FOUNDED 1866

be changed every at. iistake to sow too

seen wheat green ink this is a mise of September, is a good crop sown c sowing early en-Hessian fly. But D sow too early. I in October.

sown on manured, lth, damp enough We sometimes, just before sowing, he case of spring e can get, and see the barn dry, hently damp, or a litdy, and allowed to power of the seed D. LAWRENCE.

EY AND CORN. the wheat crop folhave had it a sucmanure for wheat, corn ground. l and put about 13

y after crop is off on top until sown,

ner than stable maany kind with the

most satisfactory Clawson and Dawe other than Dawn for two or three

b), and the last after y little Hessian fly, which were sown adly affected. But h wheat sown on "good heart" and er. Occasionally a n sown about the n corn stubble, but ble crop to take the

s no regular rotaazard, wheat after de of a reasonable ssian fly or other e time. A. W. SMITH.

W IN MICHIGAN. heat; hay crop cut vith stable manure, ne; sow from 1st to shels of seed to the len Chaff takes the not to harrow after oubled with insect HENRY JACKSON.

ENTIAL.

AUGUST 1, 1900

half per acre, if sown in good time; if not, a little more seed should be used.

more seed should be used. 3. Summer-fallow, of course, a good seed-bed. Pea stubble gang or twin plowed about 3 inches deep as soon as the pea crop is off, then harrowed well and plowed with single plow, not too deep; harrowed until fine, then sown. Clover sod should be plowed a month or six weeks before sowing, and a seed-bed made with disk harrow, cultivator, or lightly gang-plowed.

4. As far as manuring is concerned, would say that for success at this day manuring is necessary. I think the reason of many of the failures is that the land is not rich enough. So far as manuring goes, if manure is well rotted it should be used as a top-dressing; if not, should be plowed under.

5. Here, Dawson's Golden Chaff and Early Red Clawson are the varieties mostly sown and which give the best results.

6. Cannot give any suggestion regarding insect pests. Hessian fly has not here done any serious damage as yet. Of course, we suffer from winterkilling--sometimes cause too much snow, at others not enough; mostly the former, though.

7. As a usual thing the early sown the last week of August and the first week in September does best J. TOLTON. Bruce Co., Ont.

Diace col, one

AN OHIO AGRICULTURIST ON GROWING A CROP OF WINTER WHEAT.

In Ohio a considerable share of the wheat crop is grown after oats, some following corn. Only a very small proportion of the wheat crop put out is put upon ground that has produced a crop of clover immediately preceding the plowing for wheat, yet there is perhaps no other one crop which leaves the ground in better condition for producing a maximum crop of wheat than the leguminous crop we call clover.

Early plowing, with frequent after-cultivation to preserve moisture, is essential to the highest returns in bushels per acre. If possible, a topdressing of yard manure well spread over the surface and harrowed in will not only increase the stand of wheat, but will aid in giving winter protection, as well as giving a stronger growth to the timothy and clover in seeding down to grass. When yard manure is exhausted, supplement with a complete fertilizer rather than with one containing phosphoric acid only.

We have secured better results by drilling wheat than by broadcasting. This has not been true of each year taken separately, but the better average results are reached by drilling. On strong ground like first and second bottom,

On strong ground like first and second bottom, or rich alluvial soil, our experiments have shown the highest average yields from seeding at the rate of five and six pecks per acre, but on thinner clay and lighter soils we have had better average yields per acre as the seed was increased up to nine and ten pecks per acre.

The quality of the grain produced in all cases has been best where the amount of seed sown was sufficient to give the maximum crop on the soil under experiment, or, in other words, where the ground was occupied to its full capacity to produce.

For rich, strong soils, a variety of wheat known as Valley has shown itself a superior yielder. Penquit's Velvet Chaff seems to have done better than any other variety on black soils, and for a series of years Poole has been the favorite for uplands and clay soils. A new variety called Mealy is at present a close competitor for first place as an upland wheat. This variety has, within the last two years, made considerable of a reputation on account of its being less injured by fly than most other varieties. It is not fly proof, but is evidently not considered by the fly as good a host as some of the softer-strawed varieties.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

DAIRY.

Some Good Milk Yields.

A correspondent writes the FARMER'S ADVO-CATE: "I see by the prize list of one of the Danish fairs that a cow there which took first prize had given 14,645 lbs. of milk and made 527 lbs. of butter. You must remember that the Danish pound is 10% larger than the English, which means 580 lbs. English."

