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### Available Supply of Breadstuff.

#### STOCKS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The stocks of breadstuffs in the principal countries of Europe and afloat at the close of March, as specially cabled by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, exhibits an aggregate increase of only 800,000 bushels during March, but it will be observed that stocks have shifted positions materially—the stocks in warehouses being moderately decreased, while that in speculators' hands has increased considerably. The quantity on passage shows an increase of 5,400,000 bushels. The quantity afloat for France was enlarged 500,000 bushels, and that "for orders" 5,700,000 bushels, while the quantity en route for the United Kingdom was decreased 800,000 bushels. The aggregate quantity afloat is about 1,100,000 bushels larger than reported one year ago. The stocks reported in store exhibit a decrease in the aggregate of 5,700,000 bushels during March. In the United Kingdom there was a reduction of 4,200,000 bushels in Germany, Belgium and Holland of 800,000 bushels, and in Russia of 1,200,000 bushels, while in France supplies were enlarged 500,000 bushels. Compared with one year ago, the stocks in store are 16,100,000 bushels less. On the Continent there are only 25,900,000 bushels, against 41,600,000 bushels one year ago. The aggregate supplies in store and afloat are 15,600,000 bushels less than one year ago.

#### DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.

The aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada at the close of March exhibits a decrease of about 7,386,900 bushels. The stocks of flour in the United States were enlarged only 9,245 barrels at the points reported to the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, while those in Canada show an increase of 15,250 barrels, making a total increase of 24,495 barrels. The interior stocks are about stationary—the increase being exclusively at the seaboard points. The aggregate increase during February was 87,913 barrels. At the principal markets the stocks of flour were as follows on the dates named:—

|                    | Apr. 1, '93.   | Mar. 1, '93.   | Apr. 1, '93.   |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Barrels.           | Barrels.       | Barrels.       | Barrels.       |
| Philadelphia...    | 185,000        | 160,000        | 175,000        |
| New York.....      | 210,700        | 217,200        | 222,500        |
| Chicago.....       | 94,914         | 99,200         | 84,323         |
| St. Louis.....     | 94,000         | 93,870         | 61,610         |
| Toledo.....        | 7,000          | 5,000          | 10,000         |
| Baltimore.....     | 72,221         | 74,816         | 80,306         |
| Detroit.....       | 11,000         | 12,100         | 12,600         |
| Boston.....        | 183,783        | 182,297        | 124,600        |
| Milwaukee.....     | 93,500         | 138,000        | 57,100         |
| Duluth.....        | 27,842         | 21,916         | 132,370        |
| <b>Total bbls.</b> | <b>979,910</b> | <b>984,399</b> | <b>959,809</b> |

The stocks at these points show a decrease of 4,489 barrels, and it will be observed that the aggregate is only 20,101 barrels in excess of one year ago. The supplies of wheat show

a decrease of 7,496,900 bushels, chiefly in the United States. It will be observed that the decrease was at the seaboard points, in the northwest, and on the Pacific coast. The decrease in the interior elevators in the northwest during March was about 4,000,000 bushels. Supplies in Illinois, Michigan, Louisiana and Texas were somewhat enlarged—exclusively at the main receiving points.

#### THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

The general estimates of the supplies of wheat in all hands on July 1, 1892, approximated 70,000,000 bus. Estimating the present crop at 516,000,000 bus the available supply for all purposes during the crop year may be estimated at 586,000,000 bus. Allowing a domestic consumption of 25,000,000 bus per month—the quantity stated by the Agricultural Department—and the aggregate would be 300,000,000 bus, and quantity required for seedling 54,000,000 bus. Deducting these estimates from the aggregate, and the quantity available for export and surplus would be 232,000,000 bus. Allowing 50,000,000 bus as surplus on July 1, 1893, and the quantity available for export would be about 182,000,000 bus. The exports during the past nine months were about 148,000,000 bus, consequently there remains on hand for three months' exports approximately 34,000,000 bus—equal to about 11,330,000 bus per month. The average monthly exports during 1891-92 were about 18,800,000 bus per month.

The aggregate supplies in the United States and Canada, in Europe and on passage, April 1 were about 221,696,000 bus, against 223,383,000 bus one month ago—a decrease of 7,687,000 bus. The aggregate supplies on hand on April 1, 1892, were 178,373,000 bus, against 184,604,800 bus on March 1. The supplies on hand on April 1 were 43,323,000 bus larger than one year ago.

It is evident, however, that the surplus on July 1 will greatly exceed 50,000,000 bus, as the Department of Agriculture estimates that the last two crops were underestimated 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bus. There is no doubt but the stocks reported in farmers' hands included a good proportion of the stocks held by millers and at interior elevators. —Chicago *Daily Trade Bulletin*.

### The Canadian Magazine for April.

The April number of "The Canadian Magazine," the new national review and magazine, well maintains the high character of the first number, and the illustrations are deserving of praise. The political contributions are well written and interesting. In "British Trade and Imperial Reciprocity" Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P., arrays facts and figures which will be new to most readers, and outlines a trade policy which is destined, apparently, to receive much attention in the early future. Attorney-General Longley in "Nova Scotia Coal Mines" writes entertainingly a vigorous defence of the much

talked of legislation of his government in regard to coal mines. "The National State," by Charles A. Stuart, is a scholarly, thoughtful, philosophic discussion of the broad movements of the age in regard to national organization. Stuart Livingstone furnishes a charming dissertation on the life and literary ideals of the great Norwegian writer, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. "Balfour" is discussed appreciatively by J. Castell Hopkins. A timely article, beautifully illustrated, is "Ontario's New Parliament Buildings," by Frank Yeigh. Another illustrated article is "A Famous Canadian Shrine," by J. J. Ball. Henry Lye contributes a true and amusing story of Canadian experience under "Tales of Wayside Inns." Two thrilling stories, well told, also appear. In poetry, besides minor poems, is a long poem, "East and West," by Prof. Chapman, which is of rare merit. The *Canadian Magazine* deserves success. Published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto. Subscription, \$2.50 per annum.

### Impurities of Indian Wheat.

It is noted in the Punjab decennial report that in some parts of India there are European firms dealing in grain which make a practice of grinding up clay to mix it with wheat, that they may get the full benefit of the "refraction," or allowance for extraneous matters. There is some confusion of thought here. The "refraction" is not really an allowance, but a deduction. That is to say, the European buyer of Indian wheat, if he accepts it with 5 per cent of foreign bodies, has already deducted 5 per cent from its price. He takes it for granted that the goods will have a tare of 5 per cent, and acts accordingly. Although this tare allowance is a legitimate operation enough, it undoubtedly exercises a bad effect on the standard of Indian wheat culture. A few years ago a wealthy native landowner, finding that he had 30,000 untilled acres of soil suitable for growing wheat, enquired of a British firm of grain shippers what price he might expect for wheat of good quality, sound, and in the best condition of purity. He learned that whatever the condition of his grain it must be still subject to the "refraction," in other words, he must clean his wheat for nothing, whereupon he wisely elected to keep his capital for some other industry. For the same reason, the Indian wheat grower or small corn merchant will mix earth with clean wheat to bring it in, or rather down, to the refraction level of impurity. The seller does not see why he should supply a good article for a poor price—and why, indeed, should he?—*The Miller*.

According to the latest edition of Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics" the number of persons speaking the chief languages of Europe in 1890 was as follows:—English, 111,100,000; German, 75,200,000; Russian, 75,000,000; French, 51,200,000; Spanish, 42,800,000; Italian, 33,400,000; Portuguese, 13,000,000.