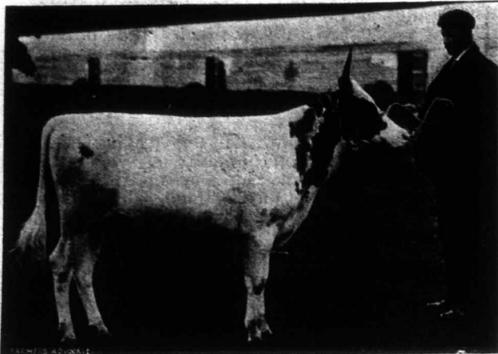


We have no particular direction to sow wheat. Most every year when we have plowed in lands we sowed across the lands. When we have not plowed in lands, we have generally sown with the natural general lay of the land. When sown thus, it helps in the top drainage, especially when it is not harrowed after it is sown. We always try to get a good fine seed-bed, and then never touch it after it is sown. Handled thus, it seems to come up quicker and develop roots faster.

I am a strong advocate of shallow seeding for every kind of grain. It gives the plant a stronger growth. Before the young plant has made use of all the food in the grain, it has developed enough roots to feed upon the soil in its immediate vicinity. When sown deeply, it is longer before it appears



BEND-OR.

Winner of seven first prizes and a championship in 1898. BRED BY JAMES HOWIE, HILLHOUSE, KILMARNOCK.

above ground; it must, consequently, take more of the food of the grain, and must, therefore, be left in a much poorer condition to commence life.

We have discarded the system of plowing in lands for wheat. We practiced it for some years, and came to the conclusion, by our observation, that we were doing as much harm as good. Our land being of an undulating character, we could not plow it in any one direction without the ridges in some places forming dams for the water. I still believe that on some particular places the plowing in lands would be an advantage.

Judging from last year's observations, there is no advantage in deep plowing, or deep cultivation of any kind, immediately previous to the sowing of wheat. Last year's experience rather points the other way. The land which we simply cultivated with a broad-share cultivator looked the strongest in the spring. Good lands with good cultivation, however, will not give the best results if a poor variety of wheat is sown. Great care should be exercised in the selection of seed. We have grown the Early Genesee Giant for several years, and it has proved a good variety. Dawson's Golden Chaff is also grown to a large extent in this vicinity, with good results. These are the leading varieties in this part. No small or poorly-developed wheat should ever be sown. The fanning mill should not be slighted. Some always blow their grain with the mill before sowing. When the grain is ready for seed they run it through the mill, giving lots of wind, and the seed is allowed to drop on the screen. By this plan, all light seeds are blown over. Seed that is intended for sowing should not be cut on the green side, but should be allowed to ripen fully. I think that well-conducted experiments will bear me out on this statement. Perhaps you could inform me through your columns if experiments of this kind have ever been conducted, and with what results? Wm. D. DYER, Ontario Co., Ont.

Fall Treatment of Stubble Land.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I think a few words on a subject of general interest, viz., how to increase the fertility of our farms, would at this season of the year be in keeping with the up-to-date character of your paper. It is a matter of regret, on passing through the country, to see the procrastination of a large number of otherwise good farmers in respect to the management of fields after the grain has been removed. There are men in this section that I know of who seeded their grain down to clover in the spring, and failing to get a stand on account of the drouth, have now turned their stock into these fields, and, as I have seen them do before, will let them run there until they get ready to plow the land in the fall. I should mention also that it is not altogether due to drouth that they do not secure a "catch" of seeds, but to poor condition of the land and bad methods of seeding. As any sensible person knows, such methods are not calculated to raise the fertility of our land, and right here is where I wish to make a few suggestions. When we fail to get a catch of grass seeds, what are we to do? Let our stock pick every vestige of anything that is left after the grain is removed, thus leaving nothing to turn under, or plow it late in the fall and again sow to grain next spring? Now, as I said, any sensible person can see that such a course will not do—it is equivalent to trying to get something for nothing.

