

GENERAL BUSINESS SPRING, 1880, SUMMER. SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN, Wholesale and Retail Drapers. GENERAL DRY GOODS, NEWCASTLE.

Anticipating the good times, which we confidently hope are at hand, we are exceedingly fortunate in having our IMMENSE STOCK OF SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS early last February, saving thereby HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS, in Customs duty and prices, which enables us now to sell...

FOR SALE. The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Winceys, Mens' and Boy's Tweeds, Dress Goods, Velvet & Velveteens, Silk & Cotton, Hosiery, Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, &c., &c., Sail Canvas, Cotton Duck, Lines & Twines, Fishing Nets; MANILLA AND TARED HEMP ROPE.

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS, (ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.) Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails, Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels, Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Wagon Axles & Springs, Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot, Glass, Putty, Paints, Linsed, Lard, Olive, Kerosene, Wool and Lubricating Oils, Varnishes, Patent Dryers, Paint & Whitewash Brushes.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, WINDOW CORNICES & C. TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices. Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams. Chatham, N. B., March 30, '80. F. J. LETSON.

NEW GOODS, 1880, 1880 INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. DIRECT IMPORTATIONS. International Steam Ship Company. The Subscriber has just opened the largest and best stock of WATCHES, Clocks, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, Jewellery of all kinds, Electro-plated Ware, Musical Albums and Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Opera & Field Glasses, Pic-Nic Baskets, Card Cases, Paper Weights, China and Glassware, In Vases, Flower Stands, Flower Pots, Ornaments, Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes, Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches, Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

Table with columns: FROM, TO, THROUGH, and various shipping routes and dates.

China and Glassware, Musical Albums and Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Jewel Cases, Opera & Field Glasses, Pic-Nic Baskets, Card Cases, Paper Weights, China and Glassware, In Vases, Flower Stands, Flower Pots, Ornaments, Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes, Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toy Watches, Dominos, Playing Cards, &c., &c.

Cigars & Tobacco, T. E. A. SOAP, RASINS, Wilson's Paper Bags, WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

PRINTING Invitation Cards, Raffle Tickets, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Reports, Books, etc., etc.

Farm for Sale. 200 ACRES. The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated on the Great Road leading to Fredericton, in the Parish of Lincoln, County of Northumberland, containing 200 ACRES.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, JULY 29, 1880.

The Salmon Fishery.

We publish, in another column, an interesting letter on the subject of Salmon, with special reference to our Northern rivers, by Professor Hind of Windsor, Nova Scotia. Professor Hind has been at considerable pains to state his views as to why the Salmon were late in visiting us this season and in the absence of any more plausible theory it will do no harm to accept them. His statements respecting the reproduction of the Salmon are those of a close observer and it is encouraging to find a gentleman of such profound scientific attainments giving evidence of the fact that he has not spent his life almost entirely in theorizing, as far too many scientific men do. His explanation of the purposes of the hook which is formed on the end of the lower jaw of the Salmon at the spawning season is correct, although we have heard many persons who ought to be informed on the subject laugh at the idea. The Professor will, however, search among atmospheric causes in vain for the great scarcity of Salmon this season, and as this valuable fish was not only late in visiting us, but has broken its usual engagement with our fishermen, he will naturally conclude that the cold wave of last fall had little to do with the matter, after all. Professors, fishery officers, fishermen and the public generally will soon come to fully realize the fact that our Salmon fisheries are becoming less productive each year. It may be that next year will bring with it an improvement, but an average of succeeding periods of three to five years will show such a diminution of the quantity of Salmon taken by any given stand of rods or number of rods, as to prove that the numbers of Salmon visiting us are yearly diminishing. Several causes contribute to this state of things. Among these are the increase of refuse from steamers, mills, etc., the enlargement of the fishery, owing to the improved facilities for shipping to larger and distant markets, the over-fishing permitted in the fluvial portions of the rivers and the dragging of parent Salmon from their natural spawning beds for the supply of Government Hatching Houses with ova. The saw-dust and other wood in a decayed state, which so largely forms the silt deposited over so great an area of our North Shore river bottoms, leaves no room to doubt that Salmon, as well as many other fishes, are prevented from visiting us, as in the olden time, on account of the water being thereby polluted. Add to this agency the sulphurous odors thrown from our numerous steamers into the river, the sewage from the towns and other polluting agencies, and there can be little room for doubt that the water of our rivers is gradually becoming unfit for Salmon to live in.

