

# MEAT TRADES' JOURNAL

AND

## CATTLE SALESMAN'S GAZETTE.

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**TRADE TOPICS.**

**LONDON CENTRAL MEAT MARKET.**

At Liverpool, Australian mutton is quoted 20s. to 21s. 6d. (sellers).

A case of anthrax has occurred on the farm of Mr. Henry Horne, of Bristfield, Whitby Town.

London tallow trade quieter. Australian fair to good mutton, 19s. to 20s.; dull to fine beef, 17s. to 18s. 6d.

The *Holmfirth*, from Buenos Ayres to London, with live stock, reports experiencing heavy weather with loss of 45 cattle and 373 sheep.

MR. CLEMENT STEPHENSON and Mr. Rowlandson will give evidence before the Royal Commission on Bovine Tuberculosis, as representing the R.A.S.E.

SIR JOHN DILLON, BART., of Lismullen, co. Meath, is making a trial of Galloways, and has recently imported a bull and a yearling heifer from Scotland.

We have to remind our readers that owing to the *Journal* being printed a day earlier than usual on account of the Easter Holidays several markets are omitted this week.

The second sale of bulls belonging to members of the Lincolnshire Red Shorthorn Association will be held at Lincoln next Thursday, when 260 young red bulls will be offered.

ACCORDING to cable advices from New York heavy shipments of U.S. cattle to all ports are now on the way to London and Liverpool. Consignments of sheep are also weighty.

C. W. H. (Newport)—We are afraid the leader-writer you refer to is rather premature in hazarding such a positive opinion; at same time we would like to believe his conjectures were true.

RAPE fields are now yellow with blossom, but the crop is rapidly disappearing behind the hedges, the ewes with their fast-growing lambs demanding daily a larger allowance of green food.

An extensive sale will be held by Messrs. Whitfield & Son at Oswestry next Wednesday. The sale will comprise 100 Shorthorn yearling bulls and a large number of store cattle and sheep.

READ Mr. Field's reply to the letter of Mr. Norman Hill, re transit of Irish cattle. Between Mr. Rooth and our member, the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association is getting up to a tight place.

THE Worshipful Company of Skinners have sent donations of ten guineas to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road, and £21 to the Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund, North Audley-street.

SEVERAL correspondents have sent us cuttings from newspapers bearing upon the Meat Marking Bill. We shall make room for these in our next. We should prefer, however, that our readers give us their own unbiased opinions.

THE imports of foreign live stock for week ended 10th inst., and corresponding week 1896, were as under:—  
 Cattle ..... 1897 ..... 1896  
 Cattle ..... 12,748 ..... 11,829  
 Sheep ..... 14,451 ..... 29,003

On the recommendation of the Veterinary Committee of the R.A.S.E., it has been resolved that entries of pigs for the Manchester meeting shall not be accepted from areas scheduled by the Board of Agriculture as infected with swine fever.

The Shorthorn Society has declined to take any action in regard to the French letter sent by Mons. de Clercq to Lord Brougham dealing with tuberculosis in Shorthorns. This means that French breeders will decline to have anything to do with English Shorthorns.

FARM work in France has been much hindered by the return of winter, accompanied by frost, snow, and very cold rains. The delay in the spring tillage operations is most vexing to cultivators. Grave fears are entertained concerning the grape vines and fruit trees.

MESSRS. R. HARRISON & SONS' annual great special sales of 4,000 to 5,000 cattle, and 3,000 to 4,000 sheep will be held at Carlisle on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The prize show and sale of milch cows and sale of half-bred sheep will also be held on the second day.

**CLUSE & FRANKS.**

**SCOTCH BEEF AND MUTTON.**

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MEADOWS and pastures show no improvement on the week, but with the setting in of genial growing weather they would rapidly fill up with herbage, and thus give a fillip to the store stock trade in view of the opening of the summer grazing season two or three weeks hence.

THE sale of the celebrated flock of Dorset Horn sheep, the property of Mr. Herbert Farthing, will take place at Thurloxton, Taunton, on Thursday next, 22nd inst., Messrs. C. R. Morris, Sons & Peard being auctioneers. The flock numbers 630, and was established in 1862.

THE imports of fresh meat for week ended 10th inst., and corresponding week 1896, are shown below:—  
 Beef, cwts. .... 61,771 ..... 24,840  
 Mutton " ..... 53,080 ..... 85,862  
 Pork " ..... 8,216 ..... 2,778

We have seen the photographs, by Fradelle & Young, of the "Japanese Village" dinner party at the Holborn Restaurant last month, and must say they come out remarkably well. Those desirous of securing an artistic *souvenir* of this most successful meeting should apply at once to the photographers. Their address is 253, Regent-st., W.

THE following offers for Iron (Ayrshire) new slaughterhouses have been accepted:—Mason work, Messrs. Orr, M'Lean & Co., £471 11s. 6d.; joiner work, Messrs. Lambie & Moore, £300 6s. 1d.; plumber work, Mr. James Flannagan, £69 5s. 2d.; and slating and plaster work, Messrs. T. Hall & Sons, £67 15s. 9d. Total cost—£778 18s. 6d.

THE fairly good prices obtained for cattle and sheep during the past two months have induced Scotch farmers to sell off their winter stocks earlier than usual. The result of this is that fods and stalls are not so well filled now as they generally are at the beginning of April, nor are the sheep feeding on turnips so numerous as they often are at this time of the year.

SELECTIONS of registered Southdown rams have recently been made for France from the flocks of Mr. E. Henty, Ferring, Worthing, from which flock a very typical ram sired by Top's Waterbeach 19th 743 was obtained, and another from Mr. W. W. Top's flock, the sire of the latter having been Kingston 18th 1897. This was a very close, compact ram, with capital fleece.

"KLOMERTZ, or Bottle Night" (the Eve before Passover), falls on Thursday and will as usual be a specially attractive function for our Jewish friends. Zangwill in his *Children of the Ghetto* refers to it as "a scene without parallel in the history of the world." Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnett have issued invitations to a large number of their friends to assist in the festivities of the night.

EVIDENCE was given on Monday before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is inquiring into the operation of the Merchandise Marks Act by three witnesses from the London Chamber of Commerce, who testified to the injurious effect of the Act on the shipping interest. Sir Albert Rolit, M.P. (himself a member of the Committee), also gave evidence.

MESSRS. ROBSON, the well-known cattle salesman of Belfast, opened their new cattle market in Stewart and Stanfield-streets last week. They had a fine collection of animals brought under the hammer, and the attendance of buyers was very large, prices, as a rule, being good. The new market is modelled after the best style of sale-rings to be found in England and Scotland.

THE Glasgow butchers have been paying so dear for their supplies that not a few of them are siding the advisability of raising the retail prices. However, should the cattle and sheep be more liberally offered this week they will allow prices to remain as they are. The dead meat merchants again continued their war against the co-operators. They have all resolved, except a very few, not to co-operate with the co-operative stores.—*N.B. Daily Mail.*

THE lambing time in the Scotch Lowlands is well begun; in some farms it is almost over. Among the hills inland it will not commence for a week or two. The dams are in good form, and would require to be, for the crop of lambs is evidently to be a big one. A hundred lambs are spoken of in a few of the blackfaced flocks. The tops, however, were Leicester, and doubles are always more numerous in proportion at the beginning of the lambing than at the end of it.

THE London and North-Western Railway Company have issued their thirteenth annual card of the principal agricultural shows to be held throughout the country during the year 1897. Their representatives will, as usual, attend the various showgrounds to supply any information to exhibitors and the general public. The London and North-Western Railway Company also issue a pamphlet giving all the principal horse fairs for the year. Copies of either of the above will be sent free on application to any of the Company's district managers and agents, or to General Manager, Euston Station, London, N.W.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. Frank Fisher, the well-known butcher and dealer of Watford, was at the head of the poll at the recent District Council election, securing the splendid total of 1,228 out of 1,346 votes polled. This is encouraging, and we hope the success achieved by the Genial Frank will incite others of our craft to take an active interest in serving upon all bodies, district and municipal, where matters of vital importance to the trade are daily administered. We badly want direct representation of an intelligent practical kind these times, when sanitary enthusiasts and philanthropic faddists seek to force their views upon everybody.

In the reports as to the lambing season references are made to the cold weather of the last few weeks, which has proved fatal to a number of the weaker lambs, and which has also checked the growth of food, which is now so much wanted. In other respects (says the *Livestock Journal*) the season appears to preserve the characteristics that have been so strongly marked throughout. The majority of the flockmasters who have written to us have had favourable results in so far as the health and strength of the lambs are concerned; but, on the whole, it is anticipated that the numbers will be short, and we conclude that in the ordinary flocks of the country, and over large districts, the verdict on the season must be somewhat unfavourable.

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## RECEIVERS OF AMERICAN REFRIGERATED BEEF

FROM

# Swift and Company,

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

### SPECIAL SALE OF GRAZING SHEEP.

Messrs. Lawrie & Symington held their second special sale of the season for all classes of grazing sheep at Lanark last week, when there were sold 5,369, or about 2,000 fewer than in the corresponding sale of last year, and a few of the lots catalogued were kept till later sales. The catalogue embraced a large number of excellent lots in the different classes, but with the exception of the ewe hoggs, which were much better, the quality all over was not equal to last week. There was a large attendance of customers forward, with several from England, but the extremely barren weather told much against the trade, especially for blackface ewes, and the sale for these was slow and dragging at a reduction of 2s. to 4s. each on the prices of last week, but a clearance was made. Following the ewes, the sale for the hoggs started cheaper at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. 6d., but it rapidly improved and finished quite 1s. per head dearer than last week, the second-class lots being relatively much dearer. Blackface ewe hoggs were in strong demand, but Cheviots were almost unsaleable and at prices which left little or nothing for wintering. An almost total clearance was effected.

### SEQUEL TO A MEAT DEALING TRANSACTION.

JOHN MACKAY v. JOHN LEAKE.

This was an action heard at Leicester before his Honour Judge Wightman Wood last month, in which the plaintiff, a meat salesman, of Birkenhead, sued the defendant, of Gotha street, Leicester, to recover £55 14s. 4d. balance of account in respect to certain meat dealing transactions. It was originally intended that the case should be heard before a jury, but on coming into court counsel decided to dispense with their services.—Mr. Sills (instructed by Mr. Fowler) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Neilson (instructed by Messrs. J. & S. Harris) for the defendant.

The case itself involved little of public interest, and the only point presented was the relationship between the defendant and his son. The latter's name is Alfred, but, according to the plaintiff's story, he was introduced to Mr. Mackay at Birkenhead as John Leake, the same name as the father. It was also stated that Alfred told the plaintiff that he had a banking account with the National Provincial Bank, and which it subsequently transpired was the same bank as used by the father. Alfred gave the plaintiff an order for meat, which was duly executed, the goods being addressed to John Leake, the name given by the son. In return Mr. Mackay received a cheque signed by the father on the National Provincial Bank. Other orders followed, and the cheques sent in payment were of a similar character to the first one. In time, however, Mr. Mackay had an account against Leake to the amount forming the subject of the present action, and upon the matter being put into the hands of a solicitor plaintiff received a letter from Alfred Leake, the son, stating that he was not in a position to pay the money, and that he had been obliged to give the business to his father. The writer, however, offered to pay off the debt by instalments, but added that if these terms could not be accepted he must go through the bankruptcy court. Plaintiff having credited John Leake with the transactions in question, and received cheques signed in this name, the sole liability of the son was not accepted. It was ascertained that John Leake had consigned some meat to Messrs. Bonser & Co., of the Central Meat Market,

London, and the plaintiff now contended that the father was liable for the debt in question, in capacity of a held out, or concealed, partner in the son's business. On the other hand John Leake, the father, went into the witness-box and swore that he had never any business connections with his son as a butcher; that he had never been related to Alfred as a partner; that he had never allowed his son to pledge his credit; that his name had never been over his son's shop; that he held no interest whatever in his son's business. The witness also explained that he gave his son certain cheques in return for cash solely for the sake of convenience.—His Honour, however, gave judgment for the plaintiff, and judgment was accordingly entered for the amount sued for with costs.

### NEW ORDERS OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

By Order No. 5582 the cow sheds and yard at 254, Norfolk-street, Globe road, in the county of London, in the occupation of Evan Lloyd, which was declared by Order of the Board dated 20th ult. to be a place infected with pleuro-pneumonia, is declared to be free from pleuro-pneumonia.

Order No. 5583, which comes into operation on 14th inst., defines the following new swine fever infected area:—An area in the county of Suffolk comprising the petty sessional division of Stowmarket, the petty sessional division of Bosworth and Westfield, so much of the petty sessional division of Sanford as lies to the north and west of the main road from Ipswich to Stratford St. Mary, the petty sessional division of Hadleigh or Cosford (except the parishes of Thorpe Morieux, Brettenham, and Hadleigh Hamlet), and the parishes of Rattlesden and Woolpit in the petty sessional division of Thingoe and Thedwestry.

Order No. 5584, revokes the Order of date 10th September, 1896, declaring the following to be a swine fever suspected zone for the purposes of the Swine Fever (Suspected Zones) Order, 1896, namely—the civil parishes or townships of Bentley-with-Arksy, Kirk Sandall, Armthorpe, Cautley, Carr House and Elm Field, Loversall, Sprotbrough, Baby-with-Hexthorpe, Walmesworth, Cosishrough, Mosborough, Cadeby, Marston, and Wheatley in the West Riding of the county of York, and also comprising the borough of Doncaster.