Why could not these farmers gang-plow their fields and cultivate well, and sow some quick-

growing crop, as rape or buckwheat, which would make a good growth to plow under in the fall, besides cleaning the land. If buckwheat was sown it would need to be plowed under before being frosted. Then, again, there are farmers who have sod fields which, after they take the hay off, they pasture until fall and plow in the spring for peas or other grain. Now, would it not be just as easy to plow after haying, when there is a little slack time, and work them down and sow buckwheat, which, besides killing the sod, would add to the store of fertility in the land by reason of the large amount of humus thus secured? The land would then be in first-rate condition for grain the following spring.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will publish further advice from some abler pen than mine in reference to the fall treatment of stubble fields. I think I have taken up enough of your valuable space, so will close, wishing the ADVOCATE the success which it so well deserves.

Yours respectfully, FIGARO.
Simcoe Co., Ont.

Clover vs. Grasses as Fertilizer.

In order to ascertain the comparative manurial values of clovers and grasses as green crop, Mr. Zavitz grew and plowed down strips across the experimental field on the Guelph College Farm in 1898, the results of which were plainly seen this year. Plots of various spring grains were grown across the strips of clovers and grasses of last year, and the vigor of this year's plots was strongly marked by the lines of last year. Where clover grew the crop was taller and thicker than where the grasses grew, and least of all where there was timothy.

Death of James Elder.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Elder, of "Hensall Farm," Virden, Man., one of the most progressive, highly esteemed and influential farmers of the Prairie Province, where his name was a synonym for integrity and independence. He was for several years President of the Manitoba Central Farmers' Institute, rendering that board very great assistance. His clear and practical contributions in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE from time to time were greatly appreciated. Of stalwart Scotch descent, he was born on May 6th, 1847, near Hensall, Huron Co., Ont., removing to Manitoba in 1884. As an agriculturist he was most successful, "Hensall Farm" being a splendid example of what may be accomplished by intelligent industry on the Western prairies. He was a thoroughgoing believer in the practical value of improved live stock, individual merit and utility being his aim as a breeder. For some years he has been in failing health, and his death will be very generally deplored, for he was a good man and true, who had served his day and generation well.

POULTRY.

The Strayed Lice Identified.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In your paper of August 1st, 1899, appeared a paragraph headed "Strayed Lice." I sent you them, and around the vial was a note to you (which must have escaped your notice) describing them and their habits. In place of infesting animals, they are parasitic to birds, and their places of abode are literally covered with them. I have never seen them on our animals. We blame the sparrows for bringing them to our place, because their young and their nests are alive with them. They keep the hens poor. Our neighborhood have their places infested too. Coal oil will kill them, but it is too expensive and, like other solutions, will not penetrate into every nook and cranny, nor can it be applied to the fowl. We have used kerosene emulsion with crude carbolic (phenol) and lime, a solution of arsenic, and have burned sulphur, all of which have been of little good. Have you had any experience with "formaline," or is there a germicide that is superior to the above? Any information concerning the destruction of the above pest will oblige. PHILIP AMYS, Peterboro Co., Ont.

[NOTE.—We cannot speak with authority upon the merits of formaline as a lice destroyer, but its properties should make it worthy of a trial in infested houses. When thoroughly sprayed in a closed building its vapor penetrates every nook and cranny, destroying insect and fungoid life. The animal washes and dips now on the market, such as Little's, Cooper's, Lincoln's, West's Fluid, and Persic, are especially designed for this purpose and carry health-giving effects in their application. They should be sprayed with a modern sprayer, and infested birds should be dusted with insect powder. The lice in question are what are known as sparrow lice, and are not likely to breed and multiply on farm fowls. All sparrow nests that can be got at should be given a vigorous application of the above dips or hot lime wash. The lime wash is made by adding fresh unslacked lime to water, and applying it while bubbling hot. This is also a good wash for a henhouse.]