It needs little argument, also, to convince anyone that the vastly increased catch of the past few years, promoted by the perfection to which the modes of shipping ice fish have been brought, has had a tendency to lessen the numbers of fish remaining to be caught. The Salmon is unlike the Codfish, the Mackerel, the Herring and other sea fish, inasmuch as it can only be propagated in inland rivers, beyond the tide. It is, therefore, an exhaustible fish. The hatching grounds and nurseries are not so extensive but they may be accurately measured and when the way to them is almost entirely barred by nets set both with and without legal sanction, the decline, if not extinction of the fishery, is only a matter of time. Many Salmon visit our tidal waters—our bays and estuaries—which are not breeding fish, and nets set in the sea water are, therefore, not open to the same objections as those further inland. It is plain, from this fact, that it ought to be the policy of the Government to restrict, as far as possible, the Salmon net fishery in the fluvial portions of our rivers. The agriculturist and the lumberman find their wealth along the rivers, but the sea coast is peculiarly the domain of the fisherman. It is therefore wrong that our best migratory fishes should not be practically unmolested after they have left the sea for the sole purpose of reproduction. It is bad enough that the duty of the Government in this respect should be so poorly performed as is shown by the reckless manner in which licenses are granted to net fishermen near the spawning beds. It is far worse, however, that the Government should send its officers every year to drag hundreds of breeding Salmon from the pools which they have reached, despite all dangers, and in which they lie while the ova and milt are ripening for deposit where nature intended they should be laid.

Professor Hind has been to much pains in getting up his theory to account for the late appearance of Salmon, but what fishermen are concerned about, chiefly, is the fact that they have not appeared at all this year in the accustomed numbers. Practical men will, we feel assured, agree with us that causes patent to all are operating by which our Salmon fishery is declining. These are not an early atmospheric cold wave of some particular autumn, or the lingering of gulf ice a few days later in the spring than usual, but those briefly indicated above. We have little hope that the remedy will come

in time to prolong the existence of our Salmon fishery reasonably, for the Fisheries Department at Ottawa seems to lack the courage, even if it has the will or knowledge necessary to enforce the reforms and saving measures within its power. The Pacific R. R.—Who is Responsible? The St. John Sun makes assertions in reference to great public questions as if its readers were entirely ignorant of the history of Canada during even the last ten or twelve years. On Saturday last it threw the responsibility of having undertaken to build the Canada Pacific Railway upon the Liberal party. The Sun must think its readers are so ignorant as to believe its statement or it would not publish it. The Liberal party headed by its recognized leader of the time in the Commons—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie—protested against the terms under which British Columbia was to be brought into Confederation. These terms were that the Railway should be constructed within ten years. Sir John A. Macdonald, with a large majority at his back, was well able to carry the mad scheme through Parliament, and all the Liberals could do was to insist on the proviso that the road should be constructed only as fast as the circumstances of the country would admit, without any new taxation being imposed on account of it.

