

distinction was done away with at Trafford Park. It should be added that from 1891 until this year the show was opened for five days only:

Implement yard only	Man- chester, 1897.	Man- chester, 1898.	War- wick, 1899.	Chester, 1900.	Can- bridge, 1901.	Der- by, 1902.	Leice- ster, 1903.
	1,588	266	299	260	574	172	
Day's total..	4,547	2,343	3,570	2,387	1,879	2,172	1,801
Day's total..	22,418	12,961	16,593	20,959	13,152	12,013	17,409
Day's total..	21,473	39,405	15,779	19,034	17,890	24,942	21,735
Day's total..	73,119	57,120	36,418	59,535	63,981	43,073	80,632
Day's total..	73,802	39,285	23,801	13,061	14,496	17,503	24,558
Day's total..	22,621	36,292					
Grand totals	217,930	189,002	96,143	115,908	111,638	100,310	146,277

### MARKETS.

#### Toronto Markets.

The market dragged all day. The supply of cattle was ample for most demands. Prices remained the same. The shipments per C. P. R. and G. T. R. were heavy this week, twenty-five cars for export via Montreal. Mr. James Eakins shipped fourteen cars and Messrs. Brown & Snell ten cars for the same port. Receipts at this market for the last week were 2,391 cattle, 2,281 sheep, and 2,175 hogs. Over 100 carloads of live stock on the market to-day. These included 43 carloads received here on Thursday last—1,500 cattle, 1,400 hogs, 800 sheep and lambs, 100 calves, and about 45 cows.

**Export Cattle.**—Our chief exporters were indifferent and not anxious buyers. Waiting for returns from the Old Country was the chief cause. Prices ranged from \$3.90 to \$4.40 per hundred pounds. This will make values receding from \$3 to \$4 per head. The top price, \$4.40, was paid for a load of cattle to ship to St. John, N. B.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—There was a good demand for anything really choice in butchers' cattle. Prices continued firm during the day at from 3½c. to 3½c. per pound. A few selections went to 4c. One load of steers and heifers from Huron County, weighing 1,100 lbs. average, fetched \$3.50 only. Thomas Heal, of Orangeville, sold a load of mixed cattle at \$3.70.

**Bulls.**—Heavy bulls and fat cows are wanted for export. A few very nice bulls were purchased for the distilleries at 3½c. per lb. Heavy bulls are worth \$3.50.

**Stocks.**—Stockers are in better demand; nine carloads were shipped by Messrs. E. & H. Maybee for Illinois and the Western States. There was steady buying for Buffalo at from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. Mr. Murby was buying stockers for Buffalo. Mr. I. H. McRoberts will remain over until next week; he wants four carloads for the Illinois market.

**Feeders.**—Only one or two on offer, and were taken by the distillers. Calves sold better. Choice veals wanted for export. Prices firm at from \$3 to \$6 per head. Buffalo market will take all on offer, but must be choice, really good calves.

**Sheep.**—Export sheep fell off in price 50c. per head. Many were sold at 3c. The Old Country market is overstocked just at present. Butchers' sheep are quoted at from \$2 to \$3 per head.

**Lambs.**—There has been good demand for lambs; prices firm at from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per head, but they show a tendency to fall in price. Mr. Verral bought three double-decked carloads for the Liverpool (Eng.) market.

**Milk Cows.**—A large number on offer. Somewhat bargains were picked up. Trade dull. A pair of choice cows only realized \$35. One very choice newly-calved cow fetched \$40. Trade very slow.

**Hogs.**—Those who have followed the lead of this department must feel on velvet. We foretold hogs would go to \$6 in August last November, and advised a crop of hogs for this month. We think they have about reached their top price, \$6. Now would seem the proper time to sell. There are large quantities coming on for September, when the price must fall. Good hogs—long lean, bacon kind—are in great demand; packers take all on offer. All grades steady but unchanged.

**Dressed Hogs.**—Only a very few on offer. We quote \$6.75 to \$7 as market price.

**Wheat.**—Receipts of grain continue small, and prices rule firm. One load of white sold at 73½c.; one load of red at 73c.

**Oats.**—Unchanged, 500 bushels selling at 23½c. to 30c. per bushel.

**Hay.**—The supply of new hay exceeds the demand, 20 loads on offer. New sold at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton; old hay at \$11 to \$12 for choice.

**Straw.**—Sold at \$6 to \$7 per ton.

**Baled Hay.**—\$7.50 per ton.

**Baled Straw.**—\$4 per ton.

**Wool.**—There never has been a year where so much wool was out of the hands of the growers and exporters. Our principal exporters urged the farmers to market their wool so as to get as much as possible into the United States before the passage of the new tariff. The farmers acting on our advice have received excellent prices for their wool, and the exporters have made handsome profits. Local dealers offer to pay 20c. for farmers' lots of super; extras, 22c. to 23c.

