

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Dead on Her Feet

I have a mare that had the mange last winter. I clipped her and doctored her and she seemed to get all right as far as the mange was concerned, but now she seems run down and is practically dead on her feet, although she eats well and appears to digest her food properly. She coughs frequently and discharges wind at the same time. J. M. P.

There is something else the matter with this mare than the effect of mange, but what it is we cannot determine without an examination. You might try the following tonic remedy with rest and good feed: Ferri sulph. exsicc. two ounces, nux vomica four ounces, capsicum half an ounce, sod. sulphate one pound. Mix and give a tablespoonful twice a day in the feed.

Bothered with His Water

A six-year-old horse is bothered with his water. Sometimes it is very clear and sometimes quite natural. Upon starting after standing for some time, the joints of his hind legs crack, and sometimes he has a tendency to buckle. He works all the time and eats heartily.—Subscriber, Ont.

Your horse has a tendency to rheumatism, shown by cracking joints and difficulty in urination. Avoid overfeeding him on grain, and give a teaspoonful of saltpetre two or three times a week.

Fall Wheats at Guelph

About two hundred and fifty varieties of Winter Wheat have been tested at the Ontario Agricultural College within the last seventeen years. In all cases the varieties are given a thorough test for five years at the end of which time the inferior kinds are discarded and only the more promising ones retained for further experiments. During the past season sixty-one varieties were grown; twenty-nine of these have been under test for the past five years, and fifteen of the twenty-nine for the past ten years.

The accompanying table gives the average weight per measured bushel and the average yield of straw and grain of each variety for ten years.

VARIETY	Color of Grain	Weight per Bush. (lbs.)	Straw per Acre (tons.)	Grain per Acre (bus.)
Dawson's Golden Chaff.....	White.....	59.7	3.3	54.0
Imperial Amber.....	Red.....	60.5	3.3	52.3
Early Genesee Giant.....	White.....	59.7	3.5	50.7
Russian Amber.....	Red.....	60.7	3.6	50.4
Egyptian Amber.....	Red.....	61.2	3.7	49.6
Early Red Clawson.....	Red.....	58.9	3.2	49.5
Tasmania Red.....	Red.....	61.5	3.5	49.1
Rudy.....	Red.....	60.8	3.9	47.1
Tuscan Island.....	Red.....	61.0	3.3	47.0
Geneva.....	Red.....	62.2	3.3	45.9
Bulgarian.....	White.....	60.5	2.9	45.1
Turkey Red.....	Red.....	61.1	2.9	44.8
Kentucky Giant.....	Red.....	61.0	3.0	44.6
McPherson.....	Red.....	62.0	2.9	44.2
Treadwell.....	White.....	60.4	2.9	44.2

VARIETY	Straw per Acre (tons.)	Grain per Acre (bus.)
Banatia.....	2.2	50.0
Early Genesee Giant.....	1.9	55.5
Crimson Red.....	1.9	55.4
Imperial Amber.....	1.9	55.4
Dawson's Golden Chaff.....	1.7	51.6

Among the sixty-one varieties grown this season, the Abundance stood first in yield with 54.4 bushels per acre, and the Prize Taker second with 50.2 bushels. These are both white wheats, closely resembling the Dawson's Golden Chaff in all respects. The Abundance also gave the highest yield among all the varieties grown in 1905, and is a promising variety, although not of the very best milling quality. It is interesting to note that this year two of the comparatively hard red wheats—Russian Amber and Imperial Amber—have come up to second and third places in yield of grain with 49.8 and 49.1 bushels per acre respectively. All four varieties mentioned above were over the standard in weight, the Imperial Amber being the heaviest and weighing almost 63 lbs. per bushel. The five varieties giving the comparatively low measured bushel in 1906 were North-western, Geneva, McPherson, Economy, and Auburn; these, however, were all rather low in yield, with the exception of Auburn which was fifth in weight per measured bushel and sixth in yield of grain per acre among the sixty-one varieties grown. Generally speaking, the white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, and are slightly softer in the grain than the red varieties.

The result of twelve separate tests made at the college show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 5.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become very ripe 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.

In each of seven years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average of the past three years, untreated seed produced 4.4 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water produced a crop which was practically free from smut. Not only did the formalin treatment effectually prevent the development

might be increased for poor land and decreased for rich soil. If the land is in a good state of cultivation, matters but little whether the seed is sown broadcast or with a tube drill, but if the land is dry or lumpy, that which is sown with the drill is likely to give the best results. The highest yields per acre have been obtained from sowing between the 20th of August and the 9th of September.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Dawson's Golden Chaff and Imperial Amber gave smaller yields of grain than the other three varieties, they have first and second places in popularity with the experimenter; the Dawson's being the most popular, probably because of its clean strong straw. The Banatia which stood first in yield of grain was third in popularity. This is a hard red wheat of good milling quality, but produces rather weak straw, and therefore lodges considerably, especially in bad weather.

Yeast as a Cure for Abortion

The Nebraska experiment station experimented last spring with yeast as a means of destroying bacteria, and reported that it is especially promising in the case of cows suffering from abortion.

The preparation of the yeast solution and its use is thus described: Take one cake of either compressed or dried yeast, and enough water to moisten the same; then allow it to stand at least twelve hours, or preferably twenty-four hours. To this is then added a pint or a pint and a half of lukewarm water. This solution is used as the cleansing fluid.

The animal to be disinfected is first washed out with lukewarm water, and after being thoroughly cleansed the disinfecting fluid is applied. The theory is that the acidity of yeast solutions introduced as suggested invades all parts of the organs and destroys the bacteria which produce the acid condition.

"Until this evening my life has been a dessert," whispered a concited young man to a lady with whom he was waltzing. "Ah, that must be the reason why you dance so like a camel!" she murmured.

"Too Impetuous—"Ah!" he cried, "now that we're engaged let me press you to my heart!"—"Don't lose yourself," said the fickle girl, pushing him away; "this is no pressing engagement."

Identified—"Now, children," said a teacher, "let us see what you can remember about the animal kingdom, and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one; who can tell me what that one is?" No one answered. "It has bristly hair, likes the dirt, and is fond of getting into the mud," hinted the teacher, helpfully. "Can't you think, Tommy?" she asked, encouragingly of a small boy. "It's me," said Tommy reflectively.

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of the smut in the crop, but a considerably larger yield of grain was obtained when the treatment was applied.

Many tests conducted at Guelph indicate the importance of sowing about ninety pounds of winter wheat per acre on an average soil. This amount