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WILLIAM WELD,
Editor and Proprietor

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LONDON, ONT., FEBRUARY, 1873.

§ \$1 Per Annum, Postage Prepaid. } Office—Dundas St., Opp. City Hotel. \$

NO. 2.

Seeds.

Our stock of seeds is not yet complete. We intend giving you a list of prices next month. We shall introduce to you the

FARROW WHEAT.



We procured half a bushel of this wheat last year, part of which we placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. George, of Lambeth, to raise grain for us. The accompanying cut represents one of the heads raised by him. We gathered the head with some others, now in our office, from the field while growing. We gave it to our present engraver to copy exactly, which he has done: thus you see the representation of the wheat just its natural size. course we selected a good head.

This is a new wheat to us and to this part of the country; it is a red-chaffed spring wheat; it yielded well, according to the ground and quantity sown by Mr. George. The sample is not as plump and bright as the grain of the Scotch or Fife wheat.

We cannot say whether it will suit all places or not, or if it is likely to surpass the tother spring wheats in yield.

We think that a small quantity should be sown in each locality to ascertain if it will answer better than the varieties now sown. Every one that saw the wheat while growing wished to procure some of it.

We give the following extract from a communication received:

Sin,—You must excuse me for not answering your note sooner. I have been threshing ever since. You wished to have an account of the Farrow wheat

brought into the neighborhood by Mr. Farrow. Where he got it is more than I can say; he told me that he had two or three lots from England, but whether this is one of them or not I do not know. I heard of the great yield and Cleansing Blankets, Cheap Coloring, &c 26 when I saw it growing, I was determined

36 and 40 bushels. Two years ago, when the Scotch wheat turned out from 5 to 10 bushels, the red-chaff turned out 20. It is not a fine wheat; it is rather coarse, as you will see by the sample I have sent. I think it is as coarse as the Scotch or Fife wheat, when we first procured it.

To give both a fair trial, I sowed my orchard half with Scotch and the other half with red-chaff. The Scotch was soft in the straw and had short heads, but was a good sample. The other was strong, thick and heavy, and yielded double. The land is clay and very rich. T. H. Dec., 1872.

The Prize Essay on the Culture of Turnips.

In the January number of the FARMERS ADVOCATE there was offered a prize of \$5 for the best practical essay on Turnip cultivation, written for the paper by a farmer. We have the pleasure now to announce that our offer has met with a liberal response, and that the prize has been awarded, and more than the offered

We did not expect to receive so many cssays on the subject, and of these so many of great excellence, bearing within them-selves unmistakable evidence that the writer had thoroughly studied the subject, and that what they wrote they practised. We received, in time to lay before the appointed judges, sixteen essays, written in reply to our announcement, and four after that time. We have also to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. H. Love, Secretary of the S. H. Agricultural Society, of a printed essay on the subject. It possesses much merit, but as it was not written for the Advocate, it was ruled out.

The Judges, H. Anderson, Secretary of

the E. M. Agricultural Society, appointed by the Society, and the Associate Editor of the Advocate, appointed by the Editor and giver of the prize, were unanimous in their award, We give the names of the writers of the essays, viz.:—J. Horner, Princeton; J. W. St. John, Vroomanton, A. Rooks, Napanee; F. Jordan, Gobb's Corners; E. McCallum, Daunt; J. Savage, Gormley; N. R. Rippert, London; R. Hay, Wyandotte; M. Kraft, Bridgeport; G. Alexander, Glenelg; Rustic; H. Moyle, Paris; W. G. Manger, Fergus; R. R. Kernighan, Rockton; S. Suddaby, Fenelon Falls; J, Howard, Kirkwall; — Palmer, New Durham. Mr. Anderson so appreciated the giving of the prize for agricultural the ADVOCATE, appointed by the Editor ated the giving of the prize for agricultural essays, and was so pleased with the number sent in and the great merits of many of them, that he gave two dollars as a prize It grows strong in the straw and is for the third in merit, and the Editor of

placed in order, as fifth, sixth, eighth and tenth. To the essay of J. Savage was awarded the first prize, being brief, clear, correct, and his plan of preparing the land being highly approved of. His time of sowing turnip seed is considered a fort-

night too late.

To E. McCallum the second prize has been awarded. His system of rotation of crops, and of farming in general, is good, but being outside the subject of the essay, could not weigh in giving judgment.

To G. Alexander has been given the

third prize, as containing good and com-plete directions for cultivating the crop; and the best on preparing the manure.

The essay by R. May is highly commended as being rather the most complete

in instructions for storing, and containing quite a number of good ideas. J. Thomas' essay is well written, but too scientific for farmers in general. Our aim has been to have all articles in the Apvo-CATE, plain, easily understood and practical.

J. W. St. John's essay, very good, but not sufficiently succient.

F. Jordan—very good, though not the best—right in chosing the foulest land. From the remarks made by the Judges we have those few selected, as they may be of service to the writers on another occasion.

On the quality of seed to be sown there is great diversity of opinion. One says it should be as much as four or five pounds per acre. This is certainly twice too much. Another says as low as one pound. One pound would be enough were all the plants to grow and come to maturity, but some of the seed may perish, some of the plants are liable to be cut down by the fly. We prefer two pounds per acre. There are also divers opinions as to the distance apart of the drills, and the distance in the drill between the plants. We could not recommend leaving more, at the most, between the plants than 12 inches, and we prefer drills occupying 30 inches each, giving room enough for cultivating, and still not having the land bare.

The essays by J. Savage and by Ed. McCallum appear in this issue of the ADVOCATE; we purpose publishing others in succeeding numbers.

The Editor gives those who responded to his offer of the prize his hearty thanks. Let not those who do not geta prize be discouraged. All cannot succeed where so many are competitors. He hopes to hear from them all again.

In one of the Prize Essays on the cultivation of Turnips, the writer gives a diagram showing the division of fields