

Commercial.

London Markets.

London, Nov. 1, 1880.

| GRAIN. | | PRODUCE. | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Per 100 lbs | | Per 100 lbs |
| Dehl Wheat. | \$1 60 to 1 63 | Peas. | 90 to 1 02 |
| Treadwell. | 1 60 to 1 60 | Oats. | 90 to |
| Clawson. | 1 60 to 1 60 | " Old. | |
| Red. | 1 65 to 1 67 | Corn. | 83 to 1 10 |
| Spring. | 1 55 to 1 65 | Rye. | 80 to 90 |
| Barley. | 1 15 to 1 20 | | |
| PRODUCE. | | PRODUCE. | |
| Butter, crock. | 20 to 22 | Potatoes, bag. | 60 to 65 |
| do roll. | 22 to 25 | Apples p bush. | 25 to 45 |
| do keg. | 15 to 18 | Turnips, p bu. | 25 to 30 |
| do inferior. | 8 to 12 | Beef, per qr. | 3 00 to 5 00 |
| Carrots, p bu. | 15 to 30 | Mutton, lb. | 6 to 7 |
| Onions, bush. | 75 to 0 00 | Lamb. | 6 to 8 |
| Beef, per qr. | 3 00 to 5 00 | Wool. | 27 to 27 |
| Tallow reg'd. | 8 | Dressed hogs, | |
| " rough. | 4 | per 100 lbs. | 5 00 to 5 50 |
| Honey. | 20 to | Live hogs, do | 5 00 to 5 00 |
| Cordwood. | 4 01 to 4 00 | Lard. | 4 to 08 |
| Ducks. | 50 to 70 | Geese, each. | 60 to |
| Chickens, pr. | 45 to | Turkeys. | 75 to 1 10 |
| Cheese, per lb. | 13 to 13 | Milk cows. | 26 00 to 40 00 |
| FLOUR. | | FLOUR. | |
| Flour, fall wht. | 3 00 to | Oatmeal fine. | 3 00 to 3 00 |
| " mixed. | 2 75 to 2 7 | " course. | 8 50 |
| " spring. | 2 75 to 2 75 | Cornmeal. | 1 75 to 1 75 |
| Shorts, per ton. | 18 00 | Bran, per ton. | 10 00 |
| HAY AND STRAW. | | HAY AND STRAW. | |
| Hay, per ton. | 8 00 to 9 00 | Straw, per load. | 2 00 to 3 00 |

Toronto Market.

Toronto, Oct. 23.

Fall wheat, \$1.01 to \$1.06, spring, do \$1.07 to \$1.13, barley, 57 to 75 c., peas, 67 to 67 c., oats, 50 to 51 c., corn, 55 to 57 c., flour, \$4.00 to \$5.00, bran, \$10 to \$10.50, hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.00, butter, 15 to 22 c., oatmeal \$3.35 to \$3.90, pork \$19.00 to \$19.50.

Montreal Market.

Montreal, Oct. 27.

Flour—prices somewhat easier; superior extra \$5.17; spring extra \$5.20; prices for fall wheat flour are about 50c lower and spring flour is held at inside figures; strong bakers' \$5.75 to \$6.50; fine at \$4.10 to \$4.20; Ontario bags \$2.55 to \$2.65; oatmeal \$4.31 to \$4.35; cornmeal \$2 to \$2.70. Wheat—winter white \$1.12 to \$1.14; No. 2 spring \$1.18 to \$1.22; barley 60c to 70c; oats 20c to 30c; corn 55c; butter—western 17c to 20c; Brockville and Morrisburg 18c to 22c; eastern townships 20c to 23c; creameries 55c to 27c; cheese 12c to 12 1/2c.

English Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.—Flour, 9s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; wheat spring, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 3d.; red winter, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.; white, 8s. 3d. to 9s. 3d.; club, 9s. 7d. to 10s. 2d.; corn, 6s. 3d.; oats, 5s. 4d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; peas, 6s. 4d.; pork, 73s.; lard, 45s. 0d.; bacon, 44s. to 46s. 6d.; beef 63s. 6.; tallow, 34s. 6d.; cheese, 65s.

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 22.—Flour \$4.50 to \$6.00; wheat, white, \$1.15, do. red \$1.15; rye \$1.02 to \$1.05, corn 55c to 58c, barley, two-rowed, State, 70c to 72c, six-rowed, State, 80c, No. 1, Canada, 95c to 97c, oats 37c to 39c, pork firm at 16c, butter 15c to 31c, cheese 9c to 13c.

