

Spanish Women.

Women in every country have some peculiar attractions which characterize them. In England, you are charmed by the elegance of their shape, and the modesty of their behavior; in Germany, by their rosy lips and by the sweetness of their smiles; in France, by their amiable vivacity which animates all their features. The sensation which you experience at the approach of a handsome Spanish lady has something so bewitching that it sets all description at defiance. Her coquetry is less restrained than that of other women. She cares little about pleasing the world in general. She esteems its approbation much more than she courts it; and is perfectly contented with one, if it be the object of her choice.

If she neglect nothing which is likely to carry her point, at least she disdains affectation, and owes very little to the assistance of her toilette. The complexion of a Spanish woman never borrows any adventitious assistance from art; art never furnishes her with a color which nature has denied to her by placing her under the influence of a burning sun. But with how many charms is she not endowed, as a compensation for her paleness! Where can you find such shapes as theirs, such graceful movements, such delicacy of features, and such lightness of carriage? Reserved, and sometimes, at first sight, even rather melancholy, when she casts upon you her large black eyes full of expression, and when she accompanies them with a tender smile, insensibility itself must fall at her feet. But if the coldness of her behavior do not prevent you from paying your addresses to her, she is as decided and mortifying in her disdain, as she is fascinating when she permits you to hope. In this last case, she does not suffer you to be long in suspense; and perseverance is followed by success.

Perseverance is, without doubt, pleasure with a Spanish woman; but at the same time a rigorous and slavish duty. Love, even when crowned with success, requires that you belong to her alone. The man who has enlisted under her banners must sacrifice to her all his affections and all his time. He is condemned, not to languor, but to idleness. These are hapless mortals whom Spanish women deign to subdue, and who consequently yield all sense of duty and dignity to their importunate will. They must be ready to prove their devotion every hour of the day; to accompany their fair one to the promenade, to the theatre, and even to the confessional. Tempests, however, disturb the serenity of such an union; the slightest incident produces alarm, and a transient wavering is punished like infidelity. It may be said that in Spain jealousy has fled from Hymen to take refuge in the bosom of love; and that it belongs more particularly to that sex which seems made rather to inspire than to experience it.

The bonds of a handsome Spanish woman are less pleasant to support, than difficult to avoid. Their caprices, the natural offspring of a lively imagination, are sometimes obstinate and absurd. But it is not easy to reconcile with these transient humours the constancy of most of the Spanish women in their attachment. The infatuation which they occasion, and which they experience, so different from all extreme situations that do not last long, is often prolonged beyond the ordinary time; and instances are known in this land of ardent passions in which more than one lover has died of old age.

SNUBBING A SHOPKEEPER.—She is a stately old lady of title, and he is one of the new school of young tradesmen, who, rich, well educated and well mannered, are constantly endeavoring to "sink the shop" and place themselves on a level with their customers, even during business hours. He knew her by sight and by name, and on seeing her enter the shop—for it is a shop, after all—advanced toward her with a pleasant smile, and said: "I hope, Lady —, you were pleased with the opera last night." She turned to her companion and faintly asked whether "the man" was speaking to her. On being answered in the affirmative, she confronted the still smiling young gentleman, and, with raised eyebrows, said: "My good man, I came here to buy a carpet."

A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her, "Come along, sir!" A would-be-witty gentleman stepped up to her one day, and accosted her with, "Is it me, madam, you called?" "Oh, no, sir," said the lady with great composure; it was the other puppy I spoke to."

Stock Notes.

