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prices for such wheats as give a high percentage of flour. The average yield of good flour does not exceed 70 per cent. of the weight of clean wheat. Some wheats, such as No. 2 Russian, No. 3 American or Manitoba, and thin Plate yield but 64 per cent. to 66 per cent., and some good qualities are required to give a general average of 70 per cent. on the mixture. Fine Australian, Californian, Chilian and Indian, frequently yield 72 per cent. to 75 per cent., and these are the sorts most helpful in raising the general average and for imparting whiteness.

The table below shows how the English miller classifies wheats:—

English White Wheat—Low yield of flour (68-71 per cent.) but good color and sweet.

Australian Wheat (White)—High yield of flour (70-74 per cent.) of fair quality, valuable with reds as mixing, imparts a lustrous tint to flour which no other wheat equals; not in large supply; commands highest market value.

Californian (White)—High class yield of flour (68-72 per cent.), good to fine color and fair quality; a dry wheat valuable for mixing; a safe blender and useful all-round white; most readily obtainable of all wheats at any season.

Blue Stem, Oregon, Walla Walla (White)—High yield of flour (70-74 per cent.), of poor quality but good color.

Argentine Wheats—Flour of exceptional whiteness, good gluten, though not strong; rapidly improving in quality.

Indian Wheats—Many varieties; the whites are useful for blending; the reds are variable in quality.

Canadian White Wheat—A mild, soft wheat, giving flour of fair quality, and a fair yield, good color.

Chilian Wheat—A poor wheat of blue-white color, valuable for yield and for neutralizing red color.

Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat (Red)—Fine handsome grain, high yield (70-73 per cent.), of good, sweet flour; imparts great strength to a mixture; can carry high proportion of weaker grains.

Manitoba No. 2 Hard Wheat (Red)—A strong wheat yielding 68-71 per cent.) of good sweet flour, imparts strength to a mixture.

Duluth No. 1 Hard—Premier strong wheat, yields 70-72 per cent. of strong flour of good color.

Russian Wheats are nearly all red, mostly of hard structure and strong, and Hungarian have the same general characteristics, but yield a flour of superior whiteness. Russia, Hungary, Manitoba and the Northwestern States of Amer-

ica are growers of the four finest examples of strong wheats.

The most notable points in the above classification of wheats are the importance attached to high yield and whiteness of flour, and after these is the strength and high yields of Manitoba and Duluth No. 1 Hard. As the grades lower so does the strength and yield, and when one remembers the English preference for white flours, a price for No. 1 Northern only slightly lower than the highest grade of Australian white wheat does not seem unduly low. It is fair to presume that Manitoba No. 1 Hard and No. 2 Hard would command a small premium above even the highest of white wheats were they to be had in England. Even No. 1 Northern is not always lower than Australian or Blue Stem, as to-day's (March 21) price is 1d. per cental higher and for No. 2 Northern ½d. per cental more is offered.

What Northwest farmers need to do is to pay more careful attention to the quality of seed and to culture so that they may produce large quantities of the much desired No. 1 and No. 2 Hard. These possess such great strength with high yield of flour, and excellent capacity for carrying weaker grain that English millers will be eager to buy them for their full value.

A red wheat of high quality will bring a high price in England, but a red wheat of medium quality will not sell so well as a white wheat of medium quality on account of the national preference for a white flour. England grows red wheat and white wheat of fair quality, and the white has a preference in the market to the extent of 2s. per quarter—exactly the same discrimination exercised in the case of imported wheats.

Californian white wheat, a high grade wheat from the English standpoint, can be readily procured at any season, but Manitoba wheat of a higher grade than No. 1 Northern cannot be had. If Northwestern farmers place their highest grade in larger volume they can easily "top" the English wheat market.

F. DEWHIRST.

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Ontario sheep breeders are congratulating themselves that the dog tax and sheep protection act have become law. The amount of tax to be paid by the owner of one dog remains the same as before, \$1.00, but for each additional dog owned, possessed or harbored by him, \$2.00 yearly has to be paid. The fee for bitches is increased from \$2.00 to \$3.00, and, if more than one is kept, \$5.00 must be paid for each one additional. All municipal councils are in future obliged to collect dog taxes, and payment for sheep killed by dogs is to be a first charge on such funds.

HORSE

Observations on Horse Subjects

To all appearances the horse trade of this country is entering upon a period of unprecedented expansion. It has been expanding at a very desirable rate for the past five or ten years, but unless the signs are all wrong horse breeding is going to advance, and horse prices are going higher, much higher in the next decade than they did in the past. We are only at the beginning of large things in the horse business, and so far as this Western country is concerned it will be some time before we see the end. Breeding stock this year will sell above last year's prices. We can safely figure on a twenty per cent. increase in draft horse prices. Clydesdale females are difficult to procure, both here and on the other side. Percheron importers report a similar condition of affairs in respect to the French breed. We have been drawing so heavily upon the studs of the old world, that they have not kept pace with demand. We have got to pay more for their pure-bred stock or else do without it, and at the present stage of horse breeding in this country we can expand in this industry in proportion to our growth, only as we are able to increase our breeding stock by importations from abroad, and we would say to those contemplating buying stallions or mares of any of the draft breeds: Buy now if you are able to, for next season you will undoubtedly have to pay more if you decide to leave the purchasing till then.

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Visitors to Western horse shows during the past two or three years have noted the increase made in the showing of Suffolks at these exhibitions. The Suffolk is likely to be more extensively bred in this country and is worthy of the attention of Canadian horsemen. It is an East of England breed, its habitat centralizing with the county from which it takes its name, and has been bred pure for upwards of two hundred years. It is a breed that crosses well, the qualities of the sire being outstanding in the progeny resulting from the use of a Suffolk stallion on native, grade or nondescript mares. The Suffolk is noted for its strength, docility, easy keeping qualities and wearing ability. Possibly there is not a draft breed that is more evenly tempered or easier to manage. The circumstances in which the breed has been developed in its native county accounts largely for its docility and tractability and the period



SOME OF THE CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS, EXHIBITED BY J. B. HOGATE, BRANDON, AT THE MANITOBA WINTER FAIR, 1910.

CHAMPION