

straw, and the ability to withstand rust or blight, and a sample of grain of such milling properties as will insure a ready sale at home with the millers or abroad when exported. Just here we may mention a point that may not be known. The Millers' Association have recommended inferior soft wheats, and wheat deficient in other respects when ground alone. Their motive for doing this is only too palpable, for by this means our wheat would be just what would be required, if only cheap enough to mix with the hard Fyfe of Manitoba, and it would be of no use for export, because English millers require hard wheats to mix with the soft and inferior home wheat, as well as those from India and other countries. Thus the competition now existing between exporters of wheat and Canadian millers would be at an end, and millers, through their Association, would be able to dictate the price of this commodity to their infinite advantage.

Mr. Alex. Hume, Burnbrae P. O., county of Northumberland, writes:—"With me the Canadian Velvet Chaff and Surprise are magnificent crops: the best for many years."

Mr. Wm. Brokie, Pinkerton, Bruce Co., writes, July 14th:—"All varieties of fall wheat promise very well in this neighborhood. I have tested six sorts this year. The Manchester is very hardy and stands the winter well. It is the earliest with me. Next comes the Early Red Clawson; it grows more straw and a larger head. This is the second season I have sown it. It is hardy and will yield well. I have five acres Canadian Velvet Chaff which promise at present to yield over forty bushels per acre. The American Bronze seems to be rather late. It has turned but little yet; it promises to yield well if it does not rust. The Surprise looks well, but with me did not stand the winter as well as the other kinds. The Golden Cross is hardy and stands the winter well in this section and is productive, but our millers do not like it. All other crops are wonderfully good in this section."

Mr. John B. Stone, Norham P. O., Northumberland Co., writes July 14th:—"The winter wheat is excellent here. I think it will average twenty-five bushels per acre over the whole county. Our crop is the Canadian Velvet Chaff, and will go fully forty bushels per acre. There is about the same difference in the appearance of the Early Red Clawson and Jones' Winter Fyfe and Velvet Chaff as last year. Both of these varieties, I think, will become very fine wheats for this part of the province. There are three fields of Velvet Chaff in this county which it will be hard to match with any other variety sown in the province. John Garow, Esq., of this township, has a field of sixteen acres about as heavy as wheat can grow, and Mr. Nelson King, of Brighton township, has a piece (some say it could not be better), and Mr. G. B. Boyce has some very fine Velvet Chaff far ahead of the old White Clawson, so long the standard in this section, a field of which he has."

Major Walker, Ancaster P. O., writes under date of July 15th:—"In reply to your communication asking for tests of grain growing the present season, would say that I have tested five kinds of fall wheat grown on small plots on sandy loam in Ancaster township, county of Wentworth. Plot No. 1, American Bronze, fair average height, stands up well, has a large head, very little rust on it, but a few heads of smut. Plot No. 2, Canadian Velvet Chaff, also a fair average height of straw, stands up well, heads rather larger than American Bronze, affected very little with rust or smut. Plot No. 3, Winter Pearl, straw about the same length as the straw of the former two mentioned, heads not quite so long, very little affected with smut, but rather more affected with rust than the former two mentioned. Plot No. 4, Red Velvet Chaff, straw too weak for land, down badly, don't think it equal to either of the first two for this year at least, affected some with rust. Plot No. 5, Hybrid Mediterranean, same as last mentioned, lodged badly, fair head, but would prefer the first two. Plot No. 6, Red Clawson, straw fair average length, also a good head and well filled, affected very little with either rust or smut. Think that this for a red wheat is going to do well in this district. The above tests are being made on what was summerfallow last year. No fertilizer used."

Mr. A. J. C. Shaw, Thamesville P. O., Bothwell Co., writes under date of July 16th:—"I have the old and reliable Scott wheat, and I fail to see any better. It promises a good yield on clay soil. The Niger is good on light soil where well drained. Golden Cross extra good, only badly lodged, but filling well; ripe about the same time as Scott, which I am cutting to-day. Hybrid Mediterranean is badly winter and spring killed, otherwise is good. Velvet Chaff stood winter and spring well, but a little later in ripening; stands up well. All the above sorts are quite free from rust and mostly more or less lodged. If the weather holds favorable the sample should be nearly as good as it was last season."

In many sections, not only in Ontario, but in the United States, our reporters found very fine fields of Seneca, or Old White Clawson, as it is known in Ontario. In many parts this is still the favorite wheat, and has been for nearly seventeen years. Parties who have carefully selected the seed year by year have yet a hardy

and productive variety, but, like nearly all other sorts, it does better in some vicinities than others. It is especially valuable on land which does not produce an abundance of straw, but in sections where the straw grows abundantly it has never been as favorably received as some others.

The Scott, which was introduced in Western Ontario two years earlier than the Clawson, does best where the Clawson does worst.

