A. 1906

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

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EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

REPORTS

OF THE

DIRECTOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICULT	URIST -	-	-	-	-	-	
HORTICUL	TURIST	-	-	-	-	-	-
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WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G., LL.D.
J. H. GRISDALE, B. AGR.
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F. T. SHUTT, M.A.
JAS. FLETCHER, LL.D.
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W. S. BLAIR
S. A. BEDFORD
ANGUS MACKAY
THOS. A. SHARPE

FOR

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY 1906

[Nc. 16-1906.]

A. 1906

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

ON

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

OTTAWA, December 1, 1905.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your approval the nineteenth annual report of the work done, and in progress, at the several experimental farms.

In addition to my report, you will find appended reports from the following officers of the Central Experimental Farm:--From the Agriculturist, Mr. J. H. Grisdale; from the Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun; from the Chemist, Mr. Frank T. Shutt; from the Entomologist and Botanist, Dr. James Fletcher; from the Cerealist, Dr. C. E. Saunders, and from the Poultry Manager, Mr. A. G. Gilbert.

From the Branch Experimental Farms there are reports from Mr. R. Robertson, Superintendent, and from Mr. W. S. Blair, Horticulturist of the Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces, at Nappan, Nova Scotia; from Mr. S. A. Bedford, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for Manitoba at Brandon; from Mr. Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for the North-west Territories, at Indian Head, and from Mr. Thomas A. Sharpe, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for British Columbia, at Agassiz.

In these reports there will be found the results of many important and carefully conducted experiments in agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture, the outcome of practical and scientific work in the fields, barns, dairy and poultry buildings, orchards and plantations at the several experimental farms; also of scientific research in connection with the breeding of cereals and in determining their relative value; also of research work in the chemical laboratories bearing on many branches of agricultural and horticultural employment and of information gained from the careful study of the life histories and habits of injurious insects and the methods by which noxious weeds are propagated and spread, together with the most practical and economical

16-14

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

measures for their destruction. In the report of the Entomologist and Botanist will also be found particulars of the experiments and observations which have been made during the past year in connection with the Apiary.

The large and constantly increasing demand by the farmers of the Dominion for the publications issued from the experimental farms, the rapidly extending correspondence and the readiness shown by farmers everywhere to co-operate with the work of the farms in the testing of new and promising varieties of cereals furnish gratifying evidence of the desire for information and improvement among this class of the community, also of the high esteem in which the work of the farms is held. It is hoped that the facts brought together in the present issue will be found of much practical value to the Canadian farmer and fruit-grower, and that they may assist in advancing agriculture and horticulture in this country.

> I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director of Experimental Farms,

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A. 1906

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

(WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.L.S.)

1905

Canadian farmers have been blessed with another bountiful harvest, and the crops gathered have been very satisfactory over almost the whole of the settled parts of the Dominion.

On the Pacific coast the hay crop, which is one of great importance in the coast climate of British Columbia, has been unusually large, and has been saved in good condition. Oats, probably the next largest crop in that province, have given a heavy yield of excellent grain. Barley, pease, Indian corn, and field roots have all done well. Wheat, which, however, occupies but a small area there has given a crop below the average, owing to the prevalence of the wheat midge *Diplosis tritici*.

The fruit crop, which is fast becoming an important one in that province, has on the whole been satisfactory. Apples, pears and plums have produced in most localities a medium crop, and in some districts the yield has been a heavy one. Small fruits of all sorts have done well.

The production of butter, also of poultry and eggs is increasing, and hop growing is being extended with profitable results.

In Alberta there is a large and rapidly increasing area devoted to spring wheat and oats. The cultivation of winter wheat is also being greatly extended, while barley and other useful crops occupy smaller areas. All these have given very satisfactory returns during the season of 1905. The beet sugar factory at Raymond, in Southern Alberta, has had a good season, and a large quantity of sugar beets of excellent quality has been worked. The dairy interests in Northern Alberta are also advancing, and a large quantity of butter has been exported during the past year. New settlers are flocking in to all those parts which are being opened up by railways, and this accession of population will soon result in a very large increase in the area of land under cultivation.

The crops in Saskatchewan have never been better. Many new districts have been opened up, and large crops of wheat grown in localities where a few years ago the land was passed over by settlers as unpromising for wheat growing. Throughout these western provinces grain this year of all sorts was excellent in yield and quality, and was practically all cut before frost occurred.

In Manitoba also a large harvest has been gathered of grain of high quality, which has given an enduring stimulus to business of all sorts, and placed farmers generally in a comfortable position. The larger part of the wheat harvested has graded No. 1 Northern, while oats and barley have given crops of unusual weight and quality. The stock and dairy interests are also making satisfactory progress.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

In Ontario the hay has been an unusually heavy crop, well above the average. The same may be said of fall and spring wheat, oats and barley, all of which are now important crops in this province. Field roots and Indian corn have given about an average return.

Pastures have made fair to good growth during the summer and fall, and all classes of live stock are in good condition. Apples have been a medium crop and have commanded good prices, while pears, plums, peaches and grapes have yielded well.

In the western counties of Quebec, where the rainfall has been sufficient, hay has yielded abundantly, and owing to the rich pasturage the dairy industry has flourished, and field crops of all sorts have given satisfactory returns. The eastern counties have suffered somewhat from drought, and there the crops have been lighter and the dairy output has been lessened owing to inferior pastures.

In the Maritime Provinces the hay crop as a whole is said to have been above the average, while oats have given a fair average return; wheat and barley also have done well. The early part of the season was cold and wet, and seeding was delayed. Later the weather was very favourable and crops matured rapidly. In September dry weather set in, which prevented the usual growth in field roots and the drought brought many crops which promised to be heavy down to an average or less than an average yield.

In the fruit producing districts the apple crop was a very fair one, the fruit was large and of excellent quality and has realized good prices.

Upon the progress of farming in all sections of Canada the experimental farms continue to exercise a weighty influence. The results of nineteen years of ceaseless inquiry into the needs of farmers in all parts of the country has resulted in the accumulation of volumes of information and experience which are placed within reach of all who need them. Instruction and information have been given out on every hand covering every branch of agriculture and horticulture. Reports and bulletins have been sent in thousands and tens of thousands, in response to inquiries from carnest seekers after information from all parts of the country. The knowledge acquired by long experience, close observation and careful study has been spread over the whole Dominion, and none need dwell in ignorance as to the best methods to adopt to render their work successful. Correspondence with farmers has been encouraged and many thousands of letters have been written by the officers of the farms in response to inquiries on special subjects. Many meetings of farmers held in the different provinces of the Dominion have been attended by farm officers, and opportunities afforded of bringing under the direct notice of many farmers some of the more important aspects of the work carried on at the several experimental farms.

Thus, Canadian farmers are growing in intelligence and becoming more resourceful and successful in their work, while the stranger coming among us is helped in many directions with information as to the best way of overcoming difficulties and of directing his energies along profitable lines.

THE GROWING OF WINTER WHEAT IN ALBERTA.

The recent remarkable increase in the quantity of winter wheat grown in the province of Alberta is a subject of much interest and is claiming the attention of grain growers and millers in all parts of the western country. In the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms for 1901, when giving an account of a visit paid during August of that year to the district lying between Cardston and Pincher in Southern Alberta, I said, 'Notwithstanding its high elevation of 3,000 to 3,500 feet the climate is such that winter wheat is grown in many localities quite successfully. This now forms an important crop both at Cardston and Pincher, many of the farmers reaping from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. The variety chiefly grown at Cardston is a beardless red-chaff wheat known as Odessa, that most grown at Pincher is a bearded wheat the name of which has been lost.'

At that time no very large area was occupied by this crop, and with many farmers spring wheat was preferred and the cultivation of winter wheat had scarcely passed the experimental stage. Since then the acreage under this crop has much increased, and the growing of winter wheat become much more general, especially in the Lethbridge, Macleod and Pincher districts.

A statement as to the area under winter wheat and the yield of grain per acre appeared for the first time in the Annual Crop Report for the North-west Territories for 1903, in which it was stated that this crop occupied 3,440 acres and had given a total yield of 82,418 bushels. In 1904 the acreage was increased to 8,296 and the total crop to 152,125 bushels. The returns for 1905 are not yet available, but there is no doubt that they will show a much larger proportionate increase. While the total crop of winter wheat in Alberta in 1904 is far exceeded by spring wheat, it must be borne in mind that in some of the districts of Southern Alberta, where only a limited area of land is under cultivation, winter wheat formed that year more than one-third of the entire wheat crop, and there is little doubt that the returns for 1905 will show a much larger proportion of winter wheat.

INTRODUCTION OF SEED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

During the past two or three years, a variety of wheat known as Turkey Red has been introduced and is fast coming into general cultivation in Alberta. Much of the seed sown last year was brought from Kansas, where it is commonly grown. It was brought in by the Canadian Pacific Railway and supplied to the farmers at cost. Turkey Red is a wheat of high quality, probably the best in this respect of all the winter wheats. It is a bearded variety with rather a short head, and does not look as if it would be very productive, and in Ontario it has the reputation of being a light yielder. In Alberta this variety stools very freely, often producing from five to seven heads from a single kernel, and its general productiveness has been a matter of surprise to many. Samples we have had, brought from Kansas, have shown the kernel to be small and thin, with a weight per bushel of 60 to 61 lbs., while in samples grown in Alberta, the kernels have been much more plump and brighter in colour, with a weight per bushel of 64 lb. and over. This wheat is a favourite with millers in Kansas, and there is no doubt it will make excellent flour.

A TOUR OF INVESTIGATION.

With the object of inquiring more fully into the agricultural conditions and possibilities of the western part of southern and northern Alberta, having especially in view the production of winter wheat, a visit was paid during the past season to different parts of that province in company with Mr. A. Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental farm at Indian Head, Sask.