Order No. 5585 limits the application of Markets and Fairs (Swine Fever) of 11th December, 1896, to the Borough of Doncaster, while Order No. 5586 limits it to parts of Liodsey, Lincolnshire, borough of Grimsby, borough of Lincoln, and borough of Louth.

### A NEW KIND OF SLAUGHTER AND COMPENSATION.

The annual report of the Lincolnshire Beepkeepers' Association states that the total receipts were £156 19s., the expenditure being £128 6s. 6d., leaving a balance of £28 12s. 4d. The membership numbers 479, an increase of 105. The yield of honey last year was not at all satisfactory owing to the unsuitable weather. Several cases of foul brood were discovered by the experts, and they expressed the opinion that the disease will never be stamped out until legislative measures are passed for the destruction of diseased stocks, with compensation to owners for their loss.

### COLONIAL WOOL TRADE.

Messrs. Hick, Dawson & Co., writing under date London, 3rd April, say:—"It is more than usually difficult to report or to determine the course of value in the wool trade, the prices of Colonial wool sales, owing to the extraordinary disparity which has existed between wools suitable for the United States and wools which were outside the U.S.A. demand. The former, which of course includes the shafly combing merinos and the better crossbreds, have advanced in price to the extent of about ten per cent. on opening rates. Wools which were unsuitable for America, and which are embraced in the class of fully sorted, both crossbred and merino, have shown a marked decline on opening rates, and although during the past few days a better Continental and Yorkshire demand has checked the decline and hardened values to some extent, still all these wools must be quoted fully five per cent. below January closing rates. Good scored wools, when sufficiently light in condition, have been taken for America at about last year's average rates, and consequently have not suffered from the decline which seemed almost inevitable. Of course, the feature of the series has been the unprecedentedly low activity of the American contingent, which has contrasted markedly with the reserve exhibited by the Home and Continental sections. It was expected that the news from Washington, which arrived during the week, would render American purchases impossible after the 31st ult., but during the past two nights American buyers have operated as freely as ever, and are evidently content to run the risk of getting their wools through the Customs free of duty. The outlook for the future is by no means so discouraging as many would represent, especially for the medium and lower sorts. These wools have already fallen in value, and taking into account that a steady consumption exists in the United States, it is probable that both Home and Continental consumers will be hungry for wool at the next series. The loss of American support, which is anticipated, has been to a very large extent discounted, while it seems probable that the bulk of the superior wools have already passed the hammer. The respective quantities taken during the series are:—For Home trade, 113,000 bales; for Continent, 95,000 bales; for U.S.A., 95,000 bales. Total wool offered for sale, 377,000 bales; withdrawn, 25,000 bales)—62,000 bales; total, 352,000 bales. The third series of sales will commence on May 4th; the fourth, 6th July; the fifth, 28th September."

### DEAR STORE CATTLE IN SCOTLAND.

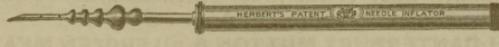
NO CANADIANS NOW.

A writer in the *Glasgow Herald* discussing the agricultural situation in Scotland, says that as if keeping farm stock were to become scarce. Those who opposed the shutting out of Canadian store cattle always said they would; but up till now nothing of that kind had happened. Down to November, 1896, when young cattle were plentiful and cheap—more so, indeed, than home animals of that sort were during the time that Canadians were coming in most largely. Since the new year the cattle trade has taken a most unexpected turn both as to beasts fattened for the butcher and those wanted for making up the stocks of the farms on which the laying on of beef is the main part of the cattle industry. Everybody who keeps a Canadian for feeding, and the keenness of the demand, but even yet considerable doubt prevails as to how long these favourable features of farming affairs will last. And in particular fears are entertained as if stocks are bought for going on at the prices now prevailing the profits on them for summer keeping will not be ill to count. How far the improved prices for cattle have been brought about by the coming of Canadians for feeding seems to be very difficult to calculate. One thing has to be remembered. The advance in values has taken place as much in beef, in which there is still active competition from beyond the Atlantic, as in beasts wanted for keeping. And then it has to be remembered that sheep, fat and lean, in which there never was much competition from the American Continent, so far as keeping animals by the way, have gone up in prices more than cattle have done. These facts point to the conclusion that the shutting out of Canadian store cattle has really nothing to do with what has happened."

At Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions last Thursday, before Mr. Justice, 30 years of age, and Frederick Jennings, 67. These facts point to the conclusion that the shutting out of Canadian store cattle has really nothing to do with what has happened."

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LONDON, APRIL 15TH. The London Butchers' Hide and Skin Co., Ltd., quote:—

Herefords and Ruats, 93lb and upwards, 4d per lb; ditto, 81lb to 94lb, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 75lb to 84lb, 3 1/2d per lb; Second, 97lb and upwards, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 85lb to 94lb, 2 1/2d per lb; ditto, 75lb to 84lb, 3d per lb. Ox Hides, firsts, 95lb and upwards, 4 1/2d per lb; ditto, 81lb to 94lb, 4d per lb; ditto, 75lb to 84lb, 3 1/2d per lb. Cows, and upwds, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 56lb to 64lb, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 55lb and under, 3 1/2d per lb. Oxs, second, 95lb and upwards, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 81lb to 94lb, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 75lb to 84lb, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 65lb to 74lb, 2 1/2d per lb; ditto, 56lb to 64lb, 2 1/2d per lb; ditto, 55lb and under, 2 1/2d per lb. Heifers, 85lb to 94lb, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 75lb to 84lb, 3d per lb; ditto, 65lb to 74lb, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 56lb to 64lb, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 55lb and under, 3 1/2d per lb. Cows, Down, 3 1/2d per lb; heavy, 65lb and upwards, 3d per lb; ditto, light, 64lb and under, 3 1/2d per lb. Bulls, 1st, 2 1/2d per lb; ditto, and under, 3 1/2d per lb. Heavy Cuts and Warbles, 75lb and upwards, —d per lb; Light Cuts, 74lb and under, —d per lb. Heifers, cuts all weights, 2 1/2d per lb; Cows, and upwds, 2 1/2d per lb; Cows, Casualty, 2 1/2d per lb. Kips, 1st, 2 1/2d per lb; ditto, and under, 1 1/2d per lb. Calves, 17lb and upwards, 3 1/2d per lb; ditto, 9lb to 16lb (without heads) 5 1/2d per lb; ditto, 9lb to 16lb (with heads), 6 1/2d per lb; ditto, light (with heads), —d per lb; ditto, cut (without heads) 5 1/2d per lb; ditto, cut (with heads) 4 1/2d per lb; Casualty, 3 1/2d per lb. Kip Calf, 3d per lb. Horse Hides, 1st, 15s 6d; and 14s 9d; 2d, 13s 9d; 4th, 9s 11d. Wools, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Hogs, 2s 1/2 to 8s 3d; Scots, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Lambs, 1s 9d to 3s 0d. Pelts, 1s 7d.

MANCHESTER, APRIL 17TH.

Messrs. Richard Markendale & Co., Ltd., quote:— Hides:—93lb and upwards, 4 1/2d to 3 1/2d per lb; 83lb to 94lb, 4 1/2d to 3 1/2d per lb; 75lb to 84lb, 4 1/2d to 3 1/2d per lb; Cows, and upwds, 3 1/2d to 3d per lb; Cows, 61lb and above, 3 1/2d to 2 1/2d per lb; do, 54lb to 60lb, 3 1/2d to 3d per lb; 53lb and under, 2 1/2d to 2d per lb; 48lb to 53lb, 2 1/2d per lb; Irregular, 2 1/2d to —d per lb; Salted Irish Hides, 3s to 2 1/2d per lb; do, Kips, —d to —d per lb; Calf Skins, above 16lb, 3 1/2d to —d per lb; 9lb to 16lb, 4 1/2d to —d per lb; under 9lb, 2 1/2d to —d per lb; Damaged Calf, 4 1/2d to —d per lb; Kips, 3 1/2d to —d per lb; Damaged Kips, 2 1/2d to —d per lb; Chances, 2s 4d, 1s 4d, 9d. Horse Hides, 1st, 15s 6d; 2d, 14s 9d; 3d, 13s 9d; 4th, 12s 9d; 5th, 11s 9d; 6th, 10s 9d; 7th, 9s 9d; 8th, 8s 9d; 9th, 7s 9d; 10th, 6s 9d; 11th, 5s 9d; 12th, 4s 9d; 13th, 3s 9d; 14th, 2s 9d; 15th, 1s 9d; 16th, 10s 9d; 17th, 9s 9d; 18th, 8s 9d; 19th, 7s 9d; 20th, 6s 9d; 21st, 5s 9d; 22nd, 4s 9d; 23rd, 3s 9d; 24th, 2s 9d; 25th, 1s 9d; 26th, 10s 9d; 27th, 9s 9d; 28th, 8s 9d; 29th, 7s 9d; 30th, 6s 9d; 31st, 5s 9d; 32nd, 4s 9d; 33rd, 3s 9d; 34th, 2s 9d; 35th, 1s 9d; 36th, 10s 9d; 37th, 9s 9d; 38th, 8s 9d; 39th, 7s 9d; 40th, 6s 9d; 41st, 5s 9d; 42nd, 4s 9d; 43rd, 3s 9d; 44th, 2s 9d; 45th, 1s 9d; 46th, 10s 9d; 47th, 9s 9d; 48th, 8s 9d; 49th, 7s 9d; 50th, 6s 9d; 51st, 5s 9d; 52nd, 4s 9d; 53rd, 3s 9d; 54th, 2s 9d; 55th, 1s 9d; 56th, 10s 9d; 57th, 9s 9d; 58th, 8s 9d; 59th, 7s 9d; 60th, 6s 9d; 61st, 5s 9d; 62nd, 4s 9d; 63rd, 3s 9d; 64th, 2s 9d; 65th, 1s 9d; 66th, 10s 9d; 67th, 9s 9d; 68th, 8s 9d; 69th, 7s 9d; 70th, 6s 9d; 71st, 5s 9d; 72nd, 4s 9d; 73rd, 3s 9d; 74th, 2s 9d; 75th, 1s 9d; 76th, 10s 9d; 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## Central Meat Market, Smithfield, London.

DESCRIPTIONS.	Thursday, April 8th.		Friday, April 9th.		Saturday, April 10th.		Monday, April 12th.		Tuesday, April 13th.		REMARKS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
<b>BEEF—</b>											
Scotch, short sides .....	4 4	4 8	4 4	4 8	..	..	4 2	4 6	4 0	4 6	THURSDAY—Fair trade experienced in all departments, and prices on the whole maintained with some degree of firmness.
"    long sides .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 10	4 2	3 8	4 0	
English .....	3 0	4 2	..	..	..	..	3 10	4 2	..	..	FRIDAY.—Although supplies of beef were not so large as usual for this day there was no chance of advancing prices, and trade all round was rather disappointing. A more liberal offering of mutton, and the closing sales as a rule were at slightly lower prices.
Cows and Bulls .....	2 2	3 3	2 2	3 3	2 2	3 2	3 0	3 2	2 0	3 2	
American, Birkenhead-killed ..	3 8	3 11	3 7	3 10	..	..	3 7	3 10	3 6	3 9	
"    Depford-killed ..	3 8	3 11	3 8	3 11	3 8	3 10	3 7	3 10	3 6	3 9	
Argentine ..	..	..	3 0	3 5	..	..	3 0	3 5	3 0	3 5	
American Refrig. Hind-qrs.	3 10	4 1	3 9	4 2	3 7	4 0	3 8	4 0	3 7	3 11	
"    Fore-qrs.	2 6	2 9	2 6	2 10	2 6	2 8	2 7	2 9	2 7	2 8	
Australian Frozen Hind-qrs.	3 4	3 9	2 4	2 9	2 4	2 9	2 4	2 9	2 6	2 9	
"    Fore-qrs.	2 0	2 2	2 0	2 2	2 0	2 2	2 0	2 2	2 0	2 2	
<b>MUTTON—</b>											
Scotch Prime .....	4 6	5 0	4 6	4 11	4 4	4 10	4 4	4 8	4 4	4 8	SATURDAY.—Usual irregular demand, and prices were quoted as merely nominal.
English, " .....	4 4	4 8	4 4	4 8	..	..	4 2	4 6	4 2	4 6	MONDAY.—Fair all round supplies, but the milder weather made buyers extremely cautious, and the demand generally was weaker. Mutton fell 2d. per stone (14lb), and beef 1d. Scotch beef perhaps a trifle more. A clearance not effected.
Ewes .....	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0	3 6	4 0	3 4	3 10	3 4	3 10	TUESDAY.—Trade very slow all day, the offerings forward being quite in excess of trade requirements. We note the arrival of a number of Danish sows. Downward tendency in prices, the approach of the Easter holidays causing some irregularity in the demand.
Dutch .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NOTE.—Our top quotations for mutton refer to small Scotch tegs only.
German .....	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 6	4 0	4 6	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 4	
River Plate, Town-killed ..	3 10	4 0	3 8	3 10	3 8	3 10	3 8	3 10	3 8	3 10	
New Zealand (Frozen) .....	1 10	2 4	1 10	2 4	1 10	2 4	1 10	2 4	1 10	2 4	
Australian ..	1 10	1 11	1 10	1 11	1 8	1 11	1 10	1 11	1 10	1 11	
River Plate ..	1 10	1 11	1 10	1 11	1 0	1 11	1 10	1 11	1 10	1 11	
<b>LAMB—English</b> .....	6 4	7 8	6 4	7 8	6 0	7 4	6 0	7 4	6 0	7 4	
New Zealand .....	3 0	3 5	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 6	
Australian .....	2 8	3 3	2 8	3 3	2 8	3 3	2 8	3 3	2 8	3 3	
<b>VEAL—</b>											
English, best .....	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 4	4 0	4 4	
"    secondary & foreign	3 6	3 10	3 6	3 10	3 4	3 8	3 6	3 10	3 6	3 10	

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[Wednesday, 7th April.

