

# The Commercial

A Journal of Commerce, Industry and Finance, specially devoted to the interests of Western Canada, including that portion of Ontario west of Lake Superior, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the Territories.

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The Commercial certainly enjoys a very much larger circulation among the business community of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast, than any other paper in Canada, daily or weekly. By a thorough system of personal solicitation, carried out annually, this journal has been placed upon the desks of the great majority of business men in the vast district designated above, and including northwest Ontario, the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and the territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Commercial also reaches the leading wholesale, commission, manufacturing and financial houses of Eastern Canada.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 26, 1892.

## Wheat Prices For Three Years In England.

The average price of English wheat for the cereal year ended 31st August, 1892, and for each month of the year, together with like prices for each month of the two previous cereal years, is given in the following table:

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
September	30/	33/	28 5/8
October	29 7/8	31/	35 0
November	30/	32 1/4	37 11
December	30/	32 3	37 6
January	30 1	32 9	35 1
February	29 10	32 6	32 5
March	29 10	33 11	32 10
April	30/	38 5	31 9
May	32 1	40 5	31 3
June	32 3	39 9	30 1
July	33 9	33 6	29 3
August	36 3	40 1	29 7
Yearly average	31 2	35 3	33 4

The July average for 1892 is the lowest since the same month in 1888-9, and the August average is the lowest since the same month in 1761!

The opening prices of the new cereal year thus compare with the two preceding seasons:

Wheat	Sep 1 1892	Sep 1 1891	Sep 1 1890
Imperial average	30 4	40 11	35 35
American red winter	29 6	42	33
Californian	33 3	43 6	33 6
South Australian	32 6	45	40
No 1 Bombay	33	41 9	35 6
No 2 Calcutta	30	39 9	34 6
Odesse, Ghirka	28	39 6	35
Flour			
Top price English	33	39	36
American 2d bakers	21	30	25
French	32 6	39 7	37 5
Hungarian	36	45	39

—London Miller.

## Minneapolis Grain Trade.

The crop year ending August 31 was a year of big wheat receipts in all receiving cities, and especially in Minneapolis, which leads them all as the world's greatest primary wheat market.

Almost 72,000,000 bushels were received in Minneapolis, as against 52,000,000 bushels for the preceding year, and 43,000,000 bushels for 1889-90. Prior to 1890, 1877 was the biggest year ever known. Last year's receipts were regarded as exceptionally large. But 1892 is the banner year by a large majority.

Last year Duluth and West Superior together received what Minneapolis did the year before. Chicago increased her shipments over the previous year by 18,000,000 bushels, coming up to 44,000,000, while Milwaukee doubled her amount of 7,000,000 of a year ago to 15,000,000 this year. Of the 72,000,000 bushels received here, only 26,000,000 bushels were shipped out, the balance being used in the mills.

The receipts and shipments at Minneapolis during the twelve months ending August 31 as compared with the preceding crop year were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1891.	1892	1891	1892
Wheat	51,703,955	72,023,100	16,231,070	26,060,530
Corn	1,000,890	2,053,235	639,220	1,219,300
Oats	3,546,160	5,154,190	1,988,120	3,022,880
Barley	608,320	1,600,490	487,230	1,119,000
Rye	139,730	261,570	125,220	261,570
Flaxseed	798,530	1,043,750	514,900	830,020
Flour		92,397		9,126,110

## Grain and Milling.

For a month says the American Elevator and Grain Trade of Chicago, the grain trade of Kansas City has been in a serious condition and it seems to be growing worse. The marketing of the immense crop of Kansas and the wheat held over has proved too much for the handling facilities at that point. The blockade became so great that three roads instructed their agents to bill no more wheat to Kansas City.

The new boiler and engine for Joyner & Elkington's mill at Fort Qu'Appelle has arrived. The mill will be ready for the new crop in about a month.

The Austro-Hungarian consul general at Barcelona reports that the flour imports of Spain are an ever diminishing quantity. In 1889, he says, 38,000 tons of flour were imported; in 1889, but 10,000 tons; while 1890 and 1891 are respectively credited with the moderate items of 500 and 244 tons. A dissection of the latter figures showed 193 tons of French and 46 tons of Hungarian flour. On the other hand, the export flour trade of Spain was reckoned at 41,933 tons for 1891, being an increase of about 4,000 tons on 1890. The bulk of this flour was doubtless taken by the Spanish colonies.

