

the crop has been reduced in weight and also reduced in grade by cutting too green, otherwise considerable wheat which grades No. 2, would have gone No. 1 hard. It is thought that later marketings will show an improvement in this latter respect, as it is claimed that allowing the wheat to stand in the stack for a while will to a considerable extent correct the damage done by cutting too green. Early marketing comes to a considerable extent from grain threshed from stock, which is not as good color as stacked grain.

### Live Stock Markets.

At Liverpool on September 26, the trade in cattle was ruinous. The demand was very weak and the general supply and receipts of United States and Canadian fair. In consequence prices show a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the range being about as follows:—Finest steers, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; good to choice, 10s; poor to medium, 9s; inferior and bulls, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8s.

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 27, says: The same old story is being told by the live stock shippers. Notwithstanding the very low freights offering are still losing money in the British markets. The shipments last week showed a marked falling off, and this week's shipments will, it is expected, be even smaller. One of the big operators has evidently made up his mind that there is no money in the business, even with low freights and is refusing space this week which he could have at 35s, insured, for the asking. All the private cables report a further decline in Liverpool yesterday, and the indications are that shippers will send only enough cattle forward to fill the space they have contracted for. There has been much written about the unsatisfactory state of affairs; but the worst is yet to come and all the shippers will be glad when the last boat has got away. As our special cable to day says, "Trade for cattle is ruinous."

About 700 head were offered at the East End abattoir, Montreal, on Sept. 26. A few choice cattle sold at 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , but trade was on the whole very slow and prices lower, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  being the general range, some sales of inferior beasts being made as low as 2c. The 40 calves offered sold fairly well at \$3 to \$10 each. There were about 700 sheep and lambs offered. Sheep were dull, but good lambs sold well at \$2 to \$4.50 each.

### Price of Bread in Vancouver.

The Vancouver News Advertiser says: Winnipeg papers of a recent date state that the price of bread there has been reduced from fourteen to sixteen loaves for the dollar. In Vancouver the price of bread has been gradually reduced, until it is now twenty loaves of bread for the dollar to families and twenty-two to store keepers. It does seem queer that bread should be cheaper here than in Winnipeg, whence most of the flour that is used in Vancouver comes from, especially as living is much dearer in Vancouver than in Winnipeg.

### Feeding Value of Wheat.

A leading farmer, says the London Farmer and Stock Breeder, has been feeding wheat to his dairy cows of recent years to very good purpose. He concludes, however, that in order to be efficacious wheat requires the assistance of some more oily substance. He found that an admixture of one-fourth of linseed, or one-third of linseed cake, very materially enhanced the feeding value of the grain. He also found that wheat answers the feeder's purpose better when boiled and given whole than in the form of fine meal or flour, but that as a rough or coarse meal it is better than either, because it mixes freely with other ingredients, and does not get into a doughy state.

Taking as his standard of value the digestible fat and albuminoids at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., and the indigestible fat and albuminoids at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., the experimenter—John Spier—fixed the feed-

ing value of wheat at £6 8s 4d, per ton, with maize at £5 18s 2d., linseed at £13 0s 11d., and linseed cake at £9 9s 6d. If linseed cake fell in market price to say £7 per ton, then wheat according to Mr. Spier's calculation, would be worth only £4 15s 2d. per ton for feeding purposes. So long, therefore, as wheat brings 30s. or upwards per quarter, it is more profitable to sell it as such than to feed it to stock. At 31s per quarter it is worth £7 per ton to the farmer—or some 12s more than to consume it with cattle.

### British Grain Trade.

Mark Lane Express of Sept. 26 in its weekly review of the British grain trade says:—"The deliveries of English now wheat are increasing. Wheat of that class is held for 20s per qr. The yield being under the average per acre it is hoped that by selling only last year's proportion of the crop during October and November to impart firmness to the trade. Millers expect to find 200,000 qrs salable weekly at 30s level. Foreign wheats are rather better. California is standard both in London and Liverpool. Cargoes of American red winter are at 20s 7d; American flour sells at an average of 20s. The highest price paid is 26s Barley and oats are up. American corn sells at 23s Peas and beans are steady. At Monday's market English and foreign wheats were firmer though new wheat was less in favor being softer than was expected. Flour was dull. Malting barley was firm. Both flat and round corn were 3d cheaper. Beans, peas and rye were firm."

### Exemption from Frost.

Writing on October 1st, there has been no frost yet at Winnipeg severe enough to injure grain. The writer has cucumbers in his garden which are blooming and bearing yet, and they have had no artificial protection whatever. The gardens in this district show very little trace of frost yet, even in the case of tender plants. Every week since, and including the last week of August, there have been frosts covering an area of more or less extent in the states to the south of us, in one case frost being experienced as far south as Missouri. On the closing nights of August there was frost in the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Iowa, while the lowest temperature at Winnipeg (St. John's observatory) was 41 on each of the nights on which frost appeared south. This was nine degrees above the freezing point. On the night of September 5th there was frost again in a number of states. The official report issued weekly at Washington showed that for the week ended September 5th there was frost in seven western states, and also in some parts of the New England states. The lowest temperature at Winnipeg during this second cool dip was 36 degrees, which was still four degrees above the danger point. Another cool dip culminated in frost on September 12, in several states to the south, and on this date the first frost of the season was registered at Winnipeg, but only  $\frac{1}{2}$  degree, and too light to do any harm. There was frost again at Winnipeg on September 18, but still too light to do any damage, though it may be said that grain crops were out of danger before the first frost came. The first frost at Winnipeg, it will be observed, came exactly two weeks later than the first frost felt over a wide area in the states to the south, though a local frost was reported at one point in Dakota as early as September 18.

### Milling Capacity.

The Northwestern Miller says it hears "much of the milling capacity, present and prospective, of various cities, but few people pause to realize what the actual flour-producing abilities of the milling centres are, nor to what an extent it will be necessary to build mills in order to wrest the pre-eminence in this line from some of the older cities. The following is a reason-

ably accurate list of the leading flour making towns in the United States. We do not include mills owned in the cities but located outside:—

	lbs. daily.		lbs. daily.
Minneapolis	43,000	Topeka	3,600
St. Louis	12,000	Richmond	3,000
Milwaukee	9,000	Cleveland	2,700
Duluth	6,700	Quincy	2,000
Rochester, N. Y.	4,700	Albion	2,500
Niagara Falls	4,700	Akron	2,500
New York City	4,600	Wilmington, Del.	2,500
San Francisco	4,400	Chicago	2,400
Toledo	3,600	Detroit	2,400
Nashville	3,600	Brooklyn	2,200
Buffalo	3,400	Denver	2,000
Baltimore	3,000	Fostoria	2,000
Indianapolis	3,000	Pittsburgh	2,000

### World's Supply Of Wheat.

The following is the estimate of the wheat supply of the world, made by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, with such corrections as have been made since that report was issued. Taking the supplementary report received of the European crops, the following may be regarded as the approximate wheat supply of the world for 1892, compared with the returns of 1891:

Countries	1892 Bushels	1891 Bushels
United States	493,000,000	611,000,000
Canada	65,000,000	67,000,000
Argentine Republic	38,000,000	33,000,000
Chile	15,000,000	14,000,000
<b>Total in America</b>	<b>611,000,000</b>	<b>725,000,000</b>
United Kingdom	61,000,000	77,000,000
France	300,000,000	232,000,000
Russia	220,000,000	190,000,000
Poland	18,000,000	12,650,000
Germany	101,000,000	120,200,000
Italy	110,000,000	130,800,000
Holland	5,600,000	7,720,000
Switzerland	8,500,000	4,010,000
Belgium	22,700,000	14,200,000
Denmark	3,400,000	3,700,000
Norway and Sweden	3,070,000	5,000,000
Spain	79,400,000	71,400,000
Portugal	6,100,000	8,250,000
Greece	3,070,000	6,670,000
Austria	51,650,000	41,000,000
Hungary	146,500,000	126,300,000
Roumania	60,000,000	62,000,000
Bulgaria	51,000,000	40,000,000
Serbia	11,350,000	8,000,000
Turkey in Europe	39,720,000	33,000,000
<b>Total in Europe</b>	<b>1,306,800,000</b>	<b>1,181,000,000</b>
India	205,000,000	235,600,000
Caucasus	72,000,000	74,270,000
Turkey in Asia, &c.	108,000,000	110,000,000
<b>Total in Asia</b>	<b>385,000,000</b>	<b>439,770,000</b>
Algeria	15,000,000	21,280,000
Cape Colony	4,000,000	4,120,000
Egypt	9,000,000	11,140,000
Tunis	4,000,000	4,250,000
<b>Total in Africa</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>40,790,000</b>
Australia	31,000,000	31,830,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,363,800,000</b>	<b>2,412,050,000</b>

### Europe's Requirements.

Beerbohm and Dornbusch, the leading English agricultural authorities, differ materially in their estimates of exporting countries' surplus and importing countries' requirements. It is to be remembered, however, that the Dornbusch statement is of earlier date (August 26), and that Beerbohm's (Sept. 16) has had the benefit of later information. The estimates are as follows:—

	Surplus bushels.	Requirements bushels.
Dornbusch	493,000,000	321,000,000
Beerbohm	322,600,000	331,000,000
Difference	58,000,000	10,000,000

### Probable Price Of Wheat.

As to the probable price, the opinion is that it will range pretty low for two months to come, the trade having lost some "faith in its guides" after being to completely astray a year ago. It is reckoned as certain that the United States carried over a fair surplus on July 1 last, and produced in 1892 a crop of wheat far above an average, as it unquestionably did. The French have been buying freely all summer, a