Our advice now, as on previous occasions, is, Carefully select your seed; sow only the best grains procured from the most productive parts of a productive field. The tulk of your crop should be of the sort which does best in your section. Yet, all farmers should make careful tests of promising new varieties. When doing this, remember one year's results do not tell a reliable story. In such work we want "line upon line"—crop after crop. Each profitable new variety is a valuable addition, yet the sheet anchor in grain-growing, the safe and sure road, is the careful selection of seed taken from well-tried sorts.

There is a great field slowly opening up at present. It is the careful selecting or pedigreeing of seed grain, which should be handled much as the breeder and improver of live stock manages his animals.

By careful selection and judicious management the British farmers have produced wonderful results in the herds, flocks and studs of their island home. The same can be done in grains, and the results obtained will be quite as marvelous. This is a field but little worked up to date, but it is one that will well repay the careful manipulator.

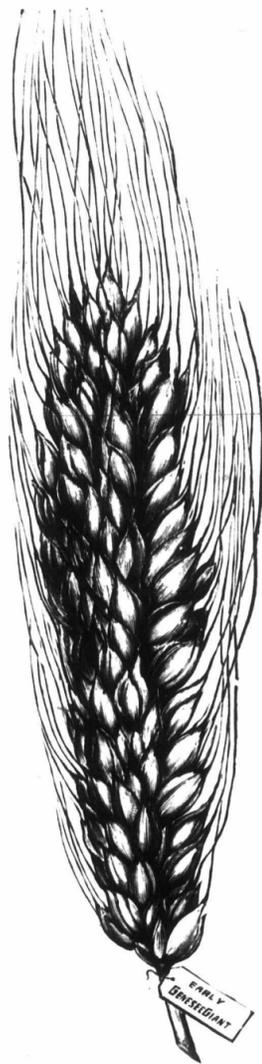
Two new varieties are being introduced by the leading seedsmen this year. Each of them is a cross-bred, originated by Mr. Jones, who has named one.

JONES' EARLY WHITE LEADER.

In introducing it, Mr. Jones says:—"This was grown from a combined cross, the first cross being from seedling No. 701 (this being a cross-bred from Fultz and White Chaff Golden Cross), which was crossed with Martin's Amber. A seedling from this cross was again cross-bred with White Michigan, and a seedling from this cross was fertilized with pollen from White Rice No. 2. The best seedling grown from this cross, after four years' selection and re-selection so as to secure a thoroughly fixed type, has proved to be a most valuable sort and worthy the name—Early White Leader. From the start it has shown a remarkably strong growth; tillers abundant in the fall, covering the ground with a heavy growth of leaves, which act as a mulch through the winter, and in early spring start rapidly into growth, sending up a sturdy growth of medium-height straw of great strength and very white. It ripens early, is exceptionally free from smut, mildew and rust, and does wonderfully under adverse circumstances; it is sure to make a fair crop, no matter how bad the year. It seems to be adapted to either valley, strong clay, or gravelly upland. On the latter soil the grain is white as ivory and very hard; heads long and wide—very compact and of upright growth; chaff white, free from beards, except slight spurs on tip of ear. Berry long and of full medium size, and handsome. Tested by a prominent miller, who has ground wheat grown in all parts of the world, he pronounced it one of the whitest flour-making sorts grown. It is especially valuable to use with the sorts strong in gluten."



The other sort Mr. Jones calls Early Genesee Giant. He describes it as follows:—"Originated from seedlings grown from a combination of crosses from the leading standard sorts and my improved cross-breeds. The first cross was from his Golden Cross, Jr. (new), which is a descendant from the most hardy and popular wheats of the country, commencing with the Mediterranean and Clawson, Martin's Amber and Winter Fyfe, Winter Fyfe being a cross seedling from Russian Velvet and seedling No. 87 (87 being a cross between Mediterranean and Fultz). This seedling was crossed with Lancaster Red, and a seedling from this was crossed with his Iron Straw. The seedling from



this cross was cross-bred with Early White Leader, and a seedling from this was cross-bred with Winter Fyfe, and a seedling from this again crossed with Golden Cross, Jr. This was again crossed with Iron Straw. From the start this seedling showed the strongest possible growth and points that have since proved it to be a most valuable sort. Four years' trial in the field has entitled it to the name Early Genesee Giant. It is truly a wonder in strong growth and heavy root, with the ability to withstand spring frosts and drought, soon covering the ground with a dense growth of side-shoots and dark, wide leaves. It is adapted to a great variety of soils, and cannot fail to become a most popular and profitable sort with all as soon as known, and will be of great value to the farmer in cold, bleak sections of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Canada, and as far north and west as winter varieties can be grown. It does remarkably well even when sown very late, and is a champion for productivity on any soil fit for winter wheat. It can be depended upon for an abundant yield, even in unfavorable seasons, but to produce the largest possible crop should be sown on rich, dark loam, strong gravelly, or clay soils, and sown early. On land liable to heave in the spring it will prove of great value, as its strong root and rapid spring growth quickly repair the slight thinning on wet soils. It grows a little above medium height, short