We arrived at Calgary August 27, when we called on Mr. J. S. Dennis, Superintendent of Irrigation for the Canadian Pacific Railway, from whom we obtained much valuable information, especially with regard to the progress of irrigation in Alberta. Through the courtesy of Mr. Dennis we were shown over the irrigation works of the Canadian Pacific Railway, within ten or twelve miles of Calgary, and had the opportunity of seeing the great progress which has been made there. It is expected that when this gigantic undertaking is completed, that the irrigation ditches will distribute water sufficient to irrigate about one million acres of land. It is difficult to realize the wonderful change this will bring about over a large part of the area lying between Calgary and Medicine Hat and when the irrigated land becomes saturated with sufficient water this will no doubt bring about more favourable conditions of moisture for the growing of crops on adjoining lands too high to be reached by the flowing streams.

JOURNEY THROUGH SOUTHERN ALBERTA.

On August 29 we left Calgary and proceeded southward. North of DeWinton a few fields of wheat were seen from the railway and from Okotoks to High river, a large number of fields were in view. High river was our first stopping place, and here we drove about 50 miles over the country and visited several farms.

HIGH RIVER AND VICINITY.

Mr. R. H. Robertson, High River P.O., had 47 acres of Turkey Red wheat which at this date, August 30, was all cut and threshed. The sample was an excellent one, plump and heavy, and the crop was estimated at from 40 to 44 bushels per acre. Mr. Robertson cut his Turkey Red wheat August 15. He also had a fine field of spring wheat, White Fife, which was cut September 1.

The estimates of crops given throughout this narrative are those of the growers, the correctness of which we had no means of accurately testing, but from what we saw of the wheat under different conditions, while still standing, of the appearance and bulk of the grain when threshed, and of the character of the stubble we regarded the estimates given of the crops on the fields we visited as approximately correct.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, High River, P. O., had 27 acres Turkey Red, estimated yield 35 to 40 bushels per acre. Sowed only one bushel of seed per acre, sown August 15, 1904; cut August 20, 1905. He was threshing at the time of our visit and the grain was a fine sample. He also had a large oat crop which he expected would give from 80 to 90 bushels per acre.

Mr. R. D. Brown, High River, P. O., had 60 acres Turkey Red. He sowed $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre on August 15, 1904, and it was cut August 15, 1905. Threshing was in progress August 30. Estimated crop, 40 bushels per acre.

Mr. Gilman, Okotoks, P.O., had 20 acres of winter Wheat, Dawson's Golden Chaff mixed with some Tenessee Giant. This was sown July 26, 1904, and harvested August 19, 1905. The grain was not then threshed, but he expected to get 30 bushels per acre.

Mr. A. Clayton, High River, had 30 acres of winter wheat from which he was expecting 35 bushels per acre.

South of High River, especially from Stavely to Claresholm, many good sized fields were seen under crop and considerable quantities of land were ploughed and ready for seeding.

CLARESHOLM TO MACLEOD.

Claresholm was our next stopping place, where we had another long drive of 50 miles or more before reaching Macleod.

Mr. Robert Pearson, Claresholm, had a large field of winter wheat, which promised well. He was cutting this at the time of our visit and expected it to average over 30 bushels per acre.

Mr. George Hartman, near Claresholm, had 200 acres of winter wheat which was all cut and stacked, but none of it had then been threshed.

From Claresholm to Leavings there were many large fields of winter wheat, and still larger areas sown or ready for sowing, and similar conditions prevailed from Leavings to near Macleod. In this district many large fields of winter wheat were seen, mostly in stook.

Mr. Fred. Garrow, of Cutbanks, had 33 acres of winter wheat which were said to have given him 1,350 bushels in all.

Mr. Grady, 18 miles west of Macleod, had 80 acres of winter wheat which was sown in October, 1904, and cut in the middle of August, 1905. This farm is at an elevation of about 4,000 feet above sea level. The crop was excellent and the grain matured well.

Taylor Bros., 7 miles north of Macleod, had a large field of winter wheat which was all cut and in stook by August 15. He started cutting August 4.

Mr. J. McNaught, 12 miles from Macleod, had 250 acres of wheat, some of which was winter, but most of it was spring wheat.

Mr. Miller, of this district had 50 acres of winter wheat estimated to give 30 bushels per acre.

In the Willow Creek district, 10 miles north of Macleod, Thompson Bros. had over 400 acres of spring wheat, Red Fife, which was then being threshed and was expected to give 25 bushels per acre.

Mr. Lee Evans, 3 miles east of Macleod, had 140 acres under winter wheat, mostly Turkey Red, with some Golden Chaff, which was cut during the first week in August, and was expected to give 25 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Peter Rohlig, Macleod, had 6 acres of winter wheat, Turkey Red, said to have yielded him 56 bushels per acre.

Mr. J. Robert, Macleod, is said to have threshed 500 bushels of good winter wheat, from 10 acres.

Mr. Hayter, of this district, had 200 acres of winter wheat, which is said to have given him an average of 33 bushels per acre.

Mr. Peter Roberts, 9 miles south of Macleod, had six acres of Turkey Red, which gave him 300 bushels of fine wheat.

LETHBRIDGE TO CARDSTON.

From Macleod we went to Lethbridge and visited some farms in that neighbourhood.

Richard G. Watkin had 40 acres of spring wheat, Red Fife, which was just about ready for cutting and looked very promising, this would probably give him from 30 to 35 bushels per acre.

Seven miles from Lethbridge Mr. C. Magrath had 100 acres of Turkey Red. This was sown in August, 1904, and at the time of our visit had been threshed and sold. The yield was 17 bushels per acre. A sample of this wheat was procured, it was very fine and plump and weighed 64 pounds per bushel. This field was on high land, and in this locality the weather was unusually dry and the crop had suffered from drought, which had reduced the yield.

Nine miles from Lethbridge, also on high land, was a very large field said to contain two thousand acres, which seemed to be well prepared. This belonged to Silver and Carman, and at that time was nearly all sown, one seeder only was working at one end of the field to finish it. The ploughing in this case was done in the ordinary way.

Nearly adjoining this was another large field said to contain 500 acres also prepared for winter wheat. This had been broken by a steam plough and seemed to be worked up very evenly.

In travelling over the country from Lethbridge to Cardston by rail many fields of winter wheat were seen, but there was not much opportunity of visiting individual farms.

Mr. T. J. Smellie, of Raymond, came from Idaho one and a half years ago. He had this year 1,300 acres of winter wheat, all Turkey Red, which averaged about 15 bushels per acre. He had expected a larger yield but the very dry weather which preceded harvest there had cut the crop short. He expected to finish seeding 1,000 acres during September. Mr. Smellie grows principally winter wheat, and inclines to the opinion that the Odessa is more profitable than the Turkey Red.

Mr. W. L. Thompson had about 1,700 acres in the Spring Coulee district, chiefly Turkey Red, with some Odessa. Mr. Thompson's wheat was cut and threshed and is said to have averaged from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. We were informed that there

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

were in all about 20,000 acres of wheat in this district, chiefly winter sorts. One elevator was built at Spring Coulee, and a second one nearly built which would be ready in time to receive the crop. Seven elevators in all have been built along this line.

ABOUT PINCHER AND COWLEY.

The next part visited was the district about Pincher and Cowley along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway towards the Crow's Nest Pass.

At Pincher we saw the wheat fields of Mr. Wm. R. Dobbie. He has 1,170 acres of winter wheat, about 550 of Turkey Red, 200 of Odessa, and the remainder mixed bald and bearded wheats. One field of Turkey Red examined we estimated at 30 to 35 bushels per acre. One part of his crop which had been sown late was lighter and would not probably give more than 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

Mr. G. W. Buchanan, of Pincher, had 300 acres of winter wheat, and many other farmers in the district from 50 to 100 acres or more. Most of the land in this part of the country has been fenced in, and nearly all the homesteads have been taken within reasonable distance of railways, and much additional land held for sale has been purchased by incoming settlers. In driving about this neighbourhood, and from Pincher to Cowley, large quantities of winter wheat were seen in stock covering many hundreds of acres, also many fields of recently sown grain.

At Cowley Mr. Bryce Miller had 110 acres Odessa and Turkey Red. His wheat was cut on August 15.

Mr. J. E. Davison had 50 acres of winter wheat near the station, and many other fields large and small could be seen in the distance.

BEST TIME FOR SOWING, &C.

Much difference of opinion was expressed by the farmers we visited as to the best time to som winter wheat in Southern Alberta, but judging from the results seen it would appear safer as a rule to sow on well prepared land from the last week in August to the middle of September.

We did not hear of any injurious insects affecting the winter wheat crop, but there was a good deal of smut in the grain in some localities. Where this occurs the grain is considerably lessened in value, and as this disease is so easily prevented by treating the seed with copper sulphate, bluestone, (one pound dissolved in three gallons of water and sprinkled on 10 bushels of grain a few hours before sowing) no farmer should neglect to take this precaution.

With regard to the time of ripening, the winter wheat in Southern Alberta matures on an average about ten days earlier than the spring varieties. Most of the wheat thus far referred to was grown on land which five years ago was considered fit only for grazing and with one or two slight exceptions was all grown without irrigation.

VISIT TO NORTHERN ALBERTA.

In pursuance of this investigation we visited also the northern part of the province from Calgary to Edmonton and found more or less winter wheat being grown at many different points, although the total area under this crop in Northern Alberta is as yet relatively small.

In the suburbs of Calgary Mr. Wm. Pearce had a few acres of winter wheat sown this season which had made strong growth and looked promising.

