

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN BREEDER.

SIR.—On an affair already so nebulous as Mr. Bulmer's turf genealogy it is not well that any additional and avoidable cloud should rest in future. I, therefore, write to point out an error in your article of last week. Meteor, the sire of Minnie Meteor, is not Mr. Shedden's horse by *Thunder*; but it is a chestnut horse by Asteroid out of Maria]Tunis, by imported Yorkshire, whose first foal was Bulletin. The Meteor by *Thunder* out of *Verge* was a sickle-hocked brown, and a most undesirable brute. Toronto, 10th Feb., 1885. P.

FRANKHOLME, TORONTO, FEBY. 7th, 1885.

To the Editor CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

SIR.—In your issue of Feby. 6th appears the famous Jersey Mary Anne of St. Lambert. In calling attention to this extraordinary *butter* cow, it is not with a desire to further Mr. Fuller's theories or to advertise him, but to call the attention of our Ontario farmers to the admirable manner the points of an animal are brought out by good artistic work—such as THE CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW presents to its readers each week. Indeed, the expression of the eyes and the distinct curve of the nostril of Mary Anne, together with the shape of the ears and horns of this famous cow, deserve preservation. I only find fault with the elaborate tail. However, her build and make as she appears on the front page of your journal must create a desire to know more about her.

But, sir, my object in writing you this communication was not so much to praise your worthy efforts to make your journal a success as to say how much I am in accord with your article on Intellectual Co-operation. Get our hard-working, thoughtful farmers to read and to write on the benefit of an exchange of ideas, and you will have a page of printed matter in your journal that will create such an interest in the well-doing of every toiler on our lands that cultured cultivation and the deep study of the best means to be adopted would be a labor of love, and the consequence would be that a greater number of the rising generation, instead of leaving the lands of their fathers for the risky chances of gaining a livelihood in the overcrowded cities, would resolve to stay on their farms. Extend your circulation and go on and prosper.

G. F. FRANKLAND.

EXHIBITIONS.

Editor CANADIAN BREEDER AND AGRICULTURAL REVIEW.

DEAR SIR.—As I believe the "to be or not to be" of the Provincial Exhibition is now being considered, will you allow a novice at farming to air his views on the subject in your valuable and widely read paper. I have seen it stated that the exhibition is not as influential as formerly, and that the large exhibitions at Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere have taken the wind out of its sails. That may be. I cannot tell, as I am a new comer and never knew the Provincial in its palmy days; but I have been in the country whilst its two last exhibitions have been held, and I can truly say that I consider it far ahead as an agricultural show of the other shows. In comparing its last year's prize list with that of Toronto I allow it is behind in the total of money added, more especially in the horse classes. In the cattle it is also behind, but it is ahead in the sheep

and swine classes. It is also ahead of Hamilton, London, &c. But besides the question of prize money to my mind, the most important thing is, *What is an agricultural show, and which exhibition more closely approaches that ideal?* With all due deference to the energetic and successful management of the Toronto Exhibition, I must say I consider the show partakes more largely of the character of a monster circus than of a simple agricultural show. "The Little Wonder," the Beckwith champion swimming, the firemen's competitions, the procession of men arrayed in wondrous uniforms, have all, no doubt, far greater powers of "drawing" than Mr. Fothergill's famous bull "Prince James" or Mr. Valancy Fuller's still more famous (indeed world-renowned) cow Mary Anne of St. Lambert. But, sir, I maintain that whilst those two wonderful beasts are in their right places, all the above-mentioned items are in their wrong place. Now, from my experience of the Provincial, these irrelevant shows are absent to a great extent from it. My own humble opinion is that whilst the Provincial has no doubt done great things for Canadian agriculture, it has a still more important and valuable future before it. Let it abjure the "arts" part of its show and fall back upon the agricultural. Let it wipe out from its prize list its "arts and manufactures department" and devote all its energies to the encouragement of things useful to agriculturists, and to the furtherance of the objects to which you and many of your fellow-editors devote your attention and labor. It will be said it will never succeed, but I say try it. Persevere in that line and it will and must succeed. At the Royal Agricultural Society of England's show there is none of the circus business, but farmers attend in thousands: Canada is more thoroughly agricultural than England, with her enormous urban population, and will people tell me that Canadian farmers will not attend a purely agricultural show, but only a show which is half agricultural and half "humbug"? I know no other word which will express the contempt which many feel for the adjuncts to the shows in this country. One word more. I do not want anyone to think I am opposed to the Toronto show; on the contrary, I think it a wonderful show, and have never seen its equal as a pleasant sort of show for the amusement and instructions of the multitudes who flock to it. "C'est magnifique, mais cen'est pas la guerre." Let us have an agricultural show as well. I must apologize for the length of this effusion, and I trust you may see fit to let it appear.

