

FARM.

Kansas Turkey Red Seed Wheat.

SIR,—As there seems to be an erroneous impression among farmers, owing, we think, to some of the correspondence that has lately appeared in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we wish to say that, as far as we can learn, the Turkey Red is the best milling wheat in the country, slightly superior, we think, to the Michigan and Egyptian Amber wheats, which have hitherto been the best winter wheats, we believe, in Canada, and we would strongly advise farmers to give it a trial. We would not advise them to give up the two Amber wheats above mentioned, though we think the money spent on seed for an acre or two of the Turkey Red as an experiment would be advisable, and we hope they will pretty generally see it in this light and take advantage of the opportunity now afforded of securing this wheat at cost and seeing what there is in it.

We learn that in Waterloo County, where it has now been sown for two years, it has this year yielded as much as other varieties, some fields averaging forty bushels per acre and testing as high as sixty-four pounds per bushel. Mr. Schmaltz, near Little Germany, put in seventeen acres of it last year, and has harvested a very fine crop, going some thirty bushels to the acre on barley land without manuring at all. He is going to sow nothing else but the Turkey Red variety this year, and so with others.

We understand, in the instances mentioned by Mr. Zavitz where it did so poorly, the fields were covered by a good deal of water and ice during the winter, and the wheat had really no chance to amount to anything. Other varieties under similar circumstances would not have done any better, if as well. Mr. Cowgill, in the *Orange Judd Farmer*, speaks very highly of it. He says it is a very vigorous wheat, and may be sown very late in the fall. In the far-western counties it frequently remains in the ground unsprouted until spring, and still makes a fair crop. It resists drought, insects and rust better than any other wheat.

Mr. G. H. Clark, formerly of the O. A. C., in his communication to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Aug. 15th, shows the comparative value of the following wheats, which are the most commonly grown in Ontario, as per the O. A. C. Bulletin 103, 1896:

|                           | Straw | Weight  | Yield | Pressure  |
|---------------------------|-------|---------|-------|-----------|
|                           | Rust. | Lodged. | Bush. | to Crack. |
| Dawson's Golden Chaff, 40 | 2     | 59.8    | 49.9  | 161.0     |
| Red Clawson, 50           | 45    | 58.7    | 46.2  | 188.6     |
| Turkey Red, 15            | 42    | 62.0    | 34.8  | 234.1     |
| Michigan Amber, 40        | 8     | 61.5    | 46.2  | 211.6     |
| Genesee Giant, 70         | 5     | 60.9    | 47.8  | 187.4     |

This shows that in the matter of rust the Turkey Red is ahead of the other varieties, and in straw lodged it is not so bad as the Red Clawson, which has been, and is still, so extensively grown all over the country. From a miller's standpoint, the Michigan and Egyptian Ambers and the Turkey Red are the wheats we would recommend to be grown above all others for the quantity and quality of the flour. There may be other varieties that are not so extensively grown that may be just as good as these three, but we have not had sufficient experience with them to speak confidently of their worth. There is one variety, however, known as the Diamond Grit, which looks to us like a very fine milling wheat, but as we have not had any of it to grind, we cannot speak of it so positively. Mr. Jas. Millar, of Guelph, has grown some of it for the past two years, and, we believe, likes it well.

There is no doubt that better prices will be paid for the Turkey Red than for such wheats as the Red Clawson, which does not test over standard, and usually below. At the present time we are paying from two to seven cents more for the Amber wheats than the Clawson, according to the tested weight, and we are confident that if the Turkey Red does not deteriorate in strength it will be worth from five to ten cents per bushel, and possibly more than this, above the softer wheats.

We may say that the Dawson's Golden Chaff seems to be more affected by smut this year than any other variety, and we have received a few loads of it already that are entirely worthless for milling, and will have to be used for feed. Farmers growing it again should certainly see that the seed is thoroughly bluestoned before seeding.

THE JAS. GOLDIE CO., LIMITED.

Dominion Millers' Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association was held in Toronto on August 30th. There was a good attendance of members, who were presided over by President H. L. Rice, St. Mary's, Ont. The chief matters discussed were cheaper freight rates for flour, grinding wheat in transit, and the milling qualities of Ontario wheats, a subject recently brought prominently before public attention by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The President in his address showed clearly that farmers, transportation companies and manufacturers should work in sympathy, since the interests of all were so common. Farmers should grow the best milling wheats, and transportation companies should allow wheat in transit to be milled and the flour sent on to the export and Eastern Canada markets at the through rate, one cent per hundred pounds of flour being charged the millers for the stop-off privileges. Were this done, the bran and shorts would be fed on the farms, thus enriching the soil and at the same time producing export meat and dairy products for the railroads to carry to market.

