

New Varieties of Fall Wheat.

A number of new varieties have been tried in competition in this vicinity this season, and some of them are most promising. Although it is impossible to speak with certainty as to the yield until the threshing is done, we have to say there will be much disappointment if some of the new sorts do not prove unusually productive, and the samples will be one of the best that we have produced in years. Several of the new sorts have been grown in Ontario for the first time this season, while one was originated in Ontario, although only sown in one locality, and that in a limited quantity, we refer to the

CANADIAN VELVET CHAFF.

The straw when ripe is beautifully bright, good length, is stiff and stands well; it grows close and thick on the ground, the straw being fine; the head is large and well filled to the very top; the ear is beardless, with white chaff and velvety appearance; grain is large and even in size, no small grains, is a beautifully white wheat, and is highly recommended by millers as a sort that is now in great demand for the highest class of biscuit and pastry flour. This wheat is a vigorous grower, was sown very late in this vicinity last fall, stood the winter remarkably well, ripens early, has yielded twice the amount of some of the old varieties when grown side by side, quite free from rust, and has a most handsome appearance while growing.

GOLDEN CROSS

is a strong thick grower, straw fine and standing stiff and well; the head is slightly bearded, red chaff, grain is red, and yielded well when sown in Ontario last year, and is said to have produced remarkably large yields in New York State.

EARLY RED CLAWSON.

This is also a very promising sort, head very compact, ear beardless, red chaff, grain is dark and hard; is said to be very productive, and certainly has a fine appearance when grown.

JONES' WINTER FIVE,

a new sort, has only been sown in lots of a few ounces in plots this season in Ontario, and promises to be an extraordinary yielding wheat. It is a remarkably strong grower, although sown late last fall, and quite thin, covered the ground early in the spring, stooling out remarkably. Straw is medium height and very strong, heads are long and beardless, white chaff velvet-like. Grain is rather small, hard and red, and is said to rival the Northwest No. 1 for milling purposes, excelling in the amount of gluten which it contains.

THE OLDER MANCHESTER

has done well in some localities, although it has rusted in places.

GARFIELD

also looks well, but has never been a heavy yielder.

DEMOCRAT

has gone past its time and is becoming more weak in the straw.

The London Provisioner, England, says:—"Twenty-four years ago the first horse butcher in Paris opened his shop. Since then there have been started nearly 140 horse-flesh shops in the Department of the Seine, and at present about 20,000 horses are killed every year for human food. In Paris the price of this meat is less than half that of ordinary butcher's meat. Berlin is following the example of Paris."

Negligences.

BY MR. R. GIBSON

The old adage reads "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." How many of us take every precaution when looking after the big matters of our profession? We make arrangements to put in a large acreage of grain and do it well, or buy car loads of steers for grazing purposes, or lay out plans for dairying on a large scale. We are keen at a bargain, buy close and market well. Still are we doing our best? Are not many of us neglecting the pence and only looking after the pounds? I will call your attention to a few of the "negligences."

PERFORMING LABOR OUT OF SEASON.

We all know how difficult it is to make headway when work is pressing us. Let us get a week behind hand in the spring, how long does it take to recover? If those roots are not hoed at the right time it will take three times as long to do it. The same with corn, or working our summer fallow, or commencing our haying so late that we not only lose in quality of the hay, but also let the fall wheat be ready for the reaper before the hay crop is saved. Then the barley and oats are ripe before the wheat is in the barn. Most of us know how it is.

Again, after finishing our harvest, do we well clean, oil and pack away

OUR MACHINERY.

We all know how much we have to pay for implements in the present day. Formerly, a wagon, sleigh, plow, harrow, scythe, cradle, axe, grindstone, and a log chain would be a good outfit. Now we must have drills, sulky plows, binders, springtooth harrows, chaffcutters, pulpers, mowing machines, hayloaders, tedders, horserakes, hayslings, &c., &c. After investing in a museum of this kind we are certainly "negligent" unless we provide a suitable building for their reception when not in use. I venture to say more machinery is rusted and rotted out than worn out. The life of a mowing machine is estimated at 1,000 acres, say 10 years cutting 100 acres, or 40 years cutting 25 acres each year. Will they do it if we are "negligent" with them?

