

Commercial.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE,
London, Ont., Aug 1, 1884.

Finer weather throughout Ontario for haying and harvest work could not be desired than we have had. The first half was very cool, which has been particularly favorable for the maturing of both the winter and spring wheats, and there is now every prospect of an abundant harvest. Hay has never been saved better than what has now been housed, and, on the whole, an abundant crop as well.

WHEAT.

The future prices of this article are not very promising, still there is nothing to be discouraged about. Things will right themselves by-and-by. The prospects of a great increase in wheat raising in India is thus discussed by Dr. W. W. Hunter, Secretary of Statistics in India, in giving evidence in regard to an important wheat growing district which the Indian Government propose to open up by means of railways: The district is 4,300 square miles in extent, and very fertile. At present 2,000,000 acres of this district are uncultivated, though much of the soil is fine black peat. Until recently it has been so out of the market for want of communication, that wheat was selling at 1s. 4d. per 112 lbs. in 1877, when Dr. Hunter was in the district. New wheat is selling in one of the outskirts where there is a railway at 200 per cent. higher, and in another outskirt at 6s. 8d. per 112 lbs. It is estimated that 220,000 tons of grain are produced in the district in excess of the consumption of the natives. As to the cost of producing wheat in India, Dr. Hunter says that at 16s. to 18s. per quarter the native cultivators would realize a profit, and at the latter price the area of cultivation would be largely extended; but to pay the grower 18s. per quarter for his wheat, the price realized in England must be 44s. per quarter, or 10s. more than the present average value of Indian wheat in London. The rate of exchange, says Mr. Robertson, formerly one of the managers of one of the Indian Exchange Banks, has been so low as to give the cultivators comparatively high prices in Indian money. He believes that the wheat trade would be checked by any cause which shall raise the rate of exchange value of the rupee; and the increase of railways, it is believed, would be such a cause. If the rate of exchange is raised, railway carriages must be diminished to compensate for the rise in exchange. The latest advices from Europe indicate that St. Petersburg and Odessa are increasing in shipments of wheat. British India is exporting from Calcutta, Kurrachee and Bombay, about one million bushels of wheat weekly. Exports from Australia are declining. All the world over the cultivators of the soil are generally suffering from the unequal rewards of their industry. Goods worth \$4 and produced in England by the labor of one man for two days, including cost perhaps of the raw material, are supposed sufficient to give in exchange for a year's labor on an acre of land in British India. The English farmer, at an average of 37s. to 38s. per 480 lbs. of wheat, and an average yield of 26 to 28 bushels per acre, does not receive for his disbursements for rent, tithes,

taxes, seed and labor, in the production, a sum sufficient to make both ends meet. As it is with the English farmer, so it is with the French and German farmer.

The New York Produce Exchange Reporter says:—"The rates of freight during the ensuing three months are likely to be of vital importance in shaping values and stimulating shipments. There is now no doubt that the exporting power of the country will be large, but it does not follow by any means that our shipments will be very liberal because we happen to have a large surplus, but the prices bid will control the movement from the interior very largely. It should not be forgotten that our domestic requirements will, after the 10th of August, have to be filled very largely from the new crop, and this aggregate is of far more importance than the public have any correct idea of. The first rush from the south and southwest may give us more than we can conveniently take care of, because the wheat is likely to be too soft to hold, and the first receipts may not be in a condition to ship with safety, so that the first month's experience may not prove any indication of the future course of the market."

The first load of new wheat for the season was sold by J. K. Montague, of Byron, price \$1.50 per 100, equal to 90 cents per bushel, to the firm of Robt. Pritchard & Co. The sample was Clawson. The second load was sold by D. Livingston, Westminster, variety Democrat, at \$1.70, equal to \$1.02 per bushel, to Geo. Phillips, quality very fine, and head of last year's sample. The third load was sold by J. Carmichael, of Lobo, Scott, to J. D. Saunby, \$1.72 per 100, say \$1.04 per bushel, extra good, 35 bushels to the acre. The yield of the Clawson was 22, and the Democrat 32 to the acre.

BEEF.

