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GETTING BEST BY TEST

FARM CROP EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY DR. HAYES

List of the Varieties to be Tested This Year and Directions for Those Who Would Co-operate in This Work—Good Seed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The Ontario Agricultural College has been particularly fortunate in originating, through hybridization and selection, the highest yielding varieties of several of the farm crops of Ontario as shown by results of experiments at the College and over the Province. Leading varieties of other crops have been secured locally or through importation. Some of the new and interesting crops are: Field Cabbage, Sudan Grass, Eye Bush-wheat, Hubam Sweet Clover, Gold Nugget Corn, Sorghum, Perfect Model Swede Turnips, etc. The following list indicates the material available for the co-operative experiments for 1925:

Number	Crops	Plots
1	Three varieties of Oats	3
2	O.A.C. No. 21 Barley at Harmer	2
3	Two varieties of Husless Barley	2
4	Three varieties of Spring Wheat	3
5	Two varieties of Buckwheat	2
6	Three varieties of Field Peas	3
7	Three varieties of Spring Eye	3
8	Three varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese Beans	3
9	Eight varieties of Flint and Dent Bushing Corn	8
10	Three varieties of Oats	3
11	Two varieties of Sugar Mangels	2
12	Three varieties of Swedeh Tur- nips	3
13	Two varieties of Fall Turpines	2
14	Two varieties of Carrots	2
15	The planting of Corn at six dis- tances in the rows	1
16	Sudan Grass and two varieties of Millet	2
17	Sunflower Sorghum and Corn for Fodder	2
18	Grass Peas, Vetches and Soy Beans	2
19	Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage	2
20	Two varieties of Biennial Sweet Clover	2
21	Two varieties of Alfalfa	2
22	Hubam, Biennial White and Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover	2
23	Three varieties of Field Beans	3
24	Sweet Corn for table use from different dates of planting	2
25	Low and High Grade Fertilizers and Manure with Oats and Red Clover	2
26	Different quantities of Lime with Sweet Clover	2
27	Three grain mixtures for Grain production	2
28	Three grain mixtures for Fod- der production	2
29	Hubam Sweet Clover at the rate of one pound and four pounds per acre in rows for seed production	2
30	O.A.C. No. 72 Oats, at three dates of seeding	2
31	O.A.C. No. 3 Cats, at three dates of seeding	2
32	O.A.C. No. 211 Soy Beans, sown broadcast and in rows	2
33	Perfect Model Swede Turnips, thinned at three distances in the rows	2

Any person in Ontario who grows field crops may apply for any one of the experiments for 1925. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the first choice might be exhausted before the application is received. The material will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. No charge is made for the experimental material, and the produce becomes the property of the experimenter. A report is requested after harvest. Each person applying should carefully write his Name, Address and County. All mail matters addressed to the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., requires full postage.—Issued by the Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

At Lambing Time.
Cleanliness and gentle treatment are two important things to keep in mind at this particular time. The hand and arm of the attendant should be first washed adding a little disinfectant such as carbolic acid or one of the coal tar dips to the water, then smeared with vasoline or linsed oil, and the hand gently inserted into the vagina. The object should be to ascertain whether or not the lamb is coming in the proper position, that is head and front feet first. If the presentations appear normal then it is a question of aiding delivery by gently pulling on the front feet of the lamb. At such times the inside passage of the ewe should be well lubricated with linsed oil which tends to soften the vagina and allow it to stretch. Unless the case is a very severe one it will usually yield to the treatment. Under conditions where the lamb is not coming in the proper position, then the case is a much more difficult one to handle. The lamb may be coming front feet first with the head turned back, or again the hind end may come first, in any case it will be necessary to correct the position of the lamb; it requires considerable patience and very gentle handling to do this in order to prevent injury to both lamb and mother. When the lamb has been put in the right position, the ewe may be able to deliver it herself, but if weak and unable to do so help may be given. A lump of pure hog's lard inserted into the womb of the ewe after difficult parturition will be very beneficial in healing it in case it has been injured in any way. If she is weak and exhausted give a stimulant to revive her. If the case has been a severe one it might be advisable to flush the ewe for two or three days by means of a rubber tube attached to a funnel using some coal tar disinfectant or boracic acid in warm water.

Use of Marl.
Marl is a good form of lime for the soil that needs lime. Two to three tons per acre of air-dried marl will not be too much. Broadcast on the ploughed land and harrow in. It is always best, however, to have marl sampled and analyzed before using. Marl, on air-drying it, readily crumbles, falling into a more or less fine powder which is easily distributed on the land.

OPENING CHEDDAR

Results of Nine Tests at the Agricultural College

Percentage of Shrinkage Under the Various Trials—Cheddar Cheese Made From Long In Curing-rooms—Sweet Clover Milk Will Make Good Cheese—Winter Lawn Protection.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The Dairy department of the Ontario Agricultural College made nine tests during the summer of 1923 in cheddar cheese curing. Four uniform cheeses were used each week. One was placed in the curing-room directly from the press and allowed to remain there for one week, when it was removed to cold storage; one was put in cold storage at once from the press and allowed to remain there; one was put in the curing-room for three to six days, then paraffined and moved to cold storage; and one was allowed to remain in the curing-room during the whole of the ripening period. The chief objects of the experiment were to note differences in the losses of weight, and the effect upon quality of the cheese treated by these four methods. All the cheese were weighed when taken from the hoops and again at the end of one month. The cheese were scored when about six weeks old, and again about two months later.