Had Mr. Mackenzie and his followers been permitted to handle the British Columbia question according to the determination of the Liberal party in reference to it, Canada would not have been committed to the construction of the Pacific Railway when she was. The Liberals, as we understand their policy, were anxious to extend the Railway system of Canada westward as fast as possible, in order to facilitate the settlement of the new and fertile territories lying eastward of the Rocky Mountains. In doing so they proposed first to utilize the splendid water navigation of the rivers and lakes, which would save millions of dollars to the country. Afterwards, as the circumstances of the country would admit of it, they proposed an all-rail route to the far west and, ultimately, across the continent. That this policy was not adopted was due to the fact that the followers of Sir John A. Macdonald were strong enough to outvote those of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Any school-boy ought to be sufficiently well-informed, therefore, to correct the Sun's assumption that the "Grits" are responsible for the suicidal policy to which Canada is committed in reference to the Pacific Railway. The Liberal party, to-day, led by Hon. Edward Blake, are contending for the same policy before advocated by them as against Sir John's ruinous scheme. It is true that they recognise the gravity of the fact that Sir John committed the country to his scheme, but as it turns out in experience to be more and more ruinous every day, they contend that it is right to fall back upon the promise of Sir John that the work should be carried on without increasing the fiscal burdens of the country. In this policy there is evidence of true statesmanship. The argument of the Sun virtually is that because the crazy bargain received the sanction of a corrupt parliamentary majority it must be carried out, even though the Dominion should become bankrupt in the operation. In other words, because a little Pacific Coast Province—with a population numbering fewer souls than an average New Brunswick county—threatens secession and annexation to the United States, it must be silenced and satisfied at the expense and even sacrifice of the Dominion as a whole. We are told by those who have chosen to follow Sir Leonard Tilley out of the Liberal into the Tory and Protectionist camp that it would be highly dishonorable to refuse to sacrifice the country in order to "keep faith with British Columbia," yet the same Sir Leonard Tilley and his clerics think it a small matter that the solemn pledges by which New Brunswick was induced to adopt Confederation are broken and even denied. Millions of dollars must be spent at the instance of a handful of whites and a few thousands of clamorous half-breeds of the Pacific, in order to fulfil a bargain begun and carried on in political corruption, while the hundreds of thousands in the Atlantic Provinces are taxed beyond all promise and precedent to maintain the outrage. This state of things is bad and the great body of Liberals—the majority of the people—think it hard to bear. When they are, in addition, charged with being responsible for the outrageous folly, by the Tory organs, it is proof that those who have misruled us are capable of assuming any position, no matter how false or mean it may be, provided they thereby secure even the smallest political advantage. We doubt, very much, however, whether a single reader of the Sun and other Tory organs can be made to believe that any other than Sir John, Sir Leonard Tilley and the party so worthy of such leaders are responsible for the Pacific Railway crimes and blunders.

How Bad Boys Ought to be Treated. Matthew Blackmore, of China Street, Liverpool, and William Barrett, of Salisbury Street, Liverpool, two boys, were charged with having stolen three bags of timber, valued at £2, the property of Messrs. Harrison, Robinson, & Co., Canada Dock, Liverpool, on Sunday, the 13th inst., the prisoners were met by Police-sergeant MacMahon at a quarter past six o'clock at night in Regent Road, carrying the timber produced. He asked them where they had obtained the boards, and they replied that they had taken them from a place where a boy had given the boards to them. They were taken to the police station, and in reply to the charge Barrett said, "Blackmore took the first one, and I took the other two out of a timber yard." Blackmore said, "When I was leaving home my mother told me to get some wood to make the fire." Blackmore afterwards pointed out to witness the place from which he took the timber. Prisoners were ordered to each receive six strokes with a birch rod.

The above is from the British Timber Trades Journal, and our object in copying it is to show that even in Liverpool—a large city, with ample police guards and advanced institutions founded and carried on for the purpose of correcting the inclinations of the young—it is found necessary to be severely dealt with by the law. It will be observed that two boys carrying boards at half past six (legally at night, though broad daylight) seemed to just-

fy the police in arresting them. Here is a lesson for policemen, especially as it is turned out that the boards were stolen. The punishment of the boys, too, seems to be of the proper kind, and is preferable to that provided by our code. It seems a great pity that our laws and practice are so far behind those of Liverpool.

The N. P. and the Lumber Interest.

It appears that a large number of independent papers have taken the St. John Sun to task for its mistakes in reference to the criticisms of Mr. Snowball M. P. on the tariff. Mr. Snowball argued in the Commons that the high protective tariff of 25 to 35 per cent which Mr. Tilley had placed on Canadian imports, in place of the 15 per cent tariff which he promised at Confederation for 25 years, would be ruinously oppressive to the lumber industry. The Sun seems to feel uncomfortable, not because Mr. Tilley and his leading political friends of that time were deliberately deceiving the people, but on account of the persistency with which the public remember how shamefully he has broken his promises. That organ seems to think that Sir Leonard must be endorsed, no matter how far he may go in the direction of political bankruptcy and deception. The Sun is, of course, displeased with all the papers, but the few run in the Government's interest and the ADVANCE comes in for its share of notice as follows:—

The Miramichi Advance is another of the papers which wish to explain away Mr. Snowball's Parliamentary utterances. It says:— "The next fall error which it stated that Mr. Snowball predicted the ruin of the lumber trade by the National Policy. The Advance repeats its charge that he did not go so far as that." The Advance explains that what Mr. Snowball said was that the lumber trade, in consequence of the additional impositions of the Tariff, could only maintain its position in the hands of the few who had the means to pay the duties. Mr. Snowball did not know what he was talking about, or else that he was guilty of wilful misrepresentation. We do not care which it is. We only care that Mr. Snowball is every lumber merchant in New Brunswick knows that his predictions were utter "trash," as the Telegraph's new editor would say.

