

roots, but it will also bring nitrogen to it, and since it produces a mass of stalk and leaves it will make a good crop to plow under. The sand can thus be made heavier. Its power to hold moisture will also be increased. If such lands are tilled at all, it should be on the principle of enriching them by occasionally turning under vegetable matter in some form.

Troublesome Animals.

Troublesome animals are generally made so through somebody's neglect. They have been kept in fields where the fences have been unduly low, or they have been kept on scant fare. It may be that the untaught have learned to jump or to break down an enclosure through companions who have previously learned such tricks, and who should, in consequence, have been restrained. But there is no influence so potent in causing animals to break over or through fences as short supplies of food. Give them all they will eat and they will be contented. Put them on short supplies and they become restless. The law of self-preservation leads them to take, if they can get it, what will supply the wants of hunger. It is in the autumn that the crops not yet reaped are most liable to suffer from such depredations, as then it is that grass is likely to be scarce. It is in the autumn, therefore, that supplemental foods are most wanted. Are you without them, reader, and are your live stock troubling you? Then do not blame the animals; blame yourself. Try to have it different next year. We have reached the era in Ontario when we cannot any more afford to be without supplemental crops for our stock.

Winter Wheat.

Some winter wheat should be sown in localities where it will grow well. It is a staple crop in some parts of the country. The low prices that rule will not be a sufficient justification for discarding the crop altogether. A good crop of winter wheat is worth more than it represents in the value of the grain. The straw for litter is of much account. If not well supplied with litter we lose fertility, and we lose in other ways, and the loss is serious. Again, we may get a good crop of winter wheat in a year when spring cereals may be under an average. It is safer, then, to grow wheat than to be without it, and it also tends to distribute labor more evenly over the whole of the season. It is a matter of no little importance as to the variety that shall be sown.

No doubt some varieties will prove very satisfactory in circumscribed sections which may not do well over the province generally. There are some varieties, however, which seem to have proved their suitability to all parts of the province where winter wheat will grow. Prominent among these are Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Surprise.

Winter Rye as Pasture.

Winter rye is a safe and sure crop to grow as pasture. When sown in August it can usually be pastured to some extent the same autumn. And in the early spring it will furnish a great growth of pasture if rightly handled. Where grass pastures are not abundant these may be spared until they get a good start if the rye is pastured in the meantime. When rye is pastured it should not be allowed to get long or it will form the ear, and when it does the impulse to grow is weakened. It is not generally known, perhaps, that rye furnishes an excellent pasture for milch cows, providing they are not allowed to stay on it for a longer period than two hours after the morning milking. They will eat enough to last them till noon in a couple of hours. They should have other food in the afternoon, or the rye will affect the milk adversely. But if managed as described the milk obtained will be excellent, and also abundant. And one of the grand features about rye as a pasture is the fact that another crop may follow it after it has been eaten off. But rye for pasture is less valuable on clay soils, as the tramping of hoofs in the early spring would make the land hard and cloddy.

Winter Wheat After Peas.

Winter wheat, as is pretty generally known, does well after peas. But it is not so generally known that the wheat will do better generally if the land is simply disced after the peas, rather than plowed. And yet it is a fact. The reasons are found in the finer character of the seed bed, in the larger amount of moisture which it holds, and in the firmer character of the soil during winter, which prevents the tendency to heaving of the grain just in proportion as greater firmness of the soil exists. But in wet weather these benefits will be less realized than in weather that is normal or the opposite in character. And if weeds or grass have been abundant in the peas, it will be found much better to plow than to disc.

The discing should be done just after the removal of the pea crop. It may be across the