

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We published a Supplement to our paper last month, which contained some of the matter in this paper. It was issued because we could not get this number published in time to give information about Seed Wheat. Since publishing it we have been through a considerable part of the country making enquiries about wheat, and securing the best kinds we could find to supply our subscribers with. We have received such information as to cause us to change figures and statements made in our Supplement in regard to the Treadwell Wheat. We have heard of its yielding from 15 to 42 bushels per acre. It is well spoken of as likely to be one of our leading varieties of fall wheat. We have heard of it as well as the wheat pronounced midge proof, being attacked by the midge, but these kinds are not damaged to the extent that other wheats are. The Treadwell wheat answers much better on clay than on sandy soils.

We would recommend a few of the leading farmers trying a small quantity of it in different localities, so as to be able to supply it another year. We have purchased some raised on clay and some on sandy soils. One lot cost us \$2 25 per bushel, besides freight and cartage, another we can sell to our subscribers at \$2. We also secured some good amber wheat from Mr. Lepere of Paris, the gentleman that imported the seed from which it was raised.

MILCH COWS FOR FAMILY USE.

There is, springing up all over the country, a love of rural life, for which, in our inmost souls, let us bless God most heartily. The worker, in the city, has heard of the profits of fruit culture, and buys a small patch of ground outside the city limits, and raises fruit and vegetables, and even, if he supplies but his own wants, he feels the luxury of the thing, and the good influence it has on his children. But by and by he feels the need of a cow. A little fresh milk would be so nice for the children, and then Daisy would crop the little spots of grass and consume much of the waste vegetables, and it would not be much trouble in the long winter evenings, when the fire must be kept up at any rate, to cook a nice mash for her and so he looks out for a good cow.

Here, however, comes the important advantage arising from the possession of a good strain of blood. If we are entirely careless, keeping common cows, and allowing any sort of male that is nearest, to run with them, half the animals we raise will probably turn out poor and worthless, and the loss on them will be more than all the profit we can secure on the few animals of tolerable excellence produced.

This demand of good milch cows for family purposes is not an imaginary one. Even in the locality where we live, which is a good grazing country, it is difficult to find a good milch cow at a moderate price.

Therefore it pays the farmer to raise good stock, by crossing his cows with an Ayrshire or Durham bull, that is likely to produce a good milking heifer; such as will find a ready sale when three years old, with calf at foot, at \$40 to \$60 each, and will be both of ornament and utility to a citizen of rural tastes.

LIST OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS FOR 1867.

Dates of County and Township Shows not yet returned to us.

Canada West,	Kingston,	Sept. 23, 27.
Illinois,	Quincy,	Sept. 30, Oct. 5.
Michigan,	Detroit,	Sept. 10, 13.
New-York,	Buffalo,	Oct. 1, 4.
Ohio,	Dayton,	Sept. 23, 27.
Wentworth & Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Oct. 8, 9.
East Middlesex,	London,	Oct. 2.
Emporium Sale,	Delaware,	Oct. 9.

THE MIDGE.

The other day we were in conversation with Charles Hunt, Esq., of the city Flouring Mill; he asked us why some wheat was affected by the midge? We said that we did not exactly know: he said, you are a practical farmer, and do not know that it is because one is earlier than another? We told him that we had taken notice, and were convinced that it was from some other cause. He asked what it was? We said that we thought that the chaff had some substance in it that was obnoxious to the midge, or of a harder substance. This conversation caused us to enquire more about the matter; and Mr. Lothian, of Caradoc, has cleared up the mystery more satisfactorily to us, than any other person has done. He has closely watched it, and observed the fly attempting to deposit its eggs in both kinds, and the midge variety has a small underlaying of chaff, under the edge of the meeting of the two valves of chaff that contain the wheat; that this is impenetrable in the early stage of the wheat, and, when matured, it cannot be seen, having been absorbed by the other chaff. We shall be happy to give a more full and explicit account from any one that will give us further particulars on this subject. We request our readers to express their opinions through the medium of these columns. The more enlightened we become on our business, the better we can write upon any topic thereon, and the greater success will attend our efforts. In writing condense your ideas as much as possible, be very distinct, and to the point. Your ideas may appear in print free of cost, if they are for the public benefit.

WHEN TO TURN IN CLOVER.

In the regions where green crops are turned under for manure, there is a diversity of practice. Some plow when the crop is in its most succulent state. The rule for clover is when the heads are about half turned brown. The reason offered for this practice is, that the bulk of the crop is then the greatest, and it undergoes most rapid decomposition in the soil. Others do not plow in clover until late in fall, and after it has been well pastured. The reasons they give for this practice are: 1st, that turning in the clover green, makes the soil sour, and has a tendency to bring in sorrel. 2. It has a bad influence upon subsequent crops. 3. In waiting until fall, you have the advantage of pasturing, and if the cattle are kept upon the pasture, as they should be, everything the field produces is returned to it. 4. More carbonaceous matter is returned to the soil. What you lose in tops, you gain in the roots of the clover, which have four or five months longer to grow. 5. Better crops follow. Some of the best farmers in Pennsylvania follow this method altogether. Others still wait until the following spring, and turn in the clover just as it begins to grow.

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

We are sorry to inform our readers that we hear that G. Brown's paper, the *Canada Farmer*, has 3000 less subscribers than it had last year. We believe there is plenty of room in Canada for twenty Agricultural papers, and that the country would be benefited by them at present. We know but of three. We would like, for the benefit of the country, that the *Canada Farmer* had increased 3000 in circulation, instead of decreased. We believe that if G. Brown would get an editor that would act impartially, and one that understood something about practical Agriculture, it would be to his advantage, and to the advantage of the country. He might profit by our suggestions. For our part, our circulation is increasing every week, and we feel confident of an enormous increase for next year, as our subscribers find something of importance in each number, and see that we are interested in our undertaking. We have, as yet, no hirelings to depend on, but do the work ourselves, except the printing, which is totally different to editing.

SPRING WHEAT.

August 25th. This day Mr. James Sturgeon of Lot No. 2, 16 Con., London Township called at this office, having brought with him a very fine bunch of spring wheat, which is by far the best we have seen this year. It is a new variety to us; it looks something like the old China wheat, but is far larger in the head and yields larger grain. The heads have a larger beard on than the China. He says it is perfectly midge-proof; there is none in the sample brought here. He has five acres of it this year, but it was half eaten by the grub. The wheat is remarkable for the number of stools it sends out. The original stock of this wheat was sent here from Minnesota. We hope this may bring forward some more information about it. We know of no spring wheat in this vicinity that we can recommend for seed. We have requested Mr. Sturgeon to let us have all that he may be able to spare of this wheat. We shall require much more for the spring sowing to supply our readers with. If any Secretary of an Agricultural Society knows of any variety they can recommend, we would like to hear particulars about it. Take one of our Emporium Notes, get up a club for our paper, or subscribers for it, if you want to hear, or wish to know about the best Stock, Seeds, and Implements, or wish prosperity to Agriculture.

PLANT TREES.—Those who are about to plant extensively will find it to their advantage to communicate with JOHN MACKELCAN, JR., he has given his attention to the subject of fruit raising for the past 7 years, and acquired an extensive knowledge of what are most desirable varieties of each section to ensure success, and also where to get really good trees true to name. Parties ordering trees through him can depend on having them good and well packed at reasonable prices. (See advertisement in this number.)