

seed per acre in the tests for six years. Home-grown seed has given considerably better results than imported seed.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO.

In the autumn of 1905 five varieties of winter wheat were distributed to experimenters who made application. The following table gives the average yield of grain and straw:

Variety.	Straw per acre (tons).	Grain per acre (bush.).
Banatka .....	2.2	30.0
Early Genesee Giant ..	1.9	25.5
Crimean Red .....	1.9	25.4
Imperial Amber .....	1.9	23.4
Dawson's Golden Chaff.	1.7	21.6

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 experimenters, the Dawson's being the most popular, probably because of its clean, strong straw. The Banatka, 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.

Of the three varieties of winter, rye distributed last autumn, the Mammoth stood first in average yield of grain with 41.1 bushels per acre, the Thousandfold second with 32.9 bushels, and the Common third with 31.8 bushels. These three varieties are very much alike in most respects, though differing somewhat in yield.

For the production of fodder, hairy vetches and winter rye were grown this year for the fourth time. Several reports of this experiment were received, but as the vetches were completely winter-killed in most places, no good comparison of the yields can be made. In several tests, winter rye gave very good results. The experimenters report that these crops were fed to several classes of animals. In general, the vetches were relished by all kinds of stock, but the rye was not so freely eaten, except by horses.

Anthrax in Canada, the U. S. and India.

A newspaper despatch from Ottawa last week alluded to an outbreak of anthrax in Matilda Township, near Morrisburg, Dundas Co., Ont. It was stated that the Dominion veterinary authorities had it under control, but a rumor was added that three men were reported to be suffering from it. A day or so later we noticed a small item to the effect that 250 trained and valuable Government elephants in the Katha District, of India, worth £50,000, had succumbed to an epidemic of this fearfully fatal disease. It seems that they have recently had an outbreak, also, in St. Lawrence Co., New York State, causing the death of over 70 animals, and a meeting was held at Norwood under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture for the purpose of checking its spread.

Late seeding and rotation of crops will help to keep the Hessian fly in check. In conjunction with this, decoy strips, one drill width around the field, should be sown about three weeks in advance of the regular seeding. When the flies have laid their eggs on the wheat plants on these strips, plow them under. A great deal can be done in the way of combating rust by rotation of crops, proper drainage, and the prevention of extreme rankness of growth. Anything which favors the accumulation of considerable amounts of moisture and dense, sappy, vegetative growth of stems, tends to favor the development of rust.—(Purdue University Bulletin on Winter Wheat.

THE DAIRY.

Fatal Separator Accident.

Some time ago, in reply to a correspondent, we cautioned against running cream separators at too high speed, as accidents have been known to occur from the bowl exploding under influence of the terrific internal pressure. Shortly afterwards we received a letter implying incredulity, and asking for particulars. We replied, citing two or three instances, though we were unable to recall the dates or places. Lately we noticed in the New York Produce Review the following item, describing a serious accident on a dairy farm in Grant Township, north-west of Le Mars, Iowa, brought about by overspeeding a hand separator. Three boys, the oldest over 17, were seeing how fast they could make the separator go when something snapped. One boy was instantly killed, a piece of the machine striking him in the face and penetrating to the brain. Another was struck in the eye by a fragment and will probably lose his sight, while the third was lucky to escape with only a broken arm. The machine was revolving at a terrific speed when the accident happened, and the broken fragments were scattered in all directions with bullet-like velocity. Of course, it is plain that in this case the boys were running the machine away beyond its proper speed, but the incident illustrates the danger, nevertheless.

When the Cows Come Home.

Up the lane the cows are coming,  
Judith, red and large and gentle;  
Jest, the roan, with eyes like chestnuts;  
Jessie, leisurely advancing;  
Janice, June and Judith's baby,  
All with heavy-laden udders,  
Coming from the luscious pasture,  
Where the fragrance of the clover  
Tempt the honeybees to gather  
Nectar fit for any Eden.

Homeward from the checkered cornfields,  
Come the horses, heavy-footed—  
Tired and sweaty—to the stable.  
Long the day has been and arduous,  
Weeds have perished by the million,  
And the corn is stretching upward  
Toward the sun for his warm kisses—  
God and man in combination  
Daily working miracles.

