

our streams, waterfowl is fully We have an imported great from Russia. ality; but, ulti- habit of mixing weight. This cent. duty en- them cost ten domestic feathers. the importation

the best com- d send for cir- t.

London, May 22. of the British corn country, although farmers much satis- mising crops, but on to the idea that, the warm rain, the markets were almost last week. Trade in rable firmness and has improved a shil- export inquiry, and coast are taken for ased upon genuine ade have been com- dition to the inquiry o coast, the demand n the passage from

foregoing with the altered to the south- erated greatly, the showers have fallen ports more favorable growing crops. The not attain a much session with English

May 23, 12.30 p. m. were 7,000 quart-

New York, May 25. 80,000 barrels; sales,

75 to \$5.20 for super- receipts, 139,000 bush.; No. 3 Chicago; \$1.15 .21 for No. 2 Chicago; .30 to \$1.34 for No. 1 tern; \$1.22 to \$1.45 western,

130,000 bush.; sales, rrm mixed.

0 bush.; sales, 23,000 and state; 41c to 47c

Pa. MARKET.

shippers during the considerable quantities of . This price they pay o home trade 11 1/2c is ts of new are not very t of hard work man- reared up. Skins are dom, and range from ere is very little old stock being of medium y shippers or buyers.

MARKET.

Utica, N. Y., May 22. were offered, of which 2 1/2c. A run caused an ce is 11 1/2c.

MARKET.

April and first half of

9 1/2c to 9 3/4c, as follows: 00 boxes whole month May at 9 1/2c; and 600 at 9 1/2c.

MARKET.

Central, \$1 65 to \$1 84; \$1 55 to \$1 60; Spring eas \$1 18 to \$1 20; Oats eye 40c; Buckwheat 30c; eg 16c; Roll 14c to 20c; eggs 10c to 12c; Hay \$11 load; Potatoes, per bag Cordwood \$4 to \$5 per Beef per 100 lbs \$6 to \$7; Cows, \$35 to \$50; Sheep to \$3 50; Oatmeal \$2 75

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

PERSEVERE SUCCEED

VOL. XI.

LONDON, ONT., JULY, 1876.

NO. 7

The Farmer's Advocate!

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY WILLIAM WELD.

OFFICE: RICHMOND STREET, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN THE MARKET AND G.W.R. STATION, LONDON, ONT.

TO SUBSCRIBERS:

TERMS.—\$1 per annum, postage paid; \$1.25 when in arrears. Single copies 10 cents each.

We cannot change the address of a subscriber unless he gives us his former as well as his present address.

Subscribers should always send their subscriptions by registered letter, and give their name and post office address in full. Subscriptions can commence with any month.

Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

TO ADVERTISERS:

Our rates for single insertion are 20c. per line—\$2.40 per inch, space of nonpareil (a line consists on an average of eight words).

Manufacturers and Stock Breeders' cards inserted in "Special List" at \$1 per line per annum.

Condensed farmers' advertisements of agricultural implements, seeds, stock or farms for sale, or farms to let, not to exceed four lines, 50c., prepaid.

Advertising accounts rendered quarterly.

Advertisements, to secure insertion and required space, should be in by 20th of each month.

Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy, and must be abridged as much as possible.

The Great Short Horn Sales.

As announced, a succession of Shorthorn sales took place in the second week in June. This is rather a new feature in Canada. It has its advantages, as gentlemen desirous of obtaining any can attend at many sales, and in shipping to a distance it is of importance that sufficient numbers can be had to make it an object. Messrs. Cochran, Beattie and Hope led the sales. They had many animals with fashionable pedigrees, which drew buyers from a long distance. Three of the sales took place in Toronto, at the Agricultural Grounds. A canvas awning was erected to protect the buyers from the sun's rays. Mr. Thornton, the celebrated English Auctioneer, at the request of those present, and with the consent of the appointed auctioneers, sold the first five animals, and gave a brisk and brief sketch of the English plan of stock sales. His manner and style of selling were much admired, and he showed himself a complete master of the Shorthorn family pedigree. He introduced the English system of selling by the use of a sand glass, which runs 15 seconds. If bidding ceases, the sand glass is held up, and if no one makes another bid before the sand is run down, the last bidder takes the animal. This plan appeared to give satisfaction. Mr. Thornton stated that the animals to be offered were considered no longer the property of the former owners when once in the ring, but were the property of the auctioneer and the attendance, and the highest offer would take the animal.

