

# REMOVAL NOTICE.

## O'LOUGHLIN BROS. & CO.,

Have removed to their

**New Premises, No. 41 Princess Street**

Where they will be Pleased to see all Friends and Customers.

**Wholesale Paper, Stationery and General Jobbers,  
AND PRINTERS.**

41 Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

### British Wheat Imports for 1893.

The records of British grain trade are at hand from which the quantities and values of the wheat and flour of the different nationalities may be compared. Reducing cwt. to bushels (imperial bushels, which are about 3 per cent. larger than Winchester bushels), the aggregate for the last calendar year was 122,000,000 bushels, of which over 60,000,000 was from the United States, Russia not quite 19,000,000 bushels, the Argentine Republic 14,500,000 bushels and India 11,500,000 bushels. It is a new and striking feature of the year's trade that this South American country has distanced India in the race for one year at least. Canada contributed about 6,000,000 bushels, Chili 5,000,000 bushels and Australia nearly as much.

The flour trade is an important branch of wheat imports, adding an equivalent of nearly 49,000,000 bushels making an aggregate importation equal to 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 175,000,000 bushels in our Winchester measure. The United States nearly monopolize this form of the British wheat supply, sending 17,995,601 cwt. of the total 20,403,163 cwt. Russia, Argentine and India, are credited with no flour, but Canada sent 1,080,986 cwt. and Austria Hungary 1,099,614 cwt. The flour adds about 42,000,000 bushels, increasing the contribution by the United States to 105,000,000 bushels in our measure.

The aggregate for the year is less than last year—less in flour but a little more in wheat—65,417,308 cwt., against 64,901,799 cwt. of grain the year before, and 20,403,163 cwt. of flour, against 22,106,000 cwt. in 1892. In 1891 the flour was only 16,723,003 cwt., though the wheat was 66,312,962 cwt., making the total importation materially less than in either of the last two years. Considering the fluctuations of the domestic product, the foreign receipts run quite uniform.

These records show that about six tenths of the imports in grain and flour go from the United States while Russia sends 11 per cent. the Argentine Republic 8½ and India not quite 7 per cent.

These facts furnish grounds for the belief, if any were needed after past years of experience in consumption in good and bad times, that bread, the cheapest of all foods, falls off in consumption little if any in seasons of monetary depression, however, meat and various luxuries may decline.

### Available Supply of Breadstuffs.

According to the report of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, cabled to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, the aggregate supplies of breadstuffs afloat for and in store in Europe on February 1, 1894, were 2,800,000 bushels larger

than reported on January 2. The quantity afloat showed a decrease of 1,900,000 bushels during the month—the quantity credited to the United Kingdom showing a loss of 1,900,000 bushels, that to the Continent a loss of 100,000 bushels, while the quantity for orders was increased 100,000 bushels. The total supply afloat is 2,900,000 bushels larger than reported one year ago. The supplies in store are 4,700,000 bushels larger than reported on January 2. Supplies in the United Kingdom were reduced 3,400,000 bushels, and those in Belgium, Germany and Holland reduced 1,000,000 bushels, while those in France were enlarged 6,800,000 bushels, and those in Russia 2,300,000 bushels. The material enlargement of French supplies is no doubt due to the prospective advance in import duties. The aggregate supplies in store are 16,800,000 bushels larger than reported one year ago, the increase being chiefly on the Continent.

### DOMESTIC SUPPLIES.

The supplies of breadstuffs in the United States and Canada at the points reported by the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, decreased equal 1,987,000 bushels during January, against a reduction of 423,000 bushels in December, and 297,000 bushels in January, 1893. There was an increase of 105,709 barrels of flour, of which 40,387 barrels were credited to Canadian points and 65,322 barrels to points in the United States.

The report of the stocks of wheat in Canada and the United States at the close of January shows a reduction of 2,362,279 bushels during the month. Supplies in the United States were reduced 3,193,372 bushels, chiefly in the eastern states and at interior points in the west. In January, 1893, supplies in the United States decreased 10,897 bushels. Present stocks in Canada are reported 821,093 bushels larger than one month ago, owing to marketing in the west. In January, 1892, Canadian supplies were enlarged 380,212 bushels.

### AGGREGATE SUPPLIES.

The aggregate supplies of breadstuffs in America and Europe on February 1, 1894, were reported at 232,978,200 bushels against 232,065,000 bushels one month previous, and 234,223,300 bushels on February 1, 1893. One year ago the supplies in the United States were 20,945,100 bushels larger than now, and the stocks in Europe 19,700,000 bushels less.

### Gold and Silver Production in 1893.

According to the report of Wells, Fargo & Co., recently issued, there was a material increase in the production of gold in the United States during the past year, and a still larger decrease in the output of silver, but there was an increase in both metals in Mexico, which country is credited with a larger production of

silver than the United States, although it has never before equalled or even closely approximated it.

In view of the great financial disturbance of the year it is of special interest to note the effect on the production of the precious metals, although it is not possible to attribute the variation to any one cause. The gold produced in the United States in 1893 is given at \$33,948,823, which is \$4,101,379 more than in 1892, and it is more than in any year since 1878, but the output of silver declined from \$64,808,637 in 1892, which was the year of largest production, to \$50,607,601 in 1893, and then declined in 1893 to \$38,491,521, which is the smallest since 1880, the decline in the year 1893 being over \$12,000,000, while the year 1889 was the year of the largest production according to the value, yet there was actually produced more ounces of silver in 1892, but the depreciation in value makes it appear to be much less.

Mexico is credited with the production of \$1,400,000 of gold in 1893 and with \$48,500,000 of silver, showing an increase in the last decade of about \$400,000 of gold and about \$17,000,000 of silver, the past year being the one of largest production of gold as well as silver. These statistics are at best only an approximation to actual quantities, but they are the most accurate at present available.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

### Silver.

The sharp decline in silver values has been one of the features of the financial situation. London advices represent the market as completely disorganized by the acceptance on the part of the India Council of tenders for exchange at as low a rate as 1s 11 13-16d per rupee. The quotation for bar, which was 30 7-16d at the close of last week, fell to 29 1-2d per ounce, New York bullion dealers' figures for assay bars declining similarly from 68 to 63 3-4c per ounce. Rupee paper in London has touched 57½, with similar tumbles in Mexican, Peruvian and other securities of silver-employing states, the level reached by the entire group of values being the lowest on record. There was no apparent buying to meet the decline, the tone of the market being weak throughout. Silver bullion certificates were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange to a small amount at the decline. The London market for silver on Friday displayed indications of a tendency to recover from the depression. Silver prices—London, Feb. 9, 29 1-2d; New York, 63 3-4c.—*Bradstreets*.

The Dominion parliament has been called for Thursday, March 15, by which time it is expected the sub-committee on the tariff will have finished its labors and prepared such changes as it is intended to submit to parliament.