

Commercial.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE,
London, Jan. 27, 1881.

Another month of cold frosty weather and good sleighing generally. In some sections the snow is getting rather too deep to be comfortable. Business on the whole is very good; but not quite so brisk as December.

WHEAT.

The trade in this article has been unusually quiet during this month. With the exception of what the mills have bought, there has very little changed hands, the export trade being almost nil.

Still, holders are very firm, and do not give way much, the very light deliveries from farmers causing them to be able to hold an independent attitude. This, with high rates of freight, has kept buyers and sellers apart. Taking everything into consideration, it is perhaps just as well, for the railroads and the steamship lines are only beginning to get clear of the blockade at the seaboard. The delay in shipments has been very great, and a good deal of trouble and annoyance to shippers has been the result.

Beerbohm endeavours to make out that there is wanted by the rest of the world during the present crop year 186,000,000 bushels from the United States and Canada, over and above the surplus which other exporting countries may have to spare. These figures are much larger than those given by other estimates, and larger than indicated by the recent movements from this side.

There is no doubt that stocks are still very light on the other side of the Atlantic, and that a good deal more wheat is wanted from somewhere just how much, and when, will be largely regulated by a combination of events and circumstances over which no one has any control, and which no one can foresee to any degree of certainty. It is the opinion of many that there is a very strong "bear" movement in London and other parts in England, which is having a good deal to do with the dullness.

PEAS

Keep very quiet. Lower prices in Liverpool, together with high freights and the prices asked by holders, has completely brought the trade to a standstill for some weeks. There are a good many now in stock, and it remains to be seen whether holders will get their price or not. This is a very important crop, and we wish some means could be devised for getting rid of the bugs; at any rate, let every farmer who has buggy peas keep them at home and feed them to his stock. We notice that in some sections it is turning the attention of the farmers to growing more.

CORN.

This is a very important crop, and one to which sufficient importance is not attached. Many farmers might, with great advantage to themselves, grow several acres every year. We notice in some sections large fields where two or three years ago one would not see an acre. Mixed with oats or barley, there is no better feed for feeding cattle. The shipment of American corn to England has assumed very large proportions within the last five years.

BARLEY

Keeps steady with a good demand, and the general opinion is that it will keep steady, and may go still higher.

CHEESE

Has improved very much the past two weeks, and there is now a very strong feeling on this side.

Markets in New York are firm at 13 to 14 cts., and about the same in Montreal. The home consumption of cheese in America is said to be increasing at a rapid rate, which seems to have been lost sight of until the past few days, when it was found that the local demand in New York was larger than in any previous period in the history of the trade. The stock of cheese in Scotland is said to be much smaller this year than this time last year. Stocks in London, Liverpool, New York and Montreal, on the first of January, 1881, were only about 90,000 boxes more than same time last year; while the stocks in January, 1879, were just twice as heavy as 1881. This 90,000 boxes, with a good local trade, and an improved tone and demand in England, will be but a small affair, and we look for a bare market by the time that new cheese is ready to move.

BUTTER.

There is a decided improvement in the demand for this article. Hard frost in England has done much to improve the demand for low and medium goods, and has enabled holders to work off this description of goods at a considerable advance over former rates. Still there is too much of this class of goods offered, and these same goods have to be put on the same level with "Tallow Butter."

London Markets.

London, Jan. 29, 1881.

The exports of agricultural produce from the Dominion have been very large. The exports for December were as follows: Produce of the mine, \$82,276; produce of the fisheries, \$521,062; produce of the forest, \$468,675; animals and their produce, \$2,673,913; manufactures, \$259,830; miscellaneous articles, \$63,167. Total, \$4,412,537.

GRAIN.

	Per 100 lbs		Per 100 lbs
Deihl Wheat	\$1 70 to 1 77	Peas	80 to 1 00
Treadwell	1 70 to 1 75	Oats	90 to 1 00
Clawson	1 70 to 1 77	Barley	1 30 to 1 50
Red	1 70 to 1 77	Corn	95 to 1 00
Spring	1 50 to 1 70	Rye	80 to 90
Barley	1 30 to 1 50		

PRODUCE.

Butter, crock	22 to 23	Potatoes, bag	65 to 70
do roll	25 to 26	Apples p bag	30 to 50
do keg	15 to 18	Turnips, p bu.	20 to 25
do inferior	8 to 15	Beef, per qr.	3 50 to 5 60
Carrots, p bu	15 to 25	Mutton, lb.	6 to 7
Onions, bag	0 75 to 1 00	Lamb	7 to 8
Beef, per qr.	3 50 to 6 50	Wool	27 to 27
Tallow rec'd	4	Dressed hogs,	
rough	6	per 100 lbs.	6 40 to 7 00
Honey	20 to 25	Live hogs, do	5 00 to 5 50
Cordwood	3 50 to 4 00	Lard	9 to 10
Ducks	30 to 60	Geese, each	45 to 50
Chickens, pr.	25 to 40	Turkeys	75 to 1 25
Cheese, per lb	13 to 15	Milch cows	26 00 to 40 00

FLOUR.

Flour, fall wht.	3 25 to 3 00	Oatmeal fine	3 00 to 2 40
mixed	3 00 to 2 75	coarse	3 50 3 25
spring	3 00 to 2 75	Cornmeal	1 75 to 1 50
Shorts, per ton	14 00 to 13 00	Bran, per ton	10 00 to 10 00

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, per ton	10 00 to 13 00	Straw, per load	2 00 to 3 00
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English Markets.

London, Jan. 26.—Floating Markets—wheat and maize heavy; cargoes on passage—wheat weaker and rather easier; maize quiet. Mark Lane wheat and maize dull; good cargoes red winter wheat off the coast 46s 9d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week, wheat 200,000 qrs., maize 75,000 qrs., flour 105,000 bbls.

