



—MICHIGAN MILLERS ON WHEAT

The Michigan millers, whose crop on Clawson wheat were so severe last season, had this variety up for discussion at the meeting of the association in Jackson recently.

H. A. Hayden, of Jackson, said there was as great a difference in Clawson as in winter wheats. He has seen excellent Clawson wheat raised on rich soils in the south of Jackson, although good-looking Clawson lacks strength. In some markets the spring wheat brought quite as high a price as winter wheats, while formerly the difference in price was very marked in

introduction of Clawson and other soft varieties of wheat had lowered the character and price of the whole wheat crop.

use. There was almost universal condemnation of soft wheats, which were regarded as an expensive luxury. It was felt could be milled abroad when it could be milled here. If it could be milled here, it was better to mill it here. The same thing could be done here.

Mr. William Hayden stated that the best results were obtained from hard wheat. He believed that soft wheats must be discarded. He liked the Egyptian wheat, so far as it was concerned. It was a good wheat, good and strong. A. N. C. corroborated Mr. Hayden's remarks, saying that he believed all the Egyptian wheat he could get.

Mr. Voight, of Grand Rapids, said that soft wheats that he had heard of in the United States were not as good as the hard wheat of the eastern or Mediterranean. He was in favor of hard wheat.

Mr. Ward knew of sections where soft wheat was raised, but he said that soft wheat and Clawson wheat had been discarded, and millers were universally in favor of both hard and soft wheat. He said that the principal qualities which the Oltman wheat had, compared with other wheats.

in a section where at one time fifteen kinds of wheat were raised, while at the present time only six kinds were produced, viz:

[illegible]

Mr. Ward has made tests of the yield

undered the best method of testing the quality of flour made from the winter wheat yielded 331 pounds. Four barrels of flour made at Terre Haute from Wabash and 310½ and 310½ pounds of bread to the former being "straight" and the latter "mixed." A barrel of the first grade of Diehl wheat yielded 320 pounds. The bread from the Diehl was soft and the bread from the Wabash was hard, although the latter looked best, although the bread from Lancaster wheat appeared very retained its moisture longer than the other two.

AN ITEM FOR THE BOY
"Boss Cushman," "Champion" of the State of Illinois, is a stock in calfhood, one at a time, then think he is on their side," and "I don't have them," he says, "pels them; feeds them from his 'giving them provender make 'em grow," he says, "and he yoke in the yard, and then set out for longer exercise." "Has a pair of twelve inches, and he sells at a year old, never less for the pair, and generally for a round

thing," and has "made \$147 in one year on four calves." They work equally well.

Did all his ploughing and harrow-
ing with four yearlings, and he
may have a mile or two of
now have told all my dragging, you
driver." The foregoing are par-
ticulars of the interesting remarks at
Fair the other day, after having
team of "very beautiful yearlings
for other, and he said, "I have
them to," back, turn about, and
Crow, said universal applause
said, "I said a hyphen, and I
steers do everything but talk." I
who perhaps uses the good vigorous
and a little riled—very true, he
marked that "you can't buy
an animal by kindness." Bos
was sat at Linton, is described
this, wintry fables, "I have
of age," and he crawled under
between them, and held
course with them, and held
on to all subjects from soft
hard money.

ENGLISH FARMING.
Take European farming, for
contrast a simple fact or two
same facts here.

any thing he must put on from \$5 to worth of guano manure or sulphites:

are considered, we do not believe that the damage over us, for the chances are better than for the others that he is in another. Yet England actually got rich under these conditions. True, his land was not so fertile as that of the other regions, isolated by his richer soil, nominally fertile. Our Western farmers, in the Missouri valley, in the Ohio valley, in the brackish Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, cannot measure his soil. How, then, did the English farmer get so rich? Firstly, every square inch of his land was fully farmed and made to produce the maximum of crops. No extra steps were taken to make labour in done. Second, much of his land was in pasture, and he did not once in a pay best. Third, he did not once use a horse or a cow to be harnessed and cared for. In feed grain and cooked. Fourth, and not the best but the most important, he did not go out and buy common sense. They go slowly, but surely raise their own stock. Finally, the English farmer takes the paper, full of the latest farm knowledge gathered from his source. *Farm Journal*.

bushel of wheat, (not including the usual
toll, viz., 5 lb. per bushel,) the wheat