

severe and continued cold weather of the present winter must convince many men that wintering cattle on the open ranges is not what it is cracked up to be. From several parties, just in from the western portion of this State, I learn that the suffering among range cattle is terrible. The extreme cold weather—24 to 28 deg. below zero—has frozen over the water-courses, and consequently large numbers of cattle are compelled to eat snow. Such a proceeding we all know is certain of working untold harm to the stock thus situated, for to eat snow simply means fever and death—at least that has been my experience with stock. Then, again, the heavy fall of snow has not drifted, and at the present writing lays all over the ground. It is our opinion that the day for wintering cattle on the open range of western Kansas and Nebraska is past. Shelter and hay must be the dependence of the stock-raiser of these sections. Pilgrim cattle have suffered far more than natives; through-Texas yearlings numbering the largest losses, while Missouri and Iowa heifers and cows rank next. One firm in Sheridan County, this State, who imported thirty car-loads of Iowa and north Missouri heifers last spring, have already lost over one-third of their herd. What must their loss be next spring when many of the weakly things will produce their first calf? Cows and heifers coming in next April and May will die by the hundreds, and there will be no help for it."

Correspondence.

FROM THE HOME OF THE JERSEYS AFTER A CANADIAN TOUR.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—In your number of December 26, I notice an article headed "Color in Live Stock." Some reference is made regarding our Jersey cattle. There is no doubt that richness of skin, golden horns, and a good yellow color inside the ears, are indications of the animals producing a rich-colored butter; but some of the English points regarding the pureness and quality of the animal are simply absurd. For instance, many English breeders would never buy a Jersey unless it had a black tongue, and others a solid color. This breeding for fancy points has greatly deteriorated our stock, but this is dying out. Thirty years ago solid colors were scarcely to be seen, the original color being red and white.

I was greatly pleased, Mr. Editor, at the progress I noticed our Jerseys were making in Canada. In December I happened to be staying with Mr. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ontario, the owner of the famous cow Mary Ann of St. Lambert, for which he has refused twenty-six thousand dollars. She is a noble cow, and his herd is an exceptionally fine one, headed by the grand bull "John Bull of Canada." It is only a few years since Mr. Fuller has become interested in Jerseys, his start being made on a sound principle, the dairy qualities of the animals being the basis.

The test of Oakland's Cora, three years ago, made him anxious to possess more of this strain, and I sold him, at very high prices, four of the most valuable cows that have ever left our

shores, all half-sisters to Oakland's Cora. One of them, "Emerentia," six months after calving, and after the long voyage, tested fifteen pounds in seven days. I had the pleasure of seeing these cows again, and found them much improved and with apparently stronger constitutions.

Last year Messrs. Dawes & Co., of Lachine, Montreal, purchased some grand dairy animals from my herd. Such stock cannot fail to enhance the Jersey interest in a country so well adapted for them, and since then I have received most favorable accounts from them, and had time permitted me I should have visited most of the Canadian herds.

Yours very truly,

PHILIP LE BROCC.

Broughton Lodge, St. Mary's, Jersey.

SHIRE HORSE SHOW IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR,—At the present time, when your countrymen are so thoroughly posted up in everything connected with pure-bred stock which has taken place or is about to take place in this country, it seems almost superfluous for me to crave space in your valuable paper to remind your numerous readers of the great treat in store for all lovers of a really good general purpose horse. Of course I allude to the annual show of the Shire Horse Society, to be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall on the 24th February and three following days, and which from all appearances will, if possible, be more successful than the one held last spring, when was seen the largest and best display of young stallions of our pure breed ever collected together. The entries of three-year-olds numbered seventy-six; of two-year-olds, eighty-six; and of one-year-olds, thirty-nine; or the wonderful number of two hundred and one young Shire-bred stallions, from which home and foreign buyers could make selections.

The prize list for the 1885 show is now published, and is on the same liberal scale as that of last year, and nothing appears wanting to render the coming show memorable in the annals of pedigree stock shows. In addition to the class prizes the same special and champion premiums are again offered, so that the best animal in the show may win £208 10s., or over 1,000 dollars.

