SOWING

results to be obtained depend in no years ago in Ontario was better for the last week of August or the first palatable. It is well-known that rape small degree upon the kind and quality making flour than the wheat grown week of September. At al., rate, the is an excellent food for sheep and also of the seed sown. No matter how to-day. If it could be shown defin- sowing should not be delayed longer for cattle. Though if milch cows eat well prepared the land may be, if the itely that it was not, we would have than September 15th. Unless there is too much, the flavor of the milk is seed is not clean and of good quality conclusive proof that the deterioration an exceptional fall for growth, the late likely to be injured. Pigs cranot be the best results cannot be obtained, of wheat from a No. 1 hard to a second sown wheat will not have a chance to fattened on rape, but it is a good food Farmers should make special note of grade was due to a change in the soil stool out and get in shape to with- for young pigs till they are three or this in selecting their seed fall wheat, conditions and to there not being a stand the winter. As to the quantity four months old. In the early stages it does not do to go on sowing year sufficient quantity of the proper of wheat to sow, there is a difference of fattening, rape and grain answers after year seed grown on the same elements in the soil to produce a No. 1 of opinion. Some advise about a well, though in the later stages grain farm. A change of seed is always hard. This is something for our bushel and a half per acre, while others alone is better. beneficial, and usually the greater wheat-growers to ponder over, and to advise sowing a larger quantity. It is the distance from the farm the consider whether it is not possible to not necessary to sow as much when ground should be chosen in which the seed is procured the better. Some, so improve the soil conditions in On- the drill is used as otherwise. In soil has been made mellow by cultitimes seed taken from a light sandy tario that even a No. 1 hard may be growing any kind of grain best results vation. soil will give better results on a heavy produced. clay soil than the seed produced on a heavy land and the versa.

Dakotas, the wheat is gradually becompurposes, and that in that section of No. 1 hard was produced, it is now difficult to get a good No. 2 quality. This deterioration in quality is claimed Canadian North-West where good No. yields : I hard is grown. There is no doubt that to a considerable extent this claim is correct and that the continual sowing of the same seed on the same farm year after year will produce a softening of the grain and an inferior quality of product. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that this deterioration in the quality of the grain, while due in a large measu e to a neglect of change of seed, may be due to the system of cropping fields year after year without providing for the restoring of fertility in the soil which has been taken out by such cropping. Phosphate,, etc., would seem to be the ingredients that are lacking when a softer quality of grain is produced. This is something that our experimenters might take up and find out if there is any possibility of the Ontario farmer being able to produce a harder quality of wheat by restoring the ingredients in the soil which are present in the natural condition of the soil.

It does seem as if there is some essential difference between the Manitoba conditions for growing wheat and the conditions existing in Ontario, other than climatic. If the difference is due to soil conditions, why is it not possible to produce the same soil conditions in the older provinces? Of course the bulk of the wheat grown in Ontario is sown in the fall, which may account somewhat for the difference in quality, but does it entirely account for the superior quality of Manitoba wheat over that grown by the Ontario farmer? Only recently we have had different parts of the Dominion to be selections, the farmer will have to dequality as that grown some few years Clawson, Manchester White Clawson,

would also be interesting to know for Egyptian, Surprise, etc. In growing grain of any kind the a fact if the wheat grown twenty-five

secured, the wheat-grower should successful wheat grower will know from about fifteen inches high, the hogs, It is claimed that in some of the select such varieties as have been tried experience what quantity to sow, and sheep or cattle can be turned in with Northwestern States, such as the and are known to do well on his soil. every wheat grower should remember good results. Rape can be sown any Of course it would be wise to try some that to grow fail wheat successfully the time from the early spring to the first ing softer and less valuable for milling new variety, but only in small quanti- land must be in a good state of culti- of August. ties. It would be risky for the farmer the country where a few years ago only to sow a large quantity of some new food in the soil to enable the plant to of the fields from which the grain has variety without he has some good grow and thrive well from the time it been taken, and it will give good re-guarantee that it will do well. The sprouts till the ripened grain appears. sults for fall feeding. following table and extracts from the to be due to some extent to using the Ontario Agricultural and Experi-same seed year after year, and an effort mental Union report for 1897 will be is being made in these states to pro- of value as showing the leading var- Dairymen should always remember cure new seed from Manitoba and our ieties experimented upon, and their that a cow never begins to return her

Varieties.	Vield per acre, 231 tests.	
	Straw. (Tons).	Grain. (Bush).
Dawson's Golden Chaff Stewart's Champion. Early Red Clawson Pride of Genesee Early GeneseeGiant Siberian Poole	2.2 2.4 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.3 1.8	33.9 33.7 31.2 31.0 30.6 29.6 27.5

In the average yield of winter wheat per acre, the Dawson's Golden Chaff stood highest among eleven varieties tested over Onta-rio in 1893, nine varieties in 1894, nine varieties in 1895, nine varieties in 1894, nine varie-ties in 1895, nine varieties in 1896, and seven in 1897, also among fifty-three varieties grown at the Agricultural College for six years in succession.