Fields of winter wheat varying in size were seen from the train in many different places. Some were in stook, others but recently sown and well up. Fields of this crop were most numerous from Crossfield to Olds. In a drive taken through the district

surrounding Innisfail, considerable quantities of wheat were seen, some of it winter . corts. In a similar drive about Red Deer several fields of winter wheat we're noticed. Mr. Joseph W. Smith, Red Deer, P.O., had 18 acres of winter wheat which gave

him 51 bushels per acre. We saw this wheat, which was very good and plump. Another farmer a short distance from Red Deer sowed three bushels of Turkey Red wheat on a little less than three acres of land and threshed 151 bushels. This was

the first experiment with Turkey Red in that locality. In travelling from Blackfalds to Lacombe, one large field of winter wheat was seen recently sown and well up, and another large field in stook near Lacombe. Dur-

seen recently sown and well up, and another large held in stook near Laconibe. During a drive in that neighbourhood other fields were seen.

While in Edmonton two days were occupied in driving about the country, but not much winter wheat was seen there. Had time permitted us to visit a larger number of farmers in Northern Alberta we should no doubt have seen many more fields of this grain.

In the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the North-west Territories for 1904, the total area of winter wheat grown that year in the several districts included in that part of the province we visited is given as follows:---

District No. 12—Edmonton, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin: Winter wheat 47 acres; average crop, 13:23 bushels per acre.

District No. 13-Red Deer, Lacombe and Ponoka: Winter wheat, 344 acres; averege crop, 30.24 bushels per acre.

District No. 14—Innisfail, Olds and Didsbury, including the country adjacent to the Calgary and Edmonton railway from Carstairs to Penhold: Winter wheat, 915 acres; average crop, 21:95 bushels per acre.

From these figures it will be seen that winter wheat is being tested over a large area in Northern Alberta, but it does not yet occupy that prominent position as a crop which it does in the southern parts of the province.

The results of the experiments which have been tried seem to show that the climatic conditions prevailing in Northern Alberta are favourable for the growth of winter wheat; and if further experiments confirm the idea now prevailing that there is a gain of ten days in the time of ripening and a heavier average yield, these potent factors may lead to the cultivation of this grain in the north in much larger quantities. Spring wheat is of course grown successfully over the greater part of the settled country, and the acreage under this crop is rapidly increasing.

When considering the advantages attending the growing of winter wheat in Alberta it should be borne in mind that the land cannot be used so advantageously as in the case of spring wheat. Only one crop of winter wheat can be had in two years, unless an early spring crop be grown, such as oats or mixed grain cut green for feed early enough to admit of the land being ploughed in time for the sowing of winter wheat. Spring grain might of course follow winter wheat, to be succeeded by summer fallow, which would give two grain crops in three years.

In carrying out this investigation a large arca of country has been covered, involving over 800 miles of railway travel and over 300 miles by vehicle.

EXPERIMENTS IN GROWING FARM CROPS IN THE YUKON.

With the object of gaining some information as to the agricultural possibilities of some parts of the Yukon Territory, a course of experiments was planned in consultation with the Comptroller of the Royal North-west Mounted Police, who has very kindly co-operated with me in this matter. He has given directions for the proper distribution of the material sent, and both the officers and men of the police force deserve many thanks for the kindly interest they have taken in this work.

The packages of grain, grass seeds and potatoes were forwarded from Ottawa on April 18, 1905, but owing to the lack of mail facilities for carrying packages in that distant region during the winter months they did not reach Dawson until early in June which was too late for uniform success in that climate.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

A part of the material forwarded for test was left at White Horse in charge of the commanding officer, Sup. A. E. Snyder, who received the samples there about the middle of May.

LIST OF THE SAMPLES FORWARDED.

8-1-lb. bags Brome Grass Seed.

·8—1-lb. bags Western Rye Grass.

8—1-lb. bags Timothy.

8—1-lb. bags Hungarian Grass.

8-5-lb. bags wheat (two each Early Riga, Ladoga, Preston and Stanley).

8-4lb. bags oats (four of Improved Ligowo and two each of Welcome and Tartar King).

8-5-lb. bags barley (four of Mensury and two each of Odessa and Champion).

10-3-lb. bags potatoes (five each of Rochester Rose and Vick's Extra Early).

The following explanations and instructions were sent with the samples:-----

'In sending the samples above enumerated provision has been made for testing them at eight or ten different points. The Brome and Western Rye grasses are both very hardy perennial sorts. The Timothy is not so hardy but is also a perennial and will be useful for a comparative test. The Hungarian grass is a variety of Millet, it is an annual which matures very early, and it will I hope be found useful as a forage crop.'

'The grasses should be sown as early as practicable. They may be sown broadcast and covered by hand raking or in rows seven or eight inches apart. If convenient it may be well to try both methods. Where weeds are prevalent, the plots can be more easily kept clean where grass seed is sown in rows. Where plots are allowed to become overgrown with weeds the crops are much injured thereby, and the yields are usually small.

'All the varieties of grain sent are early ripening sorts, and, hence, among the most promising for testing in the Yukon country. They should be sown as early as the land is in condition to be worked, and may be sown broadcast or in drills. If sown broadcast the land should be subsequently raked until the seed is well covered; if in rows the seed should be buried to a depth of two inches. Each sample of grain sent is sufficient to sow one-twentieth of an acre, a plot 33 by 66 feet. The quantity of grass seed in each bag will sow a similar sized plot.

'The varieties of potatoes sent are both extra early sorts. They are also productive and of excellent quality. In preparing them for planting they should be cut so as to have from two to three eyes in each piece, or set, and planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the sets placed about a foot apart in the rows and covered with about four inches of soil.'

Reports of the results obtained from the planting of these samples were received from the Assistant Commissioner at Dawson, T. G. Moore, commanding officer for the Yukon Territory, also from Supt. A. E. Snyder, commander at White Horse, as follows:--

REPORT ON SEEDS SUPPLIED BY THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SOWN IN YUKON TERRITORY DURING SEASON OF 1905.

.				
Tested by.	Name of Seed.	Date of Planting.	Date of Report.	Report of Grower.
				······································
Wm. Horkan	Mensury barley	13-6-1905	18-8-1905	Sown in new ground, well worked, and is doing well, but was planted too late for
H	(Seed received 1904.)	235 -1905	18-9-1905	perfect maturity this season. I planted the same seed in the Government House garden and it ripened well and will be ready for harvest in one week more, or about 13 weeks from seed to sickle. Excel
• •	Odessa barley	15-6-1905	18-8-1905	lent for the Yukon either for hay or grain, but should be planted early. Notwithstanding late sowing and continued dry weather in June and July it has grown vigorously but can hardly ripen perfectly this season. If sown in May or early in
H	Timothy grass	12-6-1905	18-8-1905	June I believe this would be a useful and profitable variety for this climate. Sown in Administration lawn separately and mixed—has done remarkably well, was cut four times and is now refreshing to look at. Well adapted for lawn, pasture and meadow
u	Brome grass	12-6-1905	18-8-1905	in the Yukon. Sown in Government House lawn separately and mixed with other grasses and in all cases has proved a vigorous grower. A
"	Hungarian grass	12-6-1905	18-8-1905	good hay and field grass for this climate. Sown in Government House grounds, has done well, was cut three times and is now growing vigorously. A useful grass for
·· ···	Western Rye grass	12-6-1905	18-8-1905	this climate. Sown on Government House lawn in partial shade. Growth vigorous and very satis-
		13-6-1905	18- 8 -1905	Sown in Administration grounds separately and mixed with other grasses and in each case has done well and is now verdantly and vigorously growing. Well adapted for this director
"	. Welcome oats	15-6-1905	18-8-190	Good vigorous grower, but sown too late for this season's harvest. It is now doing well and will be an excellent crop for the Yukon if some conjuge foot will pormit
u	Impr'd Ligowo oats.	15-6-1905	18-8-190	Growing well and promising good returns, but too late for this season's harvest. A good hardy oat that should be planted
. 11	Stanley wheat	15-6-1905	18-8-1903	Sown in new ground, well worked. Is grow- ing nicely and looking well, but too late for practical results this year. I have re- served some of the seed for early planting next season
H	Preston wheat	15-6-1903	i 18- 8- 190	Growing vigorously and full of promise, but too late to mature before frost. I have re- served some of the seed for next season's
H	Rochester Rose pota toes.	- 12-6 -1905	i 18-8-190	5 A good strong vigorous grower; stalks stout and well shaped; tubers of good size and maturing well considering the very late sowing. I think it will be an excellent variety for early planting
n	. Vick's Extra Early potatoes.	7 12-6-1908	i 1 8-8 -190	Stalk growth slender and small, tubers equally backward. Not so good, so far, as the Rochester Rose, sown in the same soil and under equal conditions. Seed received too but far articlatory toot
P. Reitama	. Timothy grass	8-6-1908 8-6-1908	5 9-9-190 5 9-9-190	5 Growth fairly good. 5 Growth very poor.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

REPORT ON SEEDS SUPPLIED BY THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, &c.-Continued.