The Manchester Guardian, England, publishes a letter from Manitoba, dated from Arrow River Post Office, and signed by a Charles Andrew, who takes a text on which more than one sermon has appeared in these columns. He says: "I ask again your Lancashire millers, as a Lancashire man myself, to take into consideration at once, if only as a trial, the placing of their own buyers on these markets for a season. Storage could be found at Fort William Elevator till a cargo or cargoes accumulate, and the grain could be shipped thence under bill of lading via Fort William direct to Liverpool.

All the public elevators at Duluth have been made private. About a year ago two of the public elevators were made private and regular under the Duluth Board of Trade rules. This has proved so satisfactory to the elevator companies that the rest of their elevators were made private on September 1. The only elevators remaining public at the head of Lake Superior are those of the Sawyer and the Great Northern systems. The Minnesota law requires that grain placed in a public elevator must come out at exactly the same grade as when it went in, and the warehouse man is not allowed to mix different grades or doctor the contents of his house. The private warehouse man may mix, clean, dry or doctor the grain in any way he chooses, but of course, will give out the grade of grain his certificates call for. —Chicago American Elevator.

W. H. Malkin, manager for Osmond Skrine, of Gronfell, Assa., writes the COMMERCIAL as follows on Sept. 19:—"It may interest some of your readers to know that I shipped the first carload of the new season's wheat crop in the Territories to day. The sample was No. 1 hard and was grown on the farm of Colonel Lake, Winmarleigh Grange near here. It was shipped to Smith & Brigham, millers of Moosomin. Threshing in this vicinity is well under way and the wheat both in quality and yield is turning out very well, the sample being bright and plump and free from all rust and smut. The farmers had a sound lesson in the latter plague last year, and have profited by their experience, having dressed their seed securely with bluestone and apparently with good effect."

## Sheep in British Columbia.

Following is a letter in the American Sheep Breeder of Chicago:—"I have just returned from a trip to the old country. Am introducing a band of Merinos into this part of the world, a proceeding which evokes adverse criticism from residents, but which I anticipate can be easily dispelled by care and attention. At the present moment such a thing as a sheep has never been dreamt of—purely an unknown quantity. In a few years' time I hope to be able to tell you a different story.

CAPT. GORDON.

Golden, British Columbia.

## British Columbia Pears.

Thos. McNeely, of the Jubilee farm, Ladner's Landing, B. C., has forwarded a box of splendid pears to THE COMMERCIAL. They are put up in splendid shape, in a neat, light and strong box, and the fruit is of fine quality. Mr. McNeely says "we have 1,000 trees of these pears just beginning to bear, and in a few years we will be able to ship a few cars of this fruit to your part of the country." If British Columbia can ship fruit of as good quality, and put up in as good shape as this box, there is nothing to prevent her growers and shippers doing a large business with Winnipeg.

Reports received by the Iowa weather service from various parts of the State show that frost on the night of Sept. 13 was general throughout the State. The greatest damage was done on the Missouri Slope.

Secretary Noble returned to Washington Friday afternoon from his jaunt in the west. In conversation he stated that the Red River valley strip of country he believed to be the finest agricultural land in the world. For wheat raising he believed there was nothing like it anywhere.

W. Boulter, president of the Canadian Packers' Association, has returned from a month's business trip to the Pacific coast. He has been incidentally enquiring what the fruit and vegetable producing capabilities of the Pacific province were. He says that they will not be able to produce enough there to supply the local demand for many years to come.

A New York dealer says of the outlook for oysters: "From present indications oysters will be very fine and there will be a large supply. Prices will be about the same as last season. We anticipate from advices at hand from the west that the demand is large. The seed exported to England has done so well that we look for a largely increased European trade."

All sales of refined sugar by wholesale grocers in the United States after September 13 will be made in accordance with an agreement entered into between them and the American Sugar Refining Company, by which the grocers bind themselves to maintain quotations made daily by the refining company. The refining company has agreed to allow an extra discount of 1/2¢ per pound to these grocers, which will be equal to \$50 on purchases of 100 barrels.