## THE MEAT MARKING BILL.

Mr. WINGFIELD-DIGBY, in moving the second reading of the Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill, said that it was based upon the same principle as that which had been approved by a large majority of the House last year, and which had then met with the sanction, on behalf of the Government, of the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Trade, who, he was afraid, would not be present to-day. It was his conviction that day, owing to its indisposition. In drawing up the present measure consideration had been given to the various objections that had been raised to the Bill of last year, which had been endeavoured to meet. The consequence was that the present Bill was backed by a larger number of hon. members representing the three divisions of the United Kingdom than had supported the measure of last year. For instance, in the present Bill marks had been substituted for the labels proposed in the Bill of last year. He failed to understand why the system of marks that had been adopted in Denmark, Holland, and other countries could not be introduced into our successful operations here. By Clause 15 of the present Bill the carcasses of swine were brought within the provisions of the measure. By the same clause the definition of English, Scotch, and Irish meat as distinguished from foreign meat was given as meat killed within the United Kingdom, thus excluding frozen meat, the consumers of which were liable to cancer and other terrible diseases. For instance, the expert medical authorities had asserted that it was impossible to trace cattle disease of any kind in frozen meat, and therefore the consumers of it were liable to eat diseased meat which was absolutely unfit for human consumption. At the last general election the National Agricultural Union had inquired whether candidates were favourable to the principle of this measure, and those who had declared themselves in favour of it had in consequence obtained a large number of agricultural votes and were therefore bound to vote for this Bill. It had been objected by some hon. members that the effect of the Bill would be to raise the price of foreign meat, and that the price of English meat, and that it would tend to show the superiority of the former; but as yet no evidence had come to his knowledge that would show that foreign meat was better than English meat. It was an undoubted fact that the consumers in this country were defrauded by having foreign meat palmed off upon them for English meat and that at English prices. He hoped the Government, following up the support which they gave to the principle of the Bill last year, would give facilities this Session for the passing of the measure into law. The Bill was based on the old English saying, "Honesty is the best policy," and was not, in his opinion, right could not be politically wrong. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MILDMAY said the Bill might roughly be divided into two parts. One providing for the registration of dealers in foreign meat, and the other for the marking of foreign meat and cheese. When the Bill was before the House last year little or no exception was taken to the registration clause; and he supposed that this year again the opposition to the Bill would be directed to the provisions for the identification of foreign meat. That part of the Bill was based on the excellent principle that the consumer was entitled to know what he was buying, and that it was fraud to sell to him foreign meat as British meat and charge him at the same time home-fared prices. Two of the arguments advanced against the Bill last year were that it would entail an additional burden on the ratepayers and would be very harassing to the producers. But in the evidence given before the Lords' Committee, which had inquired into the whole subject, it was shown that no increase would be necessary in the staffs of local inspectors for the purpose of the Bill, and that the Butchers' Association gave unqualified approval to the proposition that carcasses and hams should be marked with their origin. It was also said that the Bill could bring no benefit to the farmers as the public would always buy foreign meat in preference to British meat because it was cheaper; but the fact that large quantities of foreign meat were admittedly sold as British meat showed that there was a decided preference for the foreign article. Perhaps the most ridiculous argument advanced against the Bill last year was that of the right hon. gentleman the member for South Aberdeen, who said "This Bill was pure protection, just the same as a duty on corn."

Mr. BEVCE: I have the report of "Hansard" before me, and I did not say what the hon. member attributes to me. I said that the same arguments which were used in favour of the Bill

might have been used in favour of a duty on corn. Mr. MILDMAY, continuing, said that the words used by the right hon. gentleman were:—"The Bill is substantially a measure of a protectionist character." (Mr. BEVCE: "Hear, hear.") Protection, in the political sense, meant protection to the producer at the expense of increased price to the consumer. This Bill would enable working men to get foreign meat at a lower price. (Hear, hear.) Supposing the butcher of his own free will did what the Bill would make obligatory, and said to his customers, "This is British meat, and this is foreign meat." Would that be giving an advantage to the Britling who bought the meat, surely had a right to get what he paid for; but the opponents of the Bill practically demanded that the middleman should be allowed to defraud the consumer to any extent. The right hon. gentleman posed as the champion of free trade. He was rather the advocate of free fraud. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEVCE: I said that fraud was already sufficiently dealt with by the existing law. Protection of the Bill if they did not agree in that opinion, should strengthen the provisions of the existing law; and that if the Bill had been specially directed against fraud there might have been more in its consideration. But the Bill was not so directed.

Mr. MILDMAY said that the whole argument for this Bill was that it was to do away with fraud. The position of the right hon. gentleman argued in favour of the principle of free trade, which did not depend for their existence on imposture. Those hon. members were the real protectionists who wished to enable the middleman to continue the exaction of a first-class price for the smallest article. The British farmer did not ask for exceptional treatment, but merely for fair play, and he hoped that the Government would take a stronger attitude in relation to this than they did in relation to the Bill of last year.

Mr. G. LAMBERT said that every agricultural member in his part of the world pledged himself to the Bill at the last election. The Bill had not the least taint of protection, and he should support it.

Mr. G. WHITELEY said that he should vote against the Bill, which created a *maximum* of trouble and expense to the general community, and a *minimum* of pleasure and profit to the local authorities, while giving the *minimum* amount of benefit to the consumer. This marking craze had gone far enough; but, if it were to be continued, it would extend to every possible product, including fruit, vegetables, corn, and butter. Was every humble, honest sausage that came into the country to be marked? (Laughter.) He could not regard the Lords' committee as an impartial authority, because noblemen in the House of Lords were mostly concerned with the production of meat, and certainly they would hardly be antagonistic to the principle of free trade imported into this country. (Laughter.) Generally he was jealous of agricultural policy in the House of Commons. He spoke as a town member. He thought the policy was dictated by motives of self-interest, though he did not blame hon. members who promoted it, because he admitted he was animated by the same motives himself. How had this policy been developed during the present Parliament? Last year they had the Rating Act, which taxed the great tax-producing centres for the relief of county rates, while those centres were taxed twice or three times as much as the counties. It was a similar result to the present Bill, which was now being promoted. Then they had the Cattle Diseases Act, and now they had the present Bill for marking meat, which was against the interests of the general consumer. The sole idea of this policy was to mark the meat, and to tax the towns were concerned—increased taxes, restricted meat supply, annotated chops, and blue or green butter. (Laughter.) The consumers in this country wanted good meat and cheap, and they did not care where the meat came from. He would give the Bill his vehement opposition.

Mr. RADCLIFFE COOKE thought that if the hon. member had taken the trouble to read the Bill he would have been able to criticize it more fully. The House might have been saved. For his part, if he thought this was in any way a measure of protection he should not support it. He supported it because it was a measure of protection to the consumer, who surely ought to know what he ate and drank.

Sir J. JOYCE felt sure that if the effect of this legislation were explained to working men they would vote against it. It was the producer who wanted this legislation, not the consumer. He opposed the Bill because it was not in the interests of the consumer. Because it was against the interests of trade, and because it tended to protection and was calculated to do mischief instead of producing benefit.

Sir A. ACLAND-HOOD said he had addressed meetings all over the country during the last five years, and he had found, especially on the part of agricultural labourers, that a measure of this sort was most popular. He was not surprised that it was largely the food of the poorer classes. He did not think that hon. members realized what was the immense amount of cheese imported into this country. Over 120,000 tons of cheese had been imported in 1896 at a value of £1,400,000. Bacon was also largely consumed by the working classes, the quantity imported in 1896 being 237,467 tons of a value of £7,854,515. The quantity of Danish bacon was of one year in a green state, and it was finally sold in England as home grown. That was a distinct fraud on the purchaser. The Bill, therefore, was purely a measure of protection to the consumer. It was intended to prevent him from being robbed and from having his pocket picked. The general evidence given before the committee showed that the expense of marking was not what the framers of the measure had done their best to meet the objections urged last year by the supporters of the butchers and others against marking small pieces of meat. The measure had been widely discussed before the last general election. It was asked for by every chamber of agriculture, by every farmers' club, and it was a measure which inflicted no hardship on any honest tradesman. It was a measure which would benefit British farmer, all he asked for—fairly and no real. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. FARQUHAR said that last year he supported the Bill because he regarded it as the largest cattle feeding county in Scotland. His constituents were strongly in favour of some measure of this kind, and at nearly every meeting he attended in the North of Scotland he was thoroughly and warmly supported. He had been expected to give some kind of pledge in its favour. A certain amount of conflict between town and country in this matter was inevitable, but he contended that no attack was being made on the interests of the towns by this measure, while, on the other hand, it would do good to the agricultural constituencies at present suffering from depression. There would be some trouble and expense in carrying out the Bill, but in his judgment, it was better than the measure of last year, because the marking of produce was to be on the principle of wholesale and not of retail. If they looked at the evidence given before the committee, they would find that the Lords he thought that a case had been made out for the Bill. While he did not think that frozen meat was as good as ordinary meat, he doubted whether it was nutritious value was so much inferior as had been alleged. Frozen meat was not so good, so palatable, or so digestible, and, therefore, would not be put on the same plane as home-grown meat; but hon. members were too much concerned with the prevention of diseases being produced by frozen meat. The only diseases among animals were pleuropneumonia, which was not communicated to the human subject, foot-and-mouth disease, and tuberculosis, which was as common in this country as anywhere else. He recognised the justice of the principle that people who preferred home-grown meat had the right to procure it without fraudulent imitation, and that here the farmers had a grievance. He was not enthusiastically in favour of the marking principle of the Bill, and he judged that the framers of the measure appeared to hold the same view, because the onus of a distinct case was being made out for being placed on the Board of Agriculture. He was glad that in this Bill there was no proposal for marking small pieces of meat. Carcasses and large pieces were alone to be marked. The condition that no licence could be prevented from selling foreign meat. What test could be applied to determine whether his meat was foreign or British? He doubted greatly whether even an expert could tell the difference between a piece of first-class beef coming from abroad, which was not frozen, and a piece of British meat. If he were right in entertaining that doubt of what avail would inspection be? Chemistry would not help in this respect. He detected nothing with the microscope. Better means of satisfying purchasers that the article bought by them was British produce was supplied by the existence of agencies such as that which Lord Winchelsea had established. He was not prepared to be unable to sniff any protectionist taint in this legislation. (Laughter.) It was not proposed to give any sort of preference to home grown produce. The only preference was to be that which a good thing deserved as compared with an inferior one,

and the farmer and consumer were only to be protected against fraudulent imitation. He did not see how the Bill could raise the price of meat except perhaps that of the highest class, and housekeepers would not be able to pay any more for prime Aberdeenshire beef, which might be described as the "champagne" of meats. All the farmers wanted was a fair field and no favour. In Aberdeenshire the bulk of the farmers were free traders, and all that was to be done was to discriminate between the false and the true. It had been suggested that legislation of this kind might injure the farmers, but the public might eventually come to prefer foreign to home meat. The farmers were quite ready to accept that risk. The evidence before the Royal Commission went to show that the average quality of the foreign meat was better than the second and third class of British meat. If that were the case farmers, if they were wise, would try to breed none but the very best, for only in that way could they hope to hold their own against foreign competition. Before he set down he wished to ask whether, if Canadian store cattle were again to come into this country, they after having been treated as foreign cattle they would be allowed to pay for Aberdeenshire ("Certainly not.") He was glad to hear that, and believing that the Bill, though open to improvement, embodied provisions which were likely to be useful to agriculture, he should vote for the second reading.

Sir ELLIOTT LEES said that as he could not support the Bill he must ask his hon. friends to remember that election pledges given on one side were as binding as election pledges given on the other. However disagreeable it was to act against those with whom he was ordinarily associated, he was, of course, bound to fulfil the pledges he had given. He deprecated the suggestion that had been thrown out that the Bill was against the interests of town and country in this matter. He recognised with pleasure that the measure was in some respects less open to criticism than its predecessor. In the Bill of last year cattle imported alive from America and Argentina and killed at the port of disembarkation were to be accounted foreign meat. Under the present Bill they were not to be so considered. A man did not become a horse because he was born in a stable, and cattle bred from British stores exported to other countries could not be considered foreign meat in any genealogical sense. The plan of marking small pieces of meat had now been abandoned, and the line was to mark large pieces only; but he did not see how this would protect the poor consumer unless he was actually present when the meat was cut up. The richer consumer was able to protect himself, for he ought to be able to detect the difference in quality and flavour between frozen and British meat. He was afraid that a measure of this sort would create a good deal of harassing inspection and interference with Continental lines, with a very estimable class in this country, and he was therefore unable to support the Bill.

