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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

VOL. XIV.

LONDON, ONT., SEPTEMBER, 1879.

NO. 9.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

50,000 COPIES! 50,000 COPIES!

THE EXHIBITION NUMBER

—OF THE—

Farmer's Advocate
FOR 1879.

—WILL BE ISSUED—

On or about the 1st September next.

Our third annual issue of this fast increasing and most successful advertising medium, will be the best one ever issued. While thanking our patrons of former years, and the patrons of the ADVOCATE, for their confidence in our endeavors to promote their interests, we can assure them that our endeavors will not be relaxed, and that the increased facilities now in our hands will be used to the utmost for their benefit.

The circulation will be carefully divided among the leading farmers throughout the Dominion.

Prospectuses will be issued on the 15th July, and space can now be reserved.

Send for a Circular at once.

Why the Farmer's Advocate Exhibition Issue is the Best Advertising Medium in Canada.

The ADVOCATE is the only established agricultural journal in Canada; it has been established and exists without outside influence or official aid.

Dangerous and diabolical quack medicines, fraudulent and deceptive advertisements, are not allowed to detract from the good effects of good advertisers who have useful and beneficial wares to advertise.

This journal is taken by the most influential and intelligent farmers in each Province in Canada. The small and poor farmers look to their superiors for information.

The advertisements are not crowded, because low rates will not be accepted,—only a few, and those of the best class, are allowed to appear in this journal.

Full cash rates and payments, sent to the office with advertisements, have frequently been returned to the senders, so fastidious is the editor—in the interest of his patrons—with regard to the space and class of matter sent in as advertisements.

The Exhibition Issue will be 50,000.

One insertion in the ADVOCATE has been known to produce better results than six months' advertising in leading local or political journals.

Knowing that there are many whom this journal may benefit, and soliciting your consideration and patronage, I remain yours respectfully,

W. WELD.

N. B.—No injurious quack or humbug need apply for space. The first edition of the 50,000 will be circulated at the Industrial Exhibition, at Toronto, on the last week of the Exhibition; the second edition at Ottawa and Guelph; and the third at the Western Fair, London; the Central Fair, Hamilton; and at the Fairs at Walkerton, Brantford, Picton (N. S.), Charlottetown (N. B.), Winnipeg (Manitoba), and Victoria (B. C.).

Special rates may be had for each issue, or for the whole, including our regular subscribers' list.

On the Wing.

We presume you are all interested in

THE WHEAT PRODUCT,

yet comparatively few of our Canadian farmers know anything about the origin of the different kinds of wheat and other cereals. For instance, we met a farmer on the cars from Centreville, in the County of Peel. We inquired of him about crops, etc., and he informed us that the Scott wheat yielded much better with him than any other. We asked him about it, where and how it originated. He did not know; he got it from a neighbor two years ago, and it did well—that was all he knew about it. This man is a Granger, and should, were the Grange working in a proper groove, have been well posted. We well know that too little is known about the main "staff of life" by those who are called by the city flatterers "the intelligent yeomen of the country"—when they want their influence; and the intelligent yeomanry, the bread-raisers, are apt to take it for granted that they are such; but when we consider how few questions the majority of farmers can answer about the varieties of grains, roots, grasses, and stock and manures, we must all admit that the "intelligent yeoman" may have had immense sums expended on his political education by lecturers, politicians, and the fostered political papers, for which he pays dearly; yet in his own sphere and business the education has not been so complete, or this Peel farmer and others would know how the Scott, the Clawson, the Gold Medal and Hybrid wheats, etc., were introduced, their relative values, etc.

THE MODEL FARM, GUELPH.

On the 1st of August we went to this farm, having heard that upwards of one hundred varieties of wheat were being tested. The retiring manager, Mr. Johnstone, was taking his holiday. That gentleman has been the most efficient person ever engaged on this farm. His department was to

instruct the boys in the school on general subjects, but the agricultural department he had hardly anything to do with, either in the school or on the farm. The newly-appointed manager, Mr. Mills, from Brantford, was on the premises. He appears a suitable person to take charge of the school, as he has filled such a position in Brantford creditably. Mr. Brown, the farm manager, kindly took us to the test plot. Here were to be seen several varieties of wheat, oats, etc.—some green, some ripe and ready to cut, and some had been cut. After passing some that was good and some good for nothing, we came to a piece that Mr. Brown said was an imported variety called the Gherka wheat. This wheat was rusted, midged, late, and looked worthless. Mr. Brown said it was no good and would be thrown away. We remarked that we would be inclined to try new wheat which produced grain that would grow—perhaps it might become acclimated and be of use. We examined the wheat more closely, and found it to be a spring wheat and a mixed variety. We noticed among this shriveled, rusted, miserable-looking stuff a hard-sheller in straw and bearded. The straw was of a different color, and the head appeared to have something in it. We pulled one, rubbed it out, and found the grain to be plump and of good quality. A further examination revealed more heads. We told Mr. Brown we considered this the best thing we had yet seen on the Government Farm, and he replied that he had not noticed that wheat, that we were the first to notice it, and he ordered twelve heads to be given us, as the wheat would otherwise have been destroyed. We accepted them; the remainder of this variety will be carefully picked out from the rubbish and taken care of. The wheat has a short thickset head, looking much like the form of the head of the Deihl, but has a beard on it; not as even and long as the Chilian wheat, but the beards are rather branching. We will have a cut made of it, so that you may all see if you have any spring wheat like it. It may be an old variety, but we do not remember having seen any just like it, although it looks somewhat like the old wheat we the pioneers used to grow in the then backwoods, under the name of the China wheat, but the beard of that wheat was longer and more regular. It was the best yielding spring wheat we had at that time—between thirty and forty years ago. Now this wheat had no name, as the larger portion of the patch was a bald variety. We asked Mr. Brown to name it, and he called it the "Advocate" wheat, because we first observed it. We presume this will be the name of a wheat that will be cultivated years after this, unless some one in Canada recognizes the variety and knows its right name. Perhaps next year it will not do as well, and may be discarded; or it may stand among our spring wheat as the Fife has stood.

Continued on Page 196.