Tested b y.	Name of Seed.	Date of Planting.	Date of Report.	Report of Grower.
P. Reitsma	Tartar King oats	9-6-1905	9-9-1905	Growth splendid, will, I believe, mature if
	Mensury barley	9-6-1905	9-9-1905	Splendid growth watil the heavy rain set in, would undoubtedly mature here if put in
	Vick's Extra Early potatoos.	7-6-1905	9-9-1905	Good growth, a heavy yielder. Did not mature on account of heavy frost in August. N.B.—Above named seeds were planted in rich sand and loamy soil, well manured in previous years. By planting a month earlier we can raise fairly good crops around Dawern
Supt. Cuthbert.	Western Rye grass	7-6-1905	5-9-1905	Both seeds were late in sowing, but have shown good growth and are suitable for this country.
W. H. Dailey	Brome grass Timothy grass	24-5-1905	5-9-1905 13-9-1905	Cut on August 20th; in flower for over two weeks before cutting.
" N. F. Hagel	Oats Wheat Vick's Extra Early potatoes.	24-5-1905 24-5-1905	13-9-1905 13-9-1905 14-8-1905	Cut grain on August 29th. Killed by high water. The plants are at this date looking exceed- ingly well and have been in bloom for about three weeks. I think they will mature and have no doubt of it had they been planted earlier.
	Rochester Rose pota-	•••••	14-8-1905	17 II II II
W. R. Dubell	Viel's Ester Fork	4.6.1005	12 8 1005	As to results obtained from seeds furnished by the police department, I would like to state that after receiving the seeds and thinking over the matter, I came to the conclusion that neither the soil, conditions or season on which the seeds were received were suitable for a proper test of the same. As I am one of the pioneer farmers of the Yukon Territory, I am very much interest- ed in this matter and I thought best to hold the seeds over for another year in order that I may beable to make what I consider a fair test for the same on an average piece of ground and sown at the proper time for seeding. I will hold the seeds over until the coming spring and will be pleased to furnish the department with specimens and details concerning their culture and growth. I would suggest that all experimental seeds be sent to Dawson during the fall or winter months as a short period of even ten days very often determines the success or failure of any crop of cereals or vegetables in this vicinity. From my experience I consider that any seeds planted after the date on which I received these packages for experi- ment (latter part of May) would be practi- cally thrown away and in order to give them a fair test should be planted almost before the frost has left the ground. I shall be pleased to furnish the department with any information I can give, at all times.
U. I. Wintenouse	Potatoes.	4-6-1905	12-8-1905	Not quite as good a grower as. Vick's but
11 · ·	toes. Early Riga wheat	5-6-1905	12-8-1905	appears to make a better setting of tubers. Made fairly good growth considering the time of sowing; well headed out but quite green at present.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

REPORT ON SEEDS SUPPLIED BY THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, &c. - Concluded.

Tested by.	Name of Seed.	Date of Planting-	Date of Report.	Report of Grower.
J. P. Whitehouse	Mensury barley	5-6-1 905	12-8-1905	Made a good start, but frost on night of June 12th cut it down. At present just heading out.
"	Ligowo oats	56-1905	12-8-1905	Made very good growth; stooled heavily and headed well; straw about 31 feet in length, guite green at this time
11	Timothy grass	5-6-1905	12-8-1905	Some of this I seeded with the oats which has made a fairly good catch. The balance did not do so well seeded alone, owing to dry weather, is just showing up well now.
	Hungarian grass	5-6-1905	12-8-1905	Owing to drought did not start until late. Will not make any growth to speak of.
11	Brome and Western Rye grass.	5-6-1905	12-8-1905	The dry weather held these seeds back for a long time. Not a good catch and I don't think they will stand the winter. N.B.—All these seeds could have been planted by May 10th. At that time the soil was in better condition and the weather more favourable. The Timothy I think will stand the winter. Will report on yield of potatoes and on seeds next spring, if required.

Z. G. WOOD,

Assistant Commissioner Comd'g R.N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory.

REPORT FROM WHITE HORSE.

I have the honour to submit the following report, giving results of the seeds, obtained from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and planted at several places in this district this spring:—

GRASS.

Brome—This was planted at White Horse and Ten Mile Point. That at Ten Mile Point only attained a growth of three inches, being planted in new ground, and having ro rainfall. That at White Horse, where we had more rain turned out better.

Western Rye—This was planted at White Horse, Ten Mile Point and Big Bend, on the Kluahne trail about 80 miles from White Horse. At White Horse and Big Bend, it was a surprise in growth and would yield about three tons, or so, to the acre, while at Ten Mile Point it only attained a growth of three inches.

Hungarian—This was planted at White Horse and was a failure, the season being too dry. Timothy—This was planted by two different parties at White Horse, with one it turned out a failure while with the other, although planted on poorer ground, made a most luxuriant growth and in the opinion of the man who planted it is admirably suited to the conditions existing in this portion of the Yukon Territory.

At Big Bend the timothy was a failure, the man who planted it claiming that it required more water and better preparation of soil than the rye grass.

OATS.

The Improved Ligowo was planted at White Horse and Big Bend, that at White Horse was planted on high and low ground, both ripening and turning out an excellent quality of oats, while that at Big Bend was a failure, the person planting it claiming that the season there was too dry.

Welcome—Some of this seed was planted at Ten Mile Point, put in on new land with no rainfall, it only grew three inches high and was a failure.

WHEAT.

Preston—This was the only variety planted. From one package planted by Mr. J. C. Shermer, Ten Mile Point, he obtained 20 pounds, which grew to a height of 23 inches.

BARLEY.

Champion—This was planted at White Horse and produced an extra good crop, which was of special quality.

Odessa—This seed was planted on very high ground about seven miles from White Horse and grew to a height of thirty inches.

POTATOES.

Rochester Rose—This seed was planted at Ten Mile Point, and 57 pounds raised from a 3-pound package of potatoes. Another 3-pound package of this variety was planted on high land near White Horse, which, however, only produced 12 pounds, but in every other respect were very satisfactory. In the barrack garden at White Horse a 3-pound package of this seed was planted and produced 98½ pounds, nine potatoes weighing 4½ pounds, those potatoes took first prize at the White Horse fair, and it would appear that this variety is particularly suitable for this soil and climate.

Vicks' Extra Early—This variety was planted in White Horse and turned out fairly good.

All the seeds received were distributed amongst ten different parties; seven at White Horse and neighbourhood, one at Ten Mile Point, one at Big Bend on the Kluahne trail, and one at Big Salmon. The party to whom I distributed seeds at Big Salmon, I was unfortunately unable to get any return from, the seeds after being delivered to him having been burnt in the fire which occurred here on the 22nd of May last.

The seeds were distributed between the 12th and 22nd May, and in some instances were not planted until the end of May, which this year was a little late in the season. In conclusion, I might say that of five seasons, this was the most favourable for growing vegetables and grains in this district, and then we did not have any rainfall till the middle of June. It rained two days during June, the 13th and 26th, the total rainfall of the month being .93 inches.

A. E. SNYDER,

Supt. Commanding 'H' Division.

The success attending these experiments is quite encouraging considering that the seeds arrived so late, and, it was decided to send out another and larger lot of samples similar to those which had done so well in 1905. To save time a part of these



VIEW ON THE GROUNDS OF THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

were forwarded from Brandon, Man., and a second lot from Ottawa. All of these were sent to Dawson addressed to Supt. A. R. Cuthbert.

The samples forwarded from Brandon were sent September 23, and consisted of the following:---

100	lbs.	Preston wheat in	5 lb.	bags
100	"	Stanley wheat in	5	"
100	"	Odessa barley in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
100	"	Rochester Rose potatoes in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
100	"	Vick's Extra Early potatoes in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
50	"	Early Rose potatoes in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
50	"	Vermont Gold Coin potatoes in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
25	"	Brome grass in	1	"
25	"	Western Rye grass in	1	"

Subsequently, on October 2, the following were forwarded to the same address, from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa:--

100	lbs.	Welcome oats in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	lb. bags
200	"	Improved Ligowo oats in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	**
100	"	Odessa barley in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
200	"	Mensury barley in	$2\frac{1}{2}$	66
25	"	Timothy seed in	$2\frac{1}{2}$."
25	"	Hungarian grass in	1	"

A letter was received from Supt. Cuthbert, under date of October 12, acknowledging the receipt of all the samples, which he says arrived in good order.

A further consignment was sent later to White Horse. These samples were sent from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on November 20, and consisted of the following:--

20	lbs.	Preston wheat in	5	lb. bags
16	"	Improved Ligowo oats in	4	"
16	"	Odessa barley in	4	"
30		Rochester Rose potatoes in	3	"
4	"	Brome grass in.	1	"
4	"	Western Rye grass in.	1	"
4	"	Timothy in.	1	
4	"	Hungarian grass in	1	"

As these samples have already reached their destination there will be ample time and opportunity for distributing them to the best advantage and so as to admit of their being sown in the coming spring at the earliest opportunity.

Recently samples of two varieties of very early ripening wheats have been forwarded to Dawson. These are new sorts recently introduced by the Cerealist of the experimental farms. One named Aurora, got by selection from an early wheat obtained from a high altitude in the Himalaya mountains in India, the other is an improved and early strain of a cross-bred variety known as Bishop. Aurora is the earliest ripening variety we have yet produced, it ripens more than two weeks earlier than the Red Fife. Bishop is also very early, maturing in about ten days less time than Red Fife. Both are wheats of good quality, but their relative productiveness has not yet been fully ascertained. One pound of the Aurora has been sent in half-pound packages, and two pounds of Bishop also in half-pound packages. The results of these tests will be watched with much interest.

16 - 2

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

THE INSPECTION AND GRADING OF WHEAT IN THE MANITOBA GRAIN INSPECTION DIVISION.

The methods employed in the inspection of wheat and their fairness to the farmer as well as to the miller or export purchaser have of late attracted some attention. Farmers in some instances have been of opinion that they have not received from the nullers the full value, especially of their lower grades of wheat.

This subject has been carefully investigated at the Central Experimental Farm by the Cereal and Chemical Divisions, and a bulletin has been published giving the results of this inquiry. Authentic and representative samples of the different grades of wheat have been obtained from Mr. David Horn, chief inspector of the Manitoba Grain Inspection Division. By the use of a small roller mill flour has been produced from these samples, and the flour made into bread and baked. The results of the bakings several times repeated have been carefully compared as to texture, quality, &c., and the information compiled. In the Chemical Division the samples both of whole wheat and flour have been analysed, and the proportions of their several constituents determined. A comparison of the conclusions reached independently by the Cerealist and Chemist show conclusively that considering the difficulties surrounding this subject, the present eystem of grading, which is faithfully administered and well carried out works on the whole fairly well. This bulletin has been widely distributed and copies may still be had by any one desiring them by applying to the Director of Experimental Farms.