English." Our correspondent does not state that the above record covers a year, but we infer that it does. If so, it is very good work, but it has been heavily discounted by the record of some Canadian cows. In the issue of the ADVOCATE for July 15th, 1899, we published the report of the yearly record of the cows in the herd of Mr. E. D. Tillson, of Tilsonburg, Ont., which showed that ten of his cows gave an average of 15,083 lbs. of milk within a year and three days, and his best cow gave in twelve months and fifteen days, 20,134 lbs. of milk, testing an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ % butter fat, which he figured, according to the usual rule, as equal to making 822 lbs of butter. This cow is half Holstein and half Shorthorn, and Mr. Tillson's dairy herd is composed of nearly, if not quite, all Holsteins and Holstein grades. There are records of cows in America, both Jersey and Holsten, having made over 1,000 lbs. of butter in a year.

Cream for Great Britain.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is in receipt of communication from England making enquiries as to whether any creameries have shipped cream instead of butter to England, or whether they are in a position to do so? The enquiry is made by a gentleman who supples foreign material to English butter factories. If the Canadian cream could be laid down in good shape at the English factory the presumption is that it would there be made into good English butter. Cream could, no doubt, be carried across in cold storage, butwhether it would pay to ship the cream rather than the butter is very doubtful, as the freight for the bulkier material would be greater, as well as the risk of



THE OLD AND THE NEW HOME OF PETER THOMPSON, MIAMI, MAN.

deterioration in the butter made from such stale cream, and, besides that, can butter be made as cheaply in England as in Canada? If any of our creamery proprietors are disposed to look into the question, they might communicate with Mr. Harrison Watson, of the Imperial Institute, London, Eng., who will place them in communication with the English importer.

Milk Yields of Dairy Cows.

437

Though most people hold that a dairy cow, in order to be worth being given a place in a herd, should be capable of yielding 600 gallons of milk in the year, or rather in tenmonths, over which the period of lactation usually extends, it is very much to be feared that if reliable statistics regarding the quantity of milk produced by cows throughout the country were forthcoming, the average yield would work to a figure far short of that stated. There are some districts and some farms which are specially noted for their fine strains of dairy cows, and on which yields of 60 gallons per cow would not be at all out of the question; but taking one part of the country with another, we are very much afraid that the average yield per cow would work out to a figure much nearer 400 than 600 gallons of milk in the year. As a standard of not only 600, but even over 700 gallons of milk in the year is well within range of possibility in the case of well-kept dairy cows, these figures show how great a margin there is for the improvement of the dairy cattle of the country. As with the milk, so with the butter. It is usually held that a good dairy cow should produce 250 lbs. of butter in the year. It is very much to be feared that the average for the whole country falls very far short indeed of thi≼ figure. Farmers' Gazette.

POULTRY.

Seasonable Poultry Hints.

Now that hot weather is again upon us, and the hatching season, with its many cares and duties, about over, we have time and it is well to look about us and see if everything has been done that we can do to make our fowls-both young and old—as comfortable as possible during the heated term, which is likely to continue for some time. And, while there is danger that I may be accused of harping too constantly on one subject, I must suggest that, if not already done, one of the first things to be considered is that of a thorough cleaning up and disinfecting of the poultry quarters. The season is now at hand when lice and vermin of all kinds will multiply by the million and surely get in their work on the flock to great disadvantage thereof, unless preventive measures are adopted and a continual warfare waged against them in all possible ways. Fowls, to be profitable, must be made comfortable; and how can they be so, when the houses, nests, perches and everything is infested with these parasites. It is not a question of comfort only, but of health and vigor as well. Everyone wants his or her fowls to show all the signs of health, but this is impossible where the fowls and premises are not kept clear of these pests. They are not only a continual annoyance to the fowls, depriving them of their needed rest, but they sap the very life of the fowl by continually sucking the life blood of the victims.

Much has been said and written about the diseases of poultry, their cause and remedy; but let me go on record right here by stating that I firmly believe that fully three-fourths of all the diseases commonly known among poultry originate in and are caused by filth and vermin. While there is undoubtedly such a disease as cholera, for instance, I firmly believe that nine out of every ten cases of so-called cholera is nothing but a case of simple yes, I will say it—lice; just common everyday lice. Go to work and get rid of them, and the cholera

A practice growing for peas, after harith very light furhe surface. If the ad better be applied ng. Another very he, clover meadow , allow the second then plow all under

seed per acre, de-

owing, and very efore sowing. The nt on the field in the

If the manure is ne previous crop. Democrat, and on

er. erience concerning advise late sowing. lture. Unless the ivorable, wheat to be sown not later y about September A. P. KETCHEN.

