

jointed and stocky, wall of the straw being very thick and hard, resisting severe wind and rain storms to a remarkable degree without lodging. Heads are long, broad and square, enlarged near the top and completely crowded out of shape with large, plump, medium, long kernels. A noticeable point in this sort is the prominent row of kernels through centre of head, which in most varieties are in a degree deficient. This full centre row adds very much to the yield. It is without doubt the heaviest and most solidly filled head known. The straw is very strong at base of head, which is carried upright even when overripe. This accounts in a great measure for its ability to withstand storms without lodging. (A leaning head acts as a leverage to pull the straw down.) Chaff smooth, thick and hard, varying from a light to a dark brown color, with dark spots. Beards short with many lacking on sides of head and some growing only to short spurs. Grain large and plump, standing out very prominently on the head; of a light amber shade; very hard and rich in gluten; will compete in this respect with the light amber spring varieties of the Northwest for fine flour-making properties. Tested by experts in milling, it is shown to be one of the thinnest in bran of any of our winter sorts now grown, and will weigh from two to four pounds more to the measured bushel than other sorts (except Winter Fyfe), especially if grown on clay soils.

One of our staff lately visited Mr. Jones' establishment, and was greatly pleased with what he saw, particulars of which will be given in our September issue. Mr. Jones is doing a truly wonderful work.

Of the two new sorts above mentioned, our representative preferred the last, and considered it a promising wheat. Mr. Jones has great confidence in each, but evidently the Giant is his first choice. These wheats are good, but time alone can tell whether they will fulfil the expectations of their noted and deserving originator.

Editorial Note.

A correspondent contends that it is a serious fault in a pig to be a heavy eater. Not necessarily so. The question is this: Is the food consumed economically converted into the sort of meat that the market demands? Great masses of fat pork are not wanted now. Give the consuming public what it demands, and what it will pay most for. At the Ottawa Experimental Farm last winter an excellent quality of pork was produced at the rate of sixteen and two-fifths lbs. increase from each bushel of crushed frozen wheat (soaked) consumed by the pigs in the test. Manitoba is destined to keep more pigs, and if a pork packing, bacon curing business of large dimensions is to be built up there the particular style of hog required for that trade will have to be studied. As has been previously pointed out, a quick maturing pig is necessary—one that can be crowded on and made ready for market in the fall, thus avoiding the heavy outlay consequent upon wintering over. The ideal pig, then, for the farmer to breed and feed is one that will, as far as possible, combine these two important qualifications, and this we say without reference to any particular pure breed or cross. Just as great care and discrimination should be exercised in the selection of breeding—pigs of whatever breed—with a view to certain characteristics as in any other class of live stock.

Yorkshires vs. Berkshires.

This dispute has found its way to Manitoba; it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. In Manitoba we want a rapidly maturing pig, and one that is hardy and a good breeder. The Berkshire is a good old friend, but it is rather inclined to small litters. The Yorkshire is very prolific, but eats more, and that is a serious fault in a pig. A cross between the Berkshire and Yorkshire produces almost the ideal Manitoba pig. Small, round, compact pigs fetch the most money, and the Berkshire has been and still is the general favorite. If you have sows that are too short bodied and too fat, breed them to a Large White Improved Yorkshire boar, but if your sows are throwing good litters to a large Berkshire boar, stick to him.

Stock.

The Royal Show of England.

The agriculturists of England may be congratulated upon this, the greatest event of the year, that is held in their interests. All grades of society, from royalty itself to the attendants on stock, vied with one another in striving to make a success of this great show. What always seems strange to a Canadian is the excuse made that a certain line of stock is not as numerous as on some former occasion on account of the distance from chief centres or breeding grounds. At the late show this was given as a reason why Hunters and Hackney horses were not more largely represented. Of these breeds 122 and 94 respectively were entered; but when we consider these are two of the chief lines of breeding, as far as profit goes in light-legged horses, it gives an idea, compared with our best Canadian Exhibitions, of rather a meagre turnout. However, in both classes quality made amends for quantity, and if not strong in numbers they were decidedly strong in individuality.

In Hackneys the blood of Danegelt, Fireaway, Hackford Shales, Evolution, and Confidence all had good representatives which carried winnings. The show of Shire horses was pre-eminently good, and brought out a capital selection of this English draught breed. It was claimed that the display of horses of this breed has seldom been equalled, several of the classes being made up of the best specimens in the kingdom. Eighteen three-year-old stallions, and nineteen two-year-olds were both considered strong in numbers, with a sufficiency of excellence to please any lover of the breed.

In Clydesdales, Her Majesty the Queen, Lords A. & L. Cecil, and Mr. Wm. Montgomery were all exhibitors of winners, in which such well-known sires as Macgregor, Garnet Cross, Knight of Lothian, Prince of Albion, Sir Hildebrand, and the celebrated horse Prince of Wales, were represented by some of their get. The three-year-old filly class was probably the highest in number, and displayed much uniformity and all-round quality.