Boston Market.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Corn per 56 lbs.—yellow 58 1/2 c. to 59c, No. 1 mixed 58c; No. 2 mixed 57c to 58c, steamers 55c to 56c, oats 50c to 48c, wheat \$1.09 to \$1.21, rye \$1.00 to \$1.05, barley 90c to \$1.00, shorts per ton \$20, cotton seed meal per ton \$26.50, hay, per 2,000 lbs. \$17 to \$22, straw per 100 lbs. \$1.00 to \$1.15, apples per barrel 50c to \$1.50, potatoes per bushel 45c to 55c, beans \$1.40 to \$2, butter per lb.—creameries 27c to 32c, fair to good 22c to 25c, retail 30c to 50; cheese—prime factory 13c to 14c, fair to good 11c to 12c, fair dairy 10c to 12c, skim 8c to 9c, retail 10c to 12c; wool from 20c to 50c, California 18c to 38c, Texas 20 to 30c, Canada 25c to 45c.

Live Stock Market.

Montreal, Oct. 25.—Prices low to-day in consequence of a glut in the market. Pretty good fat cows sold at \$25 to \$30 each, about 3c per lb. A few choice young steers and heifers were sold at 3 1/2c per lb. Twenty shipping cattle were sold at \$10 each, or at the rate of \$3.92 per 100 lbs. The same buyer bought a few head of cattle at a little over 4c per lb. Common hogs sell at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per lb, but good fat hogs would bring 6c. Good lambs in demand, selling at \$3.50 to \$4 each; common lambs sell at \$2.75 to \$3.25 each.

Horse Market.—The shipments to the United States last week were 107 horses, costing \$8.164. One lot of twenty horses shipped cost only \$900; another lot of four horses shipped on the same day cost only \$150. One lot of 12 good horses cost \$123.12 each.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Hogs—Receipts 31,000, shipments 6,500 head, market slow, mixed packing \$4.37 to \$4.55, light \$4.50 to \$4.70, choice heavy \$4.70 to \$4.90, cattle exports \$5.70 to \$5.80, good to choice \$4.60 to \$4.90, common to medium \$3.90 to \$4.11.

Subscribers who are in arrears will oblige by sending payment and renewal subscription this month. They will, by so doing, save the necessity of sending out accounts.

Stock Notes.

In Montreal a company of capitalists are being formed for engaging extensively in cattle raising in the North-west. It is intended to take up a large track of land near the base of the Rocky Mountains for the purpose. The Hon. H. M. Cochrane is the promoter.

At all our large shows this fall we missed one of our leading Berkshire breeders, Mr. A. A. McArthur, of Lobo, who has spent the fall in winning honor for Ontario and distinction for himself at the leading American shows. We would call the attention of our readers to his advertisement in this issue, where you can learn of his success.

Mr. R. A. Brown, of Cherry Grove, has recently imported from the coops of a celebrated poultry fancier of England some Langshaw fowls, which are the first of this variety imported in this section of the country. This variety of fowls promises to become one of the leading varieties of this country. We gave a cut and particulars of the breed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of November, 1879.

F. & A. B. Snider, fine stock breeders of German Mills, Ont., sent a show herd of Shorthorns to some of the American shows. After they were on the U. S. side Messrs. Snider became aware of the fact that the Canadian restrictions would not allow them to return, a state of things which seems somewhat harsh, but which is the only method by which our horned stock can hope to escape the terrible diseases which rules in the U. S. Not being allowed to return, the Messrs. S. decided to sell by public auction at Flint City, Michigan. In all ten animals were sold, 7 females, which realized \$1,650, being an average of \$235.71 per head. Three bulls realized \$375, an average per head of \$125. Canadian breeders had better look before they leap hereafter.

The mania for high priced Jerseys is still on the increase. We note the purchase by Mr. Havemeyer, of New Jersey, on the Island, some ten or fifteen head, paying as high as \$5,000 for a single animal, while several others in price ran up among the thousands. Does this presage the coming rage for fabulous prices that was the forerunner of the present depressed values of Shorthorns? While the Jersey is undoubtedly the best of all butter cows, these prices have nothing to do with intrinsic values. They are simply fancy and sure to react to the prejudice of any breed that has a momentary enjoyment of them. The wisest feature now in the Jersey business is the recording and crowing over their immense butter yields. Carry out this point and profitable prices are sure to be realized.—[Ex.]