**Hides.**—There is evidence of improvement in this market; the offerings are small. There is a good demand and prices are firm at 8½c. for green, 8½c. for cured. Calfskins—10c. for No. 1. Lamb skins—50c. to 60c. each.

**Butter.**—Market steady, and demand fair for all classes of choice butter. Dairy tubs, 11c. to 12½c.; in pound rolls, 15c. to 16c.

**Cheese.**—Small lots of new make are quoted at 8½c. to 9c. per lb.

Toronto, July 26th.

#### Montreal Markets.

**Export Cattle.**—The local market for export stock has been slow, not so much from lack of enquiry as from the absence of suitable stock, of which the offerings have been very light or indeed almost nil. For the best stock offered prices range from 4c. to 4½c. per lb.

**Butchers' Cattle.**—Something rather out of the usual order of things is the good demand from butchers, which is rather uncommon at this season, and that on markets where the offerings are, if anything, on the heavy side. The weekly offerings vary from 1,200 to 1,400 per week. Choice heaves range from 4c. to 4½c.; good, 3½c. to 3½c.; fair to medium, 2½c. to 3½c. per lb.

**Export Sheep.**—The very poor British markets for sheep have forced prices down here to a very low figure, and exporters want considerable inducements in order to take hold. The trade is slow at 3c. to 3½c. for selected lots, the latter being only reached in a few exceptional cases. Butchers' sheep range from 2½c. to 2½c. per lb., or \$2 to \$3.50 each.

**Lambs.**—Prices vary according to the numbers in; last market, the offerings being heavy, prices declined about 50 cents each, to \$2.25 to \$3.50 each.

**Calves.**—Calves were in fair demand and ranged in value from \$2 to \$7 each.

**Live Hogs.**—The run of hogs being light, prices are steadily maintained, bacon weights ranging off cars from \$5.25 to \$5.60 per cwt.

**Hides and Skins.**—The drop of one cent per pound advised in last report was not of long duration, the next move

being an upward one of a cent and a half. The condition of the market is not responsible for this, however; it is just a difference of opinion between the dealers, some of whom are trying to crowd others out, but so far they are only out of pocket themselves. Green salted hides are now held at— to butchers—8c. to 8½c. per lb. for No. 1. Calfskins—No. 1, 8c.; No. 2, 6c. per lb. Lamb skins and clips, each 25c.

#### Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Following are the current and comparative prices for the various grades of live stock:—

	Present	Two weeks ago.	1896.	1895.
<b>CATTLE.</b>				
1500 lbs. up.....	\$4.65 to \$5.10	\$5.15	\$4.40	\$5.90
1200 @ 1500.....	4.25 to 5.15	5.20	4.45	5.75
1000 @ 1200.....	3.65 to 5.00	5.05	4.55	5.70
800 @ 1000.....	3.70 to 4.60	4.80	4.35	5.50
600 @ 800.....	3.25 to 4.40	4.70	4.30	4.80
Sticks and F.....	4.00 to 4.60	4.60	4.20	5.70
Sticks.....	2.50 to 4.25	4.30	3.80	3.90
Bulls.....	3.25 to 3.80	4.40	4.00	4.75
Fat cows and heifers.....	1.75 to 2.60	2.65	2.10	2.50
Canning cows.....	2.00 to 3.80	3.80	3.50	3.60
Calves.....	3.50 to 5.65	7.00	5.80	5.50
Texas steers.....	2.75 to 4.15	4.35	3.40	4.70
Texas C. & H.....	2.35 to 3.05	3.25	2.50	3.20
<b>HOGS.</b>				
Mixed.....	3.45 to 3.67	3.55	3.35	5.55
Heavy.....	3.25 to 3.65	3.55	3.45	5.45
Light.....	3.55 to 3.75	3.55	3.70	5.70
Pigs.....	2.25 to 3.70	3.50	3.70	5.20
<b>SHEEP.</b>				
Natives.....	1.25 to 4.15	3.85	3.60	4.35
Western.....	2.60 to 4.00	3.60	3.35	3.75
Texas.....	3.00 to 3.75	3.75	3.00	3.60
Lambs.....	2.30 to 5.40	5.40	6.00	5.50

The big coal strike has not yet had any appreciable effect upon the live stock and packing business, but as the railroads usually keep only about 30 days' supply on hand, and as the increased industrial activity throughout the country is calling more heavily on coal supplies, there is some anxiety to have the difficulty settled. The mass of the people think the miners should have more pay, which in turn would enable them to buy more than the bare necessities of life. The Klondike gold discoveries have caused quite a flutter of excitement, and a number of stockmen in the Northwest are figuring on the best way of getting live stock up into that country to keep the miners from starving over winter.