Liverpool—Flour, 9s. to 11s. 6d.; wheat, spring, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 8d.; white, 9s. to 9s. 8d.; club, 9s. 8d. to 10s.; corn, 5s. 4d.; oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 9d.; pork, 67s.; beef, 74s.; cheese, 68s.

Toronto Market.

Toronto, Jan. 29, 1881.

Fall wheat No. 1, \$1.12; No. 2, \$1.09; No. 3, \$1.05; spring wheat, No. 1, \$1.16; No. 2, \$1.14; No. 3, \$1.08; barley, No. 1, 98c to \$1; No. 2, 88c to 93c; No. 3, 75c to 85c; oats per 54 lbs. 24c; peas, 60c to 68c; rye, 80c to 81c; flour \$4.05 to \$5; timothy, \$2.25 to \$2.50; clover, \$5.10 to \$5.50; better 12c to 18c; cheese, 11 1/2 to 14c; potatoes per bag, 45c to 50c; dressed hogs per 100 lbs. \$6.50 to \$7.

Montreal Market.

Jan. 29, 1881.

Flour, fine, \$4.15 to \$4.40; extra superfine, \$5.20 to \$5.25; strong bakers' \$5.75 to \$6.25; oatmeal, \$4.45; cornmeal, \$3.40; oat 35c; peas 82c; butter, western, 15c to 18c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; eastern townships, 20c to 22c; creamery 24c to 28c; cheese 12c to 14c; pork \$16.50 to \$17.50; hams 12c to 13c; dressed hogs, \$6.60 to \$6.80.

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 28, 1881.

Wheat, Chicago, \$1 12 to \$1 16; Mil., \$1 17; red \$1 19; flour \$3 50 to \$4 30; corn 55c to 67c; rye, 97c to \$1 01; barley dull and nominal; dressed hogs 7c to 7 1/2c; pork \$13 75 to \$14; tallow 6c.

Boston Markets.

Boston, Jan. 28.

Corn, per 56 lbs., 57c to 60c; oats 46c to 53c; wheat \$1 10 to \$1 22; rye \$1 00 to \$1 05; barley \$1 00 to \$1 35; shorts per ton \$18 00; cotton seed meal per cwt. \$1 55; flour \$3 50 to \$6 50; cornmeal \$2 00 to \$2 65; oatmeal \$5 00 to \$6 25; rye flour \$5 50; butter 20c to 35c; cheese 11c to 14c; skim do 6c to 9c; potatoes per bushel 65c to 86c.

Stock Notes.

Samuel Wood, of Islington, Ont., has recently sold two Berkshire pigs to Jos. Featherston, Trafalgar, for \$70. Mr. W. reports his cattle as doing well.

Mrs. S., Oshawa Post Office, has two very prolific turkeys, they having produced 320 eggs last season. Whose turkeys can show a better record?

Mr. S. Westney, of Scarborough, Ont., has purchased five Berkshire swine from Mr. Alex. Dutton, of Lobo, and Mr. J. Bentley, of Hamilton. It is his intention to establish a herd, and has secured good animals for that purpose.

We call the attention of our readers to the extensive auction sale of Durhams and Cotswolds (the property of the late Geo. Millar, of Markham, Ont.), which is to be sold the 9th of this month, an advertisement of which will be found in this issue.

We call our readers' attention to the extensive auction sale of pedigreed Herefords, the property of the late Wm. Taylor, Hereford, Eng. The sale is a large and important one. Canadians who desire to import Herefords should not lose sight of this opportunity. See advertisement in this issue.

We are in receipt of two photographs of the Fellhampton Herefords from S. W. Urwich, of Leominster, Hereford, England. These photographs represent Herefords better than any we have yet seen. We would insert them in this journal now if we had a really good wood-cut of them.

The annual ram sales of some of the distinguished English breeders of Cotswolds show an advance in price over several preceding years, though not so good as in former years. Mr. Lane sold 52 animals; the quality is said never to have been better; the average was £16 8s. 4d. Mr. Garne sold 46 rams at an average of £17 7s.

From statistics recently given in the House of Parliament, we learn the number of cattle exported from Canada to England in 1880 was 32,680, valued at \$2,292,161, against 23,273, valued at \$1,767,801 in 1879. The number of sheep exported in 1880, was 110,143 valued at \$629,054, against 54,721, valued at \$335,099; exported in 1879.

Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, P. Q., says of his late importation of Hereford cattle: "They have now been at home rather more than a month and are doing remarkably well. Four have dropped calves since landing. Shorthorns are also looking well. Hay being very dear and straw unusually good, I am making use of the latter to a considerable extent in feeding this winter, cutting it short in a chaff cutter and mixing with pulped swedes. All the cattle have this mixture twice a day, at 5.30 a. m., and 2.30 p. m., with whole hay at 11 a. m., and 5 p. m. Fattening cattle, calves, and all young stock, have their meal (corn, cotton-seed, linseed-meal and bran), well mixed with the pulp and chaff, and have three feeds of the mixture, besides two feeds of whole hay, and one of broken linseed oil cake at noon each day. My steers are thriving well upon three feeds of whole swedes, four of whole hay and one of corn (meal and cotton-seed), three pounds per head per day.

"Sheep do not take kindly to the straw, so that I am obliged to use my hay almost entirely, to mix with pulped roots for fattening sheep, which are fed morning and evening with the mixture, and at noon with corn and broken linseed cake. Breeding ewes are kept entirely on whole (fine) hay, given morning and evening, and a little bran at noon.

"The winter has been extremely favorable so far; the temperature having been pretty uniformly cold, with no very high winds; plenty of snow with good sleighing since the 21st of November."