An Important Sale of Polled Angus Cattle.

For some time past there has been much interest felt among cattle-breeders of Great Britain, especially those interested in the Polled Angus breed, over the recent public sale and dispersion of the most illustrious herd of this breed of cattle, viz., the Tillyfour herd that belonged to the late Mr. McCombie, of Scotland. This sale was undoubtedly the most important of its kind that has ever occurred in connection with this breed. Mr. McCombie's family, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, have, for over 200 years, evinced a liking for the native Polled cattle, and raised them extensively at their country seat, but the credit of making this breed really famous rests with the late Mr. McCombie, who, for about 50 years, devoted himself earnestly to their improvement by systematic efforts. He selected the breed because he considered them more suitable for his locality than any other, and after selecting, regardless of expense, the best and purest animals to be found among the best breeders of that day, he devoted himself to the improvement of the breed, with regard to size, symmetry, fineness of bone, strength of constitution and aptitude to fatten. In after years Mr. McCombie frequently reduced his stock, but was always careful to retain a sufficiency of the best blood of his herd and continued to bestow on them his constant efforts for improvement up to the time of his death in February last. Other breeders have done much towards perpetuating this breed in its purity, but to Mr. McCombie belongs the credit of bringing this family of cattle into the most honorable positions among the various breeds of cattle. The show career of this herd commenced in 1832, and since 1840 it has held a leading position in local and national shows. At the French International

Exhibitions of 1856, 1857 and 1862 he carried off every prize offered to the Polled Angus Cattle in both breeding and for fat cattle, and in 1878, at the French International Exhibition, he achieved a great success both to himself as a breeder and to the breed of cattle which he admired by taking the £100 prize, given by the French Government for the best group of cattle for breeding purposes in the division foreign to France, and also the £100 prize, given by the society of French agriculturists, for the best group of animals in the entire exhibition for beef producing purposes. For these prizes over fifty different breeds of cattle competed, including English Shorthorns and the best continental breeds. The assembly at the sale was very large and the bidding anxious and spirited. Seventy animals were sold. The highest price realized for a single animal was \$1,350. Pride of Aberdeen 9th, a four-year-old cow of exceeding good quality and renown as a show animal, bringing this price amid very keen competition. A very noticeable feature of this sale was that all the animals, with one exception, were retained in Great Britain. The only one leaving was a bull, which went to New Zealand. Although the U. S. and Canadian breeders had representatives there they were not willing to pay a high enough price to secure any of this choice herd.

A Step in the Right Direction

The East Middlesex Agricultural Association collected two barrels of choice winter apples at the Western Fair, which have been forwarded to Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Emigration Agent in Liverpool, England, to be placed on exhibition as samples of Canadian fruit. A collection of fine specimens of roots and grain have been made in Toronto to forward to the same gentleman. These will be exhibited and talked of in Great Britain. We do not think any apples or roots produced in the British Isles will at all compare with the apples for quality, or the roots for size.

The Advantage to Farmers of a Business Education.

Belleville, Oct. 19.—The Ontario Agricultural Commission met in Belleville yesterday and took evidence. The first gentleman examined was Mr. J. W. Johnson, Principal of Ontario Commercial College, and author of several standard works on book-keeping. His evidence was on the subject of farm accounts and commercial education for farmers' sons. He had prepared, and submitted to the Commissioners, an admirable system of farm accounts. He stated that a large number of farmers' sons received a commercial education at the Ontario Commercial College yearly, and pointed out the great value of such training.

Mr. Ketchum Graham, ex-M.P.P., also testified that his son and other farmers' sons of his acquaintance had been trained at the college, and testified to its practical value in enabling them to keep accounts and to do business generally. He considered such training could only be obtained at an institution making the subject a specialty. Mr. Graham went on to testify regarding the growing of barley and other crops in this section, and the making of cheese, giving exceedingly valuable information. Mr. P. R. Daly, of Thurlow, gave valuable information of a similar nature.—[Toronto Mail.]

Our commercial colleges in Western Ontario have also contributed in no small degree to the advancement of our farmers.

Russia, who for the past twenty-five years has been the chief competitor of America in supplying Great Britain with breadstuffs, is this year importing. Two steamers, laden with grain from America, have recently entered the port at Revel. Their cargoes are needed to supply the deficiency of breadstuffs of the Northern Provinces of Russia. This is said to be the direct consequence of the slovenly mode of cultivation practiced in these districts, together with the neglect of the Government, which has paid little attention to agriculture until recently.

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