

## SIXTH DIVISION—AUSTRALASIA.

Without estimating the yield and requirements, the Miller says: "An export surplus of half a million quarters is the largest figure that we feel justified in taking for the whole Australasian group."

## SEVENTH DIVISION—UNITED STATES, ETC.

	Yield, qrs.	Wants, qrs.
United States	54,921,000	40,000,000
Mexico	500,000	550,000
West Indies	50,000	1,000,000
Central America	50,000	1,000,000
Total	55,521,000	42,550,000

## EIGHTH DIVISION—CANADA.

Without giving details of estimated production and wants, the Miller gives 700,000 quarters as the probable exportable surplus for Canada, including Manitoba.

## NINTH DIVISION—SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili is estimated at 600,000 qrs. surplus, La Plata 300,000 qrs. surplus, Brazil and Columbia, 250,000 qrs. required, Peru and Bolivia 100,000 qrs. required—making a net surplus of 550,000 qrs.

Analyzing the estimates on the lines of political or national divisions, the Miller submits the following table of approximations of requirements and surplus of wheat for the current year, in quarters:

	Requirements, quarters.	Surplus, quarters.
The United Kingdom	18,079,110	
France	7,252,800	
Belgium and Holland	2,231,000	
Spain and Portugal	500,000	
Italy and Sicily	250,000	
Ottoman Empire	3,950,000	3,000,000
Germany	1,100,000	
Austria-Hungary	1,000,000	1,000,000
Roumania	500,000	
Russia	5,500,000	
Persia	500,000	
India, etc.	5,500,000	
Australasia	500,000	
United States	14,921,000	
Mexico	50,000	
West Indies	950,000	
Central America	950,000	
Canada and Manitoba	700,000	
Chili	600,000	
La Plata	300,000	
Brazil and Columbia	250,000	
Peru and Bolivia	100,000	
South Africa	40,000	
China	25,000	
Egypt	250,000	
Total	35,632,910	33,271,000

From this it will be seen that the apparent requirements of importing countries are 2,361,215 quarters, or 18,883,720 bushels in excess of the surplus stocks of exporting countries.

The English millers are feeling very keenly the competition of the flour milling industries of the United States and Canada. The Mark Lane Express says:

"The flour trade is very much depressed by the large arrivals of American brands, which have been sold at unprecedentedly low rates, and it has been stated that not a few country millers have shut down rather than persist in the hopeless attempt to make flour which can compete with the produce of the United States. The future of the British country milling trade is a problem which appears likely to be solved by the American millers simply crushing our native milling industry out of existence. And that is not all, for the entire agricultural interests of this country are being degraded, demoralized, and destroyed by an overwhelming foreign competition."

## LIVE STOCK.

A short time ago there was some promise that the British cattle markets were about to brighten up, but of late they have taken a turn for the worse and the late cables are very discouraging, and indicate that a trying season for exporters is getting worse toward its close. Our special cables of to-day's date report weak and lower markets everywhere, Glasgow, London and Liverpool being alike depressed. The

supplies have continued to run heavy, glutting the markets and compelling salesmen to accept lower prices, which are the lowest of the season. Receipts from Canada and the United States have been fair, with the arrivals from elsewhere excessive. At Liverpool to-day the market was weak and depressed, trade dragging miserably. Values were half a cent per pound lower than a week ago and prime Canadian steers were let go at 10½c, which is an extremely low figure. Fair to choice grades were quoted on the basis of 10c, poor to medium at 9c.

The following table shows the prices of prime Canadian steers in Liverpool on the dates mentioned:—

	1886. per lb., cents.	1885. per lb., cents.	1884. per lb., cents.
October 25	10½	10	13½
October 18	11	11	13½
October 11	11	11	14½
October 4	11	11½	15
September 27	11	12½	15
September 20	11½	12	15
September 13	11½	13	15
September 6	11½	14	15½
August 30	11½	14	15½
August 23	11½	13½	15½
August 16	12	13	..

## APPLES.

There is a good demand for apples this fall at moderate prices. But farmers complain that the buyers are culling very closely, in fact they are leaving every apple that has the least imperfection. The Montreal market is reported as follows:—

Moderate sales of apples have been made to exporters at \$2@2.25 per barrel as to quality. A Liverpool cable reports good fruit in demand, Baldwins, Hubbards and Greenings at 10s@12s., Russets 12s@14s. The Glasgow market is cabled firm with good fruit in demand. Baldwins 11s@13s, Greenings 10s@12s.

