

proposition deserves attention in Manitoba, wherever conditions are at all favorable.

It is over 30 years since the land on which this crop of wheat grew was first cropped. It never was summerfallowed until 1909. The previous crop was barley and part of the field was manured for that crop. Although this light application of manure made little or no difference in the barley yield it showed effect this year in a more thrifty growth of wheat and heavier yield.

Date to Sow Winter Wheat

At what date should fall wheat be sown in Manitoba?—H. C.

Ans.—Fall wheat has not been grown with much success outside of the Swan River valley, but there have been a few instances of successful crops being grown in other parts of the province. It is usually considered advisable to sow not later than the middle of August, in order that the plants may become firmly rooted before winter. Earlier sowing is practiced to a considerable extent in Alberta, but Manitoba conditions are somewhat different. The success of the crop in this province seems to depend less on the date of sowing than on other conditions, as it has been repeatedly tried without success in most parts of Manitoba. On the Experimental Farm it has been sown repeatedly, but it has always failed to winter until this year. Several plots were sown last year on August 15th, and the plants were sufficiently large to cover the ground by winter time. Other plots which were sown about the middle of September did not appear above the ground in the fall but came up fresh and green as soon as the snow was off the ground last spring. The earlier sown plots were ripe on July 29th. The others required a week later to mature. There have been so few successes and so many failures in growing this crop in Manitoba that it is practically impossible to say just what conditions it requires. The land on which this year's crop was sown is the same as where winter wheat has been tried in previous years, so that our success in growing it this year must be attributed to the season rather than to any special conditions that were provided.—JAMES MURRAY, Superintendent Experimental Farm, Brandon.

DAIRY

Churned Butter Soft

After churning for one to one and a half hours in hot weather I found I had soft butter. The cows all freshened recently and the cream is kept in a fairly cold cellar. Why should it take so long to bring butter and why should it be soft?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Different reasons are given for it requiring too long a time to get butter. The cream may be too cold, too thin, or too thick; the churn may be too full; the cream may have been kept for too long a time, or the cows may be getting feed that is too dry. It would seem that the temperature was too high when you were done churning, or the butter would not have been soft. In order to ascertain particulars regarding your cream send a sample to the dairy department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Some July Contrasts

On the milk record sheets received at the dairy division, Ottawa, from members of cow-testing associations, there are found some good yields of milk and butterfat for July. For instance, in the Bertie, Ont., association one cow that freshened in May gave 1,320 pounds of milk, testing 4.0 per cent. of fat, equal to 52.8 pounds of fat. One herd of 17 cows at Glanworth, Ont., has an average of 926 pounds of milk, the herd including five two-year-olds. Some cows in this herd have given 4,840 pounds of milk in four months. At Cassel, Ont., 183 cows averaged 858 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 28.3 pounds of fat.

The records of many individual cows in these and other associations show a yield of barely 650

pounds of milk and 22 pounds of fat, or less than half of many good yields.

It is not difficult to make three very simple deductions from these remarkable contrasts. First, there are plenty of cows still being kept for milk production that are not worthy the name of dairy cows; second, scores of dairy farmers are getting excellent records from selected herds; third, records alone do not increase the yield of milk and butter—there must be intelligent selection of good cows based on the lessons that individual records teach. C. F. W.

Regulating Dairies

A law now on the statutes of New York reads: No person shall keep cows, for the production of milk for market or for sale or exchange, or for manufacturing the milk or cream from the same into any article of food, in a crowded or unhealthy condition or in unhealthful or unsanitary surroundings, and no person shall keep such cows or the product therefrom, in such condition or surroundings or in such places as shall cause or tend to cause the produce from such cows to be in an unclean, unhealthful or diseased condition, if the produce from such cows is to be sold, offered or exposed for sale upon the markets for consumption or to be manufactured into any food product, nor shall such cows or the produce therefrom be handled or cared for by any person suffering with or affected by any infectious or contagious disease, nor from cows fed on any substance that is in a state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any food that is unhealthful or that produces or may produce impure, unhealthful, diseased or unwholesome milk. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the feeding of ensilage.

FIELD NOTES

Kildonan and St. Andrew's Agricultural Society will hold the annual exhibition September 14 and 15 this year.