Mr. KILBRIDE denied that the question which was raised was one of protection *versus* free trade, or of town *versus* country; it was a question of fair and honest dealing as against fraudulent dealing. (Hear, hear.) He did not want the representatives of Wales on the benches on that side of the House, and yet if there was any part of the United Kingdom which was interested in legislation of this sort it was Wales. Anybody going through the Channel to London would see mutton labelled as Welsh which really came from New Zealand or Argentina.

Mr. G. WHITELEY asked if any English mutton was labelled Welsh mutton.

Mr. KILBRIDE said he did not know whether any English mutton had the right to be labelled Welsh mutton. (Laughter.) The consumers did not know the extent to which they were defrauded by dishonest traders who sold foreign meat, why home grown. (Hear, hear.) He pointed out that the War Office had laid down in their regulations for the supply of meat to the troops that 60 per cent of these supplies must be home grown and no contract was allowed to provide the troops with more than 40 per cent of foreign produce. If the opinion of the Government was that foreign meat was equal in nutritive quality to home-grown meat, why did they make this allowance with regard to the meat supplied to the troops? The Financial Secretary to the War Office had said about a month ago that the Government were taking into consideration the exact percentage of the superiority of home-grown to foreign refrigerated meat, and were having the benefit of expert opinion upon the matter, so that they might differentiate between the two. He agreed that they could not mark the packages, or small articles, but the Bill provided that anybody

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dealing in foreign meat should be registered and a display of his shop sign which communicated the fact to the public. It provided that foreign produce should be marked in the bulk in order to safeguard the public against fraudulent practices of foreign dealers. He should be the last man to support a Bill brought forward in the interests of the landlords and their rents, but this was not a Bill in favour of landlords; its object was to enable the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh produce to get value for what he produced. It was said that the Bill would increase the price of meat. It would increase the price of the finest quality, which formed about 10 per cent. of the total quantity consumed, but would decrease the price of the remaining 90 per cent. The consumers of the finest qualities could afford to pay a little extra. Ireland, as an agricultural country, had been placed at a great disadvantage by the fraudulent practices of foreign dealers. While the Bill would not stop these, it was unquestionably a step in the right direction. Still he did not think much practical good would be effected by piecemeal legislation of this kind. Parliament should deal with the subject comprehensively. (Hear, hear.)

On the return of the SPEAKER after the usual interval, the discussion was resumed.

Captain CALVERT, as representing an agricultural constituency, supported the principle of the Bill in the belief that it would be most beneficial in its operation to a vast number of people. This seemed to him so apparent that he dwelt upon the fact that the second reading should be opposed even by the flimsy and trivial arguments that had been used. The hon. member for Stockport, digressing somewhat from the subject before the House, made an attack upon the Disposal of Animals Act, alleging that its effect had been to limit the importation of cattle into this country, whereas the actual fact, as shown by official returns, was that the importation of cattle from foreign countries had increased.

Mr. BRIGGS said that, while not entirely in favour of the Bill, there were points in which it had been modified since last year to which he could give his cordial assent. In the first place, the quality or character of the label was not now to be defined as was the case in last year's Bill. In the next place, the marking of small pieces of meat had been entirely done away with, and now every carcass was to be marked. Another very important modification was that cattle, however foreign they might be outside the port of Liverpool, say, became British cattle directly they entered Birkenhead and were slaughtered there. He only trusted that if this Bill occupied the same position at the end of this Session as it did at the end of last Session, and it was introduced again another Session, other modifications would disappear.

Colonel KENYON-SLAINE said he and his hon. friends did not profess that the whole weight of argument was on their side and that there were any grounds whatever in that which they advocated. They did, however, believe that the balance of argument was with them. He regretted that it might be made, and so gradually the whole thing would disappear.

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plainly stated that he had no sympathy with the English producer while he had intense sympathy for the foreign producer. Tyne side was no doubt thickly populated by working classes, but he firmly believed that if the hon. baronet expressed in that district such views as he had expressed here he would not find them as popular as he seemed to imagine they were. The hon. member for Aberdeenshire had spoken of a committee inquired into the question of the provision of meat for her Majesty's forces, and decided that the loss arising from frozen meat as compared with fresh was 10 per cent. With regard to South American and Argentine beef, they did not want to see an absolute fraud practised on the buyers and consumers of this country. He had some relatives engaged in the Argentine trade and the River Plate, and it was within his knowledge a year or two ago that a large concern was making a great income on "choice Welsh and English mutton" every winter, and that the mutton was imported from Argentina. This was by no means an uncommon case in which a direct fraud was being perpetrated on the consumer and buyer, to the injury of the population of this country.

Mr. J. PARKES-SUTCLIFF said the most objectionable parts of the Bill of last year had been removed, but, after all, there was this fallacy—that consumers could not tell whether the articles were foreign productions. How could they tell in the case of these whether it was foreign or English? They had admirable cheese made abroad. If they limited the Bill to frozen meats he thought the difficulty would be met. Why insert cheese when they did not insert butter or vegetables or even such things as rabbits?

Mr. HEDDERLEY said the Bill might have to some extent a beneficial operation on the prices of home produce. There were a great many people who were prepared to pay a slightly greater price for an article which was home produced; but he questioned very much whether, in the long run, after an experience of the excellence of some of the foreign meat—the mutton from New Zealand for instance—they would go on paying that higher price for the home articles. Therefore, in his opinion, the result of the Bill would be to greatly increase the importation of foreign products and at the same time lower the prices of home-produced commodities. He could not support the Bill. He had a sincere sympathy with agriculture, and if he could reasonably do anything to improve it he would do it. It was a gross injustice to the rest of the community, he would be only too happy to do it.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE said he had to express the very great regret that he was stating the views of the Government in regard to the Bill fell to him in consequence of the fact that the President of the Board of Trade, whose function it was to represent the Government in the House who was unfortunately laid up ill and could not attend. The hon. gentleman who had just sat down was one more added to the long list of those who had been good enough to express their profound sympathy in touching accidents, with the distressed agricultural interest, but who invariably found themselves in opposition to the particular remedy proposed. (Hear, hear.) He imagined that every body in the House who had had this question or any other question connected with trade or agriculture was agreed that they should prevent by all means in their power any fraud. He was quite sure also that those

(Continued on page 1008).

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Any contribution not signed with the name and address of the writer (not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith) will be rejected.

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Advertisements intended for the current week's issue must reach us on or before 12 O'CLOCK NOON ON WEDNESDAY.

CONTENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Article Title and Page Number. Includes: American Cattle Notes (1007), American Wool Trade (1011), Arrivals of Live Stock and Fresh Meat (1007), Betting in the Meat Market (1012), Cattle-Carrying Steamers Afloat (1007), Cattle Steamer Ashore (1010), Central Meat Market Prices (1003), Colonial Wool Trade (1000), Correspondence (1010), Dear Store Cattle in Scotland (1000), Early Shearing of Sheep (1005), Editorial Notes (1006), Hide and Skin Reports (1001), Irish Cattle Traders' Association (1012), Live Stock Weighing in Glasgow Market (1003), Market Intelligence (1002), New Kind of Slaughter and Compensation, A. (1000), New Meat Marking Bill—Debate in the House of Commons and Division List (1004, 1005, 1008, 1009), New Orders of the Board of Agriculture (1000), Obituary—Mr. T. McQuade (1011), Oysters and Microbes (1003), Parliamentary Notes (1011), Prevention of Sheep Stealing in Perthshire (1012), Prices of Meat in Paris (1007), 'Robinson & Co.,' London (1007), Royal Commission on Tuberculosis (1009), Royal Society and M. de Clercq's Letter, The (1012), Seizure of Meat at Woodside Lairage (1012), Sequel to a Meat-Dealing Transaction (1000), Severe Sentence on a Meat Salesman (1011), Special Sale of Grazing Sheep (1000), The Law as to Payment by Cheque (1011), The New Line to London (1010), Trade Topics (999), What is a York Ham (1007)

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THE

Meat Trades' Journal AND Cattle Salesman's Gazette.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY 63, LONG LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C. Telegraphic Address—"STALLFED, LONDON."

NO. 468. THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897. VOL. IX.

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THAT the Agricultural Produce (Marks) Bill should have passed easily through its second reading is not to be wondered at, seeing that a band of valiant Protectionist members had pledged themselves to every effort to rush it through under any circumstances, even if it was flying in the face of Government and quite contrary to orders. What we are surprised at is the audacity with which one member after another got up and talked about fraud, fraudulent practices, deceit and disease. The time-worn threadbare argument that the buyer was entitled to know what he was buying was trotted out with a great show of genuine John Bullish honesty. We say the purchaser knows exactly what he is buying every time, and takes care that he gets it—and in nine cases out of ten, in certain quarters at least, he wants foreign meat. It is much to be regretted that at such a serious time as this we had no representative in the House who could defend our traders from the unjustifiable and sweeping allegations made against them by the promoters of this Bill. We recall with pride the dignified utterances of the President of the Board of Agriculture on a recent occasion when the butchers of this country were covertly de-

nounced for their cruelty and inhumanity, but alas! we had no such defender when the honour and good reputation of the trade were assailed in the most cowardly fashion. Fortunately for us the assertions made on this score are as groundless and as undeserved as the reckless statement made by Mr. Wingfield-Digby that those consuming frozen meat were "liable to cancer and other terrible diseases." When a measure has to be supported by such ghastly fabrications as this, it must be in a hopeless condition indeed. The general value of the arguments used by the Agricultural Protectionist party may be pretty accurately measured by this wholly incredible assertion. The second reading, however, has become an accomplished fact, and there is no use in wasting time discussing anew the pros and cons of the debate. The question is, What can be done now to educate the House sufficiently to enable it to understand what this Meat Marking Bill really aims at? As we understand it, the Bill is a bold attempt to stigmatise all imported meat as inferior, second-rate, and, by marking it in some way as foreign, prejudice the public mind against it. Vain hope! Experience has already shown us that the marking of other articles of commerce has had exactly the opposite tendency to that anticipated, and that the public will buy—as they invariably have done—the cheapest and best, irrespective of where it comes from or how it is marked. Imported beef and mutton, whether landed here alive or dead will find a ready market at all times on its merits, and the more publicity it receives from the lips of those denouncing it, the better it will sell. We understand our National Federation will at an early date be called upon once more to express the opinion of the trade and decide upon a course to pursue. This is absolutely necessary, as it is only through the organised efforts of the Federation and its numerous affiliated associations that anything approaching influential action—call it pressure if you like—can be produced upon the House of Commons. Meantime the Meat Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and the London Butchers' Trade Society have taken the matter in hand, and steps are being initiated to secure a due representation and a hearing before the proposed Committee of Inquiry. There is no time to lose, as the promoters of the Bill are determined to push it forward at all hazard. To them the interests of agricultural constituencies are paramount, and the great industrial centres where cheap, wholesome meat is a necessity, must give way to the landowning few clamouring for protection against a legitimate competition that is faced daily by every other commercial class. If anything more were required to prove the necessity of a strong commercial party in the House of Commons, it can readily be found in this intolerable meat marking craze and the persistent persecution of traders in every shape and form by harassing penal legislation and the introduction of officialism of the most atrocious stamp.

**Diseases of Live Stock.**  
From the official returns of the Board of Agriculture, it would appear there were 35 outbreaks of swine fever in Great Britain the week ended

April 3rd, as compared with 49 outbreaks in the preceding week and 108 in the corresponding week of 1896. Five occurred in Warwickshire, four in Suffolk, four in the East Riding of York, three each in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire (parts of Lindsey), and Glamorganshire, and lesser numbers in 19 other counties. The number of swine slaughtered as diseased, or as having been exposed to infection, was 1,353, as against 860 in the preceding week and 1,038 in the corresponding week of last year. The slaughtered pigs included 337 in Suffolk, 261 in Mid Lothian, 95 in Gloucestershire, 82 in Warwickshire, 76 in Worcestershire, 73 in Wilts, and 54 in Staffordshire. We publish in another place several new Orders of the Board relating to certain Swine Fever infected areas, and the application of the Markets and Fairs Order.