## CHEESE.

The trade in cheese has been extremely dull the past three weeks, and buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Buyers talk 11½c., and factorymen are asking 12 to 12½c. One or other will have to give way soon, and we shall not be surprised to see a compromise, and factorymen accept 11½ to 12c. Even should they have to take 11½, they will then be getting a good long price for their goods. The fact is, there is no other farm product that is paying better.

## BUTTER.

The following is from the Montreal Gazette of Oct. 30th:

The market for butter, although not active, has a firm and healthy look for all fine goods, at least, as such are scarce. Choice, late made creamery has sold at 24c., but few shippers would care to pay that figure. Fine fall dairy has a fair sale to the jobbing trade, while selected packages command high prices. Western has been taken for shipment to Lower ports at 14½c. The export movement this week has been light. The total exports to date are 45,023 packages, of which 14,284 packages were on through shipment—a decrease of 13,975 packages from 1885, of 43,502 from 1884, of 30,684 from 1883, an increase of 2,557 over 1882, a decrease of 113,591 from 1880, and of 40,310 from 1878. The Waterloo, P. Q., Advertiser says: "The butter market remains firm and active. The ruling price for all good fall stuff is 20c., and 21c. is paid for exceptionally choice packages. A local buyer has taken in about 200 tubs the past week, at within the range of 15c.@20c. as to quality and date of make. The summer butter in this section has

been sold up pretty close and there are not many long dairies left in first hands. There promises to be a brisk demand for fall goods till the end of the season."

Creamery, choice	21	@24
" good	21	@22
" lower grades	18	@20
Townships, selected	00	@21
" finest	19	@20
" fair to good	18	@18
Morrisburg finest	0	@19
" fair to good	14	@18
Brockville, finest	18	@19
" fair to good	13	@17
Western, finest	14½	@15
" fair to good	13	@14
Low grades	10	@11

## Live Stock Markets.

Buffalo, Nov. 1, 1886.

## CATTLE.

Receipts 10,727, against 10,151 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with 287 head on sale. For the best grades prices ranged about the same as on the previous Monday, while common sold a shade lower. The best steers on sale brought \$4 00@4 90, fair to good shippers, \$4 @4 00, and butchers' steers of 1,000@1,100 lbs., \$3 50 @4. Mixed butchers' stock common to good sold at \$3@3 50, and stockers at \$3 50@3. The receipts were very light on Tuesday and Wednesday, only 7 loads being received. The market ruled dull and slow without any change in prices. The following were the closing

## QUOTATIONS:

Extra Bees—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.	\$4 75	@5 00
Choice Bees—Fine, fat, well formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.	4 30	@4 00
Good Bees—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	4 00	@4 25
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	3 75	@4 00
Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs. of fair to good quality.	3 25	@3 75
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.	2 75	@3 25
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice.	2 50	@3 00
Michigan feeders, fair to choice.	3 25	@3 50
Fat bulls, fair to extra.	2 25	@2 75

## SHEEP.

Receipts 39,600, against 39,200 the previous week. The offering of sheep on Monday was made up of 75 car loads. The market was flat for all grades of butchering sheep, at a decline of 45@25 cents from the rates ruling the previous Monday. There was no improvement in the market on Tuesday and Wednesday. At the close common to fair sheep were quoted at \$3 75@3 40, and good to choice \$3 50 @4; a few selected feeders brought \$4@4 25; common to fair western lambs, \$4 25@4 50; good to choice, \$4 75@5.

## HOGS.

Receipts 93,000, against 90,362 the previous week. The supply of hogs on Monday numbered 14,976. The market opened up fairly active at prices 10@15 cents lower than those of the previous Monday, advanced 5@10 cents on Tuesday, but fell back again on Wednesday, closing with pigs to good light mixed selling at \$3 50@4; good to choice selected medium weights, \$4 15@4 20, but with sales of a few extra at \$4 25; heavy ends, \$3 25@3 60; stags, \$3@3 25.

## The "Farmer's Advocate."

The following extract from the St. Mary's Journal, Perth Co., of Nov. 4th, 1886, is a fair specimen of the many remarks which are constantly appearing in the press of the present day:—

"This fine Home Magazine, published by Mr. Wm. Weld, at London, Ont., is decidedly the best agricultural paper in America. Mr. Weld is himself a practical agriculturist, and therefore competent to give reliable advice to his brother farmers; and while its agricultural department is conducted with energy and an evident thorough knowledge of the whole subject, its literary department is unexceptional, and the ladies will find that they are not forgotten in its pages. It should find a place in every farmer's household in Ontario. As the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a purely Canadian enterprise, it should be freely patronized by Ontario farmers."