

Distribution of exports of cattle, 1891 and 1892.

489. The next table, which gives the shipments to the different ports in the last two years, shows that a very considerable change took place in the positions of the several points of distribution.

PORTS TO WHICH CATTLE WERE SHIPPED FROM MONTREAL,
1891 AND 1892.

PORTS.	1891.	PORTS.	1892.
	No.		No.
Liverpool.....	32,138	Glasgow.....	29,726
Glasgow.....	31,647	Liverpool.....	28,921
Dundee.....	12,013	Bristol.....	8,821
Aberdeen.....	10,761	Dundee.....	8,549
London.....	9,173	London.....	7,931
Bristol.....	8,964	Newcastle.....	7,772
Newcastle.....	3,645	Aberdeen.....	6,654
Various.....	809	Various.....	381

Glasgow, it will be seen, displaced Liverpool and took first position, while Bristol moved up from sixth to third place and Aberdeen down from fourth to last. The largest decreases were, it will be noticed, in shipments to Dundee and Aberdeen, which are the ports to which lean cattle or "stockers" are sent, as Scotch farmers were realizing such small prices for their fat cattle, that they were afraid to buy any for feeding purposes, and this trade came to an abrupt stop early in November, as soon as the order scheduling Canadian cattle was passed. Still, however, 20,100 head of "stockers" were shipped from this country during the season.

Arguments against the "stocker" trade.

490. The following extract, written in April, 1893, to a well-known English paper, the *Meat Trades Journal*, by a feeder on the other side, giving some of his experiences with Canadian store cattle, furnishes the strongest possible argument in favour of the restriction of this trade, and shows the profit which could and should be made here by the Canadian farmer:—

"My opinion of Canadian cattle is, that there are none like them, they carry so much flesh not 'fat,' and that is what is wanted in these days. I have had some good cattle in my time, but I never had five better bullocks than those sold last Wednesday. They were the admiration of every one."