

### Toronto Markets.

**Wheat**—The only buying is by millers. Red and white, north and west are quoted at 56½ to 57½c, according to location. Spring is quoted at 60c, middle freights west and good at 68c middle freights west. Two cars of No. 1 hard sold west at 73½c, and two of No. 2 hard at 71½c. No. 1 hard North Bay is quoted at 70½c.

**Flour**—Some of the city mills have advanced prices of Manitoba grades. Two of the mills are quoting patents at \$3.80 and bakers at \$3.55.

**Millfeed**—Bran scarce at \$16 on track and for ton lots at city mills. Shorts are quoted at \$17 on track and at city mills. Car lots of bran, middle freights west, are selling at \$14.

**OATS**—Five cars of mixed on the Northern sold to day at 31c. A round lot, north and west freights, offered at 34c. Car lots on track sold at 37½c.

**BARLEY**—No. 1 is quoted outside at 41 to 42c. Feed is in moderate demand at 36c west and 37c east.

**Grain and Flour**—Car lot prices are :—Flour (Toronto freights)—Manitoba patents, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Manitoba strong bakers, \$3.45 to 3 50; Ontario patents, \$2.90 to \$3 00; straight roller, \$2.50 to 2.70; extra \$2 35 to \$2.40; low grades, per bag, 85c to \$1. Bran, \$15.50. Shorts—\$16.50. Wheat (west and north points)—White, 56½ to 57½c; spring 59 to 60c; red winter, 56½ to 57½c; goose, 55c; No 1 hard, 73½c; No 2 hard, 71½c. Peas, 54 to 56c. Barley (outside)—No. 1, 41 to 42c; feed, 36 to 37c. Oats, 33½ to 34c. Buckwheat (east)—40c. Rye (east)—45 to 46c.

**BUTTER**—All offerings of best grades of dairy butter are readily absorbed, and there is not much accumulation of any sort. Prices steady. Choice dairy tubs sell at 20 to 21c. Large rolls sell at 19 to 20c for good to choice, 16 to 18c for medium to good, and pound rolls bring 20 to 22c. Bakers' butter is quoted at 14 to 16c. Creamery pounds sell at 24 to 25c, and creamery tubs at 23 to 24c.

**Cheese**—Full creams, September and October, sell at 11½ to 11¾c.

**Eggs**—This morning sales were made as low as 11 to 11½c. The colder weather has had a steadying effect. Lined 7c; cold storage, 5 to 6c.

**Potatoes**—Car lots of extra on track are quoted at 45c, and good to choice at 42 to 43c.

**Apples**—Selected apples are quoted at \$4.50 to \$5, and cooking apples at \$3.00 to \$3.50. Dried stock quiet and easy at 5½ to 5¾c, and evaporated is held at 10c.—Empire, March 27.

### Loss of Cattle in Dakota.

A report from Deadwood, South Dakota, dated March 24, gives a bad account of the storm in that region. It says: "The loss on cattle between Edgemont and Sheridan on account of the storm will exceed 80 per cent. The storm was terrific in all directions and the cattle weak and thin. North of here, towards Miles City, Mont., the fall of snow was heavy on all the ranges, but the cattle were in better condition to stand the storm. Southwest, toward the Lower Rapid Creek and Cheyenne River, the storm was at its worst and the cattle drifted with it to their death. The loss there will be heavy. While the loss by the storm to cattlemen will be great the benefit to the farmers will be incalculable.

### The Cattle Markets.

At Liverpool on March 26 the markets ruled about the same as a week ago, with a steady demand and fair receipts. Prices all round are unchanged on both sheep and cattle. Finest steers, 11c; good to choice, 10½c; poor to medium, 9½c; inferior and bulls, 7½ to 8c; best sheep, 13c; secondary, 11 to 12c; merinoes, 10½ to 11½c; inferior and rams, 8 to 9½c.

The Montreal Gazette says:—At the Montreal Stock yards this (Monday) morning the offerings of live stock were small, which was fully anticipated after the Easter markets, consequently trade was quiet. The demand for cattle was fair from speculators at this market, and as the offerings were of very choice quality all were taken at 4 to 4½c per lb, live weight, but common stock is not worth any more than 2½ to 3c. Sales of choice lambs were made at 5c, while good stock sold at 4½c per lb, live weight. Sheep were also well enquired for, and sales were effected at 4 to 4½c per lb, live weight. Live hogs were also in light supply, and met with active demand at 4½ to 5c per lb. The offerings were small and the tone of the market firm, but the prospects are if receipts increase to any extent prices will decline.