The above is a fair sample of the Sun's mode of backing down. It is strong in assertion, but it avoids the publication of the authorized report of what Mr. Snowball really said. The Advance is pretty well informed in reference to what is said in Parliament, as our readers know, and it referred to the Sun's attack as follows:— "The Sun made an attack on Mr. Snowball, M. P., on Monday last, for which there was no immediate provocation. Mr. Snowball stated in the House of Commons, every day, that he was not a member of the House, and that the duties imposed upon the articles used by lumbermen would prove ruinously oppressive to that industry. Every day, Mr. Snowball examined and weighed the statements and arguments of Mr. Snowball and Mr. King, can not fail to be convinced of their truth and force. Every additional dollar paid for the woolsens and cottons, the provisions, the iron, etc., used in lumbering is necessarily deducted from the wages of the workmen, or the profits of the operator. Both. Of that there can be no doubt. Wages were lower last winter than at any time for twenty years, but probably they were as high as the operator could afford to pay. It was only because wages were so low, we believe, that any sensible man undertook to 'get out' any logs in this Province. I say so. Now sign it, and if you are asked, you can say that you heard it." He then told Tilley that he might put his name to it. Allain further stated that he had never seen a copy of the document, that he replied that he knew nothing against me, but that understanding he authorized Baldwin to sign his name for me. Baldwin then sent me the document, and he had never signed it. I say so. Now sign it, and if you are asked, you can say that you heard it." He then told Tilley that he might put his name to it. Allain further stated that he had never seen a copy of the document, that he replied that he knew nothing against me, but that understanding he authorized Baldwin to sign his name for me. Baldwin then sent me the document, and he had never signed it. I say so. Now sign it, and if you are asked, you can say that you heard it."

We have frequently invited the Sun to let the public know what its reasons are for believing that the N. P. could affect the British lumber market, but it evades reply on that point, though strong in general assertion. We will go further, now, and request it to take up the tariff charges affecting articles of food and apparel used by those engaged in the lumber business and show how they can promote that industry. Let us have something tangible from the Sun, instead of "flap-doodle"—the stock of political tricklers and food of political dupes.

An Official Defends Himself.

The Collector of Customs at Bathurst seems to be a man who can defend himself, as is shown by the following letter in the Sun which appeared in reply to one sent to that paper by Mr. Oneship Turgeon, who, as our readers know, has, for some time, been engaged in the futile work of attempting to demonstrate that he can be elected in Gloucester for any position, from that of Dominion representative downwards. The cool manner in which Mr. O'Brien invites Mr. Turgeon to come on with his libel suit is refreshing. The following is the letter of Collector O'Brien addressed to the Sun:—

I notice in your issue of the 17th inst., a long and very verbose letter from Mr. Oneship Turgeon, in which he asks me, first, in which he refers to certain charges preferred against me in my capacity of Collector of Customs and Government Surveyor, Bathurst, and, secondly, in which he asks me to enter into a newspaper discussion with a man of his stamp, but since he has seen fit to assail me personally in the columns of a public print, I deem it due to myself to acquaint the public with the true facts of the case, in order that they may be enabled to form a fair and impartial judgment on the points in issue between us. In the Evening Globe of the 10th inst., there appeared an article under the caption 'Oneship Turgeon,' in which it was stated that at an investigation held here to inquire into a certain charge made against me, it had transpired that Mr. Oneship Turgeon was guilty of forgery, and that, as a matter of fact, nine-tenths of those who have occasion to call on me in my private office are Conservatives, and supporters of the present Government. The public have now the facts of the case before them, and I am content to abide by their decision. I remain, yours truly, W. J. O'BRIEN.