Three varieties of winter wheat have been tested over Ontario for four years in succes-sion, with the following yields of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 32½ bushels; Daws On State and Karly Early Red Clawson, 291 bushels; and Early Genesee Giant, 29 1 20 bushels. Dawson's Golden Chaff and Early Genesee

Giant possessed the strongest, and the Pride of Genesee and Siberian the weakest straw

The Dawson's Golden Chaft and the Stew-art's Champion were the least, and the Pride of Genesee and the Early Genesee Giant were the most affected by rust.

The Stewart's Champion and the Pride of Genesee produced the greatest length of

The Early Red Clawson and the Dawson's Golden Chaff were the first to mature, and the Early Genesee Giant and the Stewart's Champion were the last to mature.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Stewart's Champion produced the plumpest grain, or the purpose and the Siberian and Poole the most shrunken of the business. grain.

Some varieties will do better on reports on samples of wheat sent from some soils than others, and, in making tested by the British millers. These pend largely upon his own judgment. has been tried with very good results reports show that while Manitoba As a rule, though it is not an absolute at the Wisconsin Experimental Station. wheat takes the first rank for making one, the white varieties will do hetter flour, Ontario wheat is a long way be- on lighter soils, while the red varieties low the mark for flouring purposes. It give better returns on heavier lands. would be interesting to know defin. Some of the varieties other than those inches high, the sow and her litter of portions of Manitoba is of as good good results in the past, are the Red

AND SELECTING FALL ago, when the land was new, and it Democrat, Michigan Amber, Seneca, plant furnish the nutriment. On chew-WHEAT SEED, would also be interacting to know (or Equation Superson at a second second

are not obtained by having too many pounds of rapeseed to the acre and In addition to a clean seed being plants growing in a limited area. The cover lightly. When the plants are successful wheat grower will know from about fifteen inches high, the hogs,

owner a profit till after her keep is provided for. Therefore, the dairyman who allows his cows to fall off in their flow of milk at this season of the year, before they have paid for their keep, runs a very poor chance of making a profit out of his cows. It takes the average cow about six months of the and inaccurate. It is now believed year to supply enough milk to pay for that the most variable constituent of her keep, and after that time what she gives is all profit. But if the cow is not surrounded with conditions such the milk solids (not fat) which is a very as good pastures and plenty of succulent food and pure water it may take her eight months to pay for her keep, and when that time is up she will feel like retiring from the arena of practical milk-giving.

We would therefore advise dairymen to make every effort to maintain the tains 9.65 grammes caseine, milk flow of milk and to keep their cows sugar, and ash together, that is to say, milking for at least ten months of the of milk solids, not fat. In one centiyear. dairying pay and of getting the greatest profit from keeping cows. Now is the time to look after this part of the business. in the flow of milk it will be difficult guide. Now as this province is largeto get them back to the normal output during the fall months, when the price of dairy products usually advances. But how many dairymen look after their cows as they should be looked after at this season of the year? venture to state that considerably less than half of them do so. Then the satisfactory. The butter-fat tests in larger number of our dairymen are in use here are not satisfactory, as the the business for the fun of it, and not most of the fat finds its way into the or the purpose of making a profit out whey tank. The Government might

RAPE FOR YOUNG PIGS.

The feeding of rape to young pigs Early in the spring a piece of ground was sown to Dwarf Essex rape, and when the plants were about fifteen very best results.

ing the leaves they taste very much The best time to sow fall wheat is like cabbage, being succulent and quite

To grow rape successfully a piece of Sow broadcast about three Even after the first of vation and a sufficient amount of plant August a little may be sown on some

(By Our Regular Correspondent.)

CHEESE AND BUTTER-FAT.

Cheese-makers and Patrons in this province rely on the butter-fat test as a guide to pay for the milk. It is well known that in Ontario many of the factories are said to be abandoning this system as cumbersome, expensive, milk is the fat; and if the quantity of fat be deducted from the milk solids, constant datum, are obtained.

The best way of dealing with the question of watering is to assume a perfectly rigid standard of normal milk, and to treat all departures from it as sophistications. Normal country milk is of such a strength that 100 c.c. con-This is the only way of making metre of normal milk there are 9.65-100 grammes of milk solids, not fat. The lactometer is an instrument that is unreliable in testing milk, and the If the cows shrink at this cason creamometer is at best a treacherous ly interested in the cheese and butter industry, the Government should do something in the way of making tests in the various factories for determining caseine in milk. The albu-We minoid ammonia process is certainly the quickest process, and is very also make tests for saving this valuable article for more profit to the Patrons. What is our local Government doing for the farmer anyhow? Nothing but collecting taxes from him !

CLOVER NOT A PERMANENT FER-TILIZER.

The clover question has aroused considerable interest of late. It is acitely if the wheat grown in the older mentioned above, which have given spring pigs were turned in with the knowledged that the growing of clover and plowing it under as a fertilizer has The leaves and stems of the rape given good results, but there is a dif-

- -----The Point of Profit in Keeping Cows. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOTES.