

Each of the following varieties of wheat have for a time proved profitable, and finally became a source of loss to the cultivator, viz: the China, Golden Drop, Red Chaff, White, Genesee, Wild Goose, White Flint, Blue Stem, Club Fife, Soule's, Siberian. We find it now necessary to raise such varieties as are proof against the midge.

We have now before us five varieties of fall wheat to choose from, viz: the Delhi, which we hear of as being a good yielding wheat of very white and superior quality. We have heard of none to surpass it, but unfortunately it is sometimes damaged by the midge. The Soule's wheat that has been our staple appears to be damaged by the midge more than any other winter variety. We have fully tested it, and must condemn it as unfit to sow in this section of the country. We think no farmer ought to sow more than one bag of it, and not one in a hundred ought to do that.

The next variety is the Mediterranean, which is a hardy, coarse variety, and has been much more profitably raised for a few years past than the Soule's—the midge not having affected it to such extent, but the yield has not been large to the acre. It is this year much improved from what it used to be in regard to color. In damp land it may now surpass other varieties.

The Wheat that has answered best in this section this season has been the variety known by the name of the Midge Proof. It is a good safe variety being rather dark in color and a fair yielder, and will be more extensively sown than any other this season.

Lastly, we have to speak of the Treadwell wheat. We first heard of this variety, while in conversation with a Michigan farmer whom we met in London. He informed us that it was raised in his vicinity; that he himself cultivated it in preference to all other varieties, as it yielded many more bushels to the acre, was a whiter wheat than any other midge proof variety, and commanded higher prices than any other wheat raised in his section. He informed us that it would

grow partly bearded, and partly bald despite attempts to separate it. That the grain was long and the ear long. We published this account in our last paper, and have received two communications, one from Mr. Murray, of Esquesing, another from Mr. Whitcomb of Paris, corroborating the statement of Mr. A. Henderson, the gentleman from Michigan. These gentlemen have both raised this kind, and are fully satisfied of its superiority.

We have written for this kind of wheat, and intend to sow it ourselves this autumn, and shall endeavor to procure a supply for the readers of this paper, that wish to introduce it into their neighborhoods. We have now forty bushels of it, a portion of which we shall spare to the public. The first that will be supplied will be to the holders of Emporium Notes, if they apply at once. We have only heard of one person in this County that has raised any of it, Mr. James McEwen. He heard of it last fall, after seeding time, and was so well satisfied with the account about it, that he determined to try a piece, to see if he could raise seed for himself. He had his wheat land sown, and could not find a suitable place, but ploughed up an old wheat stubble, a very poor worn out piece of sandy land, with a swale on part of it, sowing one month after seeding time, viz: on the 7th of October. A large part was partially killed in the swale, still he threshed 103 bushels from five bushels sown. He says he is fully satisfied, had he given it as good a chance as his other wheat, he would have had 50 bushels per acre. He feels satisfied he will be able to raise that amount per acre from it. He resides in Delaware.

Our readers can make enquiries about these statements themselves, and consider whether it will pay you better to raise varieties that are yielding from three to thirty bushels per acre, or those that will yield from thirty to fifty, and at the same time command higher prices.

We are sending orders for the above variety, where we can hear of any person having any for sale, and are in

hopes of being able to introduce something that will enrich the purchasers. We will only supply one bag to each person at present, to enable it to be introduced into the different localities. Should we be able to procure a sufficient quantity we will then supply each with what they may require.

This should convince farmers that have not paid for this paper, the necessity of supporting one in our country whose editor is a practical farmer, and has something to put in it besides extracts from other papers. It should also convince those that have not already come forward by word or deed, to support an Agricultural Emporium. It is by close attention and observation, combined with the advantages of the experience of the most practical men in the country, that we may be enabled to give information about stock, seeds, and implements, that may enable us to avoid the great losses too often sustained by the lack of reliable information in proper time.

Why have not other papers in Canada called attention to this ere now. Farmers, they care not for our interests and you know it. Support your *Farmer's Advocate*. It is a disgrace to many of you that you have now received this paper from 1866 up to the present time, and have not paid one cent for it. What is 50 cents per annum in comparison to the utility of such information to you?

HURRAH FOR CANADA. — ELGIN AHEAD AGAIN.—The other day our attention was called, by Mr. Abdale Deadman, to a new kind of strawberry called the Bishop's Seedling, named after the proprietor, Mr. Luke Bishop, of St. Thomas. A few days ago we took a trip to St. Thomas, and, by the account we heard verbally, we write the advertisement that appears in the columns of our paper. We conversed with the leading gentlemen of that place who had visited Mr. Bishop's garden, during the strawberry season; we visited his garden; we found him a very plain man, with two-and-half acres of land, and that not in the best of order. His principal attention was given to strawberries; he had purchased varieties, paying \$2 a plant for some of them; he had also raised seedlings, having applied the pollen of other varieties, and had succeeded, after years of toil, in raising this variety, of which the St. Thomas people so loudly speak. He has sold a few of the plants to American gentlemen at \$1 each. From what we have heard about this plant, we presume that it will be a great acquisition to fruit growers. Of course it has yet to be tested and tried by the gardeners, before the real merits of the plant can be fairly known. We have procured a few plants ourselves, and hope to be able to give as good account from our own experience, as that we have heard of it.