

sown without a healthy root, and on this farm. this spring's seed.

[When a repr visited the Exp. nificent plots of c were ready for c common red and unsurpassed by a Farms of the Un

Dairy S

Owing to the the unfortunate dustry, following cerns a few year Manitoba is at p The circumstance fact that it is a some of those in better times in Dealers in dairy perience a bette selling briskly, that the industr footing.

The present f circumstance th midst of seemi ly, is looked upc enjoyed was in brought about balance of the t dustry have los make dairying a state the feeling

The past his leads all who h that the Provin place in the dai however, a re always be carri have that busin has occupied he eries, guarantee Government, ha and a popular that the trade and security ur toba. It is cer tion of the pro should be well Dairy Associati winter meeting, effect become th Dominion Gover matter, and fai tion, the supp might be enlist

In the mean the best consid dustry is dema that some ra necessary.

Dairying as

BY W. M. I consider M in the line of d farmers do not ness. I know on many farms than can be c But there are now that are manner and th cream shipped machinery, wit any of the c (steam), gasoli all of which w laborious. TH to calves and l but the stickin the cows, wher to procure; th Why? Becaus milk cows befo after it ought man I would l a farmer who found any diff men to milk c always try to in a few years I explain to th with the cows whether we ge though we ha cropping, I was very thi and I thi the butter good butter, a

Indian Head Experimental Farm Report.

The following report, giving yield obtained from uniform test and field plots at the Indian Head Experimental Farm, unavoidably crowded out of last issue, is given herewith. In wheats, only those yielding thirty-eight bushels and over are given, although sixty-two varieties were under test. Of fifty-one varieties of oats it will be noticed that the old reliable Banner heads the list. Improved Ligowo comes in thirtieth place, Joannette forty-sixth, and Siberian last. Thirty-six varieties of barley were tested, and the ten best in each class are given. Of forty varieties of peas, the lowest yield was 81½ bushels. Green corn yielded a heavy tonnage per acre, and the return from the potato plots was also heavy.

UNIFORM TEST OF SPRING WHEAT, 1903.

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Mahmoudi (macaroni wheat)	46
Weldon	43 40
Preston	43 10
Kahla (macaroni wheat)	42 40
Hungarian	42
Pringle's Champlain	41 40
Roumanian	41
Fraser	39 35
Stanley	39 10
Huron	39
Adini (macaroni wheat)	39
Angus	38 50
Norval	38 45
Red Fife	38 30
Hastings	38 20
Advance	38

SPELT.

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Common Emmer	45 40
Red Emmer	45 30
White Spelt	39 40
Black Bearded Spelt	26 30

OATS.

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Banner	136 26
Wide-awake	134 4
Thousand Dollar	132 27
Lincoln	129 29
Holstein Prolific	127 32
Golden Beauty	127 2
Kendal White	127 2
Buckbee's Illinois	126 31
Bavarian	126 26

BARLEY.

Two-rowed Varieties.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Standwell	80 40
Invincible	77 14
French Chevalier	71 22
Canadian Thorpe	71 2
Danish Cavalier	66 2
Gordon	64 28
Sidney	62 24
Logan	62 14
Jarvis	61 22
Newton	61 2

Six-rowed Varieties.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Odessa	71 12
Claude	65 40
Trooper	64 8
Mensury	63 36
Brome	63 26
Mansfield	63 6
Summit	61 2
Common	60 20
Royal	60
Black Hulless	59 28

PEAS.

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Early Britain	60 30
Paragon	60
Gregory	59 10
Mackay	57 50
King	56 30
English Grey	55 50
Prussian Blue	55 50
Macoun	55 30
Wisconsin Blue	55 10
Archer	53 10

CORN.

Yield of green corn per acre, sown in rows three feet apart:

Variety.	Yield per acre. Tons Lbs.
Angel of Midnight	25 600
Eureka	20 700
Yellow Dakota Flint	20 700
North Dakota White	19 500
Longfellow	19 1,600
Salzer's All Gold	19 500
Early Mastodon	18 300
Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint	18 300
Rural Thoroughbred White Flint	18 300
Compton's Early	17 1,200

POTATOES.

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Carman No. 1	711 28
Early Sunrise	649 52
Early St. George	631 24
Lee's Favorite	603 40
Holborn Abundance	597 31
Rose No. 9	597 31
Empire State	597 31
American Wonder	585 12
Canadian Beauty	585 12
Early Andes	575 57
Everett	575 57
Prolific Rose	563 38

TURNIPS.

Twenty-one varieties of turnips were sown at two different periods. Unfortunately, the date of each sowing has not been given, but the heaviest yields were secured from the second sowing, as follows:

Variety.	Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.
Hartley's Bronze	32 152
Skirvings	31 832
Perfection Swede	29 80
Hall's Westbury	27 1,440
Halewood's Bronze-top	26 1,328
Dickson's Emperor Swede	26 3

MANGELS.

Two sowings of mangels were also made, but, of sixteen varieties, the highest yields were invariably secured from the earlier seeding.

Variety.	First Seeding. Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.	Second Seeding. Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.
Giant Yellow Intermediate	33 1,716	32 812
Mammoth Yellow Intermediate	32 812	32 152
Lion Yellow Intermediate	29 1,796	29 1,796
Giant Yellow Globe	29 1,796	29 1,400
Half-long Sugar White	29 80	28 1,948
Gate Post	28 892	28 496
Yellow Globe Selected	28 496	
Prizewinner Yellow Globe		
Yellow Intermediate		
Selected Mammoth Long Red		

SUGAR BEETS.