Canadian stock and feeders continue to arrive here with considerable freedom. L. Banks Wilson, of Creston, Iowa, had three carloads of Canadian cattle pass through the city one day recently. He has reported 80 carloads of Canadian cattle in the past six weeks.

Cattle feeders are feeding much more systematically than they used to do, and a good many of them aim to keep their pens and lots full all the time. A man who brought in several loads of fat cattle bought several loads of thin cattle to put on feed. The fat cattle averaging over 1,400 lbs. met with a very limited demand and were outsold by 1,250-lb. cattle not nearly as good. The English markets are discriminating against the big cattle.

July 16th the first Western rangers arrived from Velva, North Dakota. They belonged to M. M. Muus and sold as follows: Forty-nine feeders, 1,002 lbs., \$3.85; two feeders, 1,075 lbs., \$3.50; twenty cows, 990 lbs., \$3.35; one cow, 740 lbs., \$2.75. Hog receipts for a week were disappointingly low, and dealers could not understand what it meant, unless that hogs ready for market had been heavily drawn upon and prices quickly bounded upward, advancing 25c. and 30c. in a few days, best heavy reaching \$3.80, and light \$3.85, with both buyers and sellers looking for \$4.00 or more in a short time. They had hardly come to this conclusion when much larger receipts again upset calculations, and now they are wondering whether the hogs were merely held back on account of harvest work, or whether there will be something of a shortage before the big crop of little pigs can be developed.

The quality of the hogs at the Missouri River markets continues excellent, probably as good as ever known at this season of the year. The quality at Chicago is rather uneven and is not up to the standard of last month. From some sections of the country we are receiving a large percentage of broad sows and common hogs, while the quality from other sections continues good enough for anyone. Present prices for hogs are good compared with prices for other commodities and the cost of production.

All sheep bought for feeders to be shipped out of the State must be dipped. Some of the purchasers don't like this idea, but the order is imperative and no sheep are exempt except those passed for export and feeders shipped to points in this State.

Sheep are getting scarce. Traders lay the cause to the fact that the fed sheep have been marketed and owners of the grass sheep are holding back to get their sheep in better condition. There seems to be plenty of lambs, but a dearth of sheep.

#### Canadian Live Stock Export.

The following are the live stock exports for the week ending Wednesday, July 14th and 21st, as prepared by R. Bickerdike, of the Live Stock Exchange, Montreal:

July 9.—Huron.....London.....	320 cattle.....	320 sheep
" 11.—Belgian King.....	47 "	180 "
" 11.—Grecian.....	257 "	1223 "
" 8.—Baltimore.....Liverpool.....	569 "	583 "
" 10.—Laurentian.....	738 "	
" 9.—Eolia.....Bristol.....	309 "	
" 8.—Sardinian.....Glasgow.....	444 "	1082 "
" 8.—Alcides.....	419 "	
" 12.—Baltimore City.....Manchester.....	204 "	460 "
" 13.—Hankow.....Newcastle.....	202 "	459 "
Total.....	3,509 cattle.....	4,607 sheep

July 15.—Carlisle City.....London.....	208 cattle.....	586 sheep
" 17.—Kildona.....	350 "	
" 18.—Ormsiston.....	453 "	982 "
" 16.—Rossmore.....Liverpool.....	722 "	
" 17.—Numidian.....	455 "	
" 17.—Scotsman.....	635 "	
" 21.—Lake Winnipeg.....	582 "	241 "
" 16.—Lycia.....Bristol.....	311 "	
" 14.—Pomeranian.....Glasgow.....	434 "	423 "
" 15.—Tritonia.....	443 "	748 "
" 20.—Buenos Ayren.....	453 "	907 "
" 17.—Stockholm City.....Manchester.....	200 "	453 "
" 18.—Aylona.....Newcastle.....	260 "	
Total.....	5,526 cattle.....	4,132 sheep

For week ending Wednesday, July 28:

July 25.—Gerona.....London.....	300 cattle.....	sheep
" 25.—Rosarian.....	278 "	449 "
" 25.—Queensmore.....	412 "	547 "
" 25.—Oakmore.....Liverpool.....	672 "	922 "
" 22.—Ashanti.....Bristol.....	376 "	146 "
" 23.—Kastalia.....Glasgow.....	461 "	
" 27.—Norwegian.....	351 "	
" 23.—Escalona.....Newcastle.....	220 "	

#### The British Markets.

There has been a slight reaction in the London and Liverpool markets this week, but it has only been of small moment—quoted as 1d., but is in reality only a stiffening of the market. Choice States cattle made 10½c. in London yesterday (July 26); Canadians, 10c. Liverpool is lower on States stocks; steady on Canadian. Sheep 9½c. per lb. Glasgow advices received to-day (27th) were very poor, the cables giving little prospects of any immediate advance and advising shippers to go cautiously for several weeks.