We have never had nor *A Harsh* expressed the slightest sympathy with traders who deal in meat of a risky kind, and we have invariably felt that in every case when punished they deserved all they got. A case, however, was heard last week in which the verdict, in our opinion, erred altogether on the side of harshness. The circumstances connected with it were exceptional in more ways than one. In the general report of the case it is not made sufficiently clear that the meat was submitted for inspection and condemned, never being offered for sale at all. The indictment was drawn against Link for merely being in possession, and that apparently was enough to justify the Judge in imposing a sentence of four months' hard labour. If this is the law there is not a salesman in Britain who is not liable at some time or another to be put in prison for being "in possession" of meat that is unfit for human food. Goods consigned in the ordinary course of business must be taken delivery of and pitched, thus becoming at once the property of the salesman who thereby assumes all and every responsibility that may follow. If, however, he should have occasion to suspect the condition of the meat, an immediate appeal to the inspector is no protection; the mere possession is a crime, and no extenuating circumstances can save him from the felon's dock. We are free to confess, until this case of Link's was tried, that we never dreamed of the enormous power for evil that lies in an inspector's hands. Here we have a trader who made every effort as he thought to comply with the law by submitting his meat to the fullest inspection possible before attempting to sell it, and yet four months after the event he is hauled before the Sessions and condemned to a long term of imprisonment without the option of a fine. Why such a long interval should have elapsed before proceedings were instituted

against Link was not disclosed, nor why the virtual criminal—that is the original consignor—should have been left free to come up for judgment when called upon. Here we arrive at the whole crux of the affair, and until it is made compulsory that farmers and others handling sick, diseased, or hurt animals, shall have them inspected before sending them to any place or market for sale, this trafficking in suspicious meat will never be put down. It seems to us that in this particular instance an innocent party has been made the scapegoat, and punished with unnecessary severity. We are not surprised therefore, that strong efforts are being made in influential quarters with the view of obtaining a commutation of the sentence, and we trust the attention thereby drawn to the case will result in something being done, which, while amply protecting the consumer, will also make it impossible to ruin any salesman who may unwittingly and without connivance be in possession of unsound meat.

**AMERICAN CATTLE NOTES.**

A New York cablegram, dated 10th inst., says:—Business ruled fairly steady all the week with moderate supplies. Prices for live cattle remain unchanged at 44c. to 44c. Dressed beef improved 1c., and is now quoted at 83c. to 83c. Sheep unaltered at 44c. to 5c. The Western markets are somewhat irregular. Best Western rangers unchanged at \$4.00.; best natives dropped 5c. to \$5.20.; and best fed Texans rose 5c. to \$4.05. Cattle freight to London are quoted 2s. 6d. less. Shipments are approximately placed as under:—

To	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef, Qrs
London .....	3,290	600	3,800
Liverpool .....	4,670	3,450	18,500
Glasgow .....	720	990	—
Hull .....	130	—	—
Bristol .....	200	—	—
Manchester .....	200	—	—
Total .....	9,220	5,040	23,300
Last week .....	7,620	3,690	23,300
Total to date 123,800	—	67,520	363,900
Corresponding week 1896, 131,220	—	141,400	327,900
—Do. 1895, 81,260	—	138,470	280,800

**CATTLE-CARRYING STEAMERS AFLOAT.**

**FOR LONDON.**

The *Nyanza* left Buenos Ayres on 6th inst.  
The *Tandil* left Buenos Ayres on 10th inst.  
The *British Empire* left Boston on 8th inst.  
The *Tevidale* left Philadelphia on 8th inst.  
The *Beechley* left Buenos Ayres on 11th inst.  
The *Baltimore* left Philadelphia on 10th inst.  
The *Gorona* left Portland (Maine) on 6th inst.  
The *Carlisle City* left St. John (N.B.) on 9th inst.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

The *Kansas* left Boston on 7th inst.  
The *Victorian* left Boston on 8th inst.  
The *Rossmore* left Baltimore on 9th inst.  
The *Navarro* left Newport News on 10th inst.  
The *Holidas* left Buenos Ayres on 11th inst.  
The *Highland Chief* left St. Vincent on 9th inst.

**FOR BRISTOL.**

The *Huron* left Philadelphia on 8th inst.  
Do you want a Man? Advertise in THE MEAT TRADER'S JOURNAL.

**PRICES OF MEAT IN PARIS.**

Our correspondent in sending us the quotations current from 4th to 10th April, says:—Prices have been kept steady on account of the small supply, which, however, is sufficient for all demands.

	Extra.	1st quality.	and quality.	2nd quality.
Beef (os.)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
do. (cow)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
do. (bull)	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
Veal	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mutton	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Pork	19	19	19	19

(Reduced from 100 to 100 francs of 500g.)

**WHAT IS A YORK HAM?**

This was the question which was put in answer at Worship-street Police Court last week. We gather (1) that a ham is a "York" ham if composed of English meat and prepared in Yorkshire or "in contiguous counties or places," but (2) that a ham is certainly not a York ham if it is Canadian meat and American cured. This is immensely gratifying to our national pride. Yorkshire can, apparently make no county claim to the title "York," but it must not be fished from us by enterprising traders over across the water. We gather that even South of England meat could hardly furnish the basis for a "York" ham. The place of origin, or at any rate preparation, must be "contiguous" to Yorkshire.—*Westminster Gazette.*

**"ROBINSON & CO., LONDON.**

At the Devon Quarter Sessions, on the 7th inst., Henry Nevill, a butcher, was charged with obtaining, by false pretences, the carcasses of five pigs from Robert Middleton, of Totnes, with intent to defraud.—The false pretence alleged was that the prisoner, who kept a shop at 105, Stockwell-road, Britton, London, advertised as Robinson & Co. for a weekly supply of pigs, eggs, etc., stating that the best market prices were given, and that cheques would be forwarded weekly.—Evidence was given showing that in several cases persons had forwarded pigs, but that the prisoner's cheques were dishonoured and no payment made.—Sergeant O'Brien, of the Metropolitan Police, stated that the prisoner kept a small shop in a poor neighbourhood.—The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

**ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK & FRESH MEAT.**

Undenoted are the arrivals of Live Stock and Fresh Meat for each ending Monday, April 12th, at:— LONDON.

Steamer.	From.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Qrs. Beef.	Cars. Mutton.
Walmats ..	Port Chalm's	—	—	—	8267
Barrowmore	Boston	815	—	—	—
Holmfield	Buenos Ayres	130	431	—	—
Macdonia	Buenos Ayres	121	850	—	—
Virginia	Boston	396	—	—	2893
Idaho	New York	300	—	—	—
America	New York	317	—	—	—
Greylands	Buenos Ayres	257	1150	—	—
Mississippi	New York	350	—	—	—
Rudelsburg	Buenos Ayres	148	1073	—	—
Campinas	Buenos Ayres	1497	—	250	13816
Collingwood	Rosario	257	1200	—	—
Montana	Baltimore	324	—	—	—
J. W. Taylor	Buenos Ayres	135	810	—	—
		4950	5574	3143	22083

**LIVERPOOL.**

Steamer.	From.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Qrs. Beef.	Cars. Mutton.
Laurentian	Portland	365	—	—	—
Kanawha	Newp't News	355	—	—	—
Ottoman	Boston	173	1482	1503	—
Carinthia	Boston	890	1026	2504	—
Lake Huron	St. John, N.B.	309	—	—	—
Ithal	Baltimore	699	—	1300	—
Vedmore	Baltimore	699	1600	1305	—
Pennland	Philadelphia	—	—	600	—
Lancastrian	Boston	699	—	2042	—
Umbria	New York	—	—	1943	—
		4749	4108	11268	—

**BRISTOL.**

Steamer.	From.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Qrs. Beef.	Cars. Mutton.
Chicago City	New York	200	—	—	—
		200	—	—	—

**HULL.**

Steamer.	From.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Qrs. Beef.	Cars. Mutton.
Martello	New York	104	—	—	—
		104	—	—	—

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 1005.)

hon. gentlemen who opposed the Bill did so because they believed either that it would not have the desired effect or else that, while there might be a great deal of fraud, it was possible that the remedy proposed might be a worse evil than the evil which already existed. (Hear, hear.) Those were perfectly reasonable grounds of objection which must be dealt with. One thing must be admitted, however, and that was that there had been in this debate, as in the debate of last year, a marvellous unanimity of opinion in favour of the principle which underlay the measure. (Hear, hear.) The opinion was given by the promoters of the Bill was that the traders who were engaged in the production of the food of the people in various forms—for the farmer was as much a trader as a man engaged in business in town or city—were entitled to protection from fraud and from injury to their trade in consequence of fraud as much as any other traders in the community. (Hear, hear.) The farmers were exposed to competition from all parts of the world. That was part of our commercial system, long ago adopted, and which he doubted they should ever see changed. (Opposition cheers.) There was no doubt that the great majority of the producers of articles grown in this country should have those articles brought into competition with articles grown abroad and sold as if they had been grown at home. (Hear, hear.) That was the object of the Bill, not in view; and the question was whether the Bill was calculated to achieve that object, and if not, whether Parliament could adopt some course which would check the undesirable practices aimed at. There was some justification for the view that this Bill might go too far in the imposition of penalties; but there was a general feeling that, if possible, fraud should be checked. He was bound to admit that his friends in the entire agreement with his hon. friends who had moved and seconded the second reading, or with the great body of the agricultural interest. In the investigations which he had to make in this matter, he had endeavoured to satisfy himself that the fraudulent sale of foreign for British meat existed to such an extent as his hon. friends believed. (Opposition cheers.) But his information placed him in rather a negative position. He did not believe that evidence amounting to positive proof could be produced on either side. But was the House to reject the Bill because it was insufficient, because it went too far, or because it was thought that he found aimed at, if it existed, could not be dealt with? The House was bound to bear in mind what took place last year, and the opinion which had been given expression to on this Bill. (Cheers.) Scotch, Irish, and English members, of all shades of political opinion, had, without pledging themselves to every detail, professed themselves supporters of the general principles of the Bill—that there should be some check on what they regarded as unfair and illegitimate competition. (Hear, hear.) All the criticisms on the Bill had been criticisms of detail and not of principle. It was urged that the effect of the Bill would be different from that which was originally intended. (Opposition cheers.) But hon. gentlemen opposite arrived at that conclusion only after finding what the promoters of the Bill hoped to achieve. That was a very easy way of attacking a Bill, and one which rarely led likely to defeat it. The question which question would be raised whether some of the clauses would not press with undue severity on one section of the community, and whether obligations were not imposed which might severely interfere with trade. It had been urged that the effect would be to raise the price of meat. On the other hand, objection had been made by hon. gentlemen opposite on the ground that the Bill would not raise the price of meat. He thought there was some ground for believing that those who were engaged in selling meat did not object to its being made clear that what they sold was either English or foreign, as the case might be. He thought that the House of Commons Committee it was stated that those butchers who at present dealt exclusively in home-grown meat would welcome the proposal as a guarantee to the public, because the public would not find a difficulty in distinguishing their customers that they did not follow the common practice of selling foreign meat as English. The hon. member for Stockport thought that any proposals of the kind would not raise the price of home-grown meat. Last year, too, the right hon. member for the Bright-

side Division of Sheffield and the right hon. member for Aberdeen contended that additional restrictions on the importation of meat would increase the price and decrease the supply. But it was a remarkable fact that, although for something like 30 years the restrictions on the importation of meat had been steadily increased, the supply had increased and the price had decreased and the supply had been steady. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRUCE: That is due to the increased facilities for shipping cattle.

Mr. LONG asked whether the hon. member opposite had seen his hon. friend's trade mark facilities between 1855 and 1896 as to affect the price of meat? (Cheers.) The constant alarm about increased price was without a shadow of foundation. The policy of the Bill was either to increase the price or to decrease it, and he opposed on reasonable grounds, and not by these everlasting cries about increased price and inroads on the sacred policy of free trade, for which there was no justification. (Cheers.) The same objections were made by hon. gentlemen opposite in the case of the law which was proposed in the interest of agriculture. Hon. gentlemen opposite when criticising proposals connected with agricultural matters had never asked the question of price. Their idea seemed to be that agriculturists were always wanting to drive up the price of the article they produced. (An hon. member.—*Why not?*) He was neither asserting nor denying it; he was only referring to the very limited vision of hon. members in regard to agricultural questions. (An hon. member.—*That is the whole point.*) Agricultural traders were no more limited in the view of their trade than were ordinary traders. Had it never occurred to hon. members opposite that there was an object to be kept in view other than that of getting an increased price for the trader? Had it never occurred to hon. members opposite that there was a thing as an increased demand for the same article? What was alleged was that foreign meat was sold as English meat at the English price; and had never been alleged that the price of English meat had been driven down in the market. Agriculturists said they could grow as much meat as was practically wanted in this country, and the best class of meat; and all they asked was that it should be made perfectly clear that if a purchaser asked for home-grown meat he should have it. (Hear, hear.) Was not that a fair demand for the agriculturist to make? (An hon. member.—*What about cheese?*) and laughter.) He would apply the same principle to cheese. Cheese was entitled to ask that if cheese was sold as English it should have been made in England and not in a foreign country. That was the whole demand made by those who supported the Bill, and it was not fair or just criticism to say that they were acting from selfish motives and desiring to raise the price of food. He did not suppose it would be possible to introduce any such measure in however a remote way on commercial or agricultural industries in which hon. members opposite would not see some fatal form of protection. The object of the Bill no doubt was to protect agricultural produce from fraud and unfair competition, but it was not protective in the ordinary economic sense. The Bill had been very much improved in its drafting as compared with the Bill of last year. He believed, however, some of the clauses would require most careful examination. Even those who were responsible for the Bill would not desire that either injustice should be done or hardship inflicted upon traders who were engaged in honestly and lawfully selling their wares, which were created under it. But, because some of the details might be unsatisfactory, was the House to refuse altogether to consider the Bill further and give it no chance of passing? He thought that was a very bad course commended itself to the Government. Their view was that, the principle of the Bill having been accepted in all quarters of the House and seen applicable to the country, the resolutions passed by a large agricultural and other interested industry, the House was bound to have regard to that general expression of opinion. The Government assented to the second reading last year on this subject, and the Bill came before the Select Committee. That proposal, on behalf of the Government, he was prepared to make again. Such a course would meet one of the most powerful arguments that had been urged against the Bill. On this occasion, because the Bill was to be taken before the Committee from those who might be adversely affected as to the precise result of the clause which imposed further obligations on dealers, and on this way an impartial judgment might be arrived at.