Again, do we provide

A WORKSHOP

with tools kept in good order. I remember seeing one in York State made comfortable with stove, &c., &c. On the walls over the bench were pins, hooks, &c. Over each pin was painted in black a representation in full size of the tool that should hang there. Thus, having a place for everything, and everything was expected to be in its place, and a glance would indicate at once any missing tool.

Do we provide a supply of nuts, bolts, copper rivets and wire so as to repair any little breakage, instead of having to go to the shop, perhaps in the midst of harvest? If not, may I not say we are "negligent."

AS TO MANURE.

Do we make all we can? Could we not make a compost where all refuse could be thrown, the ashes from the furnace, the salt from the pork barrel, the bones from the house and the odd refuse that can be scraped up here and there? It is surprising how fast such a heap increases in size if once started, if there is once provided a dumping ground, as it were.

Again, are our buildings provided with eave troughs, or is the rain which falls on them

allowed to percolate through the manure heap in the barn-yard, and by so doing wash out the most valuable, because soluble, elements.

AS TO SEEDS.

Do we change often enough? Are we sufficiently careful to sow only perfectly clean and pure seeds, whether of wheat, oats, barley or clover; but few of us are aware of the vast number of deleterious seeds, usually found mixed in clover seed. If we do not examine such, carefully, before buying, we are certainly "negligent."

HOW ARE YOUR GATES AND FENCES?

Remember poor line fences make bad neighbors. Bad fences make breechy and unruly cattle and horses. Have we abolished bars and put gates in their places? Do we each year look carefully over our fences and see that they are all right? If not, need we feel surprised if we find our horses astray, or our cattle in the wheat? If these duties are overlooked must we not admit that we are "negligent."

Again, are we making the most of the food we are feeding our cattle, whether for beef or the dairy? Are we providing them with comfortable stalls? Are the buildings well battened, so as to keep out the cold and draughts? Do we provide a little soiling corn for summer feed for our cows when the pastures begin to burn and feed gets scarce? If we do not attend to these matters we are certainly "negligent."

I might ask, do we provide a good vegetable and fruit garden, or do we, as I am afraid is too often the case, leave it to be done when we have nothing else to do, or possibly expecting the women to "take hold"? If we fail in having a good garden we are certainly "negligent!"—"negligent" of providing our families with what it is our duty to provide; negligent of enabling our wives to supply our tables with a variety of food, and of our pecuniary interests as well as of our health.

Dominion Farmers' Council.

The Dominion Farmers' Council met July 19th. President Little in the chair.

The discussion touched upon the prospects of the crops generally, all the members speaking of the extraordinary crop of hay. Wheat was not expected to be over an average of twenty bushels per acre, but the sample would be exceptionally good. Oats had suffered much from blight and rust. Peas were good in some localities but many fields had been plowed up on account of the extreme wet weather. Apples were declared to be almost a total failure; there would hardly be enough for home consumption.

President Little had brought in samples of heads of two new varieties of wheat, viz., the Surprise and Canadian Velvet Chaff. The former had a large head and had a handsome appearance, but the straw was very coarse and affected with rust, and upon examination the grains were soft and quite uneven in size. The Canadian Velvet Chaff head was large and attractive; straw quite bright and free from rust, and stiff and quite fine; grain large, even and white.

Mr. McEwen spoke very highly of the Canadian Velvet Chaff wheat, the only variety he had grown, but he had compared it with other varieties grown with it on another farm and certainly gave the Velvet Chaff the preference. It was remarkably hardy, a strong grower, and all his neighbors were favorably impressed with its good qualities, and were anxious to obtain seed of this variety for this fall's sowing.