#### Live Stock Shipments.

Live stock shipments from Montreal are keeping up, last week's numbering 5,500 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 400 horses, which, compared with the corresponding week of 1896, show a big increase. Last year for the same period the shipments were 3,500 cattle, 600 sheep, 160 horses, and the total to date for both years as follows:

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
1896—	40,356	11,943	5,080
1897—	51,017	20,750	4,222

#### Canadian Dairy Shipments.

Shipments of butter and cheese show a big increase from this port this season over the corresponding period of 1896. What these shipments are and the heavy increase in business will be seen by the accompanying table of figures:

	Cheese.	Butter.
Week ending July 24, 1897.....	73,908	2,208
Week ending July 24, 1896.....	66,252	5,622
Total to July 24, 1897.....	717,526	33,317
Total to July 24, 1896.....	658,374	18,237

#### Boats for the Cattle Trade.

Accounts are to hand of the launching of two magnificent new steamships for the Elder-Dempster Company of Liverpool and Montreal. One was launched at Wallsend-on-Tyne, and christened the Monarch, and the Liverpool Journal of Commerce states that she is a sister ship to the steamer Milwaukee which was launched last year by the same builders for the same owners, and which was the largest carrying English-built steamer afloat. Since then no larger steamers have been launched in England, and these two vessels still retain the distinction of being the largest steamers yet built in England. The other vessel is the Montrose, launched at Middlesbrough-on-the-Tees, and is also fitted up with cold chambers on the Linde system for the conveyance of dairy products by special arrangement with the Canadian Government. Two other fine boats are under construction.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

##### The Dauphin District.

North and west of Winnipeg 175 miles stretches the newly-opened Dauphin district, inviting the pioneer settler to come in and tickle its fertile plains with the plow, promising a rich reward at the golden harvest time. By a reference to the recently issued map of the Province it will be observed that a 175-mile radius from Winnipeg across the western portion of the Province would touch at Napinka, Virden, Shoal Lake, and Dauphin. The new railroad by which the Dauphin is reached branches from the Manitoba Northwestern at Gladstone and runs through a wet, poor country lying east of the Riding Mountains until the Ochre River is reached. Here and along the valley of the Vermilion, which is known as the Dauphin district proper, the land is level and the soil generally a heavy, rich vegetable deposit on a clay subsoil. The present town site of Dauphin is situated where the railroad crosses the Vermilion River and about half way between the original town site and Garmore. A wheat field in 1896—in 1897 a flourishing town with upwards of 600 inhabitants, and built up with houses, stores, hotels, livery stables, etc. Such is the mushroom-like growth of the new northwestern metropolis. One of the loveliest natural parks is formed by a bend of the river, almost encircling 30 acres of beautiful woods, magnificent oaks, elms, green ash, maple, a few birch, and many of the small shrubs, etc., with a profusion of ferns and wild flowers growing everywhere. Mr. Burrows, M. P. P., the Land Commissioner, has done much to make this lovely place a convenient resort for the public. The railroad is being extended to Lake Winnipegosis. The agricultural country tributary to the town may be defined as an extensive level plain, gently sloping towards Lake Dauphin, its eastern boundary. The south and west are skirted by the high range of hills known as the Riding Mountains, and to the northwest loom up the Duck Mountains. The altitude at Dauphin is about 900 feet above sea level, with a gradual rise as you go westward, the western portion of the plain being some 300 feet higher. From the heavily timbered surrounding hills numerous rivers have cut their way across the prairie level in a northeasterly direction to the lake. Beginning at the southern end of the lake, there is the Turtle River, then a little further west the Ochre, the Vermilion, the Wilson, and the Valley rivers, so that the whole district is well drained and well watered. Much of the land now being broken up is covered with a heavy growth of willow and scrub; further west on the Gilbert plains the land is more open and prairie-like; the soil is also sharper, especially on the northern side of the district; that on the north of the Valley River being much lighter. The whole country has undoubtedly at no very remote date been heavily timbered, but successive fires have destroyed most of it, leaving it ready for the plow breaking of the homesteaders. In many districts there is no sod on the ground, simply a luxuriant growth of weeds and wild flowers. Good timber, poplar and spruce, and tamarac, are available for building, fuel, fencing, etc.