Mr. Geo. Goldie, Ayr, Ont., contended for more favorable freight rates. He complained of last year being a poor one for Ontario millers, since the milling qualities of wheat have been so poor. Better freight rates would make it profitable to secure more Manitoba hard, and thus improve the quality of our flour. This must be done, or new markets must be looked for. It was pointed out that wheat is carried almost as cheaply from the Western States to the Atlantic seaboard as from Ontario. This is felt to be a hardship. Mr. Goldie contended for grinding in transit privileges at export rates. Mr. Hunt, of London, contended that the grinding in transit system would extend the transportation over the year instead of the three or four months now occupied in shipping wheat. It was urged that grinding in transit would greatly increase the export trade and thus relieve Eastern Canada and local markets.

The Executive Committee reported that the Government had agreed to allow wheat for seed to be imported from Kansas free of duty, provided it was sold to farmers at cost price; that the Association had arranged to bring into Canada from Kansas between 10,000 and 12,000 bushels of red Turkey wheat, which has been found to withstand the Canadian winter and to be good for milling purposes. They reported also that the railways had agreed to give the same rates on flour for export from Ontario points as has been given on wheat.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist at the Guelph Experimental Farm, by the aid of a chart, discussed the relative merits of seven varieties of fall wheat that have been grown side by side in plots for five years. Those were Dawson's Golden Chaff, Egyptian Amber, Michigan Amber, Genesee Giant, Early Red Clawson, Treadwell, and Turkey Red. The millers complain bitterly against some of these sorts, but chiefly Dawson's Golden Chaff for poor milling qualities. They also speak very highly of Turkey Red, as possessing high milling properties. Mr. Zavitz has found that Turkey Red is a hard wheat, but grows on a weak straw. It is heavier per measured bushel than Dawson's Golden Chaff, but for six years has produced several bushels per acre less grain: so much less that farmers would require to get 95c. for Turkey Red, as compared with 70c. for Daw-

will now find two corn harvesters of the latest make in one field cutting for the fastest makes of blowers, and even then there is a fear that the frost may overtake the tardy ones, as it has done in past years. Where almost every farmer has a silo, it becomes absolutely necessary that the principle of co-operation must come largely into use, and where the best system is employed the best satisfaction prevails. The *modus operandi* usually followed is for a number, from three to eight, to form a company and buy a harvester for their own particular use, and at odd times to cut out for others; secure a driver to run it for the season and keep it in repair. A meeting of those whose interests coincide is held before the season begins, when routes are arranged, and the order then established usually prevails, with slight variations, till the end of the season; this arrangement usually embraces the harvester and blower. A rate per mile for the harvester is fixed at the beginning of the season—about 30 or 35 cents per mile—and all pay alike, and at the end of the season those who have a share draw a dividend. Forty tons in a day used to be considered very good, but it is now necessary to put in from 80 to 100 tons, or the frost will catch some.

Some conclusions that the people have arrived at may be of interest: (1) That in case of the corn being frozen, it is better to cut it down as soon as possible and put into large stooks to keep it from drying out. (2) That it is better to have the silo half full of good strong, well-eared corn than to be full of stalks, leaves and water, usually the result of being too thickly sown. From 30 to 40 inches in the rows is narrow enough, and in hills, 40 inches each way. Planting in hills makes more labor in sowing, but saves much in cultivation, and gives good return in the crop. We are expecting the advent of the western planter in the course of a year or two. (3) That the ensilage should be well mixed when put in, kept highest around the outside and well covered with cut straw or green clover. The octagon form of silo prevails, though many are building cement, both round and square.

Surely, the silo has come to stay, and the farmers of this district are thoroughly "corned." The wives, daughters and sisters take in the exhibitions, while the sterner sex wrestle with the giant grass in storing sunshine for winter use.

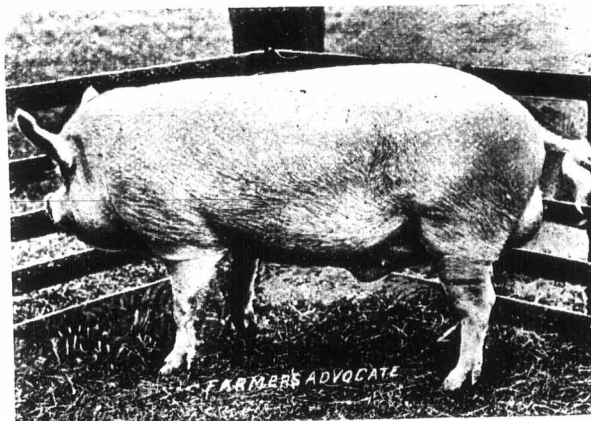
Although corn harvesters have been in use here for the last four years, there has been no complaint of the twine being injurious to the stock to which the silage has been fed, no attempt being made to remove the twine; in fact, it goes through the cutting box without cutting the bands at all. Though there have been several devices for scattering the cut corn from the blow pipe, none is so effective as the man in the silo to spread and mix it properly. Nearly all tramp the silo around the outside, and especially the corners, and have, as a rule, two men in the silo. When the corn becomes dry, being frozen or ripe, it is necessary to water it, which is done by placing a barrel with a spigot just alongside of the drum of the blower, near the wind hole, and the suction will take in the water and distribute it evenly.

