

is head and crest, and the general gait, Mr. Bowly David McIntosh at the Duke was seen. This is a Belvedere position and powers of a n that the head edding, and be full e handsome. An E. Bolden's sale Grand Duke 3rd, his countenance, this fine sire had head.' The ideal hiselled, yet disgor which go to appearance and

on to the neck, p and muscular, t, which adds iml. The neck vein o neck back into ne of hollowness ide, full, promi p is not far from ed at Warlaby, a. of the ground, at a bull should e him.

mary importance s exist in a herd em out. A bull's g, yet not coarse. oints, for this is lique or sloping should melt, as it also be wide and e forearm, that ession or slack-out equally wide e neck through ssential to good t, the arm being is fine below the

e line is straight, ribs growing out all back towards e nearly as broad o wide in a bull, as cow-hipped, thick, heavy, and ine from behind e flank with the s there are even arters are long as meat, being e prominence of and well covered n. The twist is sily fleshed down sly, but seldom hind legs are e being short and

texture, soft and id an under or eel, which it is f the charming orthern above eamy-white, of orthern were, found, the deep o many hues an which merges dd plum color, nd so much ad-rnley, was very e experience was that ys was the most

essentials in a e roast beef of eance of heavy e fat Short-at can be also e to speak of ide so pleasant t that 'quality' first-rate beef- st not be thin; nd there is felt ven in lean ani- rftiness and a e rate expendi- to make beef

course, most of o males of the e, some leading e head of the e more tapering, e feminine char- d the horns are l. There is, in of expression. ch finer at its an be no thick- rskit is not so it. A heifer's t all so strong e also thinner s. Mr. Carr, in

speaking of a handsome heifer at Warlaby, said that she had 'shoulders like a salmon.' A heifer does not need the amount of beef to the hocks which is looked for in the bull, and, furthermore, it is no fault in a cow to be rather wide of her hips, yet she must not be at all extravagant in that point, as it would be injurious to symmetry. The udder should extend well forward and have well-formed and square-set teats of moderate size placed well apart.

"In conclusion, it may be well to state that Shorthorns must be of good size. Their form is so evenly and nice balanced, their proportions so excellent, that they often appear smaller than they really are, and it must be remembered that they stand on short legs, and are near the ground. Furthermore, it is desirable to cultivate stylish carriage and graceful movement. These points must always tell in high company such as is found in a great showyard, and they have an effect on the minds of the judges, if they be men who know how to value cattle of a high stamp.

"Good constitution there must be, but style and elegance can be combined with that now as well as in former days.

"I remember reading many years ago an account of the 'Royal' Show at Chelmsford. The report stated that Colonel Towneley's Master Butterfly and Mr. Ambler's Grand Turk were among the great bulls which competed there. These two were eventually picked out as the best of the lot, and then came the final tussle between them for the first prize. Both were ordered to walk past the judges for the last time, but Master Butterfly, led by Joe Culshaw, moved across the ring with such gaiety and style that he was quickly awarded the coveted rosette, and he went to Australia with twelve hundred guineas on his head."

Shire Horse Show at Islington, London, England.

[SPECIAL.]

The twentieth annual show of this society took place at the above well-known rendezvous. The entries for the present year were somewhat in excess of those of last year, and, in fact, have not been exceeded since 1880, when they were eighty in excess of the present year. Taken in the aggregate, the quality and all-round merit and excellence of the exhibits has certainly never been exceeded at any of the previous exhibitions of this society.

The Yearling Colts were judged first. These were a grand class, and numbered fifty-three, the winner being a colt of rare quality and substance, from Mr. P. A. Muntz's (M. P.) stud—Dunsmore Jameson, by Moor's Zealot. In addition to this colt there were six other winners of money prizes and fifteen other exhibits to which the barren honors of H. C. & C. were given.

Two-year-old Stallions.—A class of sixty-three entries, not remarkable for outstanding quality, the leading winners being, however, the best of the class, Mr. W. Jackson being first with Knottingly Regent, a capital son of that excellent horse Regent II. Six other entries were placed for money awards, and six others were awarded barren honors by the judges.

Three-year-old Stallions numbered seventy-six entries, in which the outstanding winner was found in Buscot Harold, Mr. A. Henderson's last year's champion entry, which led the way. There were also six other money awards, and thirteen barren honors were awarded. The class, for so large and numerous a one, was of very useful merit.

Four-year-old Stallions, which numbered thirty-seven entries, was not so good as in the previous year, the winner, Nailstone Cœur de Lion, being a very showy horse with nice action and good quality, his owner, Mr. James Forshaw, paying a high figure for him last year at Mr. J. A. Barr's sale. Six other entries secured money awards, and six others were given the H. C. & C. cards.

