



# FARM AND DAIRY

## & RURAL HOME



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada.

Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land — Lord Chatham.

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## Why We Should Grow Goose Wheat

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### The Argument for a Neglected Crop Advanced by a Successful Grower

THE editor of Farm and Dairy has asked me to tell just why I grow goose wheat; also something on how to grow it. First, I would say that good seed is the basis of good farming, and the keen farmer judges the results from his former preparation. Therefore, it should be the motto of every farmer to prepare his seed grain before seeding time comes. See to it that your fanning mill has no screws loose. If so open into it and tighten them so that it will run smoothly. Set your mill firmly and fasten it so that it will not walk all over the floor, which is often the case. See that the grain runs evenly over the sieve by wedging up the feet that require it. I find it a good plan to take a bushel or so and work on that until I get everything to suit me. To make the best possible sample it takes some brains and patience as well as wind to clean seed grain properly.

Damp weather is not suitable for good results. The grain will not run freely and evenly. My mill is a good one, not at least it suits me very well, for I have studied every detail of its construction, and there are instances when I have known it to balk by standing over night. The next morning climatic changes, perhaps wind or temperature, have made the difference. I would have to do some moving to get it right. There are wonders in a mill if you know how to manage it, and if we fail to do that we fail to get the best seed grain and must depend on finger and thumb for the rest, or sow what is not fit. One mill would doubtless clean all the grain that is cleaned in Markham Township. The rest goes to the chopper and too often to the seed drill just as it is threshed.

Goose wheat in its purity the most handsome grain that can be looked upon with its plump kernel enclosed in a thin, close-fitting, amber colored casing or bran, very transparent, and as hard as rice. Being a hybrid, a very small percentage will, every year revert to its parent which is a softer grain, more susceptible to smut andessian fly, and does not yield so well as the goose wheat. It is a good plan to pick the heads off the sheaves before threshing, say enough to sow an acre, in

order to keep seed from it for the next crop. This should be done every two or three years.

I have grown goose wheat every year for 30 years with satisfactory results. The average yield has been about 30 bushels to the acre. Last year being very favorable, the yield was close to 40 bushels an acre, and the best I ever grew. Knowing well that self-praise is no recommendation, I trust you will allow me to encroach a trifle to tell you I feel honored over my success in winning eight first prizes in the field competition under the able direction of J. Lockie Wilson. Twenty-nine fields were judged, my field being awarded first prize. At Toronto C.N.E. first was obtained for sheaf and grain; at the Central Exhibition first for sheaf and grain, winning over White Fife and the celebrated Marquis. At our own fall fair at Markham, first for two sheaves and grain; then at Guelph Winter Fair for grain. This is a creditable record, of which I am proud.



Mr. Frisby and One of His Prime Products.

wheat." But this is because they have not given it a fair trial or have thought that it did not yield according to their expectations. Low-lying, well-drained soil is ideal for this grain; also higher land of good clay loam. Then a field that has been summer-fallowed, say this year, but not



Prize Sheaves of Spring Wheat Grown by R. S. Frisby.

sown with fall wheat, is excellent for this spring grain. Three years ago I had goose wheat following a crop of roots and potatoes. That year I won second place in the field competition. The next year alsike, a very fine crop, was grown. Following this year with wild goose giving the land no manure other than the alsike stubble, and you have had the result. So I would say: "Farmers! try some every year as you have the land if you prepare it for goose wheat."

Especially valuable is a crop of goose as a nurse crop for clover. It does not stool out, as for example, oats. This gives the young clover plants plenty of shade and more space to develop, thereby insuring sturdier plants after the wheat is cut, and as wild goose is later in ripening than barley or oats, it gives later protection to the young plants.

### A Market via Macaroni

In the manufacture of cereals and macaroni goose wheat is valuable. It belongs to the durum variety which is of a flinty hardness, requiring more power to grind than the ordinary flour wheats. Cereal foods and macaroni is much used in this age. Therefore, goose wheat should be in demand for this trade. As some European countries use macaroni almost as a national food, these countries should be good markets for goose wheat if enough was grown to supply the demand.

For feeding purposes and finishing hogs it is second to none. Hogs thrive on goose wheat. Take a couple of bushels, put it into a barrel with hot water and cover with a blanket or rug for some hours; it becomes a mass of pulp easily digested. This can be cut in slices and is relished by the hogs. The quality of bacon produced is equal to pea-fed bacon. Ground in the chop for milk cows it gives the best results as a milk producer. Then it is an excellent food for fowls from chicks to adults. It may be fed in granules or whole. All poultry raisers are anxious to obtain goose wheat for their fowls.

One miller, Mr. A. Ward Milne, of Markham Township, has done yeoman work in the cause of goose wheat, knowing its value to the farmers as (Concluded on page 18)

### The Soil Preferred

I have heard many farmers remark, "My land is not suitable for goose