ed by manufacturers. If so, the remedy for Canadian tobacco growers will be in the education of tobacco users and manufacturers to a belief that Canada can grow as good an article as Virginia, or that at least it can be substituted to a certain extent. If this is incapable of demonstration, then the outlook for the production of tobacco even in the favorable climate of Essex and Kent is not a very hopeful one.—St. Thomas Journal.

—We find the following paragraph in the Halifax Morning Chronicle: "An English mining engineer is expected here shortly to inspect a mining property in Cape Breton, in which three well-known young Halifax men are interested. A company has been formed in England to work the property, and word has been received that the company has decided to expend £1,000 in thoroughly testing the ore, which is thought to be low grade, and if it is found to pay, operations will be carried on on a big scale." But the Chronicle does not say whether it is iron or copper or gold ore.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto April 27th, 1899.

THE CATTLE MARKET.—The total receipts at the Western Cattle Market for the week ending April 22nd, were: Cattle, 1,958; sheep and lambs, 500, and hogs, 9,020. The market was rather quiet, and transactions slow. We quote (Tuesday's prices), Export cattle, $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt.; butchers' cattle, choice, $4 to $4.40; common, $3 to $3.75 per cwt.; bulls, $3.50 to $4.25 per cwt.; feeders for the American market, $3.50 to $4.15; sheep, $3.15 per cwt.; lambs, $4 to $4.15 per cwt.; hogs, $3.75 to $4.50 per cwt.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Of large dairy rolls there have been accumulations as a result of lack of demand. There is some complaint as to the quality of offerings, and much of the butter here is inferior. Quotations are very low, ranging between 10½ and 13c. per lb. In creamery there has been no change, and prices for good stock are without change. Cheese continues to command high prices, and there is nothing to break the range of values but large marketings of the new make. For prime cheese 11½c. is quoted, while fodder cheese brings 10½c. per lb. Receipts of eggs are large and prices are easy.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is rather dull, in consequence of bear influences abroad, and although quotations remain about unchanged, the feeling is not as good as at the opening of the week under review. The future of the market now hinges largely upon the prospects of the new crop. From different points in Ontario comes word that fall wheat is not in the best condition, and in most districts warm rains are badly needed. Reports of United States crop conditions are variable. The best-informed authorities place the crop from 50,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels under that of last year. Barley in the local market is quiet and without change. Oats are firm at quotations. Peas remain dull. There is a weaker feeling in corn.

The world's wheat exports from the principal countries:

Bushels.	Last week.	Last year.
United States	2,932,959	3,232,106
Argentine	1,280,000	1,112,000
Russia	1,088,000	1,808,000
India	632,000	952,000
Danubian	*......	328,000
Australia	112,000	......
Total	6,044,959	7,432,106

* Not in.

Visible supply in the United States and Canada:

Bushels.	April 22, 1899.	April 23, 1898.
Wheat	21,179,000	25,914,000
Corn	28,178,000	31,649,000
Oats	10,489,000	11,775,000
Rye	1,343,000	2,860,000
Barley	1,747,000	894,000

HIDES AND SKINS.—Receipts of cattle here, as in fact all over the province, are not large, and as a result the deliveries of hides are limited. The quality of offerings is poor, the hides running largely to twos and threes because of their grubby condition. Prices are firmly maintained, and for green hides, No. 1, Toronto inspected, 8¼c. per lb. is paid. Merchants are trying to obtain a ½c. per lb. margin on cured. Sheepskins are steady and unchanged. For lambskins, 15c. each is paid. Calfskins are steady at 15c. Tallow is firm with rendered quoted at a range of 4½ to 5c. per lb. From Chicago, April 25th.—A fairly active and firm market continued to be experienced for packer hides. Tanners generally gave close attention to the market, and were prompt to absorb offerings, particularly of branded stock, and paid full prices. The close was firm, at 11¾ to 12c. for native steers, 11½c. for Texas, 11 to 11¼c. for butt brands, 10½ to 10¾c. for Colorados, and 10¾c. for branded cows.

LEATHER.—Trade in leather circles is seasonably active. Raw material remains dear, and although leather buyers are conservative, there is every reason that tanners should hold their stocks firmly at outside quotations. There is a good movement by way of export. It is a curious feature of trade that cattle are being exported from Canada to Great Britain, the hides imported, and then the leather exported. In the United States trade is fairly good, but dealers are not