Timothy E. Eastman, the great operator in cattle in New York, is quoted, when speaking of the meat supply of England and France, to have said:—

"One cause of the depression of the beef market in Europe is the dullness of the iron trade in England. The people are not making enough to buy beef to eat, and they live on bread and cheese and beer. England is the great market, drawing for her supply of cattle on Germany, Russia, Spain, France and America. The business has been overdone. The quality has nothing to do with it; there has been simply too much of it. Good grass-fed cattle are now coming in from Ireland. Cattle will begin to come from the French provinces about August 1, and will fill the vacancy till December 1. Good beef is cheaper in England than it is here, and poor beef is dearer. Why? Because there the working people, the heavy consumers, buy the poorer parts of the carcass and by creating demand keep up the price. There is not much demand for the finest roasts, consequently they are cheap. Strange, eh? Here in America all of us will live well if we can't do anything else, and we want the best of everything. A poor American will buy the best beef he can get, so the poor parts go begging. I ship no beef to France; the tolls keep us out. We have to pay half a cent to get into the country and another cent to get into Paris, making a cent and a half a pound toll. I tried it for two years and gave it up. Cheap beef

does not effect the price of hides and leather. I have thoroughly investigated the manufacture of French calf-skins, a quality of leather we have never been able to procure in this country. The whole secret lies in the skinning. Here we use knives. In France they make a hole in the skin, insert the nose of a bellows, and actually blow the skin from the flesh. Consequently their skins never show a scratch and have no weak places. Of course there is a good deal in the tanning, but not all. England gets her mutton from Australia. It is frozen hard and arrives in perfect condition after trips of forty and even one hundred days."

CHEESE.

The upward turn of the market the past ten days has been a matter of surprise to a good many, and belies the most confident predictions of the trade. It also indicates that the calculations of the shrewdest may be wholly upset. Notwithstanding the heavy shipments and the large make, the market has developed a strong tone. Last week the shipments from New York and Montreal were 160,000 boxes, or 320,000 from these two ports within the past two weeks. Surely these shipments must have some effect.

July cheese in many sections are well sold up, and factory men are feeling pretty comfortable, knowing that when July cheese are sold the most anxious part of their season's duties are over.

BUTTER.

Seems to have very few friends, and those few are very cautious. Surely butter cannot come much lower. Should it do so the butter-makers might as well feed the whole milk to pigs and calves.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bushel	90 95 to \$1 05
Wheat, spring, do.	1 09 1 10
Wheat, goose, do.	0 75 0 80
Barley, do.	0 55 0 60
Oats, do.	0 45 0 48
Peas, do.	0 72 0 75
Rye, do.	0 00 0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	8 25 8 50
Chickens, per pair	0 45 0 70
Ducks, do.	0 70 1 00
Butter, pound rolls	0 16 0 18
Cheese	0 10 0 12
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 16 0 18
Potatoes, per bag	0 70 0 90
Apples, per bbl	0 00 0 00
Onions, green, per doz.	0 15 0 20
Cabbage, per dozen	0 75 1 25
Peas, per bag	1 50 1 60
Turnips, per bag	0 45 0 50
Carrots, per doz.	0 15 0 20
Beets, per doz.	0 20 0 30
Parasips, per peck	0 29 0 25
Radishes, per dozen	7 00 11 00
Hay, per ton	5 50 7 50
Straw, do.	

CHEESE MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y., July 28, 1884.

Transactions of the day are as follows: Two lots, 212 boxes, at 9c; 72 lots, 7,170 boxes, at 9½c; 6 lots, 400 boxes, at 9½c; 10 lots, 1,082 boxes, at 9½c; 9 lots, 854 boxes, at 9½c; one lot of small cheese, 150 boxes, at 10c; 4 lots, 687 boxes, at private terms. Sales, 10,555 boxes: lots, 687 boxes; 1,528 boxes; total, 12,083 boxes. Ruling commissions, 1,528 boxes; total, 12,083 boxes. Ruling price, 9½c. Transactions of corresponding day last year, 12,889 boxes; ruling price, 9½c. Two years ago, 9,245 boxes, at a ruling of 10½c.

Little Falls, July 28, 1884.

Prices were firm to-day and factorymen were disposed to hold unless concessions were made by buyers. They insisted that the New York market is well cleared out of stock, and that herds are shrinking very much, some estimating this shrinkage at one-third off from the flush yield. Buyers at last yielded slightly, and prices were advanced from 4c to 4½c, the ruling price being 9½c. At these figures nearly all the offerings were sold.

The transactions were as follows:

Lots.	Boxes.	Price.
7	373	9 ½
25	1,962	9 ½
72	5,450	9 ½
13	823	9 ½
117	8,643	9 ½
Farm dairy	950	9 ½
	9,593	