Mr. BRUCE said that if this Bill was likely to help the agricultural interest, which no doubt had suffered from severe depression, he should be glad to give it a careful consideration, but he could not find that it would really do any service to agriculture. The right hon. gentleman

had avoided the specific criticisms which had been bestowed on the Bill and had not addressed himself to the question whether the provisions were or were not capable of being made effective by a Select Committee. He had, however, pointed out that the criticisms which had been made were criticisms of detail. That was true, but the Bill was all detail; and if each of those details taken singly were either useless or impracticable, what, then, became of the deplorable Bill? The Bill consisted of three operative clauses. The first was the marking clause, the second the clause as to exposing for sale foreign meat or cheese, and the third the clause as to that requiring registration. The first of these clauses was entirely ineffective; the second was useless; and the third was ineffective and would be vexatious. If he was right in these views, it was not worth while sending the Bill to a Select Committee. If the Government brought in a Bill to strengthen the law as to fraud in connection with this subject he should be glad to support them. The first clause rested on the fallacy that British articles were necessarily better than foreign and that the British consumer would necessarily prefer the home article even if it was much more expensive. He thought on this point took place on the Merchandise Marks Act, and there it appeared that many hon. members who were even strong advocates of protection were in the habit of using without making inquiry into the facts of the case, and without making the same thing existed with regard to meat. He had been told that there were some kinds of foreign meat which were quite as good as English meat, such as New Zealand mutton. For instance, was it quite as good as English lamb? The difference in price, however, to the consumer was considerable. Suppose a purchaser went into a shop to buy some meat, and he found that the price of the foreign meat was 10 per cent. and the other 10d. per lb. The difference in taste between the two was comparatively slight, perhaps inappreciable. Was it likely, therefore, that the purchaser would give 6d. per lb. more for the home-bred article? He thought not; and there was no reason to think that the marking of meat would induce the purchaser to prefer the dearer article where the difference in quality was almost imperceptible to the palate as was on this ground that he thought the marking would be inoperative. So far as he could form an opinion it appeared to him that the most probable result of the Bill would be to advertise foreign meat and to bring down the price of the same. Knowledge of the consumer the fact that he could buy foreign meat much cheaper than he could buy British meat. It would therefore redound to the disadvantage of British meat. But the agriculturists might say that they were willing to take their chance of this. This was said by those who were in favour of the Merchandise Marks Act; and now after four or five years' experience of the Act, many of the clauses come forward to ask for the repeal of the clause which they were so anxious to pass. Very probably there would be a similar repentance in connection with this Bill on the part of the agriculturists of this country. It was vexatious that they should always have to mark meat. The Bill lost in efficacy as compared with the Bill of last year in asking that the whole carcase only should be marked, and the purchaser would not be better off under it. The carcase could be cut up in the back shop of the butcher, and the chances were that the portion of the meat sold would not be marked; so that the protection against fraud which was intended by the Bill would really be futile. The Bill, moreover, would require the appointment of inspectors and their payment. It would also throw the duty of prosecution upon them and would inevitably increase the expense of local authorities. It would expose to a great deal of troublesome pressure as to prosecutions. Another aspect of the matter was the effect the Bill would have on the colonies. He thought it was a pity that so many Bills should be brought forward in this Parliament which placed our colonies on the level of foreign countries and gave a contradiction to those professions which we were so fond of making at public dinners, that the colonies were treated as dear to us as our own country. (Cheers.) The Bill passed by the Government excluding colonial cattle had been much resented in some of our colonies. Canada, for example, was a dear one to us. It was an unkind thing in stopping the export of beef from the United Kingdom for ever without giving her a chance of proving that the cattle were free from disease. But Parliament was here striking a blow to the dear one of us. He thought that he and he thought the Bill ought to be amended, a Bill against colonial meat than one against foreign meat. As to whether the Bill could be worked from the point of view of inspection, he said it was admitted that the existing law and refrigerated meat, that even experts could not





### THE LAW AS TO PAYMENT BY CHEQUE.

At the Nisi Prius Court, Leeds, on 20th ult., before Mr. Justice Grantham, the case of Pennington v. Crossley & Sons, Limited, was heard. Mr. Kershaw, Q.C., for Scott & Sons, appeared for the plaintiff, John William Pennington, wool merchant, Dale-street, Bradford; and the defendants, Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Limited, carpet manufacturers, Halifax, were represented by Mr. Atkinson, Q.C., and Mr. Longstaffe.

Mr. Kershaw said the plaintiff, for many years, and his father before him, had had dealings with the defendants, a very old established firm of carpet manufacturers in Halifax, of which Sir Savile Crossley was a member. This was a very important case, not only with regard to these two firms, but with regard to commercial firms generally. The question of fact which His Lordship would have to decide was whether the course of dealing between the parties, by which the defendants had sent through the post cheques to the plaintiff, amounted to a payment in regard to one of those cheques which did not arrive. On December 10th, 1896, there was an order given by the defendants' representative to the plaintiff, upon the Bradford Exchange, for a certain amount of wool to the value of £519 10s. On the 11th day an invoice was sent off, and on the 12th day an invoice was forwarded to the defendants stating their terms, namely, three months and fourteen days, which meant that if payment was made under fourteen days discount was allowed of 4 per cent. There was some complaint as to the condition of the wool, and an allowance of £9 was made. Payment was due on December 24th, but it was not made. The 25th was Christmas Day, and on the 26th, which was Bank Holiday, the plaintiff went down to his office to get his letters. The letter box was a locked box inside the front door, with a slit for the letters to be put in. He found two post-cards, one of which was addressed to him, and two letters, one of which contained a receipt, and was dated the 25th. There was no letter from the defendants. Although the defendants were very punctual payers, sometimes they allowed a few days' grace, and the plaintiff thought nothing of that. On the 30th the plaintiff received a telegraphic message from the Headingley branch of the York City and County Bank. It appeared that a certain amount of money with a cheque for £900 had been sent to the account, signed by John Crossley and Sons, made payable to the plaintiff, J. W. Pennington, and crossed, and it was endorsed upon the back by J. W. Pennington. The wool was not paid, and they could not cash the cheque, and the man replied that he was beginning business in Aire-street, Leeds, as a general broker, and he only wanted to open an account, and they gave him credit for the amount of the cheque. Subsequently the man drew £200 in gold, and had not been seen since. Inquiries were made, and it was found that on the 24th the defendants had posted this very cheque to the plaintiff. The plaintiff contended that that was not a payment to him, and the defendants said it was the usual course of dealing, and had gone on for years, and was a payment to him. It would be for his Lordship to say whether there was any implied agreement to accept the posting of a cheque as being a payment into the plaintiff's hands.

The cheque was examined, and said he had never accepted as payment from the defendants any cheque which had not reached his hands. In answer to Mr. Atkinson, the witness stated that he had heard of boys attempting to pick letters boxes in Finsbury, and that the next street to Dale-street, but he never had a letter stolen from his letter box that he knew of.

Mr. Atkinson said he would show that the cheque was posted, and it was not cashed. He asked the question of law as to whether or not a cheque sent in the ordinary way was not to be treated as an actual payment, and if lost in the course of transit, whether the loss should fall upon the receiver and not upon the sender. The cheque was now in possession of £300 of the cheque.

Eventually his Lordship said he had to determine which of two innocent parties should suffer the loss of this cheque—though, unfortunately, it had not all been paid away—through the fraud of some unknown person, and the carelessness of the secretary or clerk of the bank in question. He must say he was very much surprised to hear that they had received the cheque in the way they did, because it was the custom for banks to receive crossed cheques in that way the value of the crossing was entirely destroyed; and he was surprised to hear that £200 had been paid away. However, he had nothing to do with that. The liability of the bank to the drawer of the cheque or the plaintiff was another matter. He had to deal with this matter—a difficult one between two innocent

persons, and in his judgment the plaintiff was the one who must suffer, because the defendants had been acting in the customary method of paying a debt that he would be obliged to the plaintiff for goods sold. He should be prepared to hold the plaintiff liable, and the defendants argued that the payment should be made by cheque, and that proof of posting the cheque to the plaintiff in the way in which it had been proved would be proof of payment that must hold good in law. But in this case there was something more than he could act upon, because it was clear that the plaintiff did request, some years earlier, payments to be made by cheque. The defendants had consented to this, and from having paid this account by sending a cheque to the Post-office on December 24th, 1896. Several cases had been quoted which had more or less bearing upon the case, but it was certainly remarkable that a case had never been tried in the concrete form in which it was that day. If a person did not wish to run the risk of the posting of a cheque to him being considered as payment, he might on his invoice to the defendants from the bank account will only be accepted when the cheque is received." If he had done that it would have justified the plaintiff in saying, "I have not received your cheque; I will not put it into the hands of you or your clerk, and you are still my debtor." He gave judgment for the defendants.

Mr. Kershaw asked for a stay of execution.

His Lordship: Certainly; fourteen days.

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) BILL.

The following amendments have been noted:—  
"Every person who knowingly sells, or suffers to be sold or used for human consumption within the district, the milk of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, or any disease which might be transmitted to man, or which is dangerous or injurious to health, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each offence, and in any case where the person liable to a penalty under this section is not responsible for the sale of the milk, such penalty may be used for and recovered before the sheriff in which such person is either domiciled or carries on business at the instance of the procurator fiscal."

Clause 40, page 22, line 30, at end, add—(8) Where a person has in his possession any animal or article which is diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for the food of man, he may, by written notice to the local authority, specifying such animal or article, and containing sufficient identification of it, request its removal, and the local authority shall cause it to be removed, and the cost of removal and disposal shall be paid by the person in whose possession such animal or article was found.

After Clause 32, insert the following clauses:—  
The local authority may provide, establish, improve, or extend within the district fit shambles or slaughterhouses for the purpose of slaughtering cattle. No place shall be used or occupied as a slaughterhouse within a district unless and until a licence for the erection thereof, or for the use or occupation thereof, as a slaughterhouse has been obtained from the local authority, and every person who, without such licence, uses as a slaughterhouse any place within the district shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and a like penalty for every day after the first commission of such offence, upon which such offence is committed.

Mr. Dilwell will ask the President of the Board of Agriculture, whether he is aware that the Committee of Weights and Measures of the County Council of Fife have declared against the continued use of dial weighbridges in auction marts in accordance of their uncertainty, when indicating the weight of live stock, and have recommended that if dial machines are to be continued at all for determining the weight of cattle the space on the graduated dial plate should not be more than half an inch for each seven pound division; and whether he has sanctioned this latter suggestion; and, if so, whether he will issue a memorandum to local authorities on the subject.

### STOKESLEY PALMSHAW FAIR.

There was only a small show of cattle, and very few buyers at the fair on Saturday, and business was limited to very few lots. Two-year-old heifers made £9 to £11, but checks £9 to £10 10s., and milch cows £11 to £12.

We gratefully acknowledge receipt of cheque for £5 5s. from T. J. Farrell, Esq., M.P., as his contribution to the "William Field Testimonial Fund." Intending subscribers, please note!

### OBITUARY.

#### T. M'QUADE, GLASGOW.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of Mr. Terence M'Quade, at his residence, 3, Firpark-terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow, on 31st ult. The deceased gentleman, who was 59 years of age, was for many years one of the most prominent live stock agents in Glasgow Cattle Market, and was popular and well-known in Scotland and the North of England, where his business was called him. Mr. M'Quade was born in Trillick, near Tyrone, Ireland, in 1838. He commenced business in Glasgow as cattle salesman with the once well-known firm of John Tierman & Son. Mr. M'Quade subsequently became a partner in the firm of Young & M'Quade, Duke-street, Glasgow. The success which attended this firm in its dealing with Irish and American cattle traders was brought about through the excellent business capabilities of both partners; and to Mr. M'Quade's insight into and thorough grasp of all the details of his business. On the expiration of his term of partnership with Mr. Young, Mr. M'Quade founded with Mr. Thomas Doxey, a former apprentice of Young & M'Quade, and youngest son of the late Mr. James Nelson, of Liverpool, the firm of M'Quade & Nelson, 39, Belgrave-street, Glasgow. During the time this firm existed, it almost monopolised the Scotch and English Cattle trade in Glasgow, Newcastle, and London. This success was due in great measure to Mr. M'Quade's exertions on the other side of the Atlantic, and to the fact that he was an excellent and almost unequalled judge of cattle. Mr. M'Quade's wonderful rapidity and accuracy in mental calculations often caused much comment amongst his friends and acquaintances. Latterly he was for some time connected in the firm of Robertson & Johnston. Deceased was a genial, generous, and true-hearted Irishman. He practised the maxim of "Live and let live," and ambitious as he was for his own success, he was not without sympathy for his competitors. There are to-day, says the *Glasgow Examiner*, many men who remember with gratitude that they owe their present success to the helping hand which Mr. M'Quade extended to them in their early struggles. The interment took place on Saturday, at Dalbeth Cemetery. His elder son (Owen) being absent in Buenos Ayres, the chief mourners were—Master Edward M'Quade (son) and Mr. Doxey, of Glasgow. Amongst those present were Messrs. Edward M'Cluskey, John Colgan, senr., John Colgan, junr., Thomas C. Nelson, J.P., Robert Young, Thomas Masterson, J.P., Hugh Bruce, James Muir, Moses Hetherington, Charles Kelly, Daniel Meighan, and Master John Kelly. The funeral service was read by Father Duperier (St. Vincent's), the responses being given by Father Christopher, C.P. (St. Mungo's).—R.I.P.