LOW, AFTER PEAS

s practised herepea crop sown on sod. The summerproperly cultivated sown on clover sod he results are genin good condition: . Plowing down a ll: this season I see

te of a bushel and a

20. 21

It is claimed by entomologists that late sowing will escape the ravages of the fly, and while I heartily concur in that opinion, I frankly confess that late seeding upon the thinner soils of the State will not give sufficient start and stand to undergo the rigors of our severe and sometimes almost snowless winters, unless we fit and stimulate our soils by higher feeding. Experiments thus far confirm the above statement, and show that the earlier seeding has given higher yields than the later seeding, though the first are attacked by the fly.

A strong fall growth is essential to a good yield per acre, and can be most nearly reached by early plowing, frequent cultivation, conservation of moisture, supplying plenty of food in the form of yard manure and commercial fertilizers, seeding in good time to get a strong growth and using good seed, preferably some variety least subject to the depredations of the fly.

J. FREEMONT HICKMAN, Agriculturist. Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Saunders, Director of the Canadian Experimental Farms, has gone to Paris to examine the horticultural exhibits as to their fitness for the Glasgow Exhibition next year. He will also, by invitation, represent Canada at the British Association meeting at Bradford in September, and take the opportunity to visit experimental stations in Great Britain and France, with which he has long been in correspondence since his appointment, but has not visited for fourteen years.

Mr. Ruddick at Montreal.

Mr. J. A. M. Ruddick, assistant to the Dairy Commissioner, has gone from Ottawa to Montreal to take up the work of watching the condition of cheese and butter in which through shipments go from the railway cars to the steamships, and also to report upon the loading of cheese on steamships. It is proposed also to engage three men to superintend the unloading of Canadian products in the Old Country. While in Montreal Mr. Ruddick will act as official referee on cheese and butter in disputes as to quality.

Jerseys as Butter Producers.

In the annual report of the English Jersey Cattle Society for last year, just published, an interesting summary is given of the results of the butter tests made at the leading shows under the auspices of the Society during the season. The returns given show that the average yield of milk per cow of the 136 animals publicly tested during the year worked out to 31 lbs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., at an average of 106 days in milk, or a fraction over 3 gallons per day. The average daily yield of butter per cow was 1 lb. 11 ozs., so that the butter ratio for the 136 cows tested worked out to 1 lb. of butter for every 18.22 lbs. of milk. The best daily yield of butter given by any of the cows tested during the year was 3 lbs. 64 ozs. which was produced by the cow Sundew 4th, the property of Lord Braybrooke, at the great annual utter tests held in conjunction with the Tring Agricultural Society's Show. Another cow at the same show gave a yield of 3 lbs. 43 ozs. of butter in the 24 hours over which the test extended.

will suddenly disappear.

Another thing to look after at this time of year is to see that the fowls, both young and old, have plenty of good, clean, fresh water. The drinking vessels ought, by all means, to be thoroughly washed out and scalded at least once each week during hot weather, and pure, fresh water should be given two or three times each day, or oftener if convenient. Fowls should not be compelled nor allowed to drink warm, stagnant water. This is a point to be specially looked after in the case of young chicks. A third item of great importance during hot weather is to provide some kind of shade. An orchard is an ideal place for the poultry in summer, and if things can be so arranged, there will be a double advantage, as the poultry will destroy many insects that prey upon the trees and greatly injure either them or their fruit. In any case, provide some kind of shade, if it is only some boards or a strip of burlap stretched on stakes driven in the ground.

Now is a good time also to begin to cull out all the flocks and to dispose of all not intended to be kept for breeding next year. Hens will now soon stop laying and begin to moult, becoming unproductive and hence unprofitable. Kill them off or send them to market and make room for the young stock coming on. A good many of the earlyhatched chicks ought to be getting large enough to market now too. Pick out what is needed for next year and send the rest to market as fast as ready. Better prices can be obtained now than later on.—C. B. Tuttle, in St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

After the first ten days of their existence, ducklings are much more easily reared and far less troublesome than chickens, though if anything they are the more delicate of the two during the first eight or ten days. At this stage of their existence they are very liable to suffer from cramp, especially if exposed to cold or wet.