



Business Farming.

ditions under which the farmer is placed. Oftentimes, when the greater part of this work is done, as it should be, in the fall and winter, there is little else that the teams could profitably be employed at. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where the teams could be employed profitably in lumbering, or something of that sort, when the expense of applying the manure would be materially increased.

There is much more that might be said about the importance and value of a ton of barnyard manure. We are glad to see that in the editorial columns and elsewhere in "The Farmer's Advocate," attention is being called to the subject. We, with the editors, believe—in fact, know—that many farmers entirely underestimate the value of barnyard manure.

Clover Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You asked for my method of raising clover seed. I make an effort every year to produce clover seed. The success each year varies, depending largely upon climatic conditions. Though the result is dubious, yet, on the whole, it pays, perhaps better than any other line of farming, considering the labor expended, as the seed is a by-product, an extra crop, following a very profitable crop of hay the same year.

I have three fields, two of twenty acres each, and one of 12, each grading from light gravel to clay loam, which I have, for the past twenty years, cropped in rotation with corn, sorghum, roots, etc., one year, followed by barley, or, recently, barley and oats mixed, and seeded to clover; and the third year, clover hay, cut about June 20th, and left for seed. I plow the clover sod late in fall, after seed is off. This plowing answers for the three years, or for the four crops. I always manure for hoe crop, top-dressing during winter. Cultivating in fall after corn, etc., and then thoroughly the next spring, makes the best kind of seed-bed for both the grain and the seed. This system has some good points, and really no bad ones. It saves labor—a great consideration in these times, requiring but one plowing in three years, whereas our fathers, on their summer fallow, would plow three times in one year.

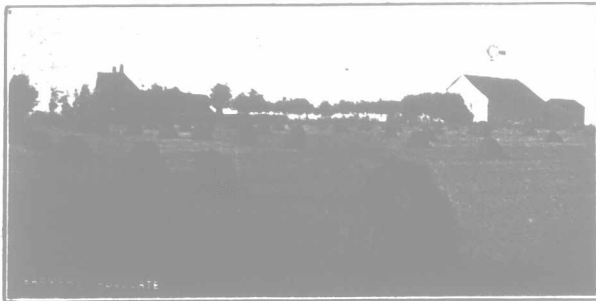
Fed with a liberal supply of barnyard manure once in three years, supplemented by the all-important factor of nitrogen, which the clover appropriates from the atmosphere, and leaves with its roots in the soil, the land is continually increasing, rather than diminishing in fertility. Four harvests are reaped in three years. The ground is producing all summer long each year, the corn and sugar cane being all-summer growers, the clover growing until winter, after the barley and oats are harvested, and the hay and seed crops keeping it pretty busy until time to plow for corn again; or, if land is not too heavy, the clover could be left to grow the next spring, top-dressing through winter, and all plowed down just before planting time.

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Winter Wheat Experiments at Guelph.

About two hundred and sixty-five varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the Agricultural College within the past twenty-one years. All varieties have been carefully tested for a period of five years, after which the inferior kinds have been dropped, and the most promising sorts have been continued in future tests. In 1910, forty-three varieties, besides a number of selections and



An Alfalfa Field in Dufferin Co., Ont.

hybrids, were under experiment. Of this number, twelve varieties have been grown for less than five years, and thirty-one for five years or over. As each of fourteen varieties has been grown for at least fifteen years, the average results of these are of special value. The following table gives for each of these fourteen varieties the average weight per measured bushel for fourteen years, the yield of grain per acre for 1910, and the average yield of both straw and grain per acre for the fifteen-year period.



Loading Ensilage Corn.

VARIETY.	Pounds per Measured Bushel 1½ Yrs.	Yield per Acre.			Color of Grain.
		Bushels Grain 1910	Tons Straw	Average 15 Years Bushels Grain	
Dawson's Golden Chaff	60.2	48.7	3.1	54.0	White
Imperial Amber	61.1	49.5	3.4	49.6	Red
Early Genesee Giant	60.5	35.8	3.2	49.4	White
Early Red Clawson	59.4	48.5	3.0	48.1	Red
Egyptian Amber	61.8	42.6	3.4	48.0	Red
Rudy	61.5	44.9	2.8	46.3	Red
Tasmania Red	61.9	49.0	3.1	45.0	Red
Geneva	62.5	42.8	3.1	44.9	Red
Kentucky Giant	61.6	48.1	3.0	44.9	Red
Turkey Red	61.7	46.9	2.9	44.8	Red
Tuscan Island	61.2	42.5	3.1	43.9	Red
Treadwell	60.9	34.5	3.0	43.6	White
Bulgarian	61.1	32.0	2.9	43.6	White
McPherson	62.1	38.4	2.8	42.7	Red

The average results of the fourteen varieties are as follows: Weight per measured bushel, 61.8 lbs. for 1910, and 61.3 lbs. for the fifteen-year period; and the yield of grain per acre, 42.8 bushels for 1910, and 46.4 bushels for the fifteen-year period. It will therefore be seen that, in the experiments at the College in 1910, the winter wheat gave a yield per acre slightly below the average, but grain of good quality, being slightly heavier in weight per measured bushel than the average of the last fifteen years.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff, which stands the highest in average yield of grain per acre of the fourteen varieties grown in each of fifteen years, produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads, with red chaff and white grain, somewhat soft, but about the standard in weight per measured bushel. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw which is somewhat weak, a bearded head, with red chaff, and a red grain of average quality. The straw of the Tasmania Red, Geneva, Kentucky Giant, Turkey Red, Tuscan Island and McPherson is comparatively weak, but the grain is hard, and weighs well per measured bushel.

Thirty-one varieties of winter wheat, grown in 1910, have been under experiment for at least five years. In the five-years' test, the highest yields per acre of the named varieties have been produced by the Dawson's Golden Chaff (47.6