Stallions under 16.2 hands and over four years but under ten numbered twenty entries, the merit of which was not in any degree a high one, Mr. J. Forshaw's Yorkshire Ben taking the premier place, whilst three other money awards were made and seven received barren honors.

A similar class to the preceding in respect to age, but 16.2 hands and over; the premier winner in this class being a big powerful horse—Blaidsdon Conqueror by Hitchin Conqueror, owned by Mr. Peter Stubbs. Five other money awards were made, and three barren honors conferred.

Aged Stallions above ten years brought out a class of seventeen veterans, in which the premier award went to a ten-year-old horse, Scarsdale Rocket, from the stud of Mr. J. C. Waddington. Two others received money awards, and one other came in for R. N.

The female classes were, as a rule, better than the male classes. They were strong in number, and, generally speaking, high in merit and quality.

Yearling Fillies were a very large and strong class, the entries numbering fifty-eight, no fewer than twenty-one of which were noticed by the judges, or in other words were placed in the award list. The winning filly in this capital class was Nailstone Royal Highness, from the stud of Mrs. A. J. Barrs.

Two-year-old Fillies were a really good class, in which there were sixty-nine entries, of which the judges selected nineteen for a place in the award list, putting a well-grown good filly, bred by H. R.

H. the Prince of Wales, and owned by Sir J. B. Maple, Bart., M. P., in the premier place.

Thirty-five entries were found in a good class of Three-year-old Fillies, and from the large proportion placed by the judges in the award list, which numbered seventeen, or practically half of the whole, the merit and quality of the class could be assumed; the premier winner in this case being Rolleston Fuchsia, who as a two-year-old last year took fourth place in her class.

Four-year-old Mares were a smaller class, but one of great merit. Here Dunsmore Gazelle, from Mr. P. A. Muntz's stud, claimed the first place, whilst eight others out of the remaining twenty-three in the class secured the notice of the judges.

Mares Five Years Old and upwards, under 16 hands, made an extraordinary good class, the leading winner being Saxon Girl, property of Lord Rothschild, thirteen others being noticed, and thus, out of a class of thirty-one, fourteen found favor with the judges.

Mares five years old and upwards was a large class, forty-one entries being made, and the judging in this class was followed with great interest, owing to the fact that last year's champion Aurea was amongst the contestants, but her development during the past year has not been such as one would have desired, consequently she had to let two others precede her in the award list, the premier one of which was Dunsmore Gloaming, exhibited by Sir J. B. Maple and bred by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; Aldenham Dame (Lord Rothschild's) being second; and fifteen others were noticed by the judges in the award list.

The two gelding classes were better filled than we have seen them, but there were not nearly so many present as should have been the case. In both classes Mr. James Eadie took first award.

The final fight was over the Championship awards, and these were as follows: Cup for the best colt, one, two, and three years of age. Here the victor was at once spotted in Mr. A. Henderson's Buscot Harold, last year's champion. An-



SHIRE STALLION, BUSCOT HAROLD.
CHAMPION AT LONDON SHIRE HORSE SHOW, 1890.

other R. N. went to Mr. P. A. Muntz's grand yearling colt, who in class competitions holds an unbeaten record. The cup for the older stallions was productive of a stouter contest, the victory ultimately resting with Blaidsdon Conqueror, a five-year-old (Mr. Peter Stubbs), and the R. N. for the same honor went to the second horse in the same class—Mr. J. Forshaw's Burgeon.

For the \$500 Challenge Cup, Buscot Harold, the winner of the Junior Stallion Cup, made an easy winner, and thus his fortunate owner, Mr. A. Henderson, has the honor of winning this trophy two years in succession with the same horse; the R. N. for this being Mr. Peter Stubbs's Blaidsdon Conqueror, the winner of the Senior Cup.

For mares, the cups offered were for the best filly, one, two, and three years old. Sir J. Blundell Maple, Bart., with Victor's Queen rightly secured this, Messrs. Lowndes & Son being R. N. with Rolleston Fuchsia. For the older mares the cup was easily won by Sir J. Blundell Maple's Dunsmore Gloaming, whilst the R. N. for the same was found in Lord Rothschild's Aldenham Dame.

For the challenge cup for best mare, Dunsmore Gloaming was easily winner, with Lord Rothschild's Aldenham Dame for R. N.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales honored the Show by being present during the final awards, and presented the principal prizes to the winners. It is a fact that must not be overlooked, namely, the great success that has attended H. R. Highness' stud, for the female champion cup winner, as well as the winners of both the other cups, were bred at Sandringham, and thus a clear indication is given of the high merit and value of this noted stud.