SHORTHORNS.

were both numerous and well brought out, and those who have a predelection for the Scotch Sorts should be more than satisfied by the number of prizes won by animals of this strain of breeding. It was conceded on all hands that the exhibition of Shorthorns was quite equal to any yet held, showing that there is no sign of waning popularity in this breed. No less than twenty aged bulls entered the ring, comprising a magnificent lot, with hardly an ordinary animal among them. Major, the second prize-winner in his class last year, was placed first. He was bred by Her Majesty the Queen, and was sired by the famous Sittyton bred Field Marshall. His dam was bred in the Burnside herd of Mr. J. Bruce, Forchabers. Mr. Dean Willis' Count Lavender, of the Sittyton family of that name, won second. Judge of Assize, also of Sittyton breeding, took third place. Thirteen entered the class for bulls calved in 1890. In this Fairfax, another bull bred by the Queen, and also sired by Field Marshall, was given first place, the second and third prizes in this class going to bulls of English breeding. Bulls bred in 1891 came forward to the number of 20. Here a bull sired by Royal Arthur was first, while a bull by a Warlabby sire bred at Sandringham, was second, Mr. Handly coming in third with Captain Ingram. In the class for cows Lord Polwarth won first and second with Truth and Wave of Loch Leven, a Scotch bred cow of Mr. James Scott's winning third place. In heifers of 1889 one bred at Inglewood carried first, and second was given to Mr. Stoke's Gladys Waterloo, with the Queen's Field Marshall heifer third. Eighteen came out for the ring of heifers bred in 1890, a Field Marshall heifer winning first place, while Mr. Robert Thompson's (of

Inglewood) Margaret Millicent took second. The champion prize for bulls was carried off by Major, and that for cows by Lord Polwarth's Truth.

THE SHEEP

department was very well filled with particularly well brought out specimens.

COTSWOLDS

had but twenty-eight entries in all, Messrs. Swanwick, Garne, and Bagnall being the chief exhibitors.

IN LINCOLNS

the class was better represented, with plenty of competition. Mr. H. Dudding, of Riby Grove, gained the highest honors in shearing rams, taking both first and second, as well as commended, and was equally successful in carrying first for shearing ewes, and also gained prizes for ewe lamb. Messrs. Wright, Sharply-Pears, and Hesselstine were all among the fortunate exhibitors.

SHROPSHIRE

were forward in far greater numbers than any other breed, which fact made plenty of work for Messrs. Butter and Coxen, the judges. The well-known flocks of Messrs. Bradburn, Minton, and Mansell were represented by winners in the aged ram class, while in shearlings Messrs. Inge, G. Graham, Lewis, and Mansell were successful. A splendid contingent was also shown by Mr. J. Dixon from the flock of Mr. Naper, Loughcrew, Ireland. In ewe lambs beautiful pens were shown by Messrs. T. & S. Bradburn, Astwood Hill, Redditch; Mr. Geo. Thompson, Wroxall, Warwick; and Mr. H. Parker, Alcester, Warwick.

SOUTH DOWNS

were exceedingly well brought out, and there was a large entry. Specimens from the flocks of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Richmond, and Messrs. Ellis, Toop, Coleman, A. D. Murietta, and Jones, all gaining awards.

OXFORD DOWNS

had entries up to fifty-four. Messrs. Brassey, Adams, Hobbs, and Eady were among the fortunate exhibitors.

Chatty Letter from the States.

(From our Chicago correspondent.)

The cattle market on July 6th reached the highest point in nearly a year. Prices jumped from \$4.75 for best steers to \$6.10 in three days time, the result of remarkably small supplies, and an unusually active demand. Since then the market has been gradually slipping back until best dry fed steers are 50 to 60c., and grasses 75c. to \$1.25 lower than the high time.

Texas cattle have been coming to market in unusually large numbers this month. Prices reached \$5.25, but were mostly at \$3 to \$4. Good native steers are selling at \$5.25 to \$5.75, being 75c. to \$1 higher than a month ago, and 50c. to 75c. lower than a year ago.

Reports from the range country, both Texas and the Northwest, indicate prosperity for the ranchman this season. Cattle are in excellent condition and promise to bring handsome prices.

Hogs were selling the past week at \$5.50 to \$6.05, the highest prices since October 1888.

Range cattle from Wyoming are beginning to come to market. So far, however, none have arrived that were very good in quality.

The lamb market has recently declined \$1 per hundred on all grades, the best selling now at \$6.25.

There is no demand for inferior sheep, and thousands of them are coming.

The yards are full of old, thin, undesirable cows that are next to unsalable. Prices are as low as at the dull season last fall. Sales run from \$1.10 to \$3, with bulk at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Many conservative cattlemen think that prices will gradually work upward on good steers.

Receipts of Texas cattle this week will reach 35,000 head, the largest supply of the year.

Current quotations are about as follows:—Good to choice steers, 1300 to 1500 lbs., \$5 to \$5.75; medium to fair, 1200 to 1300 lbs., \$4.25 to \$5; poor to medium, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows and heifers, \$1.10 to \$3; bulls, \$1.50 to \$3.40; calves, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$5.40 to \$5.95; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.80; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.25.