

The best yielding Spring wheat we have heard of is the Chilian, or Platt's Midge Proof. We believe both to be the same kind under different names. We have heard as many as eight names applied to it, but in sample and description we fail to discern the difference. It is a long, clear, flinty grain, hard to grind, and the quality of the flour is indifferent. We hear of no wheat giving such large yields per acre. It is midge proof and stiff in the straw, thick-set in the head, and has a very long beard. Some call it the barley wheat from its resemblance to that crop while growing. The Rio Grande is the next best yielding variety we have heard of. It does not yield such heavy crops to the acre, but the quality of the wheat is better. We have a small quantity of the Chilian on hand, but we know not where to get a sufficient supply. The Rio Grande we could procure at a small per centage from another part of the country. We find great difficulty in obtaining good clear samples. If any person has any really good seed of any good kind of grain we would thank them to forward a small fair sample, even in a letter, or by parcel postage. It would only cost a few cents. We are making our selection for the Spring, and parties wishing for any particular kind, or any quantity we would recommend them applying in time.

Among the numerous applicants for the Treadwell wheat last fall, who applied when our stock was all sold was a farmer that is well off. He came to our office, bags in hand, about the middle of October.

FARMER—Have you any Treadwell wheat?
EDITOR—No sir, it is all sold.

FARMER—What did you advertise it for, and not keep it?

EDITOR—We had a supply and early applicants were supplied, why did you not come sooner?

FARMER—I have had my land ready for two weeks, but have been waiting to get it cheaper.

EDITOR—You are well served.

For the Farmer's Advocate.

THE CULTURE OF WHEAT.

SOUTHWOLD, NOV. 1867.

DEAR SIR:—In throwing the valued sheets of your well called *Farmer's Advocate* open for the discussion of the vital question, *Seed Wheat*, you have done a noble act, and I only hope that the men and the cause you advocate, will bring out some useful directions on this great subject. My opinion is that the farmers of this country not enjoying the "blessing" of paying big rents, get too negligent and careless, too easily satisfied with any nominal crop. The demands on them being few, they could meet them. Now it is becoming very different, thanks to our great system of Township Agricultural Shows. A fellow's heart must be composed of a stale stock if he be not tickled up to something noble now.

In the North of Ireland we used to sow the Red Velvet Wheat, a fine hardy large grain, very like, if it be not, your Midge Proof. My opinion is that there could not be a more profitable wheat

introduced into this great young country, but during my culture of wheat in Ireland, I never thought of sowing my own wheat nor was it attempted by any farmer. I knew one fool-hardy enough to try it and sorely he repented. The way we did, some of our large wheat buyers, took on a lot of seed wheat every season from some distant part of the *Sod*, and exchanged it with us, charging about two pence on the fourteen pounds for carriage &c.; I can assure you I never got as good a sample of wheat for seed, as what I raised myself, but experience teaches, we had to change it or no crop. Before I left that first Gem of the Sea, a friend sent me a beautiful sample of wheat from Canada, I put it in most carefully in a choice part of the field, I was sowing, it came on fairly but arriving at that growth or state that wheat comes to in this country when the midge destroys it off—it went. I know this clashes against my argument, for the benefit and necessity of changing seed. My opinion is that the wheat was so degenerated that even *old Ireland could not save it*, and this fly that is talked so much about in this country, I can assure you it was in, over, and through my wheat in myraids but I never saw nor heard of it damaging a single grain. May not this midge or fly act on wheat the same as vermin do on the animal race. We all know if an animal be sickly or weak that vermin will prey on it, while at the same time they will not be found on one in a good healthy condition, I was going to say Loyal Subject.

The grand point in farming is, keep your farm in a high state of cultivation, drain if you are in a position to do so, if the land is not drained, deep fall plowing in about eight feet ridges, hinted well, so that water cannot lower it, but above all attend to the manure. Have a proper place fixed for manure, make all you can, and more than you can, the land requires it. You must reward a good bountiful, faithful friend, that has borne many a golden load on his obedient, honest and faithful shoulders, be grateful, return him something for all he has done, or he will turn Turk on you, get sour and hard, and will do anything but what you want him to do.

What I would recommend is: the land that was manured say in 1867 for green crop potatoes, corn, &c., let it be deeply plowed in say 8 feet ridges well hinted, then sow this in '68. Plow in the wheat pretty rough and if the land answers plow from east to west. When the land is dry enough in the spring, sow your clover, timothy and grass, harrow and roll, this is the ground work for rotationary cropping and sure farming. You may expect a crop of hay in 1870, pasture two years, plough in fall of 1872 for oats &c.; fall of 1873 plough deeply for flax &c. in 1874; deep fall ploughing in 1874, manure in 1875 and so on, this is fair play to each of your honest fields, by this plan a man knows what he is about, and can tell you what crop he will have in a field in 21 years from hence.

As for spring wheat it is a crop I would not like to venture much on, I only sowed two good crops of it in my life, one at home and one here, but this goes to prove if all were right a good crop of it can be obtained, and for fear of hard winters destroying our fall wheat, the growth of

spring wheat should be encouraged; every farmer sow a little. That hardy, beardy kind you recommend, is the Gentleman.

I am of opinion we don't cover our wheat enough, and we harrow too fine. I prefer a rough lumpy surface, it shelters the tender plant through the winter, and moulds as it dissolves through the spring. Let us get our land in a high state of cultivation by manure &c., for a root crop, the previous year, and sow about half the quantity of seed, plough it in, dispensing with the harrow as a coverer.

CAVAN.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1867.

Fall Wheat, per bushel	.....\$1.45 to \$1.00
Spring Wheat do	..... 1.37½ to 1.40
Barley do	..... 60 to 75
Oats do	..... 45 to 47
Peas do	..... 65 to 70
Corn do	..... 60 to 70
Rye do	..... 75 to 85
Hay, per ton	..... \$8.00 to \$10.00
Butter, prime, per lb.	..... 14 to 20
Eggs, per dozen	..... 15 to 20
Flour, per 100 lbs.	..... 3.75 to 4.25
Wool	..... 25
Mutton, per lb., by quarter	..... 3 to 6
Potatoes, per bushel	..... 37½ to 50
Apples, per bushel	..... 40 to 75
Pork, per cwt.	..... 4.50 to 5.50
Hides, per lb.	..... 7
Sheep Skins,	..... 40 to 75

New Advertisements.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE—GOING EAST.

Express for Suspension Bridge & Toronto	..... 8 15 a m
Mixed for Guelph and Toronto	..... 6 00 a m
Express for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge	..... 11 45 a m
Express for Guelph and Suspension Bridge	..... 3 50 p m
Mail for Hamilton and Suspension Bridge	..... 11 30 p m

MAIN LINE—GOING WEST.

Mixed for Windsor	..... 6 10 a m
Express for Detroit and Chicago	..... 12 50 p m
Express for do do	..... 6 00 p m
Steamboat Express for do	..... 2 00 a m
Mail for Detroit and Chicago	..... 5 25 a m

SARNIA LINE.

Leave London at	..... 6 40 a m & 4 00 p m
Leave Sarnia at	..... 7 50 a m & 3 15 p m

PETROLEA LIFE.

Leave Wyoming	8 40 a m, 10 30 a m, 4 15 & 7 10 p m
Leave Petrolea	7 50 a m, 9 25 a m, 3 15 & 6 00 p m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Mail Train for Toronto, &c.	..... 6 35 a m
Day Express for Sarnia, Detroit & Toronto	..... 11 25 a m
Mixed for Goderich, Buffalo and Toronto	..... 2 55 p m
Mixed for Buffalo & Toronto, by the Night	..... 7 00 p m
Express from St. Marys	..... 7 00 p m

ARRIVALS.

Mixed Train from St. Mary's, Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit	..... 9 30 a m
Express Train for Buffalo, Sarnia, Detroit, Goderich, Toronto and East	..... 1 30 p m
Mixed Train from Toronto, Detroit, Sarnia and Goderich	..... 5 25 p m
Mail Train from Buffalo, Toronto and Way Stations	..... 9 10 p m

LONDON & PT. STANLEY.

LEAVE LONDON.	LEAVE PT. STANLEY.
Morning Train-- 7 30 a m	Morning Train-- 6 30 a m
Afternoon do -- 3 00 p m	Afternoon do -- 5 10 p m

CAME ASTRAY, 1 Steer aged 2 years; color black and white. Apply to W. DEXTATER, Lot No. 18, Concession A. Delaware.

WANTED

TO EXCHANGE 100 acres of land, 20 miles from London, for about 15 acres near the city. Apply to A. Lindsay, Appin, P. O.