burned.

Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

At the regular weekly meeting of the grain exchange held Wednesday morning notice of motion was given for an addition to the by-laws to provide for registration of business firms on exchange, and in trades between managers, when one or more of the firms or companies are members of the exchange. In this way firms or companies must register and name what members are authorized to trade for them.

An amendment was also proposed to provide that if any person not a member of the exchange fails to carry out a contract with, or is guilty of any unbusinesslike conduct to any member of the exchange, and such person fails to satisfy the exchange of his innocence in the matter, no member of the exchange, or firm or company having representative in the exchange will be allowed to trade or to have any grain business with such persons.

Copies of these notices of motion will at once be sent to all members of the exchange, and the matter will come up for a vote on the 28th August.

The protection to be afforded to the members by these by-laws is enjoyed by the members of exchanges in the United States, and it is claimed will be of great benefit here.

The council of the grain exchange will meet on Saturday to select the grade of grain, which will be the option grade after the 1st of September.

The officers and council of the exchange have their hands full with the new by-law in relation to the option trade going into effect on September 1. The clearing house also comes into existence at that time. This will be the first regular option and trading clearing house in Canada.

More Value than Wheat.

The Hay Trade Journal, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says:

The statement made in the independent that the value of the apple crop of the United States is greater than that of its wheat production will bring a surprise to many. Thus it is stated that the total yield of apples in 1900 was 215,000,000 barrels. Supposing that an average price of \$2 a barrel was obtained, the aggregate value of the crop was \$430,000,000. The average value of wheat is but a little over \$300,000,000 annually. By this estimate the apple crop is worth about 50 per cent more than our wheat. The export of apples exceeds 4,000,000 barrels a year, and it is increasing. The price abroad ranges from \$2 to \$4 a barrel, the most of the fruit bringing nearer the latter price. Its production ranges over a wide extent of country, though few sections of it make the apple their chief reliance for support. American families do not spend a great deal of money for it, but to quote our contemporary, "we are growing frugal instead of carnivorous," and before long pastry and bread will be subordinate to the better food.

The United States steel strike is having a serious effect upon the canning industry of Ontario, as canners are finding it impossible to secure supplies of tin. A few canners who bought early will be able to fill all orders, but the majority have been caught with very short supplies. It is said that the trade they will cut off is that from Western Canada. The fruit to fill their Ontario orders will be packed in glass jars.

South Africa May Become a Canadian Market.

In a letter just received from James Cummings, of Lyn, Dominion trade commissioner to South Africa, he says in part: "Since landing here in April have visited the colony of Natal thoroughly and the eastern and southern part of Cape Colony, but the unending war has prevented travelling more than 200 miles from the coast in any direction, except under the protection of an armored train. Only Sunday the mail train from the Cape was ditched north of the Karoo by rebels in this colony tearing up the track. The demands of the military for wharfage and transportation at present check and block ordinary trade in all the ports, and when peace is restored and the Transvaal mines are producing one hundred millions annually this will be a great country to sell Canadian timber, furniture, carriages, agricultural implements, boots and shoes and also afford an opening for engineers experienced in mining machinery, electrical and railway construction. The mines in Johannesburg have been largely handled by young men from New England and California, and through them there has been fostered the demand for Yankee machinery. I find that trade does not so much follow the flag as it does the active emigrants from manufacturing countries. This country being the home of Swedes, Russians, Germans, French, Belgians, Yankees, Dutch, Australians and Britons and very few Canucks, our trade is small but growing. The few that are here are noble, valiant sons of Canada, true to their home, and although not many goods are shipped or received here as Canadian, still our manufactures are coming via New York, and most of the dealers class us all, United States and Canada, as Americans. Direct communication from Canada to South Africa would bring our products favorably before the trade here and at once double the trade.

Durban is the only port of Natal and has railway connection with Johannesburg, 480 miles distant. The grades and curves are striking features of Natal railways. It is marvelous how this little narrow gauge single line, only three feet six inches wide, transported the troops, supplies, etc., for General Buller's army, so that they were never on short allowance. The ruling grade between Durban and Ladysmith is exceptionally severe, viz., 1 in 30, and the ruling curvature a 300-foot radius. These are found very often in combination. Near Maritzburg there is a descent of 1,000 feet, and an ascent of 1,000 in a distance of twenty miles by railway, but not more than ten miles as the crow flies. The colony of Natal owns all the lines of railway, 560 miles, and transports Natal products for about one-third less than foreign, in this way protecting the farmers. The net revenue from the railways pays the interest on the entire public debt and a large portion of the ordinary government expenditure, relieving much credit on the general manager, David Hunter, and the colonial government. Little Natal in her railway policy has improved very much over Canada. If all the money expended by municipalities and governments in Canada for railways, canals, and harbors had been kept in the ownership of the people, managed for the benefit of Canadians, made self-sustaining and patriotic in developing our own cities and harbors and carrying Canadian products for lower rates than our neighbors, nothing would be heard about a railway commission."

Impressions of an Insurance Man on the West.

A representative of The Commercial had the pleasure on Monday last of meeting Mr. E. P. Clement, one of the party of officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, who have been touring in the West looking over the investments of the company. This is the first time that this gentleman has visited Western Canada, and he has been greatly astonished at the degree to which the industries of this part of Canada have been developed. He and the other members of the party went through over the C. P. R. line to the coast, and after visiting the coast cities, with which they were very much pleased, returned to the prairie country by way of Nelson and the Crow's Nest Pass line. They stopped over at Lethbridge to view the irriga-

tion works and the Mormon settlements at Cardston. With these they were much pleased. Coming eastward from there they entered the wheat country and have spent a great deal of time driving around Moosomin, Carberry, Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carman, Miami and a number of other points. As regards the crops Mr. Clement states that he has never seen anything to equal the grain fields of Manitoba this year and his experiences in the various parts visited have been a great revelation to him.

The primary object of the trip which Mr. Clement and the president and managing director of his company have just completed was to see Winnipeg and some of the leading rural parts of Manitoba with a view to more intelligent investment. What they have seen has convinced them that Manitoba is going ahead rapidly and they will accordingly increase the extent of their operations here. Mr. Clement expresses himself as being delighted with what he has seen of Winnipeg.

The western interests of the company, which these gentlemen represent are in the capable hands of Mr. P. D. McKinnon, of Winnipeg.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is considering plans for a new steamer to be added to its Empress line plying across the Pacific ocean.

The third or 1901 edition of the Canadian newspaper directory, published by A. McKim & Co., Montreal, is now in circulation. The publication gives a complete list of the periodicals of Canada together with their principal characteristics.



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