### SEVERE SENTENCE ON A MEAT SALESMAN.

At the Clerkenwell Quarter Sessions on Saturday Gotlieb David Link was charged upon indictment with having in his possession, in October last, at his shop in Cow Cross street, Smithfield, four quarters of beef intended for the food of man, but unfit for such purpose. Some time elapsed before Link was summoned, but on coming before the magistrate, Mr. Bros, at Clerkenwell police-court, he elected to go for trial. The defence was that Link, according to the admission on the part of the prosecution, had never seen the meat concerned, and that he had never given any responsible precaution by instructing his servants to sell any meat until it had been inspected by the sanitary authorities.—The jury, however, found the accused guilty.—His Lordship passed sentence of four months' hard labour.—We understand steps are being taken to secure a commutation of this sentence, which it is felt is unnecessarily severe, having regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case.

### AMERICAN WOOL TRADE.

The *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*, of Boston, under date 8th inst., reports that the wool market is less excited than during the previous week, and attributes the fall to the general doubt prevailing with regard to the proposed retroactive clause of the Ringlet Tariff Bill. Dealers are unwilling to sell, and manufacturers are unwilling to buy. We understand in view of the high prices which obtain, the American territory wool is on offer at Boston, and the amount is decreasing. The sales of foreign wool have been large. The week's sales have been 12,000 bolls, T. J. Farrell, Esq., M.P., as his contribution to the "William Field Testimonial Fund." Intending subscribers, please note!

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## BETTING IN THE MEAT MARKET.

### HOW THE POLICE CAUGHT A BOOKIE.

A case of great interest to salesmen and meat traders came on for hearing on Friday last at the Guildhall Justice Room, before Mr. Alderman Bell, when Walter Foreman, a butchering tradesman at Maythorne, Palmer's-green, Southgate, and described as a bookmaker, was summoned at the instance of the Markets Committee for "using a certain place, the roadway in A Avenue of the London Central Meat Market, for the purpose of betting, on 22nd March."

The court was crowded, and the defendant, who was legally represented by Mr. Henry Morris, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Crawford, the City Solicitor, stated that he had been instructed by the Central Markets Committee to render assistance to the police in this prosecution. The facts of the case were simple. For some time past, the police had had occasion to notice that Foreman, who had no business whatever in the market, was in the habit of frequenting this particular avenue for the purpose of carrying on betting transactions with those engaged at the market. He had been warned several times, and in fact, he had been expelled more than once. Very recently, in order to get distinct proof, certain members of the police of the market were instructed to proceed with the defendant to clearly ascertain whether their suspicions were true. Two of the constables, who were in plain clothes, made bets with Foreman, and the fact that a portion of the market had been made use of for betting transactions, brought the defendant within the provisions of the Act. This market was the property of the Corporation, and was composed of various avenues. With the exception of the central, all the avenues were closed after certain hours. He would call the constables who made bets with Foreman to give their evidence.

James Kearman was first called, but proved a very unsatisfactory witness inasmuch as his testimony had to be positively dragged from him by Mr. Crawford. Having been persuaded and continually called upon to tell the Bench what he saw and did, it was at length extracted from him that on Monday, March 22nd, he was instructed by Mr. Mears, the head constable, to go with Constable Rice, to make a bet with the defendant. They were both in plain clothes, and saw Foreman standing outside the central at Tavern. There was no entrance to this establishment direct from the street. They watched Foreman, and saw a man wearing a blue smock go up to him and give him a piece of paper. The salesman seemed to take something from his pocket, whereupon Foreman pulled out a book from his pocket and made an entry. Whilst under observation, many others went up to him and made bets. After watching for about two hours, the witness, accompanied by Rice, walked to the defendant and asked what price he would lay on "Tup" for the Lincolnshire Handicap. The reply was "Ten to one." Witness asked for better terms but Foreman said he had just laid it four times over and they were glad to get it. Witness then handed him 5s with a slip of paper on which his bet was written. On March 23rd witness again kept a watch upon the bookie for better terms but Foreman said to take place. On that day quite half-a-dozen people betted with him in a quarter of an hour. In conversation with witness soon afterwards, defendant said, "Mears has just caught me at the bookie." He asked what Mears said and Foreman replied, "He did not say anything but he looked—hard." (Laughter.) Rice then made a bet with defendant. Two days later both constables were again on the watch, when they saw more betting transactions outside the tavern. It was decided to

serve a summons on April 6th, and, as the chief constable was walking up the avenue, Foreman ran out of the market. When seen later in the day, he said he ran away because he did not want to get "pinched" in the market. He then accompanied the constables to the police office in the market, where the summons was served upon him. Foreman remarked "I suppose this means a hundred quid; they will make a test case of it."

Re-examination, Kearman said he had known Foreman for about six years. Witness had never made bets with him on his own account. He could not say whether they were ready-money bets.

Sergeant Mynett, the constable stated that the defendant's father was a bookmaker.

Frederick Rice, the constable who accompanied Kearman when they both made bets with the defendant, gave corroborative evidence.

For the defence, Mr. Morris said it was evident that betting had been going on for a considerable time in the market. He would remind the Bench that, in the first place, there never before had been a prosecution for betting in the market, which led the defendant to drift into the belief that what was not lawful outside would not be interfered with inside, and so betting had gone on since the market was built. To some extent this explained the position of this young man. He did not dispute that in the case of the constables there had been ready-money betting. The defendant had no idea of the tremendous penalties he was liable to. He was convicted by the evidence of the police constables, but, added Mr. Morris, such tactics did not recommend themselves to his mind. The proper office of a constable was to prevent crime and not to manufacture it. Such methods were ignoble and unworthy of the best traditions of the City of London police. Mr. Morris also maintained that the avenue in which the bets were made was not a "place" within the meaning of the Act, but he did not press this contention.

Alderman Bell: I am convinced that the defendant was there for the purpose of habitual betting.

Mr. Crawford: That the avenue is a "place" is beyond question.

Alderman Bell stated that this was the first case that had occurred since the new decision. True, the defendant might have come to the conclusion that it was his right to bet in the market, but the impression was very erroneous. If any more cases came before him he would deal severely with them, but in this instance he thought justice would be met by the imposition of a penalty of 5s and costs.

Mr. Crawford mentioned that the market betted had strict orders not to allow betting in the market.

The defendant left the court with evident satisfaction for escaping with so light a penalty.

## PREVENTION OF SHEEPSTEALING IN PERTSHIRE.

A general meeting of the Central Perthshire Association for the Prevention of Sheepstealing was held in the County Court-room, on Friday, last week Mr. John Craig, Inverclyde, President of the Association, in the chair. Some general business was discussed. In connection with the Blairgowrie conviction, it was decided to pay the proportion of the reward, provided the other associations acted in the same way.

## THE ROYAL SOCIETY AND M. de CLERCQ'S LETTER.

At a meeting of the Veterinary Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held in London, on 7th inst., Professor Brown called attention to a report which had been published to the effect that Professor Nocard, of Alfort in France, in order to meet the case of animals that through repeated injections with tuberculin did not react, although tuberculous, had obtained a special form of tuberculous, in that it had been decided to keep the preparation secret and to limit its use to French inspectors. In this connection reference was made to a letter which appeared in the *Times* of the 1st inst., (a translation of which was given in last week's *Meat Trades' Journal*) addressed by M. J. de Clercq, as president of the French Shorthorn Syndicate, to Lord Brougham and Vaux, as president of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain. In this letter it was stated that two English shorthorn bulls exported to France had reacted to the tuberculin test and consequently had been slaughtered, and that the *post mortem* examination had proved these animals to be tuberculous. The letter also intimated that the French Government would no longer give a subvention to purchasers of English shorthorns unless the English breeders were willing to meet the full cost of the tuberculin test, and that if the subvention were withdrawn, the purchase of English shorthorns by French breeders would necessarily cease. The Earl of Feversham, with reference to this subject, in the following resolution, which had been passed at a meeting of the council of the Shorthorn Society held on 6th inst.:

"That, in view of the uncertainty of the results attending the injection of tuberculin, it is the opinion of this council are not at present prepared to take any action in the direction suggested by M. de Clercq."

## IRISH CATTLE TRADERS AND STOCKOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The weekly meeting of the committee of this Association was held on Thursday, 8th inst., at the Offices, City Arms, 1, Horse, Prussia-street, Dublin, the President, Mr. William Field, M.P., in the chair. A communication was read from the Railway Clearing House asking for information as to the subjects on which a deputation from the Association would be desired to meet the railway managers; and the Secretary was instructed to reply sending the particulars asked for. The President reported he had received a letter from the President of the Board of Agriculture stating that he was making further inquiries into the matter complained of by him at the deputation on 9th ult., and that he did not see any necessity at present for receiving a deputation from the graziers as proposed, but later on it might be useful.

In reply to a communication from the Secretary, a letter was received from the District Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary stating that the members of the Board may have already received instructions with regard to the mistreatment of animals in transit.

The Secretary was instructed to write further and point out that the Constabulary in many instances although present do not take any action in regard to cases of cruelty at railway stations, and to ask that in future the inspectors should see that the instructions already issued are fully carried out.

The committee having noted that the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Act, introduced by the President, is blocked by Messrs. Kimber and Warr and Mr. Arthur Forward, M.P.'s, the Secretary was instructed to call upon these gentlemen why they object to the Bill.

## SEIZURE OF MEAT AT WOODSIDE LAIRAGE.

In the Birkenhead Police Court, on 5th inst., before Mr. Thomas Cook and Alderman Rawcliffe, an information was heard on the instance of the Medical Officer of Health, against Edward Brown and Arthur Brown, trading under the style of William Brown, of the abattoirs, Water-street, Manchester, for having on the 5th of March deposited for sale at the Woodside Lairage, two sides of beef which, upon being examined by the meat inspector, appeared to be diseased and unfit for the food of man, and was therefore seized by him, and subsequently condemned by a magistral, and to be destroyed. Mr. J. Fearely, deputy town-clerk prosecuted, and Mr. Collingwood Hope (instructed by Mr. F. S. Moore) was for the defence. After a full hearing the four sides of beef, as it is in the possession of the defendants, and as its condition was not disputed they thought the justice of the case would be met by a fine of £10 and costs, or two months' in default.

# THE 'WILLIAM FIELD' NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Collecting Books are now in the hands of the Committee and a large number of Secretaries of Associations who have kindly interested themselves in this work. It is proposed to publish the first list of Subscriptions in the "Meat Trades' Journal" of 6th May, 1897, when it is hoped a substantial sum will be announced.

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In addition to the foregoing a number of gentlemen have signified their intention of actively co-operating with the Executive Committee in districts where no Associations are established. The Honorary Secretary will be very glad to have the assistance of all who may feel disposed to help in the work of the Committee.

The Honorary Secretary will be very glad to assist those engaged in this important matter in any way he can. Communications addressed to him at 222, Strand, W.C., will have his immediate attention.

F. W. HERBERT, *Hon. Secretary.*



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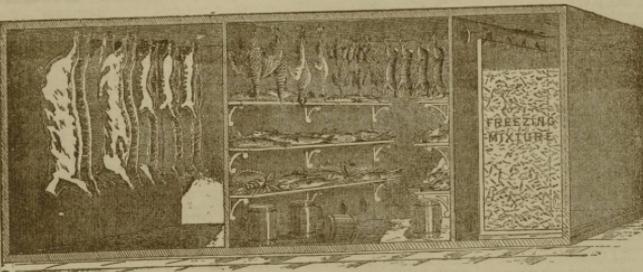
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Now in use by some of the Largest Retail Butchers in the World.

The Butchers' Refrigerating Chamber contains all the advantages of expensive Refrigerating Machinery at LESS COST than an ice safe, and is the most economical and efficient Cold Room ever put on the market. Any temperature may be maintained down to several degrees below freezing, keeping frozen or fresh meat any length of time in perfect condition.



These Patent Refrigerating Chambers are now being used by many of the largest wholesale and retail butchers, fish and game dealers in the country, to whom references can be given.

This Patent may be applied to existing Ice Safes at small cost.

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**PARIS AT EASTER.—SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSION** (First and Second Class only), THURSDAY, APRIL 16th, by the Special Express Day Service—Leaving London Bridge and Victoria 10.0 a.m., and Kensington (Addison Road) 9.30 a.m.

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Returning from Paris by 9.0 p.m. Night Service only on any day within 14 days of the date of issue. Fares, First Class, 39s. 3d.; Second Class, 30s. 3d.; Third Class, 26s.

For further particulars see Easter Programme and Handbills, to be had at all Stations and at any of the above Offices.

(By Order) ALLEN SARLE,  
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(Within 15 minutes of Central Railway Station, Newcastle-on-Tyne.)

