

were enlarged 1,360,000 bushels, and in Belgium, Germany and Holland 700,000 bushels, while in France a reduction of 1,100,000 bushels and in Russia of 4,300,000 bushels was reported. The aggregate supplies in store are 5,960,000 in excess of those one year ago—larger in the United Kingdom and Russia, and smaller in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland.

Reports to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin indicate that the supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada were reduced quite materially during the month of May—in the aggregate about 10,210,000 bushels. The decrease in April was 9,232,000 bushels, and the decrease in May, 1893, was 13,221,000 bushels. The aggregate supplies of flour in the United States and Canada decreased 190,766 barrels against an increase of 65,611 barrels in April, and a reduction of 101,019 barrels during May, 1893. Stocks were reduced quite liberally in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Missouri and in the Northwest.

The return of the stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada exhibit a reduction of 9,342,200 bushels against a reduction of 3,526,400 bushels during April, and 12,762,300 bushels during May, 1893. The reduction was quite general throughout the country, but more marked in the Northwest than elsewhere.

Compared with one year ago the stocks of flour in the United States and Canada are 367,207 barrels less, and of wheat 12,683,202 bushels less.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in America and Europe and afloat therefor on June 1, 1894, were 195,783,000 bushels against 206,914,000 on May 1, and 205,039,000 bushels on June 1, 1893. Supplies are now 11,151,000 bushels less than one month ago, and 5,276,000 less than one year ago.

### Pacific Coast Floods.

The damage from floods has been more severe in the Pacific coast states than in British Columbia. The Columbia river valley in Washington and Oregon states has suffered particularly, very severely. The fertile bottom lands along the Columbia river from the Rocky mountains to the sea, a distance of 600 miles, were all inundated. Crops were ruined, houses washed away and stock drowned. The salmon-canning business has been almost annihilated. The government locks at the Cascades were in danger. Many buildings were lifted from their foundations. Of the ten large steel bridges which spanned the Spokane river in Spokane all but two were gone or closed as unsafe. Reports from the Cœur d'Alene country show that there was still from ten to twenty feet of snow in the mountains, and that the St. Joe and St. Mary's rivers and Cœur d'Alene lake were rising. Farmers along the river are destitute, having lost houses, barns and stock.

### The Great Coal Mining Strikes.

The tendency of striking coal miners and their sympathizers to resort to mob violence in order to accomplish their purpose of preventing mining or transportation of coal has become marked during the week. That this course is ill advised is evident at first sight. That it indicates a fear on their part that merely peaceful opposition will no longer be successful seems evident from the number of atrocious outrages against life and property which have occurred, calling for active interference of the militia in several states. In Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Maryland it has been found necessary to employ the national guard to prevent interference with the running of railroad trains and the destruction of mining plants.

On the part of the operators action taken to break the strike by the importation of negro and other outside labor into the coal regions have been discussed. The net result of the week's operations have been small gains by coal operators in widely separated districts. At a

number of points, notably Leavenworth, Kan., Alliance and Gallipolis, Ohio, and at one or two points in Illinois, miners have returned to work. At Birmingham, Ala., the strike of coal miners is said to be a practical failure, and the production is about one-third of the average. A sign of weakness on the part of the miners is shown in the adoption of the miner's committee of a resolution reciting that a national convention of operators and miners for the purpose of settling the strike cannot be held. The committee declares its willingness to meet the operators of the mines of the various districts to attempt a settlement of existing trouble. As the whole fight has been based on the line of a national settlement, this action on the part of the miners' committee is naturally looked upon as an evidence of weakness. The date set for the meetings of the representatives of the miners and operators of the different districts is June 9.

The failure of the operators to materially increase the supply of coal has had a depressing effect on manufacturing industry and railroad transportation. The shutting down of railroad car shops, the taking off of freight trains, and the use of wood as fuel on a number of roads are reported. On the great lakes supplies of soft coal are steadily diminishing. At Chicago there is complaint of want of coal for lake steamers, and similar reports come from nearly all large lake ports. The heavy stock of soft coal held at Duluth has been pretty nearly disposed of owing to the heavy demand from other points. A large business has been done by rail and lake in carrying coal from Duluth to where supplies were needed.

