

parts of the country, and from the States and Europe. The best, cleanest, plump-est grain is the proper kind to sow. Deceive not yourselves. The small shrunk grains that you too often sow, some of you flattering yourselves that it is the cheapest, because one bushel will sow as much land as a bushel and a half of plump grain. The price and number of bushels will be greatly in favor of the farmer that sows the best seed.

The principal wheats for fall sowing this season, are the common Midge Proof, the Dehil or White Midge Proof, the Treadwell, and the Mediterranean. In some sections of the country one kind will predominate, in another a different variety will be chosen, not always because one is better adapted to a locality than another, but because such a man raises such a wheat. Another does the same. We notice this in many sections, more particularly where no agricultural papers are taken.

We believe that by the articles that have appeared from time to time in this paper, we have awakened the minds of thousands of our farmers, to investigate more closely into the causes of the failure of the wheat crop, and have by its means disseminated seed in many sections that will be a great profit to the country, and without such information, they would still be unsupplied.

Let me ask you if the Canada Company's prize of \$100 per annum has been a benefit to the country or not. We say by the awarding of that prize, a demand has been caused for the kind of wheat for which it has been given. It has been given to good and deserving samples of the best looking fall wheat.

These wheats have been raised under favorable circumstances, but the real position and requirements of the country have been overlooked. We do not take upon ourselves to blame those awarding this noble prize, but we say it has led us, and led thousands of others to sow a variety that has been an immense loss to the country. We have lacked information about the yield and general adaptability of different varieties. Some now ask us what kind of wheat should we recommend. We say sow as much fall wheat of the following varieties as you have land suitable for, not neglecting other crops. The first and most generally to be commended is the Amber Midge Proof. It is a safe wheat, dark in color,

but adapted to all soils. It is rather weak in the straw and short in the head, and does not yield as large crops, nor of as good quality as some other varieties; still for all classes of farmers, and kinds of soil, we place this as the first. It is well tried, and we can supply it in any quantity.

2dly. We commend the Treadwell, as a better wheat that will yield more bushels to the acre, and of a much better quality. It is called midge proof, but the midge does affect it a little. It is best adapted to clay soils. It is very hardy, stands better than the amber, and in many localities it is surpassing the Amber in every way.

3dly. The Mediterranean has its admirers and is much improved in quality, and is yielding more than it did when first introduced. It is not called a midge proof variety, although it resists the attack of that insect about as well as some that are called midge proof.

4thly. We commend to some early sections the White Midge Proof. It is not midge proof, although passing under the name, still in early situations it matures so quickly that the midge scarcely effects it at all. It is undoubtedly the whitest and best quality of wheat that we can now sow, with any expectation to realize a crop from it. We speak from experience.

We repeat again what we said last year that all those that attempt to raise the Soul's and White Flint must be losers thereby. We have other varieties, but are only testing them. There is no such thing as a midge proof wheat in Canada, either of the Spring or Fall varieties. It depends on the maturity of the wheat at the time the midge is at work depositing its larva. We have seen the midge in each kind. Some fields have not been damaged by it, nor could one be found, still other pieces where late spots are found, the midge has done considerable damage. We have this year varieties of Spring wheat sown at different times. Some although called midge proof have nearly been destroyed by it, although the same kind sown at a different season has not been touched by it.

We shall speak on Spring seeds in due time. We give below the results of reports of the yield of different kinds, as near as we can compute from reports received and from our own crops:

YIELD OF WHEAT AS ASCERTAINED FROM THRESHING DONE.

Treadwell 16 to 43 bushels—average 20.  
White Midge Proof 24 to 26—only 2 reports.  
Amber do 14 to 20—average 18.  
Mediterranean 12 to 30—average 17.

This is as near as we can compute the yield from reports of farmers, our own threshing, and accounts from the threshing machines about this part of the Dominion. The Treadwell is best adapted to strong and early lands. The White Midge Proof requires early land. In light lands the Amber Midge Proof might be preferred.

On late and damp lands the Mediterranean will be found to answer better than other varieties. The Fall season is so short we have not time to send samples. We shall just sell by the bag of 2 bushels undivided. We shall have some from clay and some from sandy soils, and as far as possible will supply the necessary changes. Send orders at once and sow as early as possible.

We can command numerous other varieties, but cannot yet recommend them. Any person wishing to procure wheat in larger quantities can obtain information about them, and where to purchase the best kinds at cheaper rates by sending us \$1 for information.

For Spring grain, Stock and Implements send for the *Farmer's Advocate*.

See accounts of the different kinds tested on the Emporium farm. Subscription only \$1 per annum. In clubs of 4 for \$3. To Agricultural Societies \$50 per 100.

To new subscribers, the remainder of this year's papers will be sent free from the time the money is sent in. Now is the time to subscribe. Agents wanted.

To the Hon. John Carling Minister of Agriculture.

SIR:—From twenty-five years practical experience in Agriculture in this Dominion, and years of previous experience in Europe, we observed the great necessity of a continual change of seed. Our climate being such here that nearly every variety introduced, after a few years of successful cultivation, fails to yield a remunerative return under the best cultivation that is known. A continued change is necessary for the prosperity of the country. It has been found extremely expensive for private individuals to import and test varieties, and but few will ever attempt it. Even when anything is found to be better than such as is usually pro-