Farmers' Institute Convention

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 14 to 16, 1910. At the same place and beginning November 16 will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. This meeting promises to be one of the most important that the Institute Association has yet held. The relation of the Farmers' Institute to the work of the section of the association of colleges and stations will be up for discussion, as well as the subject of Young People's Institutes and Farmers' Institutes for Women.

Death of Dr. Andrew Smith

Dr. Andrew Smith, F.R.C., V.S., of Toronto, founder of veterinary teaching in Canada, and for upwards of half a century principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, died on August 15. Dr. Smith was known all over America as an authority on the horse as a judge and as an educationist, where veterinary work was concerned. From his institution at Toronto have graduated the majority of the successful veterinarians now practicing in America. He founded the Ontario Veterinary College, and was actively connected with teaching in it, up to the time the institution was taken over by the Ontario department of agriculture two years ago. It is doubtful if there was in all America a man who had such widespread recognition in his own special calling.



OATS STOOKED UP WELL ON THE FARM OF GEO. MILLER, EX-REEVE OF SPRINGFIELD, ON AUGUST 11

Awards in Standing Fields

Great interest has been taken in the Standing Fields of Grain Competition in Saskatchewan, and in many localities the scores were very close. Reports are not yet to hand for all contests, but following are prize winners and scores at places where R. H. Carter, of Du Appelle, made the awards:

Lloydminster Agricultural Society:—Rackham & Smith, 86½; R. Holtby, 78½; Hill & Sons, 77½; R. Symonds, 76.

Paynton and District Wheat:—H. Wade, 84½; Ed. Ireland, 83; Geo. Wyatt, 80½.

Oats:—Fred Spence, 70½; A. M. Black, 65½; H. Watson, 65.

Lashburn and District Wheat:—W. J. Saunders, 87; Jos. Wilson, 84; Robt. Bruce, 79½; W. S. McGregor, 79½.

Oats:—B. Hardinge, 79½; W. Townley Smith, 79; J. Walter, 76; W. J. Saunders, 75.

Events of the Week

The general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada met last week in Victoria, B. C.

The board of railway commissioners will arrive in the West about September 1, sitting at all important points between Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Belgian exposition to which all countries contributed exhibits was devastated by fire on August 15. Millions of dollars of valuable exhibits were destroyed and the greater part of the buildings burned. The Canadian section was unharmed.

The announcement is made from the head offices of the Grand Trunk Pacific that the company will be able to handle grain from all points east of Edmonton for Fort William on September 1.

The census and statistics branch of the department of agriculture estimate that on March 31, 1910, the population of the Dominion was 7,489,781. Ontario has made the largest gains in population in the past nine years, showing an increase of a little more than half a million. The populations of the Western provinces are: Manitoba, 496,111; Saskatchewan, 377,590; Alberta, 321,862; British Columbia, 327,723.

Despite the growing discontent in Germany at the colossal proportions to which military and naval expenditures are growing, the Kaiser's government continue their programme of naval construction, which includes the laying down of four new dreadnoughts this year. This, German authorities claim, will give Germany supremacy for the time being in vessels of the dreadnought type.

The latest feat in flying is a trip from Paris to London, made last week by a French aviator. This was eclipsed later by a fifty-mile race between aeroplanes and pigeons, the machine outdistancing a flock of forty-seven carrier pigeons and doing the distance in 6 minutes and 20 seconds faster time than was made by the birds of nature.

Two murderers, confined in the Hamilton lunatic asylum, made a sensational escape last week. Evidently aided by friends on the outside, they sawed through iron bars, unlocked doors and got clear away. It was several hours afterwards before the escape was discovered, by which time the men were safely out of reach. One was the notorious "Gunner" Moir, who murdered an officer in London two years ago. The other, Taggart, was a Toronto milkman until 1898, when he murdered his wife one morning and escaped the scaffold on the plea of insanity. Moir was re-arrested Saturday evening while working on a fruit farm near St. Davids, Ont.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, recently returned from a two months' canoe trip, in which he traversed the Mackenzie River to its mouth, and crossed the divide to the Yukon country, thence back to civilization. The trip was made to ascertain the practicability of settlement in the north country. He estimates there is an area in the Mackenzie river basin equal to 300,000 square miles, fit for farming purposes. The land is wooded, but the climatic conditions are favorable to the development of a great new agricultural area.