It appears quite probable that some two hundred and fifty stallions of all ages will be shown, and that in nearly every case these will be for sale, either by private contract or by public auction on the last two days of the show, when as usual Mr. G. M. Lexton will wield the hammer, and who will be very pleased to execute any commissions with which he may be entrusted by any of your countrymen who may be compelled to deny themselves the great treat of a visit to the best show of heavy draught horses held in the British Isles.

Thanking you for another proof of your courtesy in giving insertion to this letter,

I am, faithfully yours,

SANDERS SPENCER.

Holywell Manor, England.

THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW circulates through the entire Dominion, and has a large and increasing circulation in the United States and Great Britain.

Live Stock & Kindred Markets.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN BREEDER
AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW,

TORONTO, Feb. 19th, 1885.

The severe depression which characterized the British cattle trade a week ago seems to have come to a head, as since the date of our last cable despatches there has been a slight recovery of tone, but without quotable change in values. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the little change made has been for the better. This week's cables report the trade in a better condition, supplies having perceptibly decreased, and the late glut mitigated. Receipts of Canadian and American during the week have been fair, although they show a falling off, while the general supplies offered to-day were smaller than a week ago, but still enough to amply cover all wants. The demand at Liverpool has been steady and the same may be said of the market, a moderate clearance being effected.

Quotations at Liverpool are as follows, being calculated at \$4.80 in the £:—

Cattle—	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Prime Canadian steers.....	0 13	to 0 00	per lb.
Fair to choice.....	0 12½	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 11½	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 8½	to 0 10	"

TORONTO.

Trade in the local market continues rather easy. The good supplies of dressed meats prevent any improvement in the demand for live stock. The delay in the arrival of trains carrying stock led buyers to hold off in expectation of making better bargains. Sellers were inclined to ask pretty high figures for their stock at first, and found themselves pretty far apart from the buyers, who refused to make any advance on last week's quotations.

CATTLE.—The offerings so far this week have been about sixteen car-loads, which is somewhat larger than for the corresponding period last week. As the supply runs at present it is fully equal to the demand, which is only fair. The greater number of the offerings consists of good butcher's cattle, there being but very few choice butcher's or shippers coming in. The demand for butcher's cattle is not very brisk. Sales are made chiefly from 3¼ to 4¼c. per lb. Cows are not in much demand. A few have been changing hands within the range of prices quoted below. Exporters continue to buy quietly. Last week about 100 head were shipped from here. Prices seem to be a shade easier this week; 4¼c. is looked upon as the top price for the class of cattle now offering. But 5c. would be paid for extra choice. Prices rule from 4¼ to 4¾c. for good shippers.

CALVES.—Are wanted but very few offerings. Sales have been made of a pair weighing about 280 lbs. at \$10.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The demand is only fair and the supply is quite large enough. Prices are nominally unchanged but have an easier tendency. A bunch of mixed of an inferior quality sold at \$3.80 per head; and a good bunch of sheep brought \$4.70. The remainder of the offerings this week were held at \$5.25 per head.

HOGS.—Continue very quiet. Only one bunch was offered this week. The animals were of fair quality, and brought \$4.62½ per hundred. Prices are firm at 4½ to 4¾c. per lb., with a good demand at these figures.

The receipts at the Western market here, with comparisons, were, for the:—

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Week ending Feb 14, 1885...	540	240	3
" " Feb. 7, 1885...	576	247	13
" " Feb. 16, 1884 ..	771	251	113
" " Feb. 17, 1883...	407	242	24

Total to date.....	4,252	1,660	347
To same date 1884.....	5,106	2,891	966

We quote as follows:—

Cattle, export.....	4	to 5	per lb.
" butchers', choice.....	0	to 4½	"
" good.....	3½	to 4	"
" common.....	3	to 3½	"
Milk cows, per head..	\$30	to \$60	
Springers.....	30	to 60	