Percentage of Shrinkage.
The average percentage of shrinkage was least for the cheese placed in the curing-room for one week, then paraffined and then moved to cold storage stand next; and the cold storage lots third. The greatest loss was in the lots allowed to remain in the curing-room for the full ripening period of one month. The average percentages of shrinkage were 1.98, 2.41, 2.86 and 4.42 respectively for the four lots. There was little difference in the average score of the cheese for the three lots in cold storage. Those placed in the curing-room for one week and then moved to a temperature of 40° F. scored highest; then the lots placed in storage at once; and next the lots paraffined and put in storage. The lots ripened for the full period in the curing-room were much poorer cheese at the end of the test. Unfortunately, much of the cheese of Ontario is ripened in an ordinary curing-room for too long a period.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

SWEET CLOVER MILK

Interesting Experiments in Feeding Dairy Cows at the College—Milk From Feeding Sweet Clover Makes Satisfactory Cheese.

Investigations have been carried on by the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College during the summers of 1922 and 1923 on the question of using milk produced by cows pasturing on sweet clover for cheese making. About half of the patrons supplying milk to the Dairy department of the College use sweet clover as a pasture crop, and the other half do not. The milk from each set of patrons was made up separately on five dates during June and July. The sweet clover lots of milk 3,510 pounds, and the non-clover lots 4,625 pounds. The average percentages of fat were 3.2 and 3.38, respectively. There was practically no difference in the acidities of the milk of both lots at the time of adding the rennet or when dipped. The losses of fat in the whey averaged 1.82 and .21 per cent. respectively.

Proportion of Cheese to Milk.
The average yield of cheese per 1,000 pounds milk was 51.23 pounds for the sweet clover lots and 52.33 for the non-clover lots. The percentages of moisture in the green ripe cheese were practically the same. The average score of the cheese was the same for flavor in both lots. The average total score was 82.15 for the clover lots and 81.6 out of 100 for the non-clover cheese. There was nothing abnormal about the sweet clover lots of milk or cheese. The results are similar to those obtained during 1922. These two years' tests indicate that there is apparently no reason why cows fed or pastured on sweet clover should not produce satisfactory milk for the making of good cheddar cheese.—Dept. of Extension, O. A. College, Guelph.

Protect the Lawns in Winter.

A well-beaten path made across the lawn in winter will probably work permanent damage. The grass may be killed and the soil so compacted that grass seed sown thereon the next season will not thrive. Such a path will generally be obvious for a number of years. A "cow path" is distinctly an unattractive feature on a lawn. The lawn sign of summer, "keep off the Paths that are Making" may well be heeded throughout the year.
Another sin against a lawn is to dood it for the purpose of making a skating rink. A body of ice over the lawn in winter is almost certain to completely kill the grass. The grass will not tolerate for a long time a covering which precludes movement of air.
Young lawns should have a covering of snow. A wind-swept lawn, blown free of snow in winter, is likely to lose much of its young clover. Brush spread about tends to deflect the wind and holds the snow.

Select the boar for fall use before you are ready to use him. Get him accustomed to your surroundings and method of feeding and care. Never use a young boar until he is past ten months of age if you want large strong litters.
"A hen in the coop is worth two in the tree top."

The Montreal House

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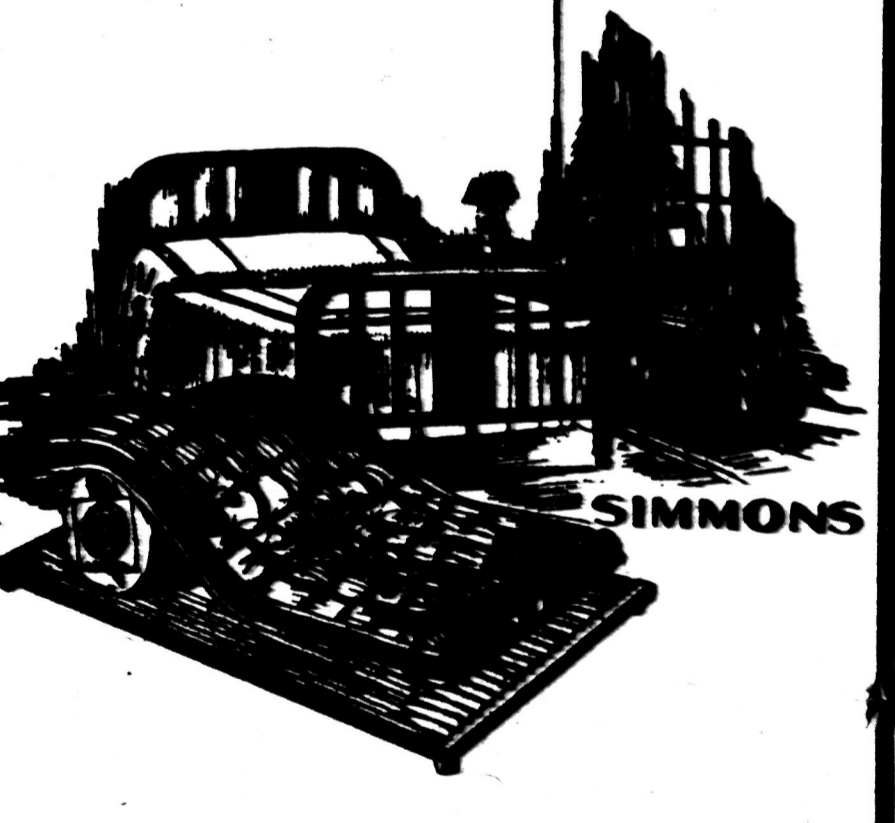
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