

FLOUR, CEREALS AND MILLFEED.

The strong advancing tendency of the wheat situation during the past week resulted in a further advance of 30c per barrel in the price of spring wheat flour, thereby advancing the price of first patents to \$8.50, seconds to \$8.00 and strong bakers to \$7.80 per barrel, record prices for spring wheat grades in the Canadian market. Business during the week was brisk, both for domestic and export business, buyers appearing anxious to provide for future requirements in view of the present situation in the raw material markets. Export inquiry was particularly active during the week and some good sales of round lots of second patents at 51s6d, and strong bakers at 51s per sack were made, but the mills are not anxious to fill up on orders for future delivery at the present time owing to the unsteadiness of the wheat markets.

The market for winter wheat grades is also firm, but no change in prices was recorded last week. New crop flour is beginning to arrive and dealers state that the quality is good.

The feature of the millfeed situation last week was the advance of \$1 a ton on all grades. The demand from all sources for supplies continues in excess of the offerings, and the mills are generally oversold.

Current quotations follow:

	Montreal.		Toronto.	
Flour:—				
First patents, per bbl., in bags	8.50	.....	8.40	
Second patents, do.	8.00	.....	8.40	
Strong bakers, do.	7.80	.....	7.70	
30c per bbl. more in wood.				
Winter wheat flour—				
Fancy Patents	7.50	.....	
90 per cent per bag	3.25	3.40	.....
Do. per bbl. in wood	6.90	7.20	.....
Cereals:—				
Cornmeal, yellow, per bag, 98 lbs.	2.50	.....	
Rolled oats, per bbl., in wood	5.45	5.55	.....	5.45
per bag, 90 lbs.	2.90	.....		2.65
Rolled wheat, 100 lb. bbl.	4.00	.....	4.00	
Rye flour, 98 lb. bag	2.75	2.95	.....	2.80
Graham flour, 98 lb.		3.10	.....	2.75
Barley pot., 98 lbs.		3.00	.....	3.00
Barley, Pearl, 98 lbs.	4.50	4.20	4.40	
Feeds:—				
Brass, per ton	25.00	.....	26.00	
Shorts, per ton	27.00	.....	28.00	
Middlings, per ton	29.00	.....	29.00	
Mouffe, pure grain grades, per ton	33.00	34.00	34.00	36.00
Do., mixed	31.00	32.00	.....
Barley feed, per ton		30.00	.....
Do., meal, per ton		35.00	.....
Crushed oats, 80 lbs.	1.70	.....	
Reground oatmeal feed, per ton	16.00	.....	
Corn, No. 2 Yellow, K.D., per 98 lbs.	1.95	.....	
Manitoba oats, per bushel	0.62	.....	

MONTREAL GRAIN STOCKS.

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

	Aug. 26, 1916.	Aug. 19, 1916.	Aug. 28, 1915.
Wheat, bus.	1,151,821	1,101,780	990,491
Corn, bus.	969,029	956,912	3,001
Oats, bus.	2,831,020	2,500,925	548,490
Barley, bus.	501,736	36,966	14,100
Rye, bus.	174,760	93,486	
Flour, sacks	48,588	54,873	87,410

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

The following table shows the receipts of butter, cheese and eggs in Montreal for the week ending August 26th, 1916, with comparisons:

	Butter, Cheese, Eggs.	
	pkgs.	boxes, cases.
Week ending Aug. 26, 1916.	20,918	76,351 8,710
Week ending Aug. 19, 1916.	16,575	71,434 8,648
Week ending Aug. 28, 1915.	13,578	60,215 8,593

Total receipts, May 1, to date, season, 1916 . . . 263,746 1,294,097 288,783

Total receipts, May 1, to date, season, 1916 . . . 283,746 1,294,097 291,562

GRAIN AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES.

Fort William, August 26th, 1916.

Statement of stocks in store in terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, on August 25th, 1916, with receipts and shipments during the week:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Elevator.	831,681	618,887	80,880	
C. P. R.	509,384	419,385	63,557	262,482
Emp. & T. B.	461,627	254,158	21,333	87,003
Consol.	797,960	119,378	18,396	
Ogilvie's	523,143	292,780	15,225	316,389
Western	314,359	581,857	17,831	
G. G. G. Co.	153,336	272,941	44,096	88,924
Fort William	296,059	178,856	14,055	
Eastern	319,143	483,101	33,108	104,222
G. T. P.	2,400,859	1,167,413	95,089	135,366
Can. Nor.	167,543	109,443	43,860	126,000
Horn and Co.	681,653	750,027	69,229	126,863
Can. Govt.				

Total . . . 7,456,751 5,248,232 615,666 1,247,252

A Year Ago . . . 338,459 109,616 28,756 1,112,530

Receipts . . . 2,570,425 1,239,368 184,119 144,090

Shipm'ts Lake. 4,923,400 1,789,581 365,108 226,896

Shipm'ts Rail. 124,656 582,407 1,417 589

Stocks by Grade.

