



A Champion Pen of Hampshire Lambs.

pounds, and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 160 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.

Fodder Crops.—In each of seven years the seed of hairy vetches and of winter rye has been distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experiments in testing these crops for fodder purposes. In the average of seven years' experiments, the hairy vetches produced slightly the largest yield of green fodder per acre. The difference in 1910, however, was about two-thirds of a ton per acre in favor of the winter rye.

Distribution of Material for Experiments in 1910.—As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge, in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario, to farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, two varieties of winter rye; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter emmer and winter barley; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express, and that for the others by mail.

C. A. ZAVITZ.
O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.

Fall Wheat in New Ontario.

A sample of fall wheat grown in New Ontario, at Dryden, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Rainy River District, has recently been received by "The Farmer's Advocate." On the second of September, 1909, one bushel of wheat was sowed, half being Dawson's Golden Chaff, and half Big Four. From this was harvested 267 sheaves on the 30th of July, 1910. The straw was three feet eight inches long, and the grain well filled and bright. Ontario is ready to develop by the settlement of its more northern areas a considerably larger wheat crop than it now boasts.

Drills Both Ways.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our section of Kent County has been famous for the excellent fall wheat grown each year. My method has proved successful, I having never missed a bumper crop of wheat. I always grow wheat after alsike, or after a mixed crop of red clover and timothy, plowing to a depth of from five to six inches with a two-furrow plow, as early in July as possible. I roll immediately after plowing, and then start the manure spreader going, applying from nine to twelve loads to each acre. After each shower I cultivate deep with spring-tooth cultivator. I prefer the cultivator, rather than the disk harrow. After cultivating two or three times, the ground is almost in shape for wheat; the manure by this time is nicely worked into the soil.

I like to leave the ground rolled until the middle of September, especially when we have had a very light rainfall during August and September. No matter how dry it is during these months, there is always sufficient moisture to give the young plants a good, vigorous start.

I never sow wheat until we have one or two

age that way, with splendid results.
Kent Co., Ont.

frosts; from September 20th till October 1st is early enough.

Last year I sowed an eighteen-acre field with disk drills, two pecks one way, and three pecks to the acre the other way. This experiment proved very successful, only it was a little too thick. I intend sowing two pecks to the acre each way, which will be about right for a 40-to-50-bushels-to-the-acre crop.

If weather conditions were favorable, I would prefer covering the ground lightly with manure immediately after sowing. I have tried a small acre-

fect satisfaction. Because of the revolving disks the manure cannot clog the drill, as I have often had happen when sowing with the hoe-drill. The disks and drag chains also help to bring the land to tilth.

In sowing in light, sandy soil, we put the grain in a little deeper than in clay, as the surface of the light soil dries out more quickly. We never roll the land after the drill, leaving it in the loose condition, so that the snow does not blow off so easily, and the lumps are always pulverized by the action of the frost throughout the winter.

Brant Co., Ont.

H. C. N.

Russian Thistle.

Be on the guard against Russian thistle. In a field near the city (London, Ont.), sown with alfalfa this spring, there is a considerable infestation of this particularly troublesome weed. On the date it was observed—the 12th of August—it was beginning to change from the harmless-looking aspect to the more spiny and rigid form which makes it so formidable when mature. It is highly probable that all the farmers in the neighborhood who purchased from the same stock of alfalfa seed have got a similar dose of the weed. J. D.

Drag Successful on Manitoba Roads.

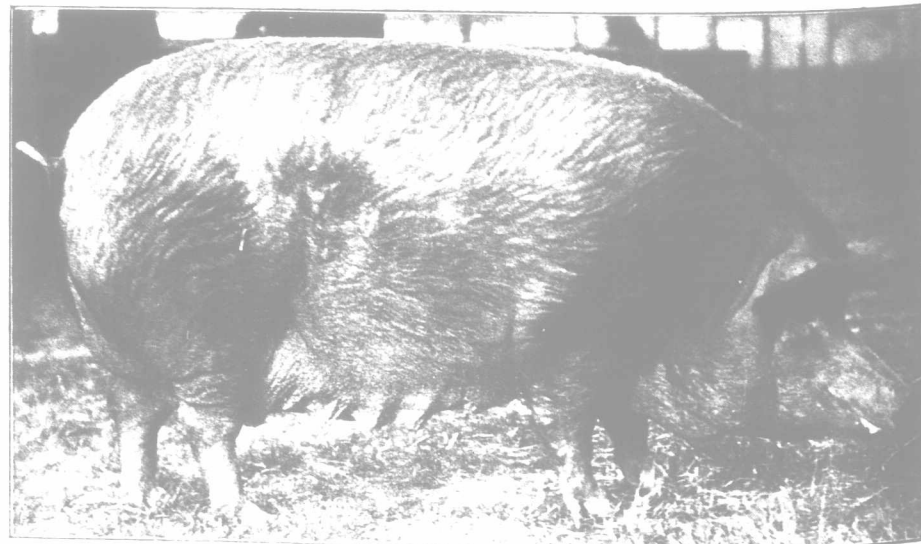
The Manitoba split-log-drag competition, inaugurated as the result of an offer of \$100 by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, to the Manitoba Good Roads Association, supplemented later by a like amount from another quarter, has been responsible for some thirty drags going into use on Manitoba roads this season. The result is that municipal councils and individuals have found a means of maintaining smooth roads at moderate cost. One dragger tells the judges he can keep a mile of road in better shape with one team and a drag than was possible with eight horses and any other outfit he had seen.



Gathering Hay in Suffolk, England.

to the frame of the plow, and the plowman gets right on and rides. In this way one man can easily plow four acres a day, and fatigue neither himself nor the horses. We generally plow the stubble ground about five inches deep. After plowing, the ground is brought to tilth with roller and harrows, and cultivated before seeding to kill any weeds that may have started. If we have a field badly infested with Canada thistle, we sow clover with the spring crop, and as soon as the hay is taken off the next year we plow and thoroughly cultivate the land until seeding time. This method is very successful in killing the thistle, and has the advantage over the regular fallow that a crop is secured, and so the use of the land is not lost for one year. In this case we roll the land after plowing, so that the sods do not tear up. We then work it down with the spade harrow, and cultivate as often as possible with a four-horse spring-tooth cultivator, with the broad points attached to the teeth. This kills the weeds as fast as they sprout. In applying manure, we use the manure spreader entirely, and generally top-dress the land. The spreader applies the manure evenly, and in that well-pulverized condition necessary to nourish plant-growth. The disk drill is used in sowing and gives per-

year occupied second place in grain production. One variety of winter barley has been grown at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph for fourteen years, and has given an average yield of 56.1 bushels of grain, and has produced grain which weighed 46.9 pounds per measured bushel. Of the two varieties tested in each of the past four years, the greatest yield has been produced by Tennessee winter barley, the average being 52.8 bushels of grain per acre. Within the past seventeen years, the winter barley has been completely killed out on three occasions.



Tennessee Sow.

at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, 1910.