

further decline in wheat. The speculation in wheat has been something enormous the past two months, so much so that many of the Chicago houses had to keep their employes at work away into the small hours of the night.

Wm. H. Trafton, Jr., of New York, reviewing the grain trade of the past week, says:

"We have had a fairly active spot demand for wheat, and a good degree of activity in options, the early futures not so active as the later months, and at times there has been less confidence in the current values for the future being maintained, which has been largely due to unfavorable English and Continental advices, to the material increase in the visible supply, and the large quantity afloat for English and French ports. The quantity now afloat for Marseilles is sufficient to meet the requirements of that city for some months, and the floating supply for the United Kingdom is equal to their foreign requirements for some months to come, notwithstanding the shipments from this coast have been so light. From all advices to hand this week from Chili, Australia, New Zealand, British India, Austria and Russia, we are quite certain that Great Britain, Germany and France, will obtain adequate supplies from sources other than this country to tide them over to the middle of January, when they count on much larger supplies from the Pacific coast to carry them through to May, without calling on this coast for more than 230,000 quarters weekly. Now, it is very plain to all that our visible supply at the present time is quite sufficient to meet their requirements for some ten weeks to come, but they claim that they will be able to get along without anything of moment from this coast until after the holidays, when they will want some of our strong wheats and flours, but far less than we have estimated. It is very evident that their large supplies of flour from the Pacific coast are quite certain to exert a most important influence on the future value of wheat, far more so than is generally supposed, and to its great abundance, and low prices current for it, is the present great decline and depression in flour here chiefly due, and we have no doubt this Pacific coast flour will continue for many months to be a most important factor in the trade."

BARLEY

Is in good demand, and prices are well maintained. No doubt the high price of corn has something to do with the price of this article.

PEAS

Have not moved very freely as yet, notwithstanding that prices have got up into the seventies. At these prices they are too high for export. The mills are taking a large proportion of them at these prices.

APPLES

The English market keeps steady and also Montreal. The shipments of apples from Montreal are only about one-quarter what they were this time last year. Want of cars is making it very difficult to move them promptly, and a sudden change of temperature would endanger many of the shipments. Cable reports advise the sale of some Montreal shipments at 2 1/2.

POTATOES

Buyers are still running about the country picking up potatoes, and one would suppose from their anxiety to buy that there was going to be a potato famine. If prices go much higher we think the demand will fall off about in the same proportion as the price advances. It will, therefore, be well for farmers to use a certain amount of precaution and not look for fancy or exorbitant prices.

CLOVER SEED

The market for this article can scarcely be said to have opened in Canada, although there is a good deal of business doing in the States, both at Toledo and Chicago. How prices will rule it is very hard to say. From reports we have seen there seems to be plenty of seed all through the west. Still, we do not think the outlook justifies excessive low prices, as the best advices report a probable good demand from France, Germany and England.

CHEESE

Has ruled very dull, with a downward tendency. So little has there been done the past month that it is hard to say what the price really is. However, factorymen are somewhat more willing to meet the views of buyers, but not enough to lead to business, the dealers offering 12c for Sept. and October, and the sellers asking 12 1/2c for the same. No doubt there will be a move at some price within the next two weeks, as the first of November closed a large per centage of the fac-

tories, and they will be anxious to clear out their stocks by the 20th. Even at 12 cents we do not think dairy men have any reason to complain, and many have themselves only to blame for not getting more. Dozens of factorymen who refused 13c would gladly accept 12 1/2c to-day. From a comparison of the shipments this year and last from Montreal and New York, we find that the shipments of this season so far have been in excess of last year, and we do not think the make of September and October is much short of last year.

BUTTER

Has been in sympathy with cheese, and very little has been done for the past month. The fine pasturage of the fall month has improved the make both in quantity and quality. As soon as the holders are willing to take the market value for their butter it will move off. Whenever the price of butter is forced up over 17c to 18c it becomes dangerous to hold.

FARMERS' MARKETS

LONDON, ONT., 3rd November, 1881.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices in London, Ontario, including wheat, corn, oats, and various flours.

TORONTO, ONT., 3rd Nov.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices in Toronto, Ontario, including potatoes, apples, and various flours.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

MONTREAL, 2nd Nov.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices in Montreal, including wheat, corn, and various flours.

HALIFAX, 2nd Nov.

Flour market inactive; choice pastry, \$3 to \$9; superior extra \$7 15 to \$7 20; spring extra, \$6 85 to \$7; strong bakers, \$7 30 to \$7 50. Yellow kiln-dried cornmeal, \$3 90; fresh ground cornmeal, \$3 80; Canada oatmeal, \$5 75 to \$5 90.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS

New York, 2nd Nov.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices in New York, including flour, corn, and various oils.

BOSTON, MASS., 29th Oct.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices in Boston, including butter, creamery, and various flours.

LIVERPOOL, ENG., 3rd Nov.

Table listing various agricultural products and their prices in Liverpool, including flour, corn, and various oils.

CHEESE MARKETS

Liverpool, Eng., Nov. 3, 5 p.m.

Per cable, 58s. Little Falls, N.Y., U.S.A., Oct. 31. Market very dull; sales, 6,000 of September (factory cheese) at 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c; 800 boxes of farm dairy cheese, sold at 12 1/2c to 12 3/4c; 250 packages of butter sold at 27c to 35c. Four thousand boxes cheese sold to day at 12c to 12 1/2c; 2,800 consigned. Leading price, 13c. Ingersoll, Nov. 1. Twenty-three factories represented. Sellers say: "Buyers offer prices which we will not accept at present, and therefore will not register our offerings." Buyers offer 14 1/2c to 15c for September and October make; sellers ask 12 1/2c to 13c. Belleville, Nov. 2. The cheese market is very dull. The only local transaction during the week was the sale of August cheese at 10c, and September and October makes at 11c. London, Ont., Oct. 30. Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-five boxes offered, but no sales made.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 31.

The demand was far from brisk and a large number of cattle had to be held over. Prices were lower, first-class beef for shipment bringing from 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., very little selling however, above 4 1/2c; second-class, 3c to 4c, and third-class, 2c to 3 1/2c per lb. live weight. A large proportion of the cattle was lean stock, which sold from \$18 to \$20 per head. Local butchers looked around, but only purchased when the dealers made a sacrifice. Shippers were poorly represented. Sheep and lambs were in good request, and were picked up lively. Sheep brought from \$4 to \$5 each; they were of poor quality. Prime lambs sold at \$2 50 to \$3. Fat hogs were disposed of at 6 1/2c to 7c per lb. They were in demand.

Toronto, Thursday, Nov. 3.

The local cattle market the past week was fairly active, and prices maintained. There were few really first-class stock, and the best price paid was 4 1/2c per pound for a few picked lots. Most of the stock sold well considering quality, and several lots of "stockers," that had been sent to Montreal, were brought back to this market, there being no sale for them below. There are no buyers for export.

CATTLE.—For local market.—First-class, 4c to 4 1/2c; second-class, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; third-class 2 1/2c to 3c. SHEEP.—The market was quiet and steady with few offerings, and the demand small. Sales were made at 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. LAMBS.—The demand is good, and prices firm. All offerings sold readily at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per head. CALVES.—There are few offerings, and prices are firm at \$12 to \$15 for choice and \$6 to \$10 for good. HOGS.—There has been a fair demand this week, and prices are steady. Sales were made at 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.

London, Eng., Nov. 3.

Best beef, 7 1/2d to 8d per lb.; inferior, and secondary, 6d to 7 1/2d per lb. Best mutton 10d to 10 1/2d per lb.; inferior and secondary, 9d to 10d per lb. The cattle trade has been dull, and prices have tended against the seller. Supplies were about the average, and were quite equal to the demand.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Best mutton, 7d to 9d per lb. The supply of cattle was large; of sheep, less than last week. Sheep sold at an advance, except for middling quality, which was unaltered.

Glasgow, Nov. 3.

Best beef, 7d to 8 1/2c per lb.; inferior and secondary, 6 1/2c to 7d per lb. Best mutton 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c per lb.; inferior and secondary, 8 1/2c to 7d per lb. The number of cattle at market to-day was rather larger than last weeks, and the quality, as a whole, of rough and inferior animals. Of sheep there was an ordinary number and many of them of middling and inferior quality.

THE APPLE MARKET

Kalbel & Andreae, of London, Eng., write under date of 14th October:—"Since our last report of the 8th, we have received 50 barrels Canadian apples ex Scotland, and 25 do. ex Viking, direct for London. As soon, however, as later on the red fruit will make its appearance in anything like reasonable quantities to attract the attention of the large buyers, a good competition will bring prices to the proper value of the fruit. Prices obtained were:—Sound Waggoners, 9s 6d; sound Jennings, 11s 6d; sound 20-oz. Pippins, 10s to 14s; sound Phoenix, 15s; while all the other lots of selected Kings, red-cheek Pippins, chiefly Greenings and Blenheim, came wet and wasty, and realized from 6s 3d to 9s 9d."

Liverpool—2,000 barrels from Montreal, 5 from Quebec. The demand for sound red fruit was active, but green fruit was neglected, showing no improvement. United States fruit—Baldwins, 10s 6d to 20s; Spts, 14s to 15s; Kings, 14s to 21s; Greenings 12s to 13s. Canadian—King Pippins, 18s to 24s; Fameuse, 14s to 19s; 20 oz. Pippins, 15s 6d to 20s; Greenings, 13s to 15s.

Glasgow—Arrivals in this week 937 barrels from Canada. Prices ranged:—Baldwins, 11s to 12s 6d; Cranberry pippins, 15s; Fameuse, 14s; Jennings, 10s 6d; Phoenix, 12s; Spitzenberg, 8s; Golden pippins 12s 6d; Blenheim, 17s.

Mr. Abel Steel, of London Township, Ont., sold to Devoe & Co., of Buffalo, this week, two carloads of cabbages. One car went through to St. Louis, and the other was distributed from Buffalo to other centres. There were 6,200 head in the two carloads. These were sold for \$310, and were grown on an acre and ninety rods. This piece of ground, besides yielding this, raised \$168 worth of cauliflower, and \$60 worth of other cabbages, sold in London market. Five hundred and thirty-eight dollars from this amount of land pays, especially when no barn-yard manure was used. The soil is a vegetable mold at the top, with a marl bottom.