GRADES OF SPRING WHEAT'IN THE MANITOBA GRAIN INSPECTION DIVISION.

Extra Manitoba hard wheat shall weigh not less than 62 pounds per bushel, shall be plump, sound and well cleaned and shall contain not less than eighty-five per cent of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least seventy-five per cent of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 1 hard white Fife wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel and shall be composed of not less than sixty per cent of hard white Fife wheat, and shall not contain more than twenty-five per cent of soft wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 lbs. to the bushel and shall be composed of at least sixty per cent of hard red Fife wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least forty-five per cent of hard red Fife wheat.

Any wheat not good enough to be graded No. 2 Manitoba northern shall be graded No. 3 Manitoba northern, in the discretion of the inspector.

These grades form the bulk of the wheat marketed every season. In a good year the larger part of the grain will be No. 1 Hard and No. 1 Northern, while in a poor year the proportions of No. 2 and No. 3 Northern will be larger.

Every year a considerable number of cars containing wheat of too low a quality to be graded as No. 3 Northern, find their way into the market, and special standards are prepared for these low class products, such as No. 4 Extra, No. 4, No. 5, Feed and No. 2 Feed. Any good wheat that is damp and which cannot be safely warehoused, is classed as No Grade. All good wheat that contains a large admixture of other kinds cf grain is also classed as No Grade. All grain brought to the market in a heating condition or mixed with heated grain, is entered on the inspector's books as condemned.

Portions of the crop of 1904 were damaged by rust. Some of this when threshed was of so little value and weight that it compared only with elevator cleanings; such grain is graded as 'screenings.'

Any wheat that is injured by smut is classed as 'No. 1 rejected.' If very smutty, as 'No. 2 rejected.'

Where wheat contains a large proportion of weed seeds such as wild oats, the seeds of rag-weed, &c., it is classed as 'rejected,' without using any number.

Such low grades of wheat as cannot be used profitably for flour are ground and sold as feed for stock. Wheat rejected on account of smut or weeds is usually sent to Fort William to an elevator provided with special cleaning apparatus, and after it is cleaned and dried it may be given a grade, and can then be marketed in the usual way.

VISIT TO THE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE AND RAILWAY YARDS.

Being desirous of seeing the actual working of the methods adopted for the inspection and grading of wheat, I called on Mr. David Horn, Chief Inspector at Winnipeg, on the morning of September 23, 1905, who showed me much courtesy. I was first taken through his own office where the work of inspection and grading was in progress. Then provided with a note to one of his deputies, I visited the railway yard where some 200 cars of wheat which had just arrived were being inspected and graded.

As the train comes into the yard the conductor goes to the railway office with his bills to report his train. The inspector makes a list of the grain cars on these bills from which he learns where each car is from, where it is going, the name of the shipper and of the party to whom it is consigned. With this information he goes with his men at once to the train. The inspector has usually three men with him.

One man opens the doors of each car and closes them again after the inspection is over. When the doors are opened the other two men enter the car. A car laden with wheat is usually filled to a depth of about 5 feet. This leaves room between the wheat and the roof of the car for these men to work. One man carries with him a cotton sheet about a yard long and three-quarters of a yard wide, which he spreads on top of the wheat. The other carries what is known as a 'stabber,' a cylindrical brass instrument, reminding one of a large syringe. This is about 6 feet long and 21 inches in diameter and pointed at the lower end. The instrument is hollow and consists of an interior and exterior tube which by a turn of the handle at the end can be made to slide one on the other. Each tube has openings at intervals, about 5 inches long and an inch wide which are alike in each tube. By turning the outer tube these openings are closed. The stabber is then thrust through the grain in a somewhat slanting direction until the pointed end reaches the floor, then, with a turn of the handle the openings in the tube are brought opposite each other, when the grain immediately flows into and fills the instrument. By reversing the handle the holes are closed so that the grain cannot fall out, and when the 'stabber' is brought up it brings with it a complete section of the wheat which that part of the car contains. The grain is let out of the instrument at the top and placed on the sheet in the form of an irregular band from 4 to 6 inches wide, 2¹/₂ feet long, and about half an inch deep, showing the character of the wheat from the top to the bottom of the car. This is done from seven to ten or twelve times in different parts of the car, and spread each time on the sheet as described. When the car has been 'stabbed' a sufficient number of times and the grain properly spread on the sheet, the inspector has before him a complete display of the character and quality of the contents of the car from the bottom to the top. He then examines this and writes on a card the number of the car, the date of inspection, and his opinion of the grade. He also puts about two pounds of the mixed grain on the sheet into a cotton bag which closes by a draw-string, the card is placed inside the bag and the bag hung on a point of the car outside, to be taken from thence to the inspector's office.

 $16 - 2\frac{1}{2}$

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Occasionally a car is found to be 'plugged,' that is fraudulently loaded by putting inferior wheat in parts of the car where the shipper imagines it will not be detected. Where any indication of this is noticed the car is 'stabbed' in many places, and all parts of it closely examined. If the inspector has reason to believe that plugging was intended the law requires that the whole car shall be graded at the same value as the poorest grade found in the car. This penalty is a severe one, and hence 'plugging' is not a common practice.

Not a common practice. With sufficient and competent help the grading of grain is very rapidly done, and a whole train load of wheat can be examined and graded in the course of an hour or two. The sample bags from the cars are carried to the inspector's office near the railway yard, where they are successively spread out on a large table, carefully examined, and their grade finally determined by the deputy inspectors. The grain is then put back in the bags with the cards, when they are filed away for reference.

Dack in the bags with the cards, when they are had and only of which is sent to Fort Wil-A complete report on each car is made, one copy of which is sent to Fort William and another to the office of the chief inspector, Mr. David Horn. Certificates for each car are also sent to the parties interested. Every day the entire record for all the cars arriving during the previous 24 hours is completed and disposed of. From 20 to 30 men are employed at this work during the busy period. The fee fixed by law for the inspection is 40 cents per car; the cars will average about 1,000 bushels each.

HOW FARMERS DISPOSE OF THEIR CROPS.

Some farmers sell their grain at the elevators, while others prefer to load and ship their own grain. These latter usually consign their wheat to an independent broker, one not connected in any way with elevator or railway companies. He charges one cent per bushel for looking after the business of marketing the wheat, and remitting the money received for it. If the farmer sells to an elevator company, his wheat is then graded by the man in charge, but only temporarily and for the purpose of giving the farmer cash. If the farmer objects to the local grading a sample of the wheat is sent to the chief inspector at Winnipeg, and if he grades it higher than the man at the elevator did, then the elevator company must pay the farmer the difference in market price between the grades on the day of sale.

HOW THE CROPS OF 1904 AND 1905 HAVE GRADED.

In the following table the first column shows the total returns for the inspection of the crop of 1904. In the second column the total number of cars of wheat of the crop of 1905, inspected to December 1, 1905:--

Crop of 1905 Inspected to Dec. 1, 1905.

$d_{\text{max}} \circ f_{1000}$		0100 01 2	
Crop 01 1904.			Cars.
	Cars.		F 90
	176	No. 1 Hard	55 2
No. 1 Hard	2 788	No. 1 Northern	17,833
No. 1 Northern		$N_0, 2$ " $\cdots \cdots \cdots$	6,858
No. 2 " · · · · · · ·	11,000	No. 3 "	996 -
No. 3 " · · · · · · · ·	9,290	No. 4 Extra \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots	5
No. 4 Extra.	2,214	No. 4	58
No. 4	3,030	No. 5	1
No. 5	2,247	Feed	None.
Feed.	1,098	Feed No. 2.	None.
Feed No. 2	233	Rejected (for weed seeds)	1,535
Rejected (for weed seeds)	603	No 1 Rejected (for smut)	1,227
No 1 Rejected (for smut)	631		1.234
No. 9 " " …	591	NO. 2	
No. 2	40	Screenings	ษ
Screenings.	78	Condemned	10
Condemned	0 070	No Grade.	155
No Grade	4,410	TIO GIRGOLT LI TI TI	

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INCREASE IN PROPORTION OF WEEDY AND SMUTTY WHEAT.

A study of these figures shows that the character of the season is a most imrortant factor in determining the value of the wheat crop. The year 1904 was comraratively unfavourable, while the present year has been favourable. That portion of the crop (probably about two-thirds of the whole) marketed before December 1, 1905. is largely No. 1 Northern. It is also worthy of comment that the number of cars of wheat graded rejected this year on account of weed seeds is more than double that of 1904. The total number classed as 'rejected' for smut has also more than doubled. While the bulk of this wheat classed as rejected is ultimately recovered, the cost and loss of weight entailed by the scouring and cleansing required to bring the sample into a marketable condition are very considerable and materially lessen the returns received by those farmers who send their wheat to market in a condition so dirty and discreditable as to justify the inspectors in marking it 'rejected.' A more vigorous campaign is evidently needed against weeds and smut, to stir up these careless farmers now to a sense of their duty.

HOW THE UNIFORMITY OF THE GRADES IS MAINTAINED.

Objection has sometimes been made to the method of grading wheat on the ground that the grades are lacking in uniformity from year to year. Prior to 1899 the grades were fixed from season to season by a board of experts, on samples of the current year's growth brought from different localities and compared. Under that arrangement it is quite likely that the grades varied more or less from year to year. Under the present system a handful is taken from each carload, graded and thrown into a vessel or bin provided for that grade, and this grain thus mixed is used as a basis for the same grade the following season. Samples are given to the inspectors and others requiring them, and in this way the grades are maintained of a uniform character.

