

Cut down the yield of 1915 by ten, fifteen, twenty per cent. and 1915 will still hold the record. Then compare market prices with those given above for the years 1910 to 1913, and we might find it rather difficult to venture to prophesy that the farmers have overdone it and been "buncoed" and that the last great grain crop has been harvested in Canada. I asked a western wheat grower what he thought. In 1914 he had 12 bushels to the acre and sold his wheat for \$1.23 a bushel; this year he has 25 bushels to the acre, and could get 75 cents a bushel, but he has arranged to hold it with the hope of higher prices. The western wheat growers have done their work, and even though governments cannot call ocean carriers out of the sky or do the impossible as to ocean rates, the wheat grower who has followed the advice given in the campaign as to cultivation, varieties and clean seed, will be able to add one more word to "Patriotism and Production," the word Profit.

Value of Wheat Per Acre.

	Average yield bushel per acre.	Average price to farmer.	Value per acre.
1910	14.80	\$.75	\$11.17
1911	20.80	.64	13.31
1912	20.38	.62	12.64
1913	21.04	.67	14.10
1914	15.67	1.22	19.12
1915	25.80	.80	20.71

Good Margin of Profit.

While it is very doubtful whether the wheat crops of 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 were on the whole produced at a national profit, there is no doubt that the crop of 1915 will leave a good margin of profit to Canadians, even with high ocean rates. As to future grain crops—all that we need say here is that they will be grown, and grown abundantly, but their value to the country may be greatly enhanced by the extension of the live stock industry. If the bumper crops of the west, wheat and oats, enable the farmers to go into live stock there will be a double blessing, and the future prosperity of the country will be assured. Canada, agriculturally, must pin her faith to live stock.

And now a few words as to the origin of the wheats, of which so much has been said and written in the past six months. There has recently been passed an order-in-council establishing certain official grades of grain for seed purposes. The Seed Commissioner states that in reference to wheat it is "to create a substantial supply of Red Fife and Marquis wheat, white oats, and six-rowed barley that is clean, of superior quality and reasonably pure, so that such grain may be made available to farmers, seed merchants, or grain dealers who sell seed at a minimum cost, the main object being the improvement of field crops." Under these regulations No. 1 Manitoba Northern seed shall be composed of 85 per cent. of Red Fife, or 85 per cent. of Marquis wheat. Herein we have the latest official recognition of the fact that those are the two important outstanding varieties of wheat for Western Canada. They are worth millions of dollars annually to Canada, and Canadians should know something of them and their origin.

Red Fife Wheat.

In October, 1860, a Wisconsin farmer, J. W. Clarke, wrote a letter to "The Country Gentleman and Cultivator" calling attention to the high qualities of Red Fife wheat, and the success he had had in growing it. In that year his crop averaged 36 bushels to the acre, and he recommended it to replace winter wheat. He referred to its originator, Mr. David Fife, of Otonabee, Canada West. "The Canadian Agriculturist" reproduced Mr. Clarke's letter, and added an account of the origin of the Red Fife wheat written by Mr. George Esson, a