Variety.	1st seeding. Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.	2nd seeding. Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.
Improved Imperial	26 866	28 1,024
Royal Giant	26 866	18 828
Red-topped Sugar	25 1,559	22 1,144
Danish Red-top	24 1,896	22 1,144
Danish Improved	21 1,956	23 1,520

CARROTS.

First seeding sown May 2nd, pulled October 12th. Second seeding sown May 16, pulled October 12th.

Variety.	1st seeding. Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.	2nd seeding. Yield per acre. Tons. Lbs.
Half-long Chantenay	12 684	10 1,912
Early Gem	11 1,892	8 1,160
Ontario Champion	10 64	9 1,800
Improved Short White	9 1,404	9 1,800
White Belgian	9 1,140	10 1,120
Long Yellow Stump-rooted	9 1,140	8 1,688
Giant White Vosges	9 1,008	12 1,080

FIELD LOTS OF GRAIN.

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Huron	40 24
Monarch	38 19
Preston	38
Laurel	37 56
Stanley	37 18
Red Fife	36 2
Red Fife	35 37
Wellman's Fife	35 10
White Fife	34 50
Percy	30 18

OATS.

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Banner	119 2
Abundance	106
Wide-awake	98 14
Black Beauty	97 13
Thousand Dollar	93 8
Goldfinder	91 21
Improved Ligowo	87
Tartar King	86 12
Waverly	82 3

Variety.	Yield per acre. Bu. Lbs.
Royal	67 3
Claude	66
Standwell	63 20
Invincible	59 25
Mensury	56 12
Sidney	54 24
Sidney	54 16
Canadian Thorpe	53 39
Mansfield	50
Odessa	48 24

Rape: Its Value, Use, and Culture.

BY J. H. GRISDALE, B. AGR., OTTAWA.

Every year the question of cheap summer forage becomes more and more pressing. To the farmer whose pasture lands are of limited area, the use of some crop capable of producing the maximum yield of the most nutritious forage is imperative. Various crops have been tried, and it is not my aim to condemn any, but rather to bring one valuable plant to your consideration, and solicit for it a trial.

The crop I mean is rape. It ranks as one of the most nutritious of our forage plants. It is remarkable not only for the valuable character of the food it supplies, but also for the large amount that may be produced on a given area. It will yield two or three cuttings in the season, and the amount harvested off an acre may vary from 25 to 35 tons in the summer.

The quality of the food produced is most excellent. Analysis shows it to be richer than clover in flesh-forming material. Feeding operations prove it to be particularly well-suited for beef cattle, young stock, sheep, lambs, and swine. It may be used as a pasture, and this fact renders it all the more valuable to the busy farmer.

SOIL AND SEASON.—It will grow on almost any kind of soil. It will give a fair return off poor land. It will yield a heavy crop on average soil. It will produce an immense amount of food on very rich land. It does well on dry soil; it thrives and grows apace on moist places. It will grow on good land, no matter how dry the season, if sown in the most rainy weather, if water does not stand in the field. Stubble or fallow should be used; sod is not suitable.

SEEDING AND CULTIVATION.—If intended for pasture, it is usually best to sow broadcast, at the rate of three pounds per acre. The exception is when pigs are to be pastured, for experience has shown us that it is better under such conditions to sow in rows 21 to 24 inches apart. The space between the rows may be cultivated once or twice till the plants are well under way.

The pigs may usually be turned in five or six weeks after seeding, and an acre will carry from 25 to 40 during the season. It is better to divide the field into two parts and change pastures at intervals. It will be found necessary to limit the meal ration if the most profitable results are to be looked for.

Steers do well on it at any time, but it is probably of the greatest value for beef production in the autumn. Lambs and sheep like it, and do well on it at any season, but they must not be confined to rape exclusively, and care must be exercised to prevent their bloating on it. They should not be turned in when hungry, nor when the rape is wet with rain or dew. The same precaution applies to steers or young cattle.

Decency at Fairs.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for New York State has issued the following warning to all the Agricultural Societies which receive State money:

"Any Agricultural Society which shall permit any immoral or indecent exhibition, any gambling device or contrivance in the operation of which bets are laid or wagers made, wheel-of-fortune, or the playing or carrying on of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by it during an annual exhibition, will forfeit its rights to any moneys it would be entitled to receive; and it shall be the duty of the president and secretary, or treasurer, of every Agricultural Society entitled to receive money, to certify in their annual report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, executed under oath, on or before the 15th of December in each year, that at the last annual exhibition it did not knowingly permit any immoral show, or any gambling device, or the playing of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by it during such last annual fair, which report shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The department will take active means to ascertain whether this portion of the agricultural law is violated."

Clover can be Grown in Manitoba.

In reply to an enquiry as to what he thought of the necessity for clover bacteria in the soil, in relation to successful clover growing, S. A. Bedford, Supt. Brandon Exp. Farm, writes the "Advocate" as follows:

"In the matter of clover bacteria, there may be something in the theory that bacteria is necessary, but we have never found any difficulty in raising clover here, providing the farmer is willing to forget the manner of growing it in Ontario. It has always succeeded with us when sown without a grain crop, and always failed when grown with a grain crop; this, I think, is all there is in it. There is no such thing as heaving of plant roots in this country on average dry prairie soil. The roots of clover sown with a grain crop are very small indeed by fall, and the plant is unable to withstand the winter, but