

GRAIN AT THE HEAD OF LAKES.

Fort William, Sept. 30th, 1916.

Statement of stocks in store in Terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur on September 29th, 1916, with receipts and Shipments during the week:

Elevator.	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
C. P. R.	404,639	164,851	43,409
Empire	222,878	54,693	14,213	140,813
Consolidated.	341,628	77,572	19,332	105,166
Ogilvie.	496,074	129,924	40,745
Western.	394,800	111,913	6,210	195,954
G. G. G. Co.	400,537	212,861	27,278
Fort William	128,330	41,306	16,451	51,378
Eastern	96,253	128,814	12,851
G. T. P.	302,070	123,498	24,654	69,846
Can. Nor.	957,103	233,499	123,128	107,926
Horn and Co.	151,093	91,321	39,375	82,231
Can. Gov't.	332,793	197,169	39,763	115,356
Thunder Bay.	229,692	115,847	25,935	65,098
Total.	4,457,896	1,683,272	424,351	934,272
A Year Ago	8,176,140	476,818	439,250	735,996
Receipts	2,934,556	726,991	329,250	47,492
Ship. Lake.	2,080,980	1,357,958	257,892	132,760
Ship. Rail.	126,950	240,549	8,035	1,140
Stocks by Grade.				
Wheat.				
One Hard.	53,873	Oats.		
One Nor.	937,691	1 C. W.	46,391	
Two Nor.	712,256	2 C. W.	793,863	
Three Nor.	495,845	3 C. W.	272,633	
No. Four.	373,335	Ex. 1 Fd.	39,604	
Others.	1,884,893	Others	530,779	
Total.	4,457,896	Total.	1,683,272	
Barley.				
3 C. W.	94,085	Flax.		
4 C. W.	124,621	1 N. W. C.	714,361	
Rejected.	32,497	2 C. W.	162,463	
Feed.	126,049	3 C. W.	20,262	
Others.	47,097	Others	37,185	
Total.	424,351	Total.	934,272	

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

WHEAT: Although the Chicago grain markets fluctuated considerably during the past week, prices closed on Saturday at \$1.54, being 1 3/4 points under the previous week. The chief feature in wheat circles at this time is the report of drought in the Argentine which is likely to cause a great deal of damage to the South American crop. The various estimates of the world's wheat crop which are now being published, favor the bulls. According to the London Grain Seed and Oil Reporter, the world's wheat crop for 1916, amounting to 3,562,000,000 bushels as compared with 4,382,400,000 bushels in 1915 shows a discrepancy of over eight hundred million bushels, and no less than five hundred million in North America alone.

The North American demand and supply position works out about as follows:

Total supply, new and old wheat	1,031,000,000
Domestic needs.	685,000,000
Reserves.	150,000,000
Balance for export	196,000,000

Importing countries will require nearly 600,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Of this, they are counting on North America to furnish 240,000,000.

In spite of these figures Broomhall cables that it is still believed in British grain circles that the Dominion may export 112,000,000 bushels and the United States 160,000,000 bushels this year. Obviously they have not awakened to an understanding of the situation as it exists on this continent. Although the foreign demand has been very limited, buying on the part of European Governments alone is stimulating the market. Shipments of the new crop of wheat are constantly going forward to fill previous orders. In sympathy with the slackness in the market premiums have declined three cents during the week.

COARSE GRAINS: There continues to be a fairly good demand for coarse grains from foreign buyers, but this trade is greatly hampered by the lack of ocean freight for the transportation of these commodities. At the present time a rate of 16d is quoted for corn as compared with 10d or 11d for wheat. Oats have advanced in this market mainly in sympathy with the strength in the wheat market, as the demand locally is light. A fairly good business has

been done in barley for export at prices quoted, and more could be worked if the ocean space were available. The corn market is dull both for local and export account.