**MONDAYS:—Fat Stock** at 1.30 prompt.

Average { **200 FAT CATTLE**, Weekly.  
supplies | **800 FAT SHEEP**,  
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**FRIDAYS:—Dairy Cows** at 12.30.

**50 to 80 DAIRY COWS** (mostly newly calved)  
Weekly. T. & I. MAUGHAN & Co.

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**BUTCHERS' TRANSFER AGENTS & TRADE VALUERS**, beg to draw the attention of the trade to the special facilities afforded by their offices for the TRANSFER of BUTCHERS' BUSINESSES (3 minutes' walk from the Central Markets). Experienced; trustworthy. Bankers—The City Bank, Holborn Branch. Personal attention in all cases. Vendors or purchasers please write or call.

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**GENUINE PORK BUTCHER'S BUSINESS** in Kent (sea-side town) for DISPOSAL, doing good sausage trade, 15 to 18 pigs weekly; main thoroughfare; fitted with gas engine, &c.; price, complete, £250; own freehold; rent £55; illness cause of giving up; proof of trade given; also good poultry trade can be done.—Apply, "W. H. D." *Meat Trades' Journal*, 63, Long-lane, E.C.

**TO BE SOLD**, as a going concern, an old-established and lucrative BUTCHER'S BUSINESS, situated in the main thoroughfare of the rising seaport of Grimsby, close to Docks and Railway Station; present owner retiring; fixtures, including refrigerator, &c., at station; gas engine, sausage machine, filler, &c., at option of purchaser.—Full particulars, apply TAYLOR & GOV, 77, Victoria-street, Grimsby. (4868)

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Live Stock and Dead Meat Salesmen.

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5 & 387, Central Meat Market, London.

Avonmouth and Bristol.

Stanley Cattle Market, Liverpool.

The Abattoirs, Liverpool.

Woodside Lairage, Birkenhead.

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WILL BLOW A CALF UP IN THREE TO FOUR MINUTES.



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With WHITE ENAMELLED BOWLS, and other Patterns' and Fillers.



STEAM JACKET PANS,  
LARD PRESSES,  
GAS ENGINES,  
STEAM ENGINES AND  
BOILERS, &c., &c.

They can be had of all  
respectable Ironmongers  
in the United Kingdom.



GAUDIE'S  
PATENT  
PIE-MAKING  
MACHINE.

Or from the  
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Send for Descriptive Illustrated Price  
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**BUTCHER**, General, from Scotland, wishes **BUSINESS** in Central Market.—SMITH, 25, Pepler-road, Old Kent-road. (4862)

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**PORTABLE REFRIGERATOR** Required; must be in sound condition and cheap.—Send size and lowest price to McLEAREN, Butcher, 6, Mason's-avenue, City. (4863)

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# THE "MEAT TRADES' JOURNAL" BUSINESS DIRECTORY

At the solicitation of numerous Advertisers and Subscribers, we have arranged to publish in this form a General Directory of all the more important Businesses connected with the Live Stock and Meat Trades.

Advertisements in this section will be inserted under one heading at the following prepaid rates:—  
**£2 5s.** per year (52 insertions); **£1 5s.** for Six Months (26 insertions).

## CATTLE AND MEAT SALESMEN.

**ABERDEEN CATTLE & FARM PRODUCE ASSOCIATION, Ltd.,** Central Auction Mart, Kittybrewster, Aberdeen. (J. R. Moir, Manager.)

**BORTHWICK, Thomas,** 367, 368, & 375, Meat Market, London, E.C.

**BOWLER, Geo., & SONS,** Wholesale and Retail Butchers, 14, 74, 124, 125, St. John's Market, Liverpool. Telephone No. 1756. Telegrams "Brisket." Choice Beef & Spring Lamb our speciality.

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**BUER & SON, 111, Central Meat Market, London, E.C.**

**COLOMBIAL CONSIGNMENT AND DISTRIBUTING Co., Ltd.,** Nelson's Wharf, Lambeth, London, S.E.

**COMPANIA SANSINENA DE CARNES CONGELADAS,** 20 & 21, Longano, West Smithfield, E.C.

**CLUSE & FRANKS,** 387 & 390, Central Meat Market, and 2, St. John-street, E.C.

**DARRINGTON & Co. (W. A.), 258, Central Meat Market, London.**

**DOWNS, E., 21, Abattoirs, Water-street, Manchester.**

**FITTER & SONS (H. S.), 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, & 364, Central Meat Market, London.**

**FLETCHER, W. & R., Limited,** 19, 20, King-street, West Smithfield, and Central Meat Market, London, E.C.

**GAHAN, M. & J., 26, Gill-street, Liverpool; and at Manchester and Wakefield. Telegrams: "Vigilant," Liverpool.**

**HEGARTY & KELLY,** 273, Duke-street, Glasgow.

**HEWLETT, T. C.,** The Abattoirs, Liverpool.

**HEWLETT, Edwin H.,** Lairages, Birkenhead; and at Abattoir, Liverpool.

**JIGGINS, W. & H., 84, 85, Central Meat Market, London.**

**LAMBERT & SONS (Septimus),** Cattle Market, Salford, and 3, Abattoir, Manchester.

**LOWTHER & PERFECT,** 320, Smithfield Market, E.C.

**LYON & Co., Alfred,** 104, London Central Markets. Established 1853.

**MIDDLETON, Alexander** (Belmont Auction Mart), 33, Powis-terrace, Aberdeen.

**NELSON & SONS, Limited** (James), 57, Charterhouse-street, London, E.C.

**NELSON, Thomas C., 39, Belgrave-street, Glasgow.**

**OLDE & SON (John), 16, West Smithfield, London, E.C.**

**O'NEILL & SON (Thos.), 407, Edgelande, Liverpool, E. Telegraphic address: "Pound," Liverpool.**

**POELS, BREWSTER, RAMSDEN & DUCKHAM,** 5 & 387, Central Meat Market, E.C.

**POOL, A. M., 23, Arundel-square, Barnsley, London, N., and at Liverpool and Bristol.**

**PRITCHARD & MOORE, 151 and 152, Central Meat Market, London, E.C.**

**POOL & Co., E. E., 157 and 158, Central Meat Market, London, E.C.**

**RIVER PLATE FRESH MEAT Co., 356 & 357, Central Meat Market, London, E.C.**

**ROBOTHAM, A. F., 7, Smithfield Yard, Birmingham.**

**SPEEDIE BROTHERS,** 256, Duke-street, Glasgow; also Cupar and Stirling.

**SWIFT BEEF Co., Limited, 64, West Smithfield, London, E.C.**

## LIVE STOCK SHIPPING AGENTS.

**McGRATH, H. & E.,** Milford-street, Liverpool, N. Also Hay & Provender Dealers.

## PIG & PORK SALESMEN.

**DARRINGTON & Co. (W. A.), 258 Central Meat Market, London.**

**DURKIN, P. A.,** hog salesman, Abattoirs, Liverpool. Telephone, 6,691.

**ROBERTS, J. B. & SON, Office:** 20, Gill-street, Liverpool. Telephone No. 4071. Abattoirs: 138 & 140, Coppers-hill and 36, Foley-st., Kirkdale.

## HIDE & SKIN COMPANIES.

**BANKS, Thos. & Henry,** 45, St. Andrew-street, Liverpool.

**CITY & DISTRICT HIDE & SKIN Co.,** Bradford-street, Birmingham.

**CITY OF LIVERPOOL HIDE, SKIN & FAT Co.,** Gill-street, Liverpool.

**LANCASHIRE BUTCHERS' HIDE & SKIN Co., Ltd.,** Water-street, Manchester—C. R. SWINSON, Secretary.

**LEEDS DISTRICT HIDE & SKIN Co.,** 105, Water-lane.

**LONDON BUTCHERS' HIDE & SKIN Co.,** Bermondsey Market, London, S.E.

**MARKENDALE & Co. (R.), Limited,** Water-street, Manchester.

**MANCHESTER & DISTRICT HIDE & SKIN Co.,** Elm-street, Water-street, Manchester.

**WHINYATES, WEBSTER, McNAUGHT & Co., Ltd.,** Gill-st., Liverpool.

## GOLD STORAGE & REFRIGERATION MACHINERY.

**HALL, J. & E., Limited,** 23, St. Swinith's-lane, E.C. Works:—Dartford, Kent. See advertisement.]

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**DARRINGTON, THOMAS,** 321 (Outside) Smithfield Market, London, E.C.

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**PALETHORPE'S Limited, "Royal Cambridge Sausages,"** Dudley Port, Staffs.

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**HERBERT & SONS, 6 & 7, West Smithfield, E.C.** [See detailed advertisement.]

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**GLOVER'S "SPECIAL" SEASONINGS,** -19, Brewster Gardens, North Kensington, W.

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**WARMAN, Geo., 1, St. John-street, and West Smithfield, London.**

## BUTCHERS' OUTFITTERS.

**PECK & Co. (JOHN), 4, Circus-street (Byrom-street), Liverpool.**

## BUTCHERS' CARRIER.

**CORNELL, R., 41, Avenue, Meat Market, West Smithfield, E.C.**

## BUTCHERS' VANS, CARTS, &c.

**RANDELL, F., North Walsham. [See displayed advertisement.]**

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**SAUSAGE SKINS & SEASONING,  
BISCUIT POWDER, RUSK MEAL, &c.**  
In small handy packages, suitable for Butchers, &c. sent to all parts of the Kingdom, carriage paid, packages free.  
**QUICK FREE DELIVERY PER MAIL TRAINS**  
Also Dressed Pig's Bladders, and  
**ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGE SKINS**  
Cheapest Houses for Sausage Makers' Requisites.  
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*Established 1873.*

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All Classes of Meat Sold on Commission.  
Special Quotations given for Chilled and Frozen Beef, Australian Mutton and Lamb.  
**PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.**  
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**MEAT & CATTLE SALESMAN**  
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Orders promptly executed for Beef or Mutton.  
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A Scientific Method of Slaughtering Animals by means of a Shooting Apparatus. (The animal being killed instantly and without pain.)  
Extract from a letter just received—  
"I have never found it fail. In my opinion it is preferable to the poleaxe in many ways, as I find that the animals bleed better, the carcass is brighter when dressed, and it aids to preserve the meat."  
Signed G. G. (Clevedon).

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Cartridges, 5s. per 100.  
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**The BOLTON HIDE, SKIN & FAT Co.,**  
**LIMITED.**  
Central Street, off Deansgate, BOLTON.  
**E. WOLSTENHOLME, Secretary.**

**NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MEAT TRADERS' ASSOCIATIONS.**

President:—WILLIAM FIELD, Esq., M.P., Dublin. Vice-President:—T. J. FARRELL, Esq., M.P., London.

**AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS.**

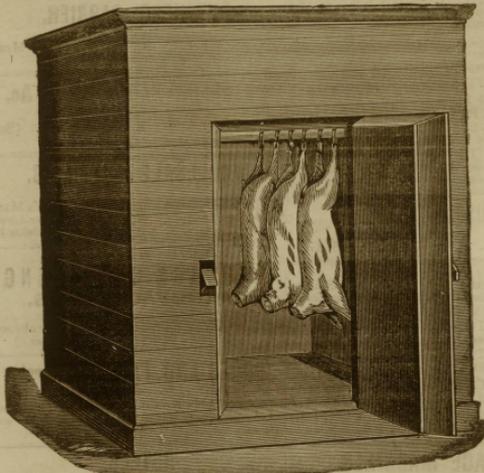
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BRIGHTON.	DOUGLAS (Isle of Man).	LEEDS.	MIDDLETON.	SHEFFIELD.	

The Objects of the Federation are to watch, through its Executive, any proceedings affecting the vested rights, property, character, interests, and privileges of the traders concerned, viz.:

- 1.—Imperial matters, legislation, compensation for disturbance of existing trade facilities, which are not opposed to public utility; to promote Parliamentary and Municipal representation of the trade.
- 2.—Opposition to further, and relaxation of existing restrictions, on the importation of foreign live stock. To watch over any special legislation in regard to the sale of meat, and also the laws controlling meat inspection.
- 3.—Improved transit of cattle, sheep, and pigs by land and sea.
- 4.—Compensation for bruises and damages on stock bought alive in market, and particularly for tuberculous animals bought in *bona-fides*.
- 5.—Reduction of railway rates and charges on live stock and meat.
- 6.—Regulations of movements of cattle, representations on committees and trusts having markets and slaughterhouses under their charge.
- 7.—Regulations of local and other authorities in respect of private slaughterhouses.

Traders desirous of establishing Associations in their districts are invited to communicate with the Secretary, from whom particulars as to affiliation, &c., can be obtained.  
ALBERT HOLGATE, General Secretary,  
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**THE 'TASMAN' PATENT COLD DRY AIR REFRIGERATING CHAMBER.**



**Economical and Absolutely Dry!**

"In the Tasman," meat keeps beautiful and fresh, not too hard; does not go soft when it comes out."—Extract from a letter written by a large Butcher.

**75 PER CENT. OF ICE SAVED.**

Perfect dryness of atmosphere is obtained.

PRICES:—

**£20, £25, £36, £50, £100.**

Made any size to suit customers.

Butchers' Cabinets £12 to £16 each.

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