### Business in Export Cattle.

During the first two months of the current year prices in British cattle markets have been about as high as for the same months in 1893, while on this side of the Atlantic values have been much lower. This has afforded quite a good margin for exporters, and their shipments thus far have been heavy and profitable. During January and February exporters took from Chicago 11,000, or nearly one-third, more cattle than for the same months in 1893. The fact that the cattle market is much lower than a year ago in the face of heavier export buying and lighter receipts shows conclusively that lack of demand for home consumption is the depressing influence in the cattle trade at present.—United States National Stockman.

### British Columbia versus Australian Mutton.

The Sydney Herald, in regard to the opposition manifested by the sheep farmers of Cowlitan against the importation of Australian mutton, says:—

The Vancouver sheep farmers are up in arms against the importation of Australian mutton. It is a little awkward, but on the purest principles of protectionism they are deserving of every sympathy. They wish to keep their own fish offal for their own seamens, and we defy any Australian to throw a stone at them. We may be desirous of forcing our muttons on the Vancouver people. But what a one-sided view of the case; for have they not their own muttons for which they want to keep their own market? We have reciprocity in the air, but when it comes down to the level of practical business the only kind of reciprocity that we like is all on the one side. The Vancouver sheep farmers take a straightforward view of the case from their own standpoint, and they have resolved, in dinner assembled, to ask their representatives in the Dominion Parliament to urge an increase of the tariff so as to make the importation of this article out of the question. It is only one of the many lions in the path of commercial interchange between the colonies and the Dominion, and as the matter comes to be stirred up a little it will be found that there are hundreds of others silently lurking in their air, sullenly watching the trend of events and ready to bound on the trade whenever it shows itself to mean business. We airily talk of removing the difficulties that lie in the path by sweeping away tariff restrictions. But wait until the traffic assumes such dimensions that the industries and interests of the one begin to overlap the industries and interests of the other, and we shall see what we shall see. It is stated that the farmers in Vancouver cannot supply a tenth of the mutton wanted by the people in their own district. But what does that matter? They will get all the bigger prices for their chops and legs of mutton; and as they have the monopoly now, they mean to keep it and make their customers bleed; and as it is so entirely what some of us want to do ourselves, we are bound to have a brotherly feeling for the protection ranchers of Vancouver.

### Feeding Wheat.

The Prairie Farmer says: Until the present season the amount of wheat fed to farm animals was so small as to be of no importance in estimating the distribution of the crop. This year on account of low prices wide experiments have been made in feeding wheat to hogs and stock, and while this disposition of the grain can hardly be said to have more than passed the experimental stage, still a considerable amount in the aggregate has been so used. The results have as a rule been satisfactory, feeders realizing more for their wheat on the hoof than in the measure, and it is confidently predicted in many districts that whenever the farm price of wheat is under 55c per bushel the surplus will be fed on the farm.

### Don't Want More Silver.

Strong protests against executive approval of the Bland silver bill have been made by many of the most influential commercial bodies in the United States. Among these is the New York Chamber of Commerce, which at a special meeting this week adopted a strong memorial condemning the measure in vigorous terms. The memorial points out that instead of there having been any gain upon the purchases of silver made under the act of 1890, there has been on the basis of the present market price of silver a loss of 32.94c on every ounce of silver purchased under the act, and that instead of there being a gain of \$55,156,681 as assumed in the bill, there has been really a loss of \$46,346,500.

### Winnipeg Clearing House.

Clearings for week ending March 29 were \$607,556; balances, \$100,385. For the previous week clearings were \$924,174.

Following are the returns of other Canadian clearing houses for the weeks ended on the dates given:

	Clearings.	
	March 15th.	March 8th.
Montreal .....	\$10,615,931	\$10,164,765
Toronto .....	5,329,540	5,675,663
Halifax ..	1,136,518	1,138,760
Hamilton ..	579,916	836,847
Total .....	\$18,494,827	\$18,722,933

### Frost in the South.

The cold dip which followed the storm of Good Friday was general all over the country, and south right to the gulf of Mexico. At St. Louis, in the central Mississippi valley, ice froze an inch thick. Immense damage must result, as the fruit and garden crops were well advanced, and serious fear is also felt for the winter wheat crop. A frost in the south the latter part of March would be like a frost in Manitoba in June, while the damage would be much greater in the south, owing to the quantity of fruit and other tender crops grown.

A little book of special interest and value to farmers, has been received by The Commercial from the publishers. It is a book that cannot fail to benefit every one who reads it, and the principles which it teaches should be worth hundreds of dollars to every farmer. It tells how a farmer changed what he called his "everlasting bad luck" to a continuous run of success, by adopting the principles taught in the book. We believe there are hundreds of farmers who are unsuccessful with their stock because they do not understand the principles set forth in the little book in question. Every farmer should have this book. The cost is trifling and the time expended in reading it will never be missed, as it is very brief and pointed. Send ten cents to Geo. T. Angell, 19 Milk street, Boston, and ask for "The Strike at Shane's," and you will get it.