The system of grading as carried on by the Manitoba Grain Inspection Division, under direction of the Chief Inspector, Mr. David Horn, seems to be very thorough and satisfactory and to command the confidence both of the farmers and buyers in a marked degree.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS BY CANADIAN FARMERS.

The assistance rendered to Canadian farmers by the distribution of samples of seed of high quality for the improvement of crops has been continued with gratifying results. Farmers everywhere have gladly undertaken to co-operate with the experimental farms in the endeavour to ascertain the relative merits in earliness, productiveness and quality of the different sorts under trial when grown under the different climatic conditions which prevail in the several provinces of the Dominion.

During the present year 41,548 farmers have joined in these co-operative tests. A large number of reports have been received expressing appreciation of the great value of this work. The samples of wheat and barley sent out have weighed five pounds each, and those of oats four pounds, sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, pease and potatoes have weighed three pounds each.

The samples sent from the Central Experimental Farm during the distribution period for the past year have been distributed as follows:----

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES.

Name of Grain.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.
Oats	836	1,513	1,664	4,735	1,713	551	1,517	86
Barley.	114	433	217	1,473	650	176	579	41
Wheat.	250	718	836	2,874	757	1,496	2,499	64
Pease.	10	102	131	406	102	39	79	7
Indian Corn.	26	148	116	511	450	78	117	33
Potatoes	157	859	1,053	2,075	2,356	905	1,958	436
Total	1,393	3,773	4,017	12,074	6,028	3,245	6,749	667

Total number of samples distributed, 37,946. Number of applicants supplied, 37,865.

Total number of packages of each sort distributed :----

Oats	12.615
Barley	3,683
Wheat	9,494
Pease	876
Indian Corn	1,479
Potatoes	9,799
Total	37,946

The following list shows the number of packages which have been sent of the different varieties :—

Name of Variety.	Number of Packages.	Name of Variety.	Number of Packages.
OATS. Banner Improved Ligowo Waverley Wide Awake Thousand Dollar Abundance Tartar King Goldinder Black Beauty	3,027 1,633 1,514 1,503 1,448 1,354 1,088 749 209	SPRING WHEAT. Laurel. Preston. Red Fife. Stanley. Wellman's Fife. White Fife. Percy. Huron.	1,950 1,694 1,262 1,029 961 836 804 591 271
Total	12,615	White Russian Common Emmer Early Riga	46 32 18
BARLEY (Six-rowed). Mensury Odessa Claude Mansfield	928 611 605 465	Total	9,49 <u>4</u>
• • •		PEASE.	
(Two-rowed.) Invincible Standwell Sidney Canadian Thorpe	369 282 252 171	Arthur White Wonder Total	585 291 876
Total	3,683		

Name of Variety	Number of Packages.	Name of Variety.	Number of Packages
INDIAN CORN. Compton's Early Longfellow Early Mastodon Selected Leaming Angel of Midnight Sanford Total.	477 376 335 140 112 39 	POTATOES. Early White Prize Carman No. 1 Uncle Sam American Wonder Canadian Beauty Rochester Rose Dr. Maerker Early Andes Burnaby Mammoth Bovee Country Gentleman Money Maker Swiss Snow Flake Late Puritan Dreer's Standard	1.515 1,206 1,084 1,071 822 742 581 499 452 431 420 340 285 196 139 16 9,799

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES FROM THE BRANCH EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Samples were also distributed from the Branch Experimental Farms, as follows :---

Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S.	Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.
No. of	No. of
Sample	. Sample
Sample	Bags
Bags.	D#55
Spring wheat	Spring wheat
Oats 167	Oats
Barlay 89	Barley 40
Doord 41	Dearey
Ftase	Pease
Polatoes	Polatoes
Buckwheat	
Total 669	Total 549
Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Sask.	Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C.
Spring wheat 546	Spring wheat 56
	Osta
Barlor 107	Doulor 74
Dantey	Darley
rease	Pease
Flax, Rye and Spelt	Potatoes 203
Potatoes 618	
' Total 1,879	Total 667
•	

By adding the number of farmers supplied by the Branch Farms to those supplied by the Central Farm we have a total of 41,548. It is gratifying to find among the farmers of Canada so large a number of volunteers in this co-operative work. The average number of samples distributed each year for the past ten years has been 37,521.

In growing and preparing this large quantity of seed grain for distribution great care is taken to have it clean and true to name. Most of it is grown on the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon, where the crops average larger yields and a heavier weight per bushel than they do at Ottawa.

To provide the large quantity of seed required for this work arrangements are made for growing the varieties needed the previous year. While maturing in the fields most of the grain is carefully examined and any plants found of other varieties are pulled up. After the grain is threshed it is passed through suitable cleaning machinery and then thoroughly examined, and if there are any foreign seeds present which the cleaners will not remove the grain is hand-picked before it is sent out. These samples are sent free of charge to the nearest post office. They are sent only in response to personal application, and only one variety is obtainable by one applicant each year. Those farmers who take good care of the sample received usually have at the end of

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

the second year sufficient seed for a considerable area, and after that have all they require for their own use, and some surplus to sell to their neighbours.

It is remarkable how rapidly a supply of grain may be built up from a single four or five-pound sample. Take for instance, a sample of oats. The four pounds received will, if well cared for, usually produce from three to four bushels. This sown on two acres of land will at a very moderate estimate give one hundred bushels, and some times much more, but taking the lower figure as the basis for this calculation, the crop at the end of the second year would be sufficient to sow fifty acres, which at the same moderate computation would furnish 2,500 bushels, available for seed or sale at the end of the third year.

The critical point in these tests is the threshing of the grain at the end of the first season, and it is here that some farmers fail to get the full advantage of the experiment. The product of the one-twentieth acre plot is sometimes threshed in a large machine, which it is difficult to thoroughly clean, and in this way the grain becomes mixed with other varietics and practically ruined. At the Central Experimental Farm we thresh the produce of many of the small plots of grain by cutting off the heads, placing them in sacks and beating them with a stick, and winnowing until most of the chaff is got rid of, and the grain made clean enough for sowing.

Where the farmer is to use this seed for his own sowing it is not necessary that the sample be entirely free from chaff. It is, however, most essential if he is to get the full benefit of his experiment, that the grain be quite free from all admixture with other sorts. Farmers are expected to harvest the product of their experimental plot separately, and store it away carefully, threshing it by hand either with a flail or in such other manner as they may prefer. The results to be gained will abundantly repay the careful handling of the grain in this way.

Occasional complaints are made that the samples are too small and that not less than two bushels of grain should be sent to each applicant. If such quantities were sent the distribution must necessarily be limited to comparatively few individuals, which would be very unfair. The experimental farm officers have also been criticised for not arranging to sell any surplus seed grain to farmers in quantities of two bushels and upwards. As a matter of fact this has been the practice at the western farms for many years past. Every season after the regular distribution of smaller samples has been provided for the surplus grain not needed for seed has been sold to farmers in quantities of two to ten bushels or more each.

At the Indian Head Experimental Farm the following number of farmers have been supplied in this way:

In 1904-

24 farmers purchased from 2 to 5 bushels each of seed wheat.

7 two to five bushels of seed oats.

9 two to five bushels of seed barley.

40 in all.

In 1905-

107 farmers bought from 2 to 10 bushels each of seed wheat.

74 two to ten bushels or more of seed oats, and

24 bought 2 to 10 bushels or more of seed barley.

205 in all.

At the Brandon experimental farm in 1904-

10 farmers bought from 2 to 10 bushels each of seed wheat.

112 two to ten bushels or more of seed oats, and

21 from 2 to 10 bushels, or more of seed barley.

143 in all.

In 1905---

32 farmers bought from 1 to 5 bushels each of seed wheat.

6 from 2 to ten bushels, or more of seed oats, and

30 from 2 to ten bushels, or more of seed barley.

68 in all.

It will thus be seen that within the past two years 245 farmers have been supplied with these larger lots from the experimental farm at Indian Head and 211 from the experimental farm at Brandon, a total of 456. The following note from one of those who bought seed wheat at Brandon will serve as an example of the way these larger lots are appreciated :--

GLADSTONE, MAN., December 29, 1905.

S. A. BEDFORD, Esq.,

DEAR SIR,--Just a few lines in report on the four bushels of Red Fife wheat that James Huddleston and myself received from you last spring. We sowed it on April 24 and harvested it on August 26. There was about three acres and the total yield was 133 bushels, about 45 bushels per acre, which was about twice the yield of the rest of our crop. I must say we are well satisfied and would recommend any farmer to get a few bushels of wheat from you when possible.

Yours respectfully,

A. M. HUDDLESTON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence carried on during 1905 between the farmers of Canada and the officers of the Experimental Farms has been very large.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The following is a summary of the letters received and sent out at the Central Experimental Farm from December 1, 1904 to November 30, 1905; also the number of reports, bulletins and circulars forwarded by mail during the same period:---

•	<u> </u>	-
	Letters received.	Letters sent.
Director	51,908	19,074
Agriculturist	2,090	3,206
Horticulturist	1,634	1,626
Chemist	1,531	1,441
Entomologist and Botanist	3,406	3,291
Cerealist	289	208
Poultry Manager.	2,993	3,043
Accountant	988	1,401
Totals	64,839	33,290

A large number of the letters received by the Director are applications for samples of grain, or for the publications of the farms, a considerable proportion of which are answered by sending the correspondents the material asked for, accompanied by circular letters. This explains why the number of letters received so much exceeds the number sent out.