Grains:	Montreal per bushel.	Toronto per bushel.
Wheat Manitoba, No. 1 Northern	1.79	1.71 3/4
Do., No. 2	1.75	1.67 3/4
Do., No. 3	1.72	1.65 1/4
Ontario Wheat, No. 2 W. W.	1.55
Oats, No. 1 C. W.	0.62 1/2
Oats, No. 1 C. W.	0.62 1/2	0.56 1/2
Do., No. 2 C. W.	0.62	0.59
Do., Extra No. 1 feed.	0.61 1/4	0.59
Do., No. 1 feed	0.60 3/4	0.58 3/4
Do., No. 2 feed	0.60 1/2
Ontario and Quebec, No. 2 white	0.58 1/2	0.53
Do., No. 3 white	0.57 1/2	0.52
Barley, No. 3 C. W. 0.97	1.04
Do., No. 4 C. W. 0.93	1.00
Do., rejected and feed	0.90	0.83
Corn, American, No. 3 Yellow, ex-track.	0.98	1.00
	1.00	0.97 1/2

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Important Potash Discovery in Cuba.

No particular activity has been reported in Montreal drug and chemical circles of late. Camphor alone shows any change in price having gone up 15c a pound during the last two weeks. Business in general is quiet, characterized by lightness of stocks in many staple lines.

The attention of the New York market is concentrated upon valuable potash deposits in Cuba which are destined to have a revolutionary effect on the potash trade in the United States. Prior to the war imports of Potash amounted to \$10,000,000 a year, which fell away sharply to about 10 per cent as practically all of this came from Germany. During the past two years a systematic endeavor has been made to discover natural sources of minerals from which this material could be obtained or processes of its production from seaweed. Very little real progress was made, however, as the production of potash amounted to but 3 1/2 per cent of normal requirements in 1915, with the expense of production out of proportion. The discovery in Cuba of a 10,000 acre expanse covered with potash bids fair to solve this perplexing problem and a rush has been made by a number of companies to stake their claims and so obtain a share in the valuable discovery.

Acetone Lime	Cobalt
Acetone, per 100 lbs. 70c	Metal, oz. 60c
Benzol, per 100 lbs. 25c	Oxide \$2.75
Alum	Sulphate \$1.40
Lump, per lb. 11c	Camphor
Powdered, per lb. 13c	per lb. \$1.00
Burnt, per lb. 25c	Cream Tartar
Alumina Sulph	Crystals, per lb. 45c
Technical, per lb. 35c	Powdered, per lb. 49c
Iron free, per lb. 50c	Epsom Salts
Ammonia Aqua	Bags, per lb. 4 1/2c
Fort, per lb. 15c	Barrels, per lb. 4 1/2c
Ammonia Carb	Proxide of Hydrogen
Barrels, per lb. 15c	Dozen.
Antimony	1/4-lb. bottle \$1.25-\$1.50
Oxide, per lb. \$1.00	1/2-lb. bottle \$2.00-\$2.50
Powdered, per lb. 35c	1-lb. bottle \$3.50-\$4.00
Arsenic	Potash
White, per lb. 12c	Bicarb, p. lb. \$2.20-\$2.35
Arsenic of Lead	Bichrome, per lb. 60c
Paste, per lb. 18c	Permanganate, p. lb. 2.75
Powdered, per lb. 20c	Carbonate, p. r lb. \$1.75
Barium	Chlorate, per lb. 65c
Chloride, per lb. 55c	Caustic, per lb. \$1.85
Nitrate, per lb. 80c	Sal Ammoniac
Phosphate Granular, per dob, 1-lb. tins. \$2.00	Lump 25c
Sal, per lb. 3 1/2c	Gran. white 15c
Bleaching Powder	Saltpetre
Blue Vitrol, per lb. 25c	Crystals, per lb. 30c
Borax	Granular, per lb. 30c
Pwd., bbl., per lb. 11c	Soda
Crystals, bags, lb. 11 1/2c	Bicarb, per lb. 4 1/2c
Crystals, bbl., lb. 10 1/2c	Caustic, stick 50.60
Calcium	Bichrom, per lb. 60c
Peroxide \$2.65	Benzoate, per lb. 12.00
Sulphate 50c	Acetate, per lb. 35c
Chloride of Lime	Nitrate, per lb. 25c
Drums, per lb. 8c	Sugar of Lead
Barrels, per lb. 10c	White, per lb. 29c
Cases, of 1-lb. Tins. 13c	Sulphur
1/2-lb. Tins. 14c	Flour, per lb. 0.03
1/4-lb. Tins 15c	Sub. 0.03 3/4
	Roll 0.03 1/2
	Nitrate80

NEW OIL STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The steamer Sarnolite, the third of an order for five oil-tank steamers placed by the Imperial Oil Company with the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, was successfully launched at the company's yards in Collingwood on September 27.