Mr. Turgeon, in his letter to the Sun, states the impression that I have taken an active part in Dominion politics; but that statement is as false and unfounded as the other assertions in his letter. I do not think it my duty to take every public office to hold himself aloof from politics, I never have interfered or canvassed in elections, and have never taken an active part in Dominion politics. Were this long-winded production of our Titlebit Timson read only in Bathurst, or in the county, it could well afford to pass unnoticed his references to my office "abounding with Grit papers," and being the rendezvous of the "desperate Grit clique of Bathurst," but as the letter is avowedly written for readers outside of the county, I think it well to state that the only papers I receive are the St. John Telegraph, the Moncton Times, the Chatham Advance and the Newcastle Advocate, and my assistant, Mr. Napier, takes the Telegraph; that my office is not the rendezvous of any clique or party, and that, as a matter of fact, nine-tenths of those who have occasion to call on me in my private office are Conservatives, and supporters of the present Government. The public have now the facts of the case before them, and I am content to abide by their decision. I remain, yours truly, W. J. O'BRIEN.

three weeks. L. H. Griffin, British political officer on behalf of the Queen and Viceroy of India, acknowledged Abdur Raham Khan as Ameer, and announced the early withdrawal of troops within the frontier fixed by the Treaty of Guelanukum.

The Canadian Premier.

The CANADIAN PREMIER.—The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, P. C., K. C. B., Premier of Canada, sails from Quebec to-day for England in the Allan steamship Saratonia. Sir John is expected to arrive in London on the 21st, and intends to remain about six weeks. He is accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, and the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of the Department of Agriculture.—London Times, July 10.

Wimbledon.

Colonel Williams gave a lunch on 22nd inst. in the Canadian camp. The guests invited included Lords Kimberley, Stanhope and Lewes, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir E. Selby Smyth, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Colonel North, M. P., Mr. Preston, M. P., and others.

The Canadian team paraded and were inspected by Lord Kimberley, who said it gave him much pleasure to see the team here as the representatives of a large force in which the Government took a great interest. He had been told by Sir E. Selby Smyth that the Canadian militia was the making of a great force. He assured them that Englishmen looked upon it as one of the most important forces in the Empire. He hoped they would year by year continue to progress and become year by year more efficient and a more important part of the Empire. The progress of the Dominion generally had been so great, that England began to regard it as quite a considerable power in the world. He looked forward to the day when Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and united by the great railway now completed, would occupy a noble position among the nations of the world. He assured them that the pioneers of this great movement would find in England, the greatest sympathy. Englishmen regarded everything which concerned the Dominion as of the highest importance. They expected great results from the union of the two countries, and looked to Canada for support as well as Canada looked to England.

Colonel Williams, in reply, said that it was exceedingly gratifying to Canadians to hear such kind expressions. He assured his lordship that they would not forget the reception given them.

Sir John rose and said a few words, expressing his pleasure at meeting the representatives of Canadian riflemen. Sir Selby Smyth, on being invited by Colonel Williams, also spoke. He said it gave him the greatest satisfaction to find himself again in the presence of officers of the Dominion Militia. The important and interesting duties which fell to his lot during his command in Canada, were engraved on his memory and connected him with the Canadian people in a way that time would never efface. He was delighted to find worthy representatives of the Canadian militia in England maintaining its proficiency, and their presence marked another link of that connection which it would always be his effort to promote. He trusted that the time was not far distant when he would again set foot on Canadian soil.

Subsequently at lunch, after the loyal toasts had been honored, Col. Williams proposed His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, expressing his regret at the Princess' ill health, and his hope that her absence from Canada would be short.

Sir Alexander Galt, occupying the vice-chair, gave the toast of "The Mother Country and the Colonies." He said that the friends of the union who subsisted between England and her colonies. He rejoiced at the presence of Earl Kimberley and Sir John Macdonald, and said he desired that in Ottawa, as in England, the efforts of Statesmen should be directed towards the consolidation of the Empire. Canada had been well described as an auxiliary, but by no means an independent kingdom.