JOS. MOUNTAIN.

Perth Co., Ont.

Give Turkey Red Wheat a Fair Trial.

SIR,—Since writing you last we have met Mr. Englebert Schmaltz, of New Germany, one of our most successful farmers in Waterloo Co., who got some of our Turkey Red wheat in 1898 and has now grown it two seasons. He had 17 acres of it. Sowed it on barley stubble land on Sept. 28th, 1899. The ground was very rough on account of being very dry when plowed, so could not work it fine, it being heavy land. He has found it very satisfactory, threshed over thirty bushels to the acre, (30 bus.). The straw was very nice and tall, not lodged, could reap right around the field. The straw is of superior quality for using, and seemed to stand the winter best of all the wheats he had the last two winters. He will sow at least 20 acres of it this season again. We cannot understand why the farmers are so set against sowing this wheat and giving it a trial. As we have already pointed out, it should be encouraged for its superior strength in breadmaking qualities, as our formerly grown wheats, such as the Treadwell and Fye spring wheat, used to be. When those two wheats were grown here in 1870 to 1872, we could make a flour superior to the United States mills. We even shipped flour then to Boston and New York markets and paid 20 per cent. duty on it, and still could compete against the Minnesota flour, but since that time our good qualities of wheat have fallen off to softer varieties. Now, when a wheat is to be had to work up this reputation again, why not get it? It will be profitable to both farmers and millers, as we wrote some time ago. Farmers and millers, as you may take it, should work hand in hand together to get up a reputation for our flour made from all Ontario wheat that would compete against any wheat or flour in the world's market, not only on our own tables, but all over the world, the same as Manitoba does now. If the Manitoba farmers would drop raising their hard wheats and go into raising the soft wheats, what would become of their great reputation? Just the same way as our Ontario reputation went, it would be lost. This wheat now being introduced from Kansas worked up such a reputation for Kansas that there is a demand for their wheat and flour all over the world as far as into Germany. It is not experimenting, as it has been tried now two years and turns out just as good as any other



SUMMERHILL RULER.

First-prize Yorkshire boar, over 6 and under 12 months, Toronto Exhibition, 1900.

PROPERTY OF D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT.

son's, in order to get equal returns per acre. Mr. Zavitz's discussion included the same general lessons as contained in his letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Aug. 15th.

Mr. Peter Shirk, of Waterloo County, who imported a carload of Turkey Red wheat in 1898, read reports written by several farmers who have grown crops from the imported seed. The findings of these men were to the effect that Turkey Red wheat stands the winter well, and yields a good crop of heavy wheat. Most of the growers were surprised at the returns from the machines, as the yields far exceeded the expectations. The weakness of straw was referred to by almost every grower reported.

Mr. Robt. Harcourt, B. S. A., assistant chemist, Guelph Agricultural College, brought to the meeting loaves of bread made from flour of six varieties of wheat. Compared with Turkey Red, Dawson's Golden Chaff yielded considerably less bread per hundredweight of flour, and of a much poorer quality. The bread from Turkey Red wheat compared favorably with that from Manitoba Fye, both in quantity and quality.

The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Meldrum, Paris; First Vice-President, J. C. Vanstone, Bowmanville; Second Vice-President, W. G. Bailey, Hamilton; Treasurer, Wm. Galbraith, Toronto; Secretary, Charles B. Watts, Toronto; Executive Committee, J. D. Flavell, Lindsay; George Goldie, Ayr; J. I. A. Hunt, London; M. McLaughlin, Toronto; H. L. Rice, St. Mary's; H. Shaw, Toronto.

Corn Harvesting.

Some observations in regard to this important question, as it confronts the people of this county, may be of interest to your readers who are growing corn for ensilage or may have it in contemplation. I am not aware that there is any other part of the Province where the silo holds sway to the same extent as it does in this county, and as they increase, the problem of labor for harvesting becomes harder of solution, and we find that where four or five years ago the corn was cut with the sickle, we