

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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The Farmer's Advocate

—AND—
HOME MAGAZINE.
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 TO SUBSCRIBERS:

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Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

TO ADVERTISERS:

Our rates for single insertion are 20c. per line—\$2.40 per inch, space of nonpareil (a line consists on an average of eight words).

Manufacturers and Stock Breeders' cards inserted in "Special List" at \$1 per line per annum.

Condensed farmers' advertisements of agricultural implements, seeds, stock or farms for sale, or farms to let, not to exceed four lines, 50c., prepaid.

Advertising accounts rendered quarterly.

Advertisements, to secure insertion and required space, should be in by 20th of each month.

Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy and must be abridged as much as possible.

50,000 Copies!

THE EXHIBITION NUMBER
 OF
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
 AND
Home Magazine

Will be issued as usual on or about the 15th of September next.

This number is the cheapest, best and now most popular advertising medium of the season. Has no rival and commands the attention of our most enterprising manufacturers, seedsmen, breeders, and the public generally. Send for a circular.

Crop Prospects—Harvesting.

The late sown spring crops have grown rapidly since the rain of last month. There was danger that the straw would be short, had the dry weather continued, but the rain flushed up the growth, and the straw is a good average length. Sufficient rain has fallen to keep the ground moist until the grain is reaped, as it covers the ground so thoroughly that the rays of the sun will scarcely have any effect in drying the ground up. What farmers want now is dry weather, and all will be right.

HAY.

There has been a quantity of hay spoiled. In unsettled weather, especially, very little should be cut at once, and that put in large cocks as soon as possible. It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that hay will cure in the cock if thrown in almost in a green state; and it is further contended that hay made in this way is superior to any other, being juicier and containing more saccharine matter. What spoils hay, whether it is sun or rain, is the former drying up the juices,

and the latter, through the oxygen contained in the water, neutralizing these salts. The safest way is to get in hay on the green side. It is a wonder that hay caps are not more generally used amongst our farmers. They can be had at a small cost, and by proper care will last for years. The spoiling of one season's crop would more than pay for the whole. When once on, the hay is as safe as in a stack. Besides their use for hay, they are so constructed that they answer for stooks of grain as well. The old meadows have picked up rapidly during the last two weeks, and fields that only promised a short crop earlier on in the season will produce a fair average yield. There is a plentiful supply of grass in the pastures, and stock of all kinds is looking well. Young cattle and lambs especially are in good condition. Lambs are not in brisk demand, and farmers have hard work to dispose of their surplus at what they consider a paying price. A good number on this account is being kept over until next year, and as feed also is likely to be plentiful the coming winter.

THE WHEAT HARVEST

progressed slowly. A great number allowed their grain to get dead ripe before attempting to cut. In some places the straw, with the excessive heat, was so brittle that the binding had to be left until the dew fell in the evening before it could be bound. It is exceedingly bad policy to leave grain to the last before cutting. If possible, all kinds of grain, wheat especially, should be cut on the green side; it does not shell in cutting and binding, and besides, the sample is better, the grain is plumper and has a brighter appearance. The majority were at least one week behind with their wheat. The hot weather rushed it ahead so rapidly that farmers were only nicely into their haying when the wheat and barley were ripe. Farmers have sadly miscalculated the amount of hired help they required, and have not provided in time for the emergency, and the consequence is they have not hands enough to keep the machines going.

The Hessian fly has been working slightly, but not sufficient to do any noticeable damage. However, in the fall a large hatch may be expected. In some of the neighboring States it has done considerable injury this year, and we may expect it with us soon. The weevil also has made its appearance, but not sufficiently to create any alarm. It may, however, work in the wheat after it is threshed and in the granary, and it would be well if large stores of wheat should be constantly watched.

All kinds of wheat have done very well this season, and it is a difficult matter at present to say which variety in every respect leads. The Clawson has again turned out an excellent crop, and will compare most favorably in all districts with the other kinds of fall wheat. Its appearance is most showy, ripens early and is hardy. Some complaints have come in from different points that

it has rusted and shrunk, but this is exceptional and may generally be accounted for.

The Silver Chaff was extensively sown last fall and has fully realized our expectations, and is a very plump grain, hardy and destined to be in great favor with growers and millers.

Arnold's Victor wheat has been sown freely in one or two districts, and some accounts of it will be found in the correspondence department.

The Scott wheat has fully come up to its former excellent reputation as a safe, hardy and large yielder, and has increased greatly in favor with our best farmers. This wheat, known as Red Winter wheat is eagerly sought for in Glasgow, and is preferred to the Treadwell by millers.

The Fultz wheat has again been tested, but our advices are not sufficiently complete this month to speak about it as fully as desired. No doubt this fall a greater breadth of it will be put in.

The Michigan Amber, Diehl, Treadwell and other common kinds have done very well, but are being supplanted by the new varieties and will soon be almost unknown in many parts.

Many have again sown the old varieties and done well. Whilst a change of seed is a matter of profit to farmers, and should be the rule, still when the old friend proves true all are reluctant to part with him for the new variety.

In speaking of old and new varieties, it may be said that a great number of the new introductions are only the same old kinds under a different name, the difference in climate and soil having brought about difference in the plant. There is no doubt that the change in climate and soil has a wonderful effect upon the sterility and yield of different plants. Changing seed from one soil to another is highly desirable.

We may expect at our coming fall shows to see the finest exhibit of wheat ever shown.

MACHINES.

The heavy grain and stout straw has put reaping machines to a severe test, and has fully demonstrated that strength should not be sacrificed to neatness of construction. In the majority of breakages the rake gearing gives out. There is an endless amount of time lost by farmers having their machines and hands idle whilst reapers are being done. The grain all through is bad to handle, from cutting to stacking and mowing. The bulk of straw is necessitating a great amount of stack building, and unless the weather is very dry until they are threshed, a large per cent. of the grain will be damaged. The stacks are thrown together in a hurry, in a slovenly, loose manner, and the first heavy rain that comes will soak into the sheaves. Good grain stackers are scarce in Canada, and if farmers do not want to loose every year a large per cent. of their grain, they must have better barn accommodation or pay more attention to stack building. On the majority of farms of one hundred acres the barn room will be taken by the hay and fall wheat, leaving all the spring grain out of doors. It would certainly pay