The two celebrated American auctioneers, Messrs. Page and Muir, were the other auctioneers, and all of these gentlemen are held in high esteem among Shorthorn men. They know how to speak of an animal or to the attend-

ance. Previous to the sales a substantial lunch was served, brief speeches were made, and toasts were drunk. The weather, stock and attendance were all that could be desired, except that none of the Kentucky breeders were there. Seats were placed a round the outside, and the animals were led into the ring in the centre. The two Duchesses were the great attractions, a cut of one of which appeared in the last issue of this paper. Mr. Thornton held bids of twenty thousand dollars each for them. His offer was for Lord Feversham. Other substantial bids were made, but they were both purchased by Mr. Albert Crane, of Durham Park, Kansas—Duchess 2 for Twenty-one thousand dollars, and Duchess 3 for Twenty-three thousand six hundred dollars. These enormous sums appear to many as fabulous, and that they never can pay. We all know such figures are far beyond the reach of ideas of the plain farmer, but fashion and blood will tell their own tale.

When in England and France two years ago, we were surprised to find so few Durham cattle throughout the country. Canada, for its wealth and population, now has a greater proportion of really good Durham cattle than any other country. We should feel proud that our stock is drawing the attention of the best breeders from all parts of the world. We were informed that Mr. A. Crane, the purchaser of these animals, is very wealthy; that he lives retired in Chicago, but has sixty thousand acres of land in Kansas. His son lives in Kansas, and has twenty thousand head of cattle, among which are two hundred head of Shorthorns. He is aiming to make his son one of the head cattle men in the West. There are many as wealthy gentlemen as he in the States, and thousands more wealthy in Europe. There are hundreds of thousands of farmers in America that have scarcely a sheep a pig or a horse that they find a pride in. We admire a farmer that aims to be at the top, to have the best, to make a mark. We by no means advise many of our farmers to go into thousand dollar animals, but there are farmers that have hoarded wealth that ought to be ashamed of the stock and appearance of their farms. There is room for all to improve. If you cannot get the best in the world get the best in your county, township or neighborhood, whether in cattle, horses, sheep, or pigs, and you will be more respected than by acting the part of a miserly, parsimonious person, and your expenditure will do your posterity more good than meanly-hoarded wealth. Money paid for good stock, high as the prices many seem, is not thrown away. High breeding is the surest way to command high prices, and to add to their wealth by the improvement of the country.

The prices received, we thought, should have been highly satisfactory, but some of the breeders complained about the prices attained. We do not know what a price Duchess may bring. Nearly all the principal breeders are aiming to get as pure Duchess blood as they can procure. There are

several other families which rival this family in merit, and each family has its admirers. The principal are the Booths, Bates, Princess; and numerous other families have each their merits, and are valued in a great measure according to the time that line breeding has been pursued. The plain farmer cannot see much value in a pedigree, but all those great breeders know what they are doing. The best pedigree is what is sought for. Many of the pedigrees held are of very little value; in fact many good grades will sell better than some animals that have short pedigrees the record not being of sufficient merit to enhance the value of the animal. The great breeders and importers are doing a good service to the country. We wish they may go on and prosper.

Patent Rights.

We cannot caution our young farmers too often about purchasing patent rights, township rights, or county rights. The country swarms with fluent, plausible talkers, and thousands of farmers have been beat by these unprincipled scoundrels that run through our country, not for the country's good, but to fleece the innocent. There are many travellers that do good in educating the farmers to the use of some useful implement, but those that only want to sell the right without supplying the article, are, as a general thing, only a fraud. Manufacturers can purchase the patent right and make and supply you with anything that is worth having; such you may purchase from reliable manufacturers or dealers, but the township or county right that is offered to you and on which you expect to make money, you will in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred be sure to lose. When travelling last month we met a person from the United States selling the right of an adjustable plow point, said to last four common plow points; he, the vendor, only wanted to find green farmers to purchase the right of township or counties; if it were worth a cent some manufacturer would purchase it. You attend to the cultivation of your farms, leave the trading to manufacturers and traders. The more you interfere with other people's business, the more you neglect your own. To manage your farm right will take all your energy. Leave trade and patent rights to others, but purchase the best implement from reliable sources. Purchase no county or township right however great may be the inducement. Buy what you really require. You do not require the township or county right of anything.

AGRICULTURAL ADVERTISING AGENCY.—Mr. D. T. Moore, who established Moore's Rural New Yorker and made it such a popular paper, was obliged to give it up on account of his health. He is now recovered and is establishing an Agricultural Advertising Agency in New York. Mr. Moore has our good wishes and we believe the good wishes of all the agricultural editors.