Hear the Quaker-vested catbird  
Pouring forth his evening ditty  
From the untrimmed roadside hedgerow,  
Like a trained, accomplished singer,  
While his little wife is listening  
From her hidden habitation,  
Where she guards five helpless nestlings—  
Holding care a sacred duty.

See the tireless chimney swallows,  
Sailing low in search of insects—  
Swiftly skim the very treetops.  
Thus it is life pays the forfeit,  
"Feed the fittest," says Dame Nature,  
"And preserve the rightful balance."  
Carrying out the fatal mandate,  
Pestering flies and speared mosquitoes  
Are converted into feathers,  
Glossy feathers, full of twitter.

Come up, Judy, leave the clover,  
Leave the scented mellilotus;  
Bees are flying slowly homeward,  
Flying homeward, honey laden;  
Come, my gentle, large-eyed Josie,  
Come and yield your creamy surplus.  
O, the wealth of clover pastures,  
That produce both milk and honey,  
Type of plenty that was promised  
In the fertile land of Canaan!

Hushed the sounds of rural labor;  
John comes in to see the skimming  
And the shapely arms of Mary  
As she deftly plies the skimmer.  
Sweeter is her smile than clover,  
Sweeter voice has she than catbird's  
Singing in the roadside hedges,  
Gentler are her ways than Judith's—  
Queen of all the gentle Shorthorns;  
Swifter she in loving service  
Than the glossy chimney swallow  
Darting after speared mosquitoes,  
And her welcome home is stronger  
Than the daily calls of hunger.

—Eugene Secor.

Cow-testing.

The figures giving the result of the fifth test at St. Edwidge, Que., show three individual yields of 1,000 pounds milk, which, for this dry and hot season, makes encouraging reading. The herd averages vary from 19 to 30 pounds of fat per cow, for the thirty days ending August 8th. Number of cows tested, 304; average yield of milk, 654 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 25.7 pounds.

The result of the second test at Normandin, one of the Lake St. John district associations, shows that the average test is 3.9, just about the same as the other Quebec associations. The good individual record of 912 pounds milk in herd 5, is from a 7-year-old cow that calved in June. This test was for the thirty days ending August 8th. Number of cows tested, 47; average yield of milk, 623 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 24.8 pounds.

The table giving the result of the fifth test this season at Princeton, Ont., for the thirty days ending August 14th, shows that, in contrast to the fine record of herd No. 16, with its average of 961 pounds milk and an individual yield of 1,160 pounds, is that of herd 6, where the highest individual yield is only 430 pounds milk, from a 7-year-old cow that calved in February. Number of cows tested, 93; average yield of milk, 607 pounds; average test, 3.5; average yield of fat, 21.6 pounds.

The tables giving the results of the second tests at two Lake St. John, Que., associations, both show a falling off from last month. Lakeriere is 5 pounds of fat less per cow, but has one good record of 980 pounds milk testing 3.4.

In the 30 days ending August 8th, at Lakeriere, Que., the 24 cows tested gave an average milk yield of 578 pounds; average test, 3.6; average yield of fat, 21.3 pounds.

At St. Felicien, Que., in the 30 days ending August 1st, the 35 cows tested averaged a milk yield of 578 pounds, average test 3.7; average yield of fat, 21.5 pounds.

The table giving the result of the sixth test at Brockville, Ont., for the 30 days ending July 30, show a decrease from June of four pounds of fat per cow. Herd No. 12 is particularly good, averaging 1,181 pounds milk per 12 cows. The cow in this herd that gave the highest yield, 1,510 pounds milk, calved in May; the 380-pound cow in herd 15 calved middle of April. Selection pays. Number of cows tested, 131; average yield of milk, 823 pounds; average test, 3.1; average yield of fat, 26.0 pounds.

The results of the fourth test, for 30 days ending August 1, at St. Camille, Que., show that between herds 16 and 19 there is a difference of 12 pounds of fat in the average yield per cow; \$2.80 a month extra per cow is worth having. Number of cows tested, 180; average yield of milk, 612 pounds; average test, 3.8; average yield of fat, 23.4 pounds.

The third test at Mansonville, Que., gives the same average of butter-fat per cow as the June test. There is a strong contrast in the average yield of butter-fat between herds 3 and 8, and actually a difference of 335 pounds of milk between the best individual yields in the two herds.



In the Cooling Stream.