The remarkable success of the sales of Hereford cattle recently held at Kansas City and other points speaks well for the estimation in which these cattle are held by ranchmen and feeders in the West. The record price for bulls of the breed was broken by the sale of Sir Bredwell, at Mr. Sotham's sale, at \$5,000, and the average of \$516 for 46 head is an indication of good times for Hereford breeders.

FARM.

Preparation for the Seed—Farmyard Manure the Supplier of Humus—Varieties of Grains, Roots, Etc.

The preparing of the soil for the growth of the different crops upon the farm is not yet a settled question. In fact, I am of the opinion that it is undergoing somewhat of an evolution. The methods that we practice in preparing the soil for the different crops are about as follows: The land that has been under root and other hoed crops the preceding year, if we have managed to get lightly plowed after these crops are harvested, the following spring is gone over first with a disk harrow, followed with iron harrows until a suitable seed-bed is secured. This is sown with spring wheat, barley, and oats, as thought advisable. The land that was under grain crops the preceding year is twice plowed (with two-furrow gang-plow) and well harrowed after the crop is harvested; then in spring it is again plowed, not too deep, for oats and barley. Sod is plowed in the spring, harrowed with disk and iron harrows for a seed-bed, and sown with peas. Our root and hoed crops follow oats. In the fall, after the oats are harvested, the land is twice plowed and harrowed; then, whatever manure that may be on hand is put on as far as it goes and the land is again plowed. Then during the winter or in the spring the balance is manured, and as soon as possible after the spring seeding it is again plowed and frequently harrowed (and perhaps twice plowed) until time of planting and sowing.

I have not yet practiced plowing down clover or other green crops for the supply of vegetable matter in the soil, but have relied on barnyard manure, keeping as much land as possible under grass, and, of course, pasture, and not having too large proportion under grain crops, and growing more or less rape. I am of opinion that my farm, and particularly one field, is richer in vegetable matter than nature left it.

I have had but little experience in underdraining; in fact, the farm requires but little. We have about 200 rods of tile drain, made with 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch tiles. It was not hard to dig; it was made with an ordinary spade and shovel. With the limited amount of draining that we have to do, I do not think it would pay us to invest in improved draining machines and tools. I have not done anything in the way of subsoiling, and do not think it would be of any advantage on our soil, and question if on any soil.

The varieties of spring grains that are grown in this vicinity are mainly as follows: Very little spring wheat grown, mostly Colorado; oats, chiefly Siberian and American Banner; peas, nearly all Multipliers or Golden Vine; barley, 6-rowed and Mensury. The low prices that have prevailed for a number of years for barley caused many farmers to cease growing it, but think more will be grown in the future, as barley at present prices pays as well as any other crop. In corn, I think the Leaming has the preference; White Elephant and Empire State are mainly the varieties of potatoes grown; in swede turnips, Elephant or Jumbo has the preference; field carrots, the Beith or Half-long is chiefly grown; mangels, some Half-long, but chiefly Mammoth or Saw Log. JAMES TOLTON, Bruce Co., Ont.

Rotation of Crops—Mixed Farming—Varieties of Grain, Roots, Etc.

At the meeting of the Farmers' Institute held in our village recently we heard considerable about the rotation of crops. We want to hear more concerning the matter. Comparatively few farmers here practice "rotation" to any extent. The acreage of the various crops grown is governed, principally by the needs of the stock kept and the prices of different grains, etc.

We cannot successfully grow barley and peas on our farm. Our grain crop is wheat and oats, and as the farm is in rather poor condition we make a practice of sowing clover with our oats every year. Though we raise plenty of fodder, we buy a quantity of coarse grain, bran and shorts for fattening and dairy purposes.

I think we take up almost every point of mixed farming. We fatten a few cattle, give considerable attention to dairying, feed hogs, keep a few sheep and poultry, and breed an occasional foal. We do not, however, sell any hay, and no grain excepting our fall wheat. I think a "mixture" is safest for the average farmer. At present we are putting more stress on the dairy and the hog. Though hogs are low at present, we are not going out of them. We find it best to keep the even tenor of our way, and by the time the prices revive we generally have a good batch to dispose of. By giving attention to a number of lines we do not lose all by a sudden fall in the price of any one article, and if the prices raise on others we generally have some of them to sell.

We intend sowing spring wheat and oats. We sow the wheat on sod plowed last fall. Though our land, being light, works easy, we like to cultivate well before seeding. We cultivate and harrow once or twice, according to nature of soil. Sometimes, if very loose, we roll. Sow one bushel and a half per acre, and, as a rule, roll and harrow after sowing. Our oat crop will go, part of it, on sod, the same as that for spring wheat, with the same