	Wheat.	Oats.
One Hard	51,974	
One Nor.	3,140,167	1 C. W. 127,467
Two Nor.	976,428	2 C. W. 3,178,433
Three Nor.	883,448	3 C. W. 617,494
No. Four	450,392	Ex. 1 Fd. 73,428
Others	1,954,340	Others 1,251,409
Total	7,456,751	Total 5,248,232
		Flax.
3 C.W.	284,420	
4 C.W.	107,774	1 N. C. 1,039,069
Rejected	24,391	2 C. W. 152,584
Feed	4,550	3 C. W. 18,273
Others	95,528	Others 37,324
Total	516,666	Total 1,247,252

BOSTON WOOL SITUATION.

The Commercial Bulletin of August 26 says, in part: "Trade in the Boston wool market this past week has been somewhat erratic and while most houses have reported a quiet business there have been a few which have done fairly well and two or three perhaps have done a very good business. On the whole, it appears that there is more interest being shown in wool and while the mills are not yet ready to come back into the market for considerable quantities, they are nevertheless keeping close and even closer 'tabs' on the situation.

"As for prices, there is little new to be said. Good staple wools are in request and prices were never firmer, while inferior, shabby wools are not especially wanted and are somewhat irregular in price, as a consequence, wherever holders are desirous of keeping stock moving a little every week. The general belief is that prices are bound to go higher and so there is no disposition whatever to shade prices beyond what might be termed a 'trading point'."

TORONTO CATTLE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of cattle in Toronto last week numbered 6,449, which was slightly in excess of the 6,365 recorded for the previous week. This week's total was nearly 1,000 in excess of the cattle receipts for the corresponding week of 1915.

BRITISH WANT SWEATER COATS.

The British Government is again in the United States market, through J. P. Morgan and Company for sweater coats for the armies. A gray coat with a military collar is specified in the inquiry. The garments are worsted and will run well over \$20 per dozen. Many U. S. knitters have submitted bids.

The Subscription Price of the Journal of Commerce is Three Dollars per Year.

U. S. MUNITIONS EXPORTS.

Exports of war munitions from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1916, amounted to \$485,146,000 in the two items of explosives and fire-arms alone according to the New York Journal of Commerce. Shipments of accessories, consisting of aeroplanes, automobiles, motorcycles, scientific instruments and barbed wire, reached \$184,541,000. Outward cargoes of other materials used chiefly in war making, such as horses and mules, railway cars, engines and rails for Russia, metal working machinery for the munition factories, boots and shoes for the armies, and gasoline, were valued at \$302,502,000 for the year. The grand total of exports of materials most closely connected with the waging of warfare reached \$972,189,000, or considerably more than one-fifth of the total export trade of the country for the year. This does not include the vast increase in the shipment of other American products stimulated by the demands for food and clothing in countries whose industries have been disorganized by war.

BRITISH SHOE OUTPUT.

Orders for 26,000,000 pairs of shoes for the British, Serbian, French, Russian, Italian and Belgian armies have been received by British manufacturers since the outbreak of the war.

One-fourth of the total, or more than 100,000 pairs a week, have been alone supplied by the workmen of Northampton, the chief seat of the English shoe manufacture, an hour's ride northwest of London. The manufacturers of this place are turning out a second instalment of 3,000,000 pairs of footwear for the Russians, this time boots known as the Cossacks.

Owing partly to their pre-occupation with army contracts, partly to depletion of their staffs of male operatives, and partly to restrictions imposed by the Government on the disposal by tanners and merchants of leather suitable for army purposes, boot and shoe manufacturers are finding considerable difficulty in supplying the demands of the civilian market.

INCREASED SPELTER OUTPUT.

The production of spelter in the United States from domestic ore during the first six months in 1916 amounted to 267,694 short tons, and from foreign ore 48,756 short tons, a total production of 316,452 tons, compared with 272,987 tons for the last half of 1915 and 216,532 tons for the first half. Adding 15,800 tons spelter distilled or recovered electrochemically from zinc ashes, etc., brings the total output from ore and skimmings up to 344,000 tons, or at the rate of 688,000 tons a year.

The stocks of spelter held at smelters on June 30, 1916, amounted to 23,817 tons, against 14,253 tons at the beginning of the year and 5,884 tons at the middle of 1915. This shows a gain over stocks at the close of the year, part of which was doubtless due to the accumulation of working stocks at new smelters which started during the period.

COMBINATION FOR EXPORT.

Canadian manufacturers are giving a good deal of attention to export trade possibilities. War conditions have greatly increased our trade in this connection, viz., foodstuffs, munitions, clothing, paper, etc., and with the connections now made with firms in various parts of the world it is felt that Canada has a good opportunity to hold this trade after the war, especially in those products representing our great natural resources. During the past two years associations have been formed to promote export trade. War contracts with France, Russia and Italy were obtained by several Canadian trades through such organization. The Export Association of Canada was formed by a group of manufacturers for the purpose of promoting their interests in the foreign field. There is now substantial talk of some such organization in the pulp and paper industry, and the formation of an export company has been announced. The millers of Ontario wheat have discussed some such possibility on numerous occasions, and the matter is again to the fore. All of which illustrates the trend at the present time. Such combination is unquestionably essential in this country. Only a very limited number of our industrial concerns are in a position to undertake the work of establishing foreign connections individually.

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