Among recent English Short-Horn Sales, we observe that of Mr. Sheldon of Brilles, Sep. 17th, which is noted as including one of the best draft collections ever offered by that well known breeder. The animals were all of good breeding, and sold at reasonable prices for the times. The summary of the sale we give below:

25 cows, average.....£69 9 7—Total, £1,737 15
8 bulls, ".....61 0 7 " 408 5

33 head averaged.....£67 9 1—Total, £2,226 0

These figures were slightly exceeded at Mr. Cheney's sale, at Gaddesby, Sept. 19th, but the prices there made are exceedingly low in proportion to previous sales from the same herd. The result was:—

43 cows & heifers, av'ge. £74 2 8—Total, £3,187 16
12 bulls & calves, " 68 6 9 " 820 1

55 head averaged.....£72 17 5—Total, £4,007 17

The intermediate day, Sept. 18th, was occupied by the sale of Mr. Wm. Linton, York. Mr. Linton has been very successful as a prize-winner, and his "cattle were taken into the ring in condition as creditable to their owner's management of them as their innate excellence was to his judgment and skill in breeding them." The result is spoken of as if it more nearly reached the expectations of the public than the two sales above quoted, although the actual prices made were much lower, as will be seen from the following summary:

34 cows, average.....£37 4 7—Total, £1,265 15 6
8 bulls, ".....42 19 8 " 343 17 6

43 head averaged.....£38 6 6—Total, £1,609 13 8

West Smithfield, London, Eng., Oct. 8.—Trade this week exceedingly dull, and at rather lower rates. The prices were from 13c to 14c per lb. for Canada beef, and from 16c to 16½c for Canada mutton. Towards the close of the market even lower rates had to be submitted to.

Number of cattle at Islington, 4,130; sheep, 14,360. Number at Deptford—cattle, 1,876; sheep, 10,774.

Messrs. Thos. Spence, Son & Co., of Glasgow, say demand in their market is extremely slow, and lower prices have to be submitted to. The reduction was rather more than that in London. And yet the above salesmen say they sold Canadian sheep at prices which, considering the market, were satisfactory to consigners.

Liverpool participates in the general dullness, and declined.

Commercial.

London Markets.

London, Oct. 9, 1879.

London, Sept. 18, 1890.

GRAIN.			
	Per 100 lbs		Per 100 lbs
Deihl Wheat.....	\$1 85 to 1 92	White wheat.....	1 85 to 1 90
Treadwell.....	1 85 to 1 92	Barley.....	0 80 to 1 40
Clawson.....	1 85 to 1 92	Peas.....	80 to 1 00
Red.....	1 85 to 1 90	Oats.....	90 to 99
Spring.....	1 30 to 1 60	Corn.....	91 to 1 00
Rye.....			75 to 80
MEAT.			
Beef, per qr, pr		Mutton, lb.....	5 to 7
100 lbs.....	\$3 .. to \$4 ..	Dressed hogs,	
Lamb.....	5 to 8	per cental.....	4 75 to 5 25
PRODUCE.			
Potatoes, bag.....	50 to 60	Hay, per ton.....	6 00 to 10 00
Butter, roll.....	11 to 16	Straw per load.....	2 00 to 3 00
do crock.....	11 to 10	Green wood, per	
Cheese, lb.....	8 1 to 10	cord.....	3 25 to 3 50
Hops.....	20 to 27	Dry do.....	3 50 to 3 75
Flour, fall wht.	2 75 to 3 25	Eggs, per doz.....	12 to 14
" spring.....	2 75 to 2 90	Onions, bush.....	45 to 1 00
Cornmeal.....	1 00 to 1 50	Carrots.....	25 to 30
Oatmeal.....	2 00 to 3 10	Turnips.....	30
POULTRY.			
Chickens, pair.....	45 to 60	Geese.....	45 to 60
Ducks.....	50 to 55	Turkeys.....	75 to 1 25

English Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 9.		8 d		8 d	
Flour, p.c.	11	4 to 13	6		
Wheat, spring	10	3 to 10	4		
Red Winter	11	0 to 11	3		
Corn, per cental	5	8 to 5	9		
Oats.....	6	8 to 6	8		
Barley.....	5	3 to 5	3		
Peas.....	7	0 to 7	0		
Pork.....	50	0 to 50	0		
Cheese.....	32	0 to 33	0		
Bacon.....	34	0 to 34	0		
Tallow.....	30	0 to 34	6		
Lard.....	30	0 to 34	6		

Montreal Market.

