

reddish-purple crystalline substance which may be procured at any drug store for a small sum. Enough of this should be added to the drinking water to give it a dark wine color. If buttermilk is used for drinking purposes, this substance is unnecessary as the lactic acid bacteria in the buttermilk will

hold in check all disease-producing organisms.

These are just a few scattered hints, grouped together at random, but if followed out, they will materially assist in producing and maintaining hygienic conditions in your flock.

Concise Comments on the Corn Crop

A New Experiment of Vital Interest to Corn Growers.

By A. W. Guild, '17

ALL indications point to a small yield of corn throughout the province this year. Readers who live in corn districts will readily endorse this statement, I believe. Mr. A. E. Whiteside, foreman at the Field Husbandry Department, of the Ontario Agricultural college, says, "In driving through the country between Guelph, Hamilton and Oakville, I noticed only one field of corn that was even fair and that was at Freelon, about sixteen miles out of Guelph. Most of the fields were far below the average; some did not appear to have been even scuffled."

Having had such adverse weather conditions to face, we should take courage that the situation is not even worse than it is. A rainy month of June that broke all records, followed by a dry, scorching July and warm dry August, presents conditions that are more unfavorable for corn than almost any other crop. Mr. J. P. Sackville, of the Live Stock Department, O. A. C., says, "Corn, as I saw it growing from Guelph to Toronto and north to Barrie and Orillia, bids fair to be only half a crop. Weather conditions have been decidedly against corn this season."

With such conditions in mind, the writer made a personal visit to the

experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College to see in what condition the corn was, as grown there. The results of this visit are given in the hope that they may prove of interest to the reader, especially if he be a corn grower.

All the varieties were planted during the first week of June so that they had to germinate and commence their growth during the remainder of rainy June. Yet as we approached the plots, the general impression was that the crop was an excellent one. Closer observation verified the first impression. The stand was very good, the plants were quite vigorous, with a good healthy color, and averaged about five and one-half to six feet in height. All varieties are sown in duplicate in different parts of the field and the duplicates were as good as the first set.

A few varieties noticed as being especially vigorous at the time were Long-fellow, Early California Flint, King Philip, Compton's Early (Duke), Compton's Early (Clark), Grimner's Mammoth Eight Row, Salzor's North Dakota, Minto Cap Yellow Dent, Wisconsin Number Seven and Bailey.

An experiment that should be of considerable interest was one conducted with the White Cap Yellow Dent,