I am, your obedient servant,
"BREEDER."

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. 12th, 1885.

The severe depression which has signalized the British cattle trade during the past three weeks has received additional emphasis and has become of a very acute nature, which has resulted in the lowest prices for many a day. In brief the trade is thoroughly demoralized and gives no sign of a change for the better. Special cables from the principal markets this week chronicle a most depressed condition of affairs,

together with a further break of half a cent per pound in values, which are now $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower than three weeks ago, which, it must be admitted, is a disastrous decline. The demoralized state of the trade is due to the continued excessive supplies, which glut the market. The receipts of Canadians and Americans have been heavy and the supplies from all sources fair. Notwithstanding the heavy reduction in values the demand continues to drag, and there is nothing in the situation that can have a stimulating effect. At Liverpool offerings are heavy and the demand weak at the decline, the trade being of a very slow character. The dressed beef market has been depressed and values have made a heavy decline. In Liverpool it dropped to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but later rallied to 5d. In London it declined to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. @ 4d., owing to the fact that English cattle are coming on the market more freely.

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 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 0 00	"
Poor to medium.....	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 0 00	"
Inferior and bulls.....	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 0 10	"

TORONTO.

Under the conditions which usually govern the live stock trade here, business should have shown some improvement this week. The receipts last week were lighter than for some time, and this week they continue small. Stocks in butcher's hands should, therefore, have been pretty low. But the trade has not improved. This is due to the large receipts of dressed meats, for the movement of which the present weather is very favorable. These meats sell at easy prices, and butchers do not therefore require but a small quantity of live stock. Trade is therefore inclined to be quiet and is in the same condition as it was in our last report, prices being unchanged.

CATTLE.—The receipts are the smallest for some time. The demand is quiet and the supply ample. The export trade is not quite so good in consequence of a further depression in the British markets. Dealers are not anxious to make purchases but when they see anything suitable they buy. Prices are 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c. per lb. Higher figures have been offered for extra choice animals, but there are none coming in. Butchers' cattle are mostly of good quality, there being but few choice among the offerings. The majority average 1,050 lbs., and sell about \$43 per head.

CALVES are being asked for a little more freely, but the supply is light. Sales have been made at \$6 per head for a 130 lb. animal to \$8 for heavier ones.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The demand continues easy and the supply quite large enough. Mixed bunches of choice weighing 125 lbs. each have changed hands at \$5 per head. One bunch, all sheep, weighing 150 lbs. each sold at \$5.25 per head. While the present supplies of dressed mutton and lamb continue there is not much prospect of an improvement.

HOGS.—Nothing doing, the severe weather preventing any movement. The demand is good, more especially for store hogs. Prices are nominally at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb.

The receipts at the western market here for the week ending Feb. 7 were 576 cattle, 247 sheep and lambs, and 13 hogs, against 876 cattle, 421 sheep and lambs, and 36 hogs the week before, and 607 cattle, 317 sheep and lambs, and 41 hogs for the corresponding week in 1884.

We quote as follows:—

Cattle, export,.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5	per lb.
Cattle, butchers', choice...	0 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" good.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4	"
" common.....	3 to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Milch cows, per head..	\$30 to \$60	
Springers.....	30 to 60	
Sheep and lambs, choice, per head...	0 00 to 5 00	
" secondary qualities, per head	4 50 to 4 75	
Hogs, fat, off the car.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	per lb.
" store.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Calves, dressed,.....	6 to 8	"