Circular	letters, including circulars sent with samples of	
seed Reports	grain and bulletins mailed	39,105 351,374
	Total	390,479

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

BRANCH EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The correspondence with the Superintendents of the branch experimental farms is shown by the following figures:—

]	Letters received.	Letters sent
Experimental Farm,	Nappan, N.S	2,080	1,812
"	Brandon, Man	4,783	3,140
	Indian Head, Sask.	7,820	7,874
	Agassiz, B. C	3,187	2,953
			<u></u>
Totala		17 870	15 779

Much additional information has also been sent out from the branch farms in printed circulars. By adding the correspondance conducted at the branch farms to that of the central farm, it will be seen that 82,709 letters in all were received, and 49,069 sent out during the year.

TESTS OF THE VITALITY OF SEED GRAIN AND OTHER SEEDS.

The number of samples of seeds tested during the season of 1904-05 to find the proportion which would germinate and to determine the percentage of plants of strong and weak growth, was 1,949.

This useful work has been carried on at the Central Experimental Farm every year since its establishment in 1887, and the total number of samples tested from that time to the present is 33,685. By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture this work will in future be done by the seed division, hence any farmer or seedsman desiring to have samples tested should address them to the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Kind of Seed.	Number of Tests.	Highest Per- centage.	Lowest Per- centage.	Per- centage of Strong Growth.	Per- centage of Weak Growth	Average Vitality.
Wheat Barley Oats Bye. Pease Grass Clover Flax Corn. Tares. Carrots Onions. Calbage Radish. Squash. Musk melon. Lettuce Parsnip Beet. Tomato. Celery. Tobacco Turnips. Cress Spinach. Miscellaneous seed	$\begin{array}{c} 660\\ 328\\ 498\\ 7\\ 136\\ 63\\ 112\\ 17\\ 34\\ 2\\ 10\\ 8\\ 9\\ 9\\ 11\\ 7\\ 8\\ 2\\ 2\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 4\\ 3\\ 3\\ 6\\ 6\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 7\\ 7\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \cdot 0 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 97 \cdot 0 \\ 92 \cdot 0 \\ 83 \cdot 0 \\ 73 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \cdot 0 \\ 72 $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \\$	81-1 85-5 78-6 81-8		$\begin{array}{c} 85 \cdot 9 \\ 91 \cdot 8 \\ 84 \cdot 9 \\ 86 \cdot 0 \\ 73 \cdot 4 \\ 74 \cdot 1 \\ 77 \cdot 4 \\ 74 \cdot 0 \\ 53 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 9 \\ 59 \cdot 7 \\ 59 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 60 \cdot 2 \\ 54 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 93 \cdot 0 \\ 47 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array}$
Total number of samples tested, highest and lowest percentage	1,949	100.0	0.0]		

RESULTS OF TESTS OF SEEDS FOR VITALITY 1904-05.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF GRAIN TESTS FOR EACH PROVINCE.

	O1	NTARIO.				
Kind of Seed.	Number of Tests.	Highest Per- centage.	Lowest Per- centage.	Per- centage of Strong Growth.	Per- centage of Weak Growth.	Average Vitality.
Wheat Barley Oats	228 122 121	100·0 100·0 100·0	0 ^{.0} 3 ^{.0} 2 ^{.0}	69·5 79·8 82·4	7·1 8·8 8·2	76·7 88·7 90·6
	Q	UEBEC.		,,	,	
Wheat Barley Oats	33 15 21	99·0 99·0 100·0	63 0 33 0 86 0	$ 87 1 \\ 84 4 \\ 91.4 $	3.1 5·0 2·9	90°3 89°4 94°4
	Ма	NITOBA.			1	,
Wheat Barley Oats	149 54 114	100°0 100°0 100°0	36°0 65°0 16°0	87·3 90·0 74·5	4·2 4·0 7·2	91.6 94.0 81.7
	North-wes	ST TERRITO	RIES.	<u>.</u>	,	
Wheat Barley Oats	118 68 160	100·0 100·0 99·0	30.0 13.0 4.0	83·8 86·9 70.5	4·1 4·1 6·4	87 · 9 91 · 1 76 · 9
	Nov	a Scotia.	<u>.</u>		1	1
Whoat Barley. Oats.	56 47 47	100·0 100·0 100:0	82.0 78.0 20.0	90·7 91·9 93·4	3·0 6·1 1·9	93 · 8 98 0 95 · 3
	New 1	BRUNSWICK	•	<u>,</u>		<u> </u>
Wheat Barley Oats	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\8\\14\end{array}$	100°0 100°0 100°0	59·0 38·0 76 0	92.8 81.2 90.5	1.7 6.0 3.6	94·5 87·2 94·1
	PRINCE E	DWARD ISL	AND.			
Wheat Barley Oats	15 13 15	100 0 100 0 100 0	74.0 80.0 79.0	95°2 93°6 92°0	1·1 3·2 3·8	96+3 96+9 95+9
	BRITIS	H COLUMBI	А.	<u></u>	.,	_,
Wheat Barley Oats	29 1 6	100 · 0 100 · 0 94 · 0	50°0 100°0 57°0	83·4 98·0 73·8	2·9 2·0 7.8	86·4 100·0 81·6

Signed, WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TABLE of Meteorological Observations taken at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1905; maximum, minimum, and mean temperature for each month, with date of occurrence, also rainfall, snowfall, and total precipitation.

Menth.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Rainfall.	Snowfall.	Total Precipita- tion.	Precipitation.	hours.	Date.
	•	•	•	•	•		· •							
January	16.92	-3.69	20.62	6.62	39.3	1st 10+b & 90+b	-20.0	14th	т	31.00	3.39	151	·40	7th 6th
February	33.02	11.15	20 04	22.94	50.0	30th	-16.0	14th	0.81	4.00	1.21	100	.42	19th
April	52.54	29.74	22.80	41.14	75.0	28th	20.7	2nd	0·89	1.00	0.99	100	$\cdot 29$	29th
May.	65 82	42.47	23.34	54.14	78.8	25th	29.5	1st&2nd	1.90		1 90	130	· 39	15th
June	75.80	52.80	23.00	64.30	86.2	20th	39.0	1st & 8th	4.63		4 63	11 1	·94	13th
July.	79.67	58.62	21.04	69.14	91 • 4	18th	48.0	21st	4.76		4.76	191	13	$30 \mathrm{th}$
August	77.02	53.73	23.28	65'37	86.6	10th	45.2	14th	4.02		4.02	15 0	• 87	12th
September.	69 · 45	43.00	21.44	58.72	80.2	10th	32.2	2 6th	2.83		2.83	14 0	98	18th
October	55.65	35.08	20.57	45 36	76.0	lst	16.2	30th	2.43	0.20	2.48	140	.75	llth
November.	38.17	22.86	15.31	30.21	53.5	25th	3.5	30th	0.26	8.25	1.38	14 0	.40	8th
December	28.60	11.22	17.02	20.08	41.9	Sth	13-1	16th	0.83	10.00	2.48	200	18	29th
	•••••	· • • •					••••		23.71	87 . 25	32.42	170.		••••

Rain or snow fell on 170 days during the 12 months.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours, 1.94 inches on June 13th.

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours, 14.00 inches on January 7th. The highest temperature during the 12 months was 91.°4 on July 18th.

The lowest temperature during the 12 months was 91°4 on July 18th. The lowest temperature during the 12 months was 20°0 on January 14th. During the growing season rain fell on 10 days in April, 13 days in May, 11 days in June, 19

days in July, 15 days in August, and 14 days in September.

March and April show the lowest number of days with precipitation, viz., on 10 days during each month.

Total precipitation during the 12 months, 32 42 inches, as compared with 36 79 inches during 1904.

RAINFALL, Snowfall and Total Precipitation from 1890 to 1905; also the average annual amount that has fallen.

Year.	Rainfall.	Snowfall.	Total Precipita- tion.
1890	24.73 30.19 23.78 81.79 23.05 27.01 21.53 24.18 24.75 33.86 29.48 29.21 25.94 26.43 25.95	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \cdot 85 \\ 73 \cdot 50 \\ 105 \cdot 00 \\ 72 \cdot 50 \\ 71 \cdot 50 \\ 99 \cdot 75 \\ 89 \cdot 00 \\ 112 \cdot 25 \\ 77 \cdot 25 \\ 77 \cdot 25 \\ 77 \cdot 25 \\ 108 \cdot 00 \\ 97 \cdot 25 \\ 101 \cdot 75 \\ 85 \cdot 00 \\ 108 \cdot 108 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \ 22 \\ 37 \ 54 \\ 34 \ 28 \\ 39 \ 64 \\ 50 \ 20 \\ 35 \ 76 \\ 41 \ 63 \\ 40 \ 27 \\ 38 \ 91 \\ 38 \ 91 \\ 35 \ 10 \\ 34 \ 92 \\ 36 \ 79 \\ 36 \ 79 \end{array}$
1900	425.59	1,441 10	<u> </u>
Yearly average for 16 years	26 56	90° 06	35.60

RECORD of Sunshine at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the year 1905.

·	1905.								
Months.	Number of days with Sunshine.	Number of days without Sunshine.	Total hours Sunshine.	Average Sunshine per day.					
January February March April. May June. July September October. November. December. December.	23 21 29 26 29 28 30 27 27 27 21 20	8 7 2 4 2 2 3 1 3 4 9 11	$\begin{array}{c} 79 & 6 \\ 120 & 8 \\ 169 & 1 \\ 175 & 8 \\ 219 & 6 \\ 205 & 0 \\ 260 & 5 \\ 155 & 9 \\ 153 & 8 \\ 89 & 4 \\ 68 & 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 56 \\ 4 \cdot 31 \\ 5 \cdot 45 \\ 5 \cdot 86 \\ 7 \cdot 08 \\ 6 \cdot 50 \\ 6 \cdot 61 \\ 8 \cdot 40 \\ 5 \cdot 19 \\ 4 \cdot 96 \\ 2 \cdot 98 \\ 2 \cdot 21 \end{array}$					

(Signed,)

WILLIAM T. ELLIS,

Observer.