Scarcity of coke is causing the gradual shutting down of a number of furnaces and other industrial establishments in Pennsylvania. Supplies of West Virginia coal for Cleveland and other points in Ohio have been interfered with by strikers. In the east the trouble for the lack of soft coal has not become acute. The New York & New England railroad Co. is reported buying Nova Scotia coal. Special telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's show that the number of people, not miners, rendered idle by the coal strike is 88,000, which, added to the total of miners on strike, gives an aggregate of 263,000 idle as a result of this great labor disturbance. In other industrial lines large numbers of people are idle as a result of strikes, including the Cripple Creek trouble, where disorder necessitates the employment of large numbers of deputy sheriffs and the entire Colorado national guard. At McKeesport, Pa., about 5,000 iron and steel workers are reported idle and rioting. At Pullman, Ill., 4,000 car shop hands are idle, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, 5,000 building hands in that city and vicinity are on strike. In all, the total out of work in these and similar smaller strikes will probably exceed 35,000, making the grand total of industrial workers idle as a result of strikes certainly not less than 300,000.—Bradstreet's.

### Anthracite Coal at James' Bay.

Canada is supposed to possess some rich mineral territory in the Hudson bay region, including coal. It is said that a company is being organized at Ottawa to develop the anthracite coal deposits of the James' bay region, the southern division of Hudson bay. The intention of the promoters is to subscribe and expend \$10,000 or \$15,000 in prospecting, and if the explorations prove successful, as expected, to organize a joint stock company with a large capital. Since 1875 hard coal has been known to exist in the James' bay region, but it is only lately that its existence has been brought into prominence. In 1875 Dr. Robt. Bell, F.R.S.C., of the Geological Survey, went to James' bay. On his return he reported he had discovered the presence of anthracite which under examination proved to contain 94.91 per cent. of fixed carbon, and only .25 per cent. of ash. The deposits discovered by Dr. Bell are in the East Main district, and not far from the coast of James' bay.

### Toronto Hardware Market.

Business is a little better than a week ago, although the improvement is only slight. The improvement in trade has extended to table cutlery of the better class, and oil stoves are showing more inclination to move. Foraythes, a brisk enquiry is reported. Demand is not so good for barb wire, and there is still the same scarcity to note in oiled and annealed wire. Rope, green wire cloth, screen door and windows are among the articles in which a falling off in the demand is reported. Prices are steady all around.

White lead is dull and easy at 4½ to 4¾. Turpentine is still advancing in the South, another gain of ½ per gallon being announced Wednesday, but there is no change here beyond a firmer tone. It now costs within a small fraction of 41c per gallon, net spot cash, to lay turpentine down here, but jobbers are still selling at 41 to 42c f.o.b. Toronto, and there is not much demand at these figures. Lined oil is quiet and unchanged at 53 to 53½ f.o.b. for raw and 56 to 56½ f.o.b. for boiled. Prepared paints are going out in a small sorting up way, at \$1.05 for pure. Stocks of English Paris green have arrived and jobbers are well supplied, but there is not much demand. We quote: Ordinary, 12½ in drums and 14½ in packages; English, 112-lb. drums, 14c; ditto, 56-lb. drums, 14½c; ditto, cases, 16c. Putty is quiet at \$1.90 to \$2 in bladders, and \$1.50 to \$1.90 in bulk.

### Consumption of Wheat

The consumption of wheat per capita in various European countries and the United States is reported as follows by the Swiss Society of Commerce and Industry:—

	Pounds.
United States.....	357
France.....	705
Switzerland.....	405
Spain.....	418
Belgium.....	378
Hungary.....	361
England.....	352
Italy.....	310
Holland.....	283
Austria.....	187
Portugal.....	176
Denmark.....	165
Germany.....	*143
Norway.....	*66
Sweden.....	*66
Russia.....	*99

\* Small consumption of wheat due to large consumption of rye.

### Liverpool Wheat Prices.

Following were prices of wheat, per 100 lbs., at Liverpool on May 29, in shillings and pence:

Oregon.....	4s 11d to 5s 1d
Call, white.....	4s 6d " 4s 8d
" Fleetwood.....	4s 6d " 4s 8d
Chilian No. 1.....	4s 10d " 5s
Walla Walla.....	4s 2d " 4s 4d
Amer Winter Western.....	4s 3d " 4s 6d
" Hard Kansas, '92.....	4s 5d " 4s 9d
" " '93.....	4s 2d " 4s 5d
" Spring No. 2.....	4s 8d " 4s 11d
" " No. 3.....	4s 5d " 4s 7d
" No 1 Northern Duluth.....	4s 9d " 4s 11d
" No 1 Hard Manitoba.....	4s 10½d " 5s 4d
Caribbean Winter Red.....	4s 3½d " 4s 6d
" Spring old.....	4s 3d " 4s 7d
Kurrachee White.....	4s 1d " 4s 3d
" Choico.....	4s 3d " 4s 5d
River Plate.....	3s 11d " 4s 5d
Azima.....	4s 2d " 4s 6d
Ghirka.....	4s 2d " 4s 6d

Duncan McIntyre, the well known railway magnate, died at Montreal on June 13.

The British Columbia legislature has been dissolved and nomination day set for June 23.