ajorities in favour of the	bill :—	
Principle of the Princi	For.	Against.
shburnham	62	·
sphodel	143	
orth Monaghan	62	
urleigh	72	
tonabee	204	
	202	
nnismore		15
ouro		21
ummer	93	
mith	211	
elmont	60	100
akefield	63	
	•	
	OHO.	36
	970	36
Against	36	
m. 1	-	
Total majority for	934	
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF		

cess of the fluid. By using a large pan one can oil a harness in a few moments neatly and thoroughly, and without wasting any oil. As soon as the oil has dried in, a coat

GRICULTURAL.

We are progressing—several new mem ower to Westminster and Flint gives some formation concerning Red River Wheat.
ling and blacking harness by J. B. A., is well worthy of perusal. There is enty of room yet for more correspon

THE "TUMBLE" IN PRICES OF SHORT-HORNS

Our American exchanges are just now full of the decline in the price of short-horns as evinced by sales during the year inst close I, and latterly by the failure of a number of Kentucky breeders. A correspondent of the Live Stock Journal says: as come at last. Not so soon as I exsome for the good of the country, but much ell-meaning, but misguided men, who are been caught in the storm. Of course, allude to the fearful "tumble" in the prices of short-horns which the present season has witnessed. Yes, it has come, and I can truly say that I am glad of it. Not that I rejoice in the losses that have hot that I rejoice in the losses that have been entailed upon those who have been "caught" by this "tumble;" on the contrary, those unfortunate gentlemen have my warmest sympathy, but the general good is above and beyond that of individuals. * * * * It has happened with short-horns—just as it always will happen with any breed or race of ammals when that breed or race becomes unusually normals—that the quality of the

animals when that breed or race becomes unusually popular—that the quality of the animal itself is entirely lost sight of in the breed; and whenever that state of affairs exists with reference to any race, no matter how excellent it may be, deterioration will at once begin. Whenever a breed becomes so popular that every individual, no matter what its defects may be, is kept for the agreed of perpetuating the race the purpose of perpetuating the race, the culmination of its excellence and popularity has been reached, and thenceforth deterioration is inevitable. * * * In the rage for short-horns that has prevailed for ten In the rage

principle, that the excellence of a breed can be maintained only by a careful and watchful observance of the very same neans by which that excellence was originally produced—careful selection of the best, indicious coupling, and a relentless weeding out of all inferior animals.

In opposition to this inevitable law, what have we been doing for ten years past?

Why, every poor, scrawny, scracy, flat. Why, every poor, scrawny, scraggy, flat-ribbed, narrow-chested, rough, long-legged short-horn calf that has been dropped in America or England, since 1865, has been kept for breeding purposes. No matter what it was or how it looked, if it had a

igree it would sell, and it was sold, and has perpeturted its defects.

The Live Stock Journal itself advises the breeders to remember that they are farmers, and that when the market for breeding animals is slack they should make beef, pork, and mutton, and not make their business one of spaculation.

The True Kentuckian reports five new railures of leading breeders in Kentucky, with very heavy liabilities, and fears that they will involve many others. The Journal, concluding an article on the subject, says:—But if the price should become so low, and the demand for bulls of this breed fall off to such an extent that steers shall be made of one-half or more of the bull calves that are dropped, it will be no disdvantage to the race, and but li and but little dam-

OILING AND BLACKING HARNESS. SIR,-I hope the following with strong scapsuds. Any coating of gum which the scapsuds will not remove may be removed by a little turpentine or benzine. Then warm the leather through and through. As soon as it is dry on the surface, and before it is dry to the centre, apply the oil. Neat's-foot oil is the best. Linseed oil will make the harness dry and apply the oil. Neat's-foot oil is the best.
Linseed oil will make the harness dry and
stiff. Apply the oil with a paint brush or
swab, the harness lying on a bench or smooth
board. The small pieces may be dipped in
a pan of oil and drawn out slowly between
the thumb and fingers to wipe off the excess of the fluid. By using a large pan one
amoult a harness in a few moments neatly

SEED WHEAT. DEAR SIR,—Westminster wants to know what spring wheat he should sow; let me advise him to try the Red Fern. I have grown it now for four years, and am sure there is no other which will yield as good crops. It is the same wheat which was sold some years since under the name of

We can corroborate Wolfe Island's report of the Red Fern. It is undoubtedly a good, afe wheat, and about the only wheat we know of which is good in all varieties of soil. It is bearded and has gone under soil. It is bearded and has gone under several names, two of which are given by Wolfe Island. It was also known as Golden Globe. A few weeks since Mr. Rennie, of Island. It was also known as Golden Globe. A few weeks since Mr. Rennie, of Island. It was a carload of Red Fern to the Agricultural Department at Washington by their order. They propose to distribute it in their north-western territory or seed. Last fall Mr. Rennie shipped a carload of seed wheat and a carload of seed barley to Washington for distribution by the Agricultural Department. These acts speak well for our Canadian seed grains, especially as the fall wheat chosen is an American variety, and was selected olely on account of the quality of the grain and its purity.

Dear Sir,—I have read your remarks bout Red River wheat, and your experimee and mine are alike. I found all the eed from there to be dirty and mixed, and, or those reasons, not what I want to use or seed. The reason of this mixture in lanitoba seed wheat is that after the grass-oppers destroyed everything the Government brought in a quantity of seed wheat rom across the border, taking whatever hey could get. The seed they brought in as, of course, dirty and very much mixed, mother thing which spoils the sample of lanitoba wheat is the fact that whatever rheat shells out in harvesting lies in the round all winter and comes up with the ew crop in the spring.

No doubt "Flint" is right concerning he reasons of the impurity of Red River heat. The first can be overcome by purhasing good clean seed and commencing new. The other trouble may be avoided y ploughing immediately after harvesting. The seed would then germinate and would be when winter came on, but as the practice now in Red River is not to plough until he last thing in the fall, the seed does not eminate until the spring. The system of griculture in Manitoba is at present excedingly simple. They plough in the fall, and in the spring, when three or four nohes in depth is thawed out, they sow heir wheat. The heat from above starts he seed and thaws the ground underneath. This keeps the ground nice and moist until he plant is strong and healthy. Wheat has been grown year after year on the same round for forty years. The Manitobans stimate that wheat at 60 cents pays them a well as \$1 pays us.

R Sir,—Will some of your sub-s who tried the white Russian wheat ar say how they liked it? FEEDING PIGS.