Ontario Experimental Union Results.

Following are the tabulated results of the 1905 experiments with select lists of various farm crops, conducted all over the Province by members of the Ontario Experimental Union. It must not be assumed, necessarily, that because a certain variety is not mentioned in this list that it is not equal to some that are. For instance, American Banner, one of the most popular varieties of oats in Ontario, is not mentioned here. The results published, however, will give a good general rated in proportion:

idea of the relative standing of the varieties mentioned, which in most if not all cases are among our most meritorious sorts, being mainly chosen for experiment on account of having done particularly well in the Ex- A Nova Scotia Dairyman's Milk Records. perimental Department at the Ontario Agricultural College. The first column in the table gives the rating on the several varieties, embodying a summary of the answers of all the experimenters, and yield is not the only consideration in this column. In this column 100 represents the most popular variety, and the rest are

GRAIN CROPS, FIELD ROOTS AND FODDER CROPS

	Experiments.	Varieties.	Comparative value.	Yield Straw.	per acre. Grain.
	Oats (120 tests)			Tons.	Bush.
		Joanette	98	1.59	53.58
		Siberian Dauheney	100	1.48	48.45
		Tartar King	78 95	1.30	45.88
	Six-rowed barley			1.45	45.46
		Oderbrucker	100 68	1.22 1.10	37.73
	Hulless barley (13 tests)— Black Hulless	. 100	1.40	34.32 24.63
		Guy Mayle	86	1.35	28.13
	Spring wheat (2				
		Wild Goose	. 100	1.98	34.87
	_		. 97	1.91	22.69
	Emmer and spelt	Common Emmer	100	4.00	
		Red Spelt	. 100	1.39 1.34	39.94 31.90
	Buckwheat (7 te			1.01	31.90
		Japanese	100	3.78	37.50
		Silver Hull	100	3.26	32.58
	Field peas (19 t	ests)—			
		Early Britain		1.22	28.32
		New Canadian Beauty	85	1.70	27.51
	Field beans (20 t		100		1
		New Prizewinner Marrowfat		.58	27.21
		California Pea		.77	22.80 22.35
	Soy beans (2 tes			- 1 2	ان ن ن ن ن
		Early Yellow	100	1.85	18.33 g
	1	Medium Green	85	4.30	17.33
	Winter wheat (14				b
		Dawson's Golden Chaff		1.57	23.16
		mperial Amber	76 76	1.82	22.22
		Buda Pesth	38	1.58	21.71 - 21.08
		urkey Red	38	1.87	20.05
		lanatka	43	1.79	19.40 A
	Corn for grain (1			Whole crop.	J
		ompton's Earlyalzer's North Dakota		10.38	56.74 J
		ing Philip	69	9.04 9.25	53.37
	Mixtures (11 tests			Straw.	49.17
		aubeney oats, 84 lbs. per acre	100	2.04	Pounds. =
	M	andscheuri barley, 48 lbs. per acre		2.04	2,073
		iberian oats, 34 " hevalier barley, 48 "	71	2.24	1,858 an
		iberian oats, 25 "			3
		hevalier barley, 35 "	58	2.20	1,767 ti
	W	ild goose spring wheat, 22 lbs. per ac.			3. fa
	Mangels (8 tests)—	ellow Leviathan	100		Tons.
		utton's Mammoth Long Red	100	*******	33.57 fr
		teele-Brigg's Giant Yellow Globe	63		33.18 jo 28.47 fr
5	Sugar beets (7 tes	ts)—			ed
			100		35.65 la
		oyal Giant	81		32.71 th
7	Swede turnips (2 t Su		100		bu
		artley's Bronze Top	85	*******	18.04 16.64 pr
	K	angaroo	85	********	16.64 pr 14.54 fal
F		ohl-rabi (2 tests)—			th
		d Top White Globe	100 80	******	34.53 ca
		rly White Vienna Kohl-rabi	50		27.43 a 13.75 on
C	arrots and parsnip	os (8 tests)—		212321309	13.75 on Th
			100	******	24.56 su
		ckbee's New Sugar Parsnip	76 40		23.18 yes
10	odder corn (7 test		40		15.62 rec
400		nderson's Eureka	85		17 48
		aming	85		12.94 WO
		ite Cap Yellow Dent	100		11.44 giv
M	illet (2 tests)—	panese Panicle	100		nis
		panese Barnyard	85	********	16.72 suc
		ngarian	72		12.02 we
Gı	rass peas and veto				rai
			86	# (# 15 a) a) # # (#	10.00 We
			100 100		8.93 kee
Re	ipe (1 test)—			*******	8.65 far Per
- 0-0		arf Essex	100	*******	17.82 P
	Dw	arf Bonanza	85		13.75

THE DAIRY.

Although it has been our practice for the past four years to weigh the milk and take samples three days each month during the summer, we had not done so during the winter. Our failure to do so during the winter was due to the fact that we had no tester, and could only have the samples tested at our creamery during the summer season.

Last April we began a test, to be followed throughout the whole year, which is, briefly, as On three consecutive days we weigh the milk of each cow, and take a small sample from each milking, six in all, thus making a composite sample, which is then tested. This weighing and sampling is repeated as near the same dates each month as possible throughout the entire year. The result of each test is recorded on sheets for the purpose, which are similar in form to the following:

st	

The two first columns of this sheet are filled out at home, and the sheet sent with the samples to the creamery, where they are tested, the result of the test being placed in the column for the purpose. The last is either filled out at the creamery or after being returned.

Each of these monthly sheets is preserved until the end of the year, or such time as is convenient to calculate the total yield of milk and butter-fat for the month which they represent, the total amount for each month being transferred to another sheet similar in form to the one represented

Cows' names:	Cherry	7.	Rosy.	
Months.	Milk.	Butter- fat.	Milk.	Butter-
April	760 687 710	28. 27.9 34.		
Total butter				

From the first sheet the totals for each month are easily obtained, e.g., if a cow, for the three days tested in June, gave 100 pounds milk and 3.4 pounds fat, for the month she would give 100 times 30 divided by 3, or 1,000 pounds milk, and 3.4 times 30 divided by 3, or 34 pounds butter-

During the past year our number of cows varied from 6 to 10, according to the season, the majority being Guernsey grades. For ten months, from April 1st to January 31st, we have estimated that, of our five cows dropping their calves the latter part of March or the beginning of April, the poorest, which was then a heifer two years of age, gave us 220 pounds, and the best 260 lbs.

While we cannot yet give actual figures for the production of those dropping their calves in the fall of 1905, we can say the indications are that they will do considerably better than those that calved in the spring. The time required to make a test is small, that required to make the last one being only about a minute a day per cow. This includes weighing the milk, recording the results, and taking a sample. At the end of the year, the time required to make out a sheet and record the previous year's work is also small, and all may be done in one or two evenings.

We think that keeping a daily milk record would result in largely increased yields from a given herd, especially when practiced for a number of years. The method practiced, while not furnishing us with the exact returns per cow, is such that it enables us to ascertain which are the good cows in a herd and which the poor. Thus, we are able to weed out our poorer cows, and raise heifer calves from the best. In conclusion, we would strongly urge that some method of keeping milk records be adopted by all dairy farmers, and, while our method is by no means perfect, we would recommend it to consideration. Picton Co., N. S. D. G. MACKAY.

J. H. Williams, Simcoe Co., Ont.: "We like The Farmer's Advocate' very much."