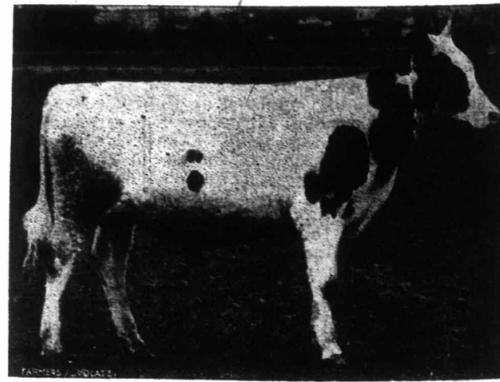
VETERINARY.

The Schmidt Treatment for Milk Fever.

An account is given in the *Veterinary Record* by Mr. Roland G. Saunders, M.R.C.V.S., of the Colonial College, of his treatment of a case of milk fever under the Schmidt method. The following is Mr. Saunders' description of the case: "The subject was a fourteen-year-old Shorthorn cow, in good condition, and having the reputation of a good milker. She calved on Friday morning, June 16th, and at 4 p. m. on Saturday she was found showing partial paralysis of the hind limbs. She could only just walk, the feet being brought forward with great difficulty, while her quarters swayed to and fro in the characteristic manner. The eyes were staring and the pupils somewhat dilated. She kept much in this condition throughout the rest of the day, except that the paralysis became rather more pronounced. She went down and got up again with difficulty; and we left her standing the last thing that night. As we so often have cases of post-partum paralysis amongst our cows here, I did not feel convinced that this was going to develop into milk fever; so I delayed injecting the potassium iodide, and the last thing gave a drench containing a pound of sulphate of magnesium and 6 drams of aloes, as she had passed no feces for some time previously. I was called at 5 a. m. on Sunday, and on going to the dairy I found her down, almost unconscious, with her head turned to the right side. Her ears and limbs were cold, respirations were slightly accelerated (32), the pulse was small and frequent (76), and the temperature 90.2, which latter symptom I regarded as a very unfavorable sign.

"We immediately milked her dry and (after washing the udder with soap and warm water, followed by a 2 per cent. lysol solution) I proceeded to inject 2 drams of potassium iodide dissolved in a pint of boiled water at the body temperature, a quarter into each teat. It was injected with an Arnold milk-fever syringe, and air was admitted at the same time. The udder was afterwards hand rubbed to equally distribute the solution throughout the gland. I did not consider it safe to drench her. We kept her as much as possible on her sternum, or chest, during the day by means of sacks of straw. A quantity of hard feces was removed, salt enemata were given at intervals and the urine removed, there being a large amount on first passing the catheter. The pulse-beats remained the same in frequency, although they became weaker.

"By 3 p. m. I was disappointed to find that the temperature had fallen still further to 88.3. During my absence, and against my strict injunctions, the attendant attempted to drench her, and succeeded in getting some gruel 'the wrong way.' Small quantities of milk were stripped from the udder at intervals. In the evening she was lying in the same position, with her head to the right side, except that they had turned her over twice. A thin discharge was flowing from her nostrils. The rectum contained feces softer in consistence. At times there were very fetid eructations of gas. At 10 p. m. she seemed rather worse than better, and showed no sign of returning consciousness. I injected another 2 drams of the salt into the udder and left her well propped up with straw sacks for the night.



RISKHIM OF SOUTHWICK.
A typical Ayrshire.

"On Monday, 10 a. m., she was still down, but was fast regaining consciousness. Tears were flowing from her eyes, and a rather thick discharge from the nostrils. Pulse, 68, rather stronger; respirations, 28; and temperature, 90.4. At midday she was still improving, and on making an attempt almost got up. Throughout the day she had small doses of rectified spirit and spirit of ammonia in gruel every two hours. Small quantities of milk were taken from her at intervals. At 9 p. m. she regained her feet, but looked very dull and sleepy. She was disinclined to move, and when made to do so staggered a good deal. She ate a bran mash and drank a pail of water. On Tuesday she was still improving, although still showing much lassitude. At midday three pints of milk were stripped from her, and shortly after the calf was put back with her again; but she took little notice of it. On Wednesday she was quite convalescent, and was feeding well, and giving almost her full quantity of