Lord Kimberley, replying, said that the meeting on that occasion, though casual, might be regarded as a sign of the strong bond of Union which subsisted, and he hoped would long subsist between Canada and England. The Canadians, in sending Sir Alex. Galt to this country, were taking a step which he looked upon as very valuable, and likely to promote harmonious relations between the two countries, as it was necessary that the interest of Canada should be thoroughly represented at headquarters, and that the Home Government should have every opportunity of understanding what was required, which step marked an epoch in the relations of the countries, and he looked forward to a close and intimate alliance between the two—not such an alliance as existed between independent nations, but such as would exist between two members of the same empire, one of which had long since attained to greatness and the other was on the road to do so. He believed that Canada grows stronger and becomes a more important part of the British empire, she would be quite as determined as now to continue the existing union. It might be relied upon by Canadians that which ever party was in power, England would always express sympathy with the people of the Dominion and show due regard for all their interests.

Lord Curzon replied on behalf of the association, and referred to its growth and gradual development. Sir Henry Fletcher also replied. He regretted that the Canadians had been very successful this year, but they must admit that the Kolapore cup had been fairly won. He trusted that the result would not deter them from further competition, and hoped that they would have better luck next time.

Lord Kimberley said he had great pleasure in proposing Col. Williams' health, and expressed the cordial thanks of the visitors for the opportunity of meeting together. He agreed with Sir H. Fletcher in hoping that the Canadians would be deterred from their visits by their want of success this year.

Colonel Williams, replying, thanked the visitors for the honor they had done to the Canadians. The Dominion volunteers did not go to Wimbledon with any mercenary motive, but for the purpose of representing their loyalty and devotion to the Queen, which was felt in no part of the Empire more than in Canada. He hoped that so long as Wimbledon rifle meetings were held the Canadian team would be seen more prizes and carry off the Kolapore Cup.

The Maritime Cattle Trade.

From the Telegraph. Of Mr. Snow, the writer of the letter to Senator Carvell given above, we have the following information:— Mr. Snow was one of the tenant farmers, who, at the invitation of the Dominion Government, visited Canada last year, and who, with others of the delegates, it was my privilege to meet on the voyage to England in November last, and afterwards to visit, at his 1480 acre farm, some twenty miles from Bathurst.

An exceedingly intelligent shrewd and worthy man—himself a stock-raiser—has written an interesting paper of what he thoroughly understands. The following is the letter:—

DEAR SIR,—You wished me to give you my opinion of the course of cattle landed here by you from Prince Edward Island. I may say they were fully up to the average we get from the Dominion. Thirty per cent were fit for the best butchers, 40 per cent medium, while the remainder would do for contractors, feeding soldiers, sailors, poor houses, etc.

There is no doubt that Canada, in the future, is to supply a large portion of the butcher meat required here; and while we can consume all and every sort she likes to send, the big price can only be got for prime stuff; and I am sure you and your friends will not be offended if I point out where you are at present deficient, and what steps you should take to come to the front. I claim a practical knowledge of the subject, for my father, self and sons have been butchers in Edinburgh for over 60 years, while latterly I have been farming to a large extent—more to loss than profit, I am sorry to say.

To take a practical illustration of what I mean, from this cargo: You had 6 steers weighing say 1350 lbs., aged 5 & 6 years, while, in other cases, you had the same weight at three years, with the beef of the latter is worth a 1d. a lb. more. Now, how is this managed? The owner of the first lot must have started the calf first off. Next summer, by the end of the grass season, it would have gained some flesh, only to lose it by next spring; so, spring after spring, a bag of bones would be turned out, until the final result was a neat like a mason's freest—high in the bone, low in the flesh.

The other would let the calf suck the cow, or give it sweet milk to keep on the calf flesh—far, lose that, and you never can replace it. Then, in winter, turnips and hay to carry it forward to grass. It should next fall be a fine, sweet beast, and if well attended to in winter, should be in condition to be shipped to this country in June; and if well so, as to half a little off, and the flesh on the back parts—that is full of flesh along the back, loins and rump—would command the best price here.

As to breed, the Shorthorn must be generally used; and it is mistaken economy for a farmer to use a cross bred bull. Well, do as they do in Aberdeenshire. Two, three, up to a half a dozen neighbors join in purchasing one. They keep it in rotation, or arrange for one keeping, and all getting the same in winter, should be in condition to be shipped to this country in June; and if well so, as to half a little off, and the flesh on the back parts—that is full of flesh along the back, loins and rump—would command the best price here.