Montreal, October 9.

Market quiet but steady; Flour—superiors \$6 to \$6 15; spring \$5 9½ to \$6; superfine \$5 60 to \$5 70; strong bakers \$6 15 to \$6 30; fine \$4 75 to \$4 85; Ontario bags \$2 80 to \$2 85; city bags \$2 90 to \$3.

Toronto Market.

Toronto, October 9.

Barley 50c to 66c; spring wheat \$1 15 to \$1 18; red winter \$1 15 to \$1 18; Treadwell, \$1 18 to \$1 20; Deihl \$1 18 to \$1 22; oats 33c to 35c; peas 60c to 65c; hogs \$4 50 to \$5; Flour—superior \$4 00; extra \$5 40; butter 8c to 14c; wool 22c.

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 9.—Wheat feverish; No 1 White Nov at \$1 25 to \$1 37½; Rye flour \$4 50 to \$5; Rye 33c; Corn 54 1-2c to 55c; Barley dull; Oats 37 1-2c to 43c; Pork \$9 69; Cheese 7c to 10 1-2c; Butter 9c to 26c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—Wheat \$1 09 7-8; Corn 38 1-2; Oats 27 7-8; Rye 67 1-2c; Barley 74c.

Little Falls Cheese and Butter Market

Reported for "Farmer's Advocate" by Prof. X. A. Willard
Little Falls, N. Y., Sept. 27th, 1879.

For the past three weeks there has been much excitement in this market owing to the continued advance in the price for cheese. And although higher rates were expected no one thought prices would go up so rapidly. The advance has been from 2c. to 2½c. per pound per week for the past three weeks. The top price for best factories, on the first of September, ranged from 5½c to 5½c, and on the week ending Sept. 27 the best prices had gone up to 10½c. to 11c. Never before have we known cheese to double in value in so short a period. The rapid rise was not anticipated, even by dealers who, a week previous to the last advance, could have bought large quantities of cheese at much lower rates than they did at the market during the week ending the 27th inst. Of course there is much speculation as to whether the advance is permanent or otherwise. In favor of the first it is urged that the severe drouth all through the dairy districts of New York has cut off production more than one-third; that is to say: Up to the present time we have had only about two-thirds of an average crop, while the fall make of cheese must be very light indeed, since there is no after feed, and pastures are dried up and scanty, requiring the herds to be fed with hay in many instances. In some localities heavy frosts are prevailing. Thus it will be seen, with near approach to cold weather, it is too late to expect good feed, and the fall make of cheese, in consequence, must be exceedingly light.

For the week ending Sept. 27 about 14,000 boxes of cheese were offered at Little Falls, and 12,000 changed hands. Of these, some 3,000 boxes sold at 10½c., and 4,000 at 10½c.; a few lots went at 10½c. and 11c., and the balance at 10c. to 10½c. Farm dairies for the home trade went at from 9c. to 10½c., and about 600 boxes were delivered.

There has been a little advance in the price of butter during every market day of the month. On the week ending Sept. 27 fair to good lots sold at 17c. to 19c., and fancy, for the home trade, with creamery, brought from 19½c. to 20½c. and up to 21c. as an extreme rate.

It is claimed that the butter dairies of the States have shipped their goods more freely than heretofore, which, together with the drought cutting off production, must cause a rise in the price of all good butters. Some dealers say they should not be surprised if fine descriptions should touch 28c. to 30c. and upward. Of course these views must be taken simply as matters of opinion, as we do not believe prices on either butter or cheese can be predicted with certainty.

We have recent letters from England. Our London correspondent says finest new English cheese is wanted, if in perfection—all other sorts are flat. Dutch cheese is firmer. Prices on