About two hundred and sixty var-About two mounted and stay varieties of, winter wheat have been grown at the Agricultural College, at Guelph, Ont., within the past 10 years. All varieties were carefully tested for a period of five years, after which the inferior kinds are drepped, and the next reconstitute of the second stay of the second s and the most promising sorts are con-tinued in future tests. In 1908, sixtyfive varieties were under experiment. this number ten varieties have been grown for less than five years, and fifty-five varieties for five years or over. As each of fifteen of the varieties has been grown for at least 13 the development of stinking smut, and years, the average results of these are the results have been very satisfactory anticularly interesting and valuable, tory. In the average of the past five The following table gives, for each of years, untreated seed produced 4.2 these fifteen varieties, the average per cent. of smutted heads, while weight per measured bushel for twelve seed which was immersed for no min-variety they are the first per per cent. Of smutted heads, while weight per measured bushel for twelve seed which was immersed for no min-variety they are the first per cent. wears, the yield of grain per acre for jues in a solution made by adding 1908, and the average yield of both one pint of formalin to 42 gallons of straw and grain per acre for the 13- water produced a crop which was straw and grain per acre for the 13- water produced a crop which was year period.

els. From the From the various varieties of wheat tested at the college, it seems to be generally true that white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, are slightly softer in the grain, produce a more popular pastry flour, and furnish a somewhat weaker flour for bread production than the red varieties. Sperioenish have been conducted in treating win-ter wheat in different ways to prevent various varieties

ter wheat in different ways to prevent practically free from smut. In 1908,

Experiments with Winter Wheet bushels; Egyptian Amber, 44.5 bush-delayed milking his cows on Sunday els; and Imperial Amber, 44.5 bush-morning for an hour and a half, and there was a large shrinkage in the milk yield that evening and for the day. On Monday morning and Tuesday morning there was a difference. From fifty cows the shrinkage on Monday morning was about one hundred pounds, or an average of two

pounds apiece. That dairyman will never let his cows go over the regular milking time on Sunday morning again.

Dealers who handle the best seed are the first to sell out their stock. T. G. Raynor, Beed Dept., Ottawa.

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YIELD PER ACRE VARIETY Average 13 Years Tons Straw | Bush, Grain Dawson's Golden Chaff.... Imperial Amber Early Genesee Giant Russian Amber Egyptian Amber Early Red Clawson. White Red White 30,6 29,8 37,6 28,5 35,4 32,1 lud; asmania Red Tashania Red Geneva Tuscan Island Turkey Red Kentucky Glant Bulgarian Treadwell Red White White Red 35,3 24,3 26,9 24,9 McPuerson.

The average results of the 15 varieties are as follows: Weight per meas-square, from untreated seed, contained bushel, 62.8 lbs. for 108, and 61 ed over 14,000 smut balls, while that lbs. for the 13-year period; and yield produced from similar seed which had of grain per acre, 31.9 bushels for 1908, and 47.7 for the 13-year period. It will therefore be seen that in the experiments at the college, the winter wheat gave a comparatively light yield of grain, but that the grain was of superior quality.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff stands the highest in average yield of grain per acre of the fifteen varieties test-ed in each of 13 years. It produces a very stiff straw of medium ler beardless heads, with red chaff, length, beardless heads, with red chaff, and white grain, somewhat soft, but about the standard in weight per measured bushel. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw which is rather weak, a bearded head with red chaff, and a red grain of average quality. The Early Genesee Giant furnishes a straw of medium length and of fair strawger. and and of fair strength, a short, com-pact bearded head, and a grain which is sometimes classed as white and sometimes as amber. The straw of sometimes as amber. The straw of the Tasmania Red, Geneva, Tuscan Island, Turkey Red, and Kentucky Giant, is comparatively weak, but the grain is hard and weighs well per measured bushel.

Fifty-five varieties of winter wheat rown in 1908, have been under exgrown in 1908, have been under experiment for at least five years. In the five years' test the highest average yields of grain per acre have been produced by the Dawson's Golden Chaff (48.5 bushels) and seven other varieties which resemble it very closely, and which yielded as follows:

American Worder, it, bushels, Now American Wonder, 51 bushels; New American Banner, 50.9 bushels;

been treated with formalin, had no trace of smut.

In the Experimental Department, winter wheat which has been grown on clover sod has yielded much better than that which has been grown on than that which has been grown on timothy sod. In the average of eight separate tests, land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat

was used as a green manure.

The results of 12 separate tests made at the College show an average made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 0.8 bushels from large as compar-pared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunk-en seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut, produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

Regularity of Feeding and Milking

The great importance of feeding and milking cows with the utmost re-gularity, has not received the attention which their importance demands When the time comes for feeding the cow it expects its feed, and if it does not get it the some loss of flesh or lack more regula have been feed in the part will be the