The Dry Goods Situation

Business is active at present in all lines of the wholesale dry goods trade, as retailers throughout the country are ordering freely in spite of prevailing high prices. Although stocks in the retailers hands are considerably greater than at this time last year, they are still under normal, and therefore, in view of the impossibility of obtaining repeat orders on certain lines buyers are not hesitating to make judicious purchases. The trade is looking forward to a brisk demand during the fall and winter months. The only difficulty being to obtain adequate supplies.

Cotton Goods.—The market for cotton in the piece has advanced 5 cents over prices quoted by the travellers last April. Dealers anticipate a steady upward trend to this market as long as the war continues as existing conditions are so complicated and so far reaching that periodic advances in price are inevitable. Last year's cotton crop in the United States was not particularly prosperous, which is attributed—in part to the sparing use of fertilizer by the growers, owing to the price of nitrates which soared in sympathy with the abnormal freight rates from Chili, as very few steamers were content to ply their usual trade between that country and New Orleans when far greater temptations were offered them on other routes. This difficulty coupled with adverse weather conditions resulted in a crop of 12,000,000 bales as against 15,000,000 the previous year. Considering the world's consumption as approximately 13,500,000 bales it is clear that with a carry over of 1,500,000 bales we shall have just enough cotton this year to meet requirements. This firmness in the cotton market has brought about a steady rise in price, until today raw cotton is quoted at around 16 cents as compared with 9 to 10 cents a year ago.

What this means to the manufacturer can readily be imagined. When paying for the raw cotton, the cost of the waste, iron binders and wrappings must be figured at 16 cents instead of 9 cents. Insurance commissions and interest must similarly be calculated on the higher basis, while overhead expenses, including labour, have also appreciated considerably. Dyes are causing great difficulty, although progress is most satisfactory considering the adverse circumstances we are labouring under. Many Canadian mills are working to a great extent on army contracts and are therefore unwilling to accept more than a limited number of domestic orders, consequently the wholesaler has much trouble in meeting his obligations to his customers both as regards delivery and quantity.

Woolens.—As the woollen goods market depends mainly on conditions in Europe no amelioration of the present difficult conditions can be looked for while the war continues on its chaotic course. Deliveries on all lines are slow and repeat orders often impossible, with prospects of greater shortages and higher values than ever in the future. Medium grade yarns are very difficult to get on account of the military demand, but the better grades and shoddies are easier. In dress goods, the range of colours has been curtailed until only plain or staple goods can be procured. Blankets are very scarce and prices are almost prohibitive. An attractive line of blankets, consisting chiefly of cotton, is being imported from the United States to supply the present demand. Knitting wools for Army socks are unusually scarce.

Linen.—The linen market is in very much the same condition as woollens as no shipments of any importance have been arriving from abroad. Substitutes have to be used extensively until mercerized cotton table cloths are now considered as a staple line.

Silks.—The price of silks continues to advance at regular intervals, owing to the increasing difficulty of obtaining supplies from Switzerland. Japanese Silks are chiefly arriving in black and white owing to lack of dyeing facilities. Fashionable colours in silks are purple, navy, nigger brown, dark green and Belgian blue. Velvets and corduroys are just as fashionable as they are difficult to obtain.

Knit Goods.—According to the price lists submitted by the knitting mills to their wholesale customers knit goods in general have advanced 33 1-3 per cent. After a heavy trade in silk sweaters during the summer a good steady business in woolen jerseys and so forth is expected this winter.

The rates on ocean grain freights from Montreal are reported at 8s to 8s 6d to Liverpool and Glasgow October shipment and 8s 6d to 9s to London, and 9s 6d to Avonmouth. A charter is reported of corn to a British port at 10s 6d.