

Stock Notes.

SIR,—I am a young man reading, with the expectation of becoming a farmer, agricultural journals, such as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Chicago L. S. Journal, and Country Gentleman. These last few months I have been studying the Canada Shorthorn Herd Book, with the view of ascertaining what may be considered perfect and imperfect pedigrees. Will you kindly publish my questions, with your answers, in the next ADVOCATE, whether I am correct in including the following classes of pedigrees as imperfect: 1—When one of the bulls before the imported cow has an asterisk or star prefixed, and one of the bulls with an American number after the imported cow with an asterisk makes it imperfect, and does it extend to all their descendants? 2—Undoubtedly all those called grades, with from four to eight crosses, beginning with the Canada mongrel cow, are imperfect. Will you kindly answer what you consider is the difference in value for breeding purposes between a four and an eight cross, where the pedigrees of the bulls used and the animals are of equal merit? 3—I find that in some imported cows where there is one, two, and sometimes three cows not registered at all, and usually directly after the imported cow—does this make them imperfect and also their descendants? 4—When a bull is recorded in the C. H. Book as having say five crosses and is used in Canadian pedigrees with American numbers, and an imported pedigree attached, would you consider it to be an improved pedigree? 5—Are those that are called the seventeen importations, ending in Mrs. Motte, by Adam, and others, considered defective and why? My sixth question relates to breeders and not to Shorthorns, and is a very delicate one. When a breeder is well informed in pedigrees and is breeding what he considers to be imperfect and sells them to parties who know nothing about pedigrees, would you consider him a perfect? I have left a blank for breeders themselves to answer, and not you.

Falkland, Ont.

MECHL.
I received a communication from the British American Shorthorn Association, enclosing copy of constitution and by-laws, but fail to see what benefit it is going to be to men who only keep a bull for service. The members are required to pay a fee of \$5, and an annual subscription of \$4 per year. Will you please answer in your next number of the ADVOCATE what benefit we will derive from the Association, and where this money goes and to what purpose put; and what is wrong with the other Herd Book? F. B., Princeton, Ont.

[We call the attention of the President, Vice-President or Secretary of the British American Shorthorn Association to the queries in these letters.]

J. C. Snell, of Edmonton, Ont., writes that the prospects for the British American Shorthorn Herd Book are very flattering. A large number of breeders have recently availed themselves of membership, and pedigrees are being sent in rapidly from all parts of Ontario, and many from Manitoba and Quebec. The office, 64 King St. East, will be a convenient resort for breeders visiting Toronto, and Col. Denison is always glad to welcome Shorthorn men.

SIR,—Please make the following correction of our report of cattle in your next issue, namely, the cost of feeding was \$30.00 per head for the last 6 months, instead of 3 months, as you have it, at the rate of \$5.00 per head per month. Also, our address is not Almira.

H. & J. GROFF, Elmira.

The following communication from J. B. Snider, of German Mills, must convince any one of the great demand for Percheron horses. When half-bred animals bring such prices, what will the pure-bred bring?

SIR,—Our sales since 1st of July have been as follows: To John Swisher, Fingal, Ont., one pair of two-year old mare colts, for \$400; G. S. Dickson, Cedar Hill, Ont., one two-year old stallion colt, for \$320; to Samuel Kline, Marion Centre, Kansas, also a two-year old stallion colt, for \$350; to John Kraft, Marion Centre, Kansas, a yearling stallion colt for \$200, making a total of \$1,270 for five colts, or an average of \$254 each. These colts were all got by our imported Percheron Norman stallion, Grey Hawk, and out of common Canadian mare. The two-year old stallions weigh 1,432 and 1,480 lbs. respectively. We have a great many enquiries for young stallions of this kind.

The most important stock sale that we have heard of to take place during this month, is that of Mr. Frank Shore, of Westminster. See advertisement. We have received one letter from a subscriber in New Brunswick stating he might possibly attend this sale.

Ayrshires are increasing in popularity and value. At the recent auction sale of this class of animals, held near Georgetown, Mr. Bessey realized good prices, ranging from \$100 to \$300 per head; the average being \$149. The sale realized \$3,200. Mr. A. C. Smith, of Emerson, Manitoba, was an active purchaser. Mr. J. B. Coles, of Woodstock, Ont., was not slow in gaining some good animals. Several other Canadians invested, and a few animals were purchased by Americans.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of farmers, feeders and stockmen generally to the advertisement of the Thorley Horse and Cattle Food Co., Hamilton, found in another column of this paper. This food seems deserving of the high opinion entertained of it by many of the leading stockmen and breeders of Ontario and Quebec, as the highest prizes given for fat stock in the Dominion both in 1880 and '81 were carried off by animals that had been fed upon it. It was fed to the beautiful prize animals of Messrs. H. & J. Groff, Elmira, which won the FARMER'S ADVOCATE prize, and of which a cut appeared in issue of December (see their reference), and has won laurels even at the fat stock show, held in Chicago in November last. We understand one ton of the food has just been purchased at the Model Farm, Guelph, where it has been fed in increasing quantities for the past three years. It is well recommended also by the manager of the Prince Edward's Island Government Stock Farm. The company, we understand, paid \$400 in prizes during the past two years at the fairs in Ontario, and that they are generously offering the sum of \$600 at the leading fairs in Ontario and Quebec in 1882, which cannot but be productive of good results.

Commercial.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE OFFICE, }
London, Ont., Jan. 2, 1882. }

We think it must trouble the oldest inhabitant to recollect having previously seen a parallel for the unusual mild weather. Some one says it is 21 years, and another 56 years since such a green Christmas was seen in this part of Canada. Persons could sit comfortably out on verandahs and in summer houses on Christmas day. But all this, although a novelty, is not a desirable one. The weather is both unseasonable and unwholesome, and its effect upon business is not at all satisfactory.

WHEAT

Has passed through another month of quietness, and very marked contrast to that of some three months previous. Bad roads and lower prices have tended to keep back deliveries, so that there is no very great accumulation of stocks in this country. Many will wonder how it is that wheat can be moved from Chicago at the prices quoted, but this will be much easier understood when we explain that grain has been taken from Chicago to New York (all rail) for about 10 cents per 100 lbs.; whereas the rate from this city to New York is 27 cents. This is the effects of the cutting in rates by the railways. Messrs. King & Co.'s Toledo circular says:—

"Late private cables report that latest official estimates make wheat crop of France 15,200,000 bushels less than last year. They imported 61,000,000 during the year ending August 1st, 1881. The net imports of wheat and flour during August, September and October this year were only 10,913,000 bushels, against 19,617,000 bushels same three months last year. Their imports thus far would hardly confirm the report that their crop is 16,000,000 bushels less than last year, although the high prices of wheat may have restricted the consumption, and diverted it to other and cheaper food." H. K. Jackson estimates that the East Indies have a crop of 42,000,000 quarters of wheat. This quantity is so much

in excess of expectation that a Chicago firm cabled last week to a London house asking if those figures are credited. The answer was that they are probably correct for the total crop.

PEAS.

Holders still ask the high prices obtained last fall, and the result is that there is not much doing.

BARLEY

Has been very quiet for some time and stocks are pretty heavy in dealers' hands. Malsters and brewers contend that the price asked is too high.

CLOVER SEED.

Very little has been done in this article as yet, but we hope to see a move before long. Whether the English trade will take hold at present rates remains to be seen.

CHEESE

has ruled very quiet the past month. There is a good deal still unsold, although a large proportion of what is now held is not strictly fine. The cable is down again to 55 shillings for summer cheese and fine Sept. is quoted at 63 to 65 shillings in Liverpool. Stocks of cheese in London are estimated at 65,000 boxes, against 90,000 boxes at this time last year.

BUTTER

keeps in the same dull unsatisfactory state. The mild open weather has made butter-making quite practicable up to date. Stocks of medium butter are heavy all through the country.

POTATOES.

The "boom" in potatoes seems to have settled down to a quiet, legitimate trade. Considerable quantities of potatoes have been shipped from Liverpool and Glasgow to New York, and more are said to be on the way.

FARMERS' MARKETS.

LONDON, ONT., 31st December, 1881.

Wheat, Deihl .. \$2 10 to \$2 15	Lard, per lb. 14 to 17
" Red .. 2 11 to 2 15	Flax Meal .. \$8 50 to \$3 75
" Spring .. none offering	Rye .. none offering
Treadwell .. 2 10 to 2 15	Barley .. 1 50 to 1 65
Clawson .. 2 10 to 2 15	Timothy seed .. 2 50 to 3 00
Oats .. 1 15 to 1 17	Butter, per lb. 21 to 23
Peas .. 1 21 to 1 30	" tub .. 15 to 20
Corn .. 1 50 to 1 60	" crock .. 16 to 18
Hay, per ton .. 12 00 to 14 00	Eggs .. 20 to 23
Linseed Cake .. 2 01 to 2 25	Hops, 100 lbs. .. 21 00 to 30 00
Potatoes, bag .. 90 to 1 00	Wool .. 23 to 25
Honey, per lb. 20	Apples .. 40 to 60
Chesny, per lb. 12 to 12 1/2	Onions .. 75 to 1 00
Cordwood .. 4 00 to 4 50	Straw, per load .. 2 00 to 3 00
Geese, each .. 40 to 60	Turkeys, " .. 50 to 1 25

TORONTO, ONT., 31st Dec.

Wheat fall .. \$1 22 to \$1 24	Potatoes, bag .. 90 to 95
" spring .. 1 33 to 1 34	Apples, brl. 1 25 to 2 00
Oats .. 44 to 45	Butter, lb. rolls .. 23 to 24
Hogs, 100 lbs. .. 7 50 to 7 75	" dairy .. 18 to 20
Beans .. 2 25 to 2 50	Eggs, fresh .. 21 to 25
Peas .. 79	Wool, per lb. 23 to 24
Hay .. 9 75 to 14 00	Barley .. 78 to 87
Rye .. 85 to 86	

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

MONTREAL, P.Q., 31st Dec.

Wheat—	Cornmeal .. \$3 50 to \$3 50
Can. spring .. \$ 40	Butter—
Red winter .. 1 43	East'n Tp's .. 18 to 21
White winter .. 1 39	Brockville and
Barley .. 63 to 70	Morrisburg .. 17 to 20
Oats .. 39	Western .. 15 to 17
Peas .. 86	Creamery .. 22 to 24
Flour car lots—	Eggs .. 20 to 25
Superior ex. .. 6 15 to 6 20	Lard .. 14 to 15
Superfine .. 5 95	Hams .. 13 to 14
Rye .. 85	Bacon .. 12 to 13
Oatmeal .. 5 10 to 5 25	Cheese .. 11 to 12 1/2

HALIFAX, 31st Dec.

Flour—	Extra State .. \$6 40 to \$6 50
Sup. extra ..	Cornmeal—
Cheice .. \$7 25 to \$7 50	Yellow k. d. 3 93
Spring extra .. 6 75 to 6 80	Fresh ground .. 3 80
Strong baker's 7 30 to 7 50	Oatmeal, Canada .. 5 90

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, 31st Dec.

Flour—	Rye .. 93 to 97
No. 2 .. \$3 20 to \$4 60	Eggs, State .. 29 to 30
Good .. 5 00 to 5 80	Potatoes .. 2 50 to 2 75
West'n ex. .. 7 25 to 8 25	Pork—
Wheat—	New mess .. 17 50
No 2 red .. 1 42 to 1 43	Lard .. 11 50
No 1 white .. 1 41 to 1 42	Butter .. 18 to 40
Corn—No 2 .. 70 to 72	Cheese .. 9 to 13
" yellow .. 70	
Oats—	
Mix. white .. 50 to 54	

CHEESE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Eng., Dec. 31, 6 p.m.
Per cable, 56s.