SPECIAL EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS.

In the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms for 1893, details were given on pages 8 to 24 of the results of a series of tests which had then been carried on for some years with the object of gaining information regarding the effects which follow the application of certain fertilizers and combinations of fertilizers on the more important farm crops.

These experiments have been continued, and a summary of the results obtained has been given each year, taking the average yield of crops from the beginning, adding the results for the current year, and then giving the average yield for the full time. These tests were undertaken on virgin soil, on a piece of land which was cleared for the purpose. For particulars regarding the clearing and preparing of the land for crop in 1887-88 and its subsequent treatment, the reader is referred to the earlier issues of this report.

VALUABLE INFORMATION GAINED.

From this long conducted series of tests some useful information has been gained. These trials have shown that barn-yard manure can be most economically used in the fresh or unrotted condition; that fresh manure is equal, ton for ton, in crop-producing power to rotted manure, which, other experiments have shown, loses during the process of rotting about 60 per cent of its weight. In view of the vast importance of making the best possible use of barn-yard manure, it is difficult to estimate the value of this one item of information.

When these experiments were planned, the opinion was very generally held that untreated mineral phosphate, if very finely ground, was a valuable fertilizer, which gradually gave up its phosphoric acid for the promotion of plant growth. Ten years' experience has shown that mineral phosphate, untreated, is of no value as a fertilizer.

The use of sulphate of iron, which at the time these tests were begun, was highly recommended, as a means of producing increased crops, has also been proven to be of very little value for this purpose.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

Common salt, which has long had a reputation with many farmers for its value as a fertilizer for barley, while others disbelieved in its efficacy, has been shown to be a valuable agent for producing an increased crop of that grain, while it is of much less use when applied to crops of spring wheat or oats. Land plaster or gypsum has also proven to be of some value as a fertilizer for barley, while of very little service for wheat or oats. Some light has also been thrown on the relative usefulness of single and combined fertilizers.

CHANGES MADE IN THE EXPERIMENTS.

After ten years' experience had demonstrated that finely-ground, untreated mineral phosphate was of no value as a fertilizer, its use was discontinued in 1898. Prior to this it had been used in each set of plots in Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, in all the different series of plots, excepting roots. In 1898 and 1899, similar weights of the Thomas' phosphate were used in place of the mineral phosphate, excepting in plot 6 in each series. In this plot the Thomas' phosphate was used in 1898 only.

After constant cropping for ten or eleven years, it was found that the soil on those plots to which no barn-yard manure had been applied was much depleted of humus, and hence its power of holding moisture had been lessened, and the conditions for plant growth, apart from the question of plant food, had on this account become less favourable. In 1899 the experiments were modified and an effort made to restore some proportion of the humus and at the same time gain further information as to the value of clover as a collector of plant food. In the spring of that year ten pounds of red clover seed per acre was sown with the grain on all the plots of wheat, barley and oats. The young clover plants made rapid growth, and by the middle of October there was a thick mat of foliage varying in height and density on the different plots, which was ploughed under. No barn-yard manure was applied on plots 1 and 2 in each series since 1898.

In 1900 all the fertilizers on all the plots were discontinued, and since then to 1905 the same crops have been grown on all these plots from year to year without fertilizers, sowing clover with the grain each season. In this way some information has been gained as to the value of clover as a collector of plant food, and also as to the unexhausted values of the different fertilizers which have been used on these plots since the experiments were begun. In 1905 all the fertilizers were again used as at the beginning.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF PLOTS OF INDIAN CORN AND ROOTS.

As it was not practicable to sow clover with the Indian corn and root crops, the sowing of these latter crops was discontinued in the spring of 1900 and clover sown in their place in the proportion of 12 pounds per acre. The clover on these plots made strong growth, so strong as to necessitate twice cutting during the season, the cut clover being left on the ground in each case to decay and add to the fertility of the soil. The clover was left over for further growth in the spring of 1901, and ploughed under for the roots about May 10, and for corn about the middle of that month. Then roots and Indian corn were again sown. In 1902 crops of Indian corn and roots were grown on these plots, in 1903 the land was again devoted to clover and was in Indian corn and roots again in 1904 and in 1905.

WHEAT PLOTS.

The seed sown on each of these plots from the beginning has been in the proportion of 1½ bushels per acre, excepting in 1894; and the varieties used were as follows:--In 1888 to 1891, White Russian, and in 1892-3, Campbell's White Chaff. In 1894, Rio Grande was used, and from 1895 to 1905, inclusive, Red Fife. In 1905 the Red Fifa was sown May 4, and was ripe August 12.

TABLE I.

	EXPERIMENTS WITH FE	TAB RTII	LE J LIZE	l. RS	ON :	PLOT	5 OI	WHEA	Т.		
	Fertilizers applied each year from 1888 to	Avei Seven	AGE FOI TEEN	Yn ^R Y1	ELD EARS.	18тн S V Ri	Sraso Arie Id F	on 1905. Ety IFE.	Aver Eight	AGE FOR EEN	YIELD Years.
Plot.	1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1899 and each year since with the grain and ploughed under in the autumn. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as at first, clover discontinued.	Yie o Gra	eld f .in.	Y St	ield of traw.	Yie of Grai	ld in.	Yield of Straw.	Yiel of Grai	ld in.	Yield of Straw.
No. of		Per	acre.	Pe	r acre	Per a	cre.	Per acre	Per a	cre.	Per acre
		Bush	. lbs	·	Lbs.	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.
]	Barn-yard manure (mixed horse and cow manure) well rotted 12 tons per acre in 1888; 15 tons per acre each year after to 1898 inclusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 15 tons per acre again used	22	37 1	ę	3947	20	50	3610	22	31] 	3928
	 15 tons per acre each year after to 189 inclusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 15 tons per acre again used 30 Unmanured from the beginning	8 0 1 1 1 8 a	50 ₁ 42 ₁	8767	3985 1937	21 13	30 10	3690 1460	22 11	46 47 1	3969 1910
	 was used. No fertilizer used from 19(to 1905. In 1905 Thomas' phosphate agai used as in 1899. 5 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground 500 lbs., nitrate of soda, 200 lbs., per ac used each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusiv In 1898 and 1900 500 lbs. of the Thema)0 in . 12 1, re e.	2 23	łŧ	2050	3 16	40	1680	12	381	<u>s</u> 2035
	 phosphate was used in place of the miner phosphate. No fertilizers used from 19 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used in 1899. Barn-yard manure, partly rotted and a tively fermenting, six tons per acr 	al 00 as 1 	3 19	17	2 68	0 16	6 10	219	0 13	29]	2653
	 mineral phosphate, untreated, 'fine ground, 500 lbs. per acre, compost together, intimately mixed and allow to heat for several days before usin applied each year from 1888 to 1897 'clusive. In 1898, 500 lbs. of Thom phosphate was used in place of the mine phcsphate. No fertilizers used from 18 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used in 1898. 7 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely groun 500 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; we ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. per acre, u each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. 	ly ed ed ed sg, as, ral 399 as , d, od sed In	19 29	813	32	70 1	7	340	50 1	9 20	-8 15 3280
	 1898 and 1899, 500 lbs. of the Thom phosphate was used in place of the mine phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used in 1899 8 Mineral phosphate, untreated, fin e ground, 590 lbs.; wood ashes, unleach 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each year fi 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 and 18 500 lbs. of the Thomas' phosphate used in place of the mineral phosphate No fertilizers used from 1905. 	as' aral 900 l as ed, com 499, was ate. In	13 5	2 ₁ 7,	25	90 1	65	0 31	60 1	13 54	2622
	1 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899.		11 1	50] 2	226] :	15 9	10 23	30	12	2 ₁₈ 223

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE I.-EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF WHEAT-Concluded.

,	Fertilizers applied each year from 1888 to	Av. Seve	ERAGE FO NTEEN	YIELD R VEARS.	18тн F	Seas Vari Led J	ON, 1905. ETY, FIFE.	Avi Eige	IRAGE FO ITEEN	Yield R Years.
Plot	that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1899 and each year since with the grain and ploughed under in the autumn. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1898, clover discontinued.	Yi Gr	eld of ain.	Yield of Straw.	Yie o Gra	eld f tin.	Yield of Straw.	Yi o Gra	eld f vin.	Yield of Straw.
No. of	5	Per	acre.	Per acre	Per a	acre.	Per acre	Per a	icre.	Per acre
		Bush	. lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.
10	 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as in 1889. Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used acress to the source of the source o	12	33 ₁ %	2002	14	40	2110	12	40 ⁻³	20 08
11	each year from 1885 to 1839 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wood ashes, un- leached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each year	13	28	2935	15	10	2 840	13	33 1 2	2930
12 13	from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertiliz- ers again used as in 1899 Unmanured from the beginning Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive.	14 10	23 + 4 41_{17}	2863 1911	13 10	40 40	2780 1240	14 10	21 ₇₈ 41 ₇₈	2858 1874
14	No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 bone again used as at first Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs.; wood ashes unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre; used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No	12	47 1 ‡	2083	14	10	2490	12	52 <u>7</u>	21 06
15	fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as at first Nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905	15	32 ₁ %	2632	15	40	3100	15	32 1	2658
16	fertilizer again used as at first Muriate of potash, 150 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No furtilizer used from 1000 to 1005	14	21_{17}^{3}	2472	15	10	2570	14	23 1 §	2477
17	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first. Sulphate of ammonia, 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No	15	39 1 9	2282	13	40	2820	15	32 <u>1</u> 5	2 312
18	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first. Sulphate of iron, 60 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1883 to 1899 inclusive. No	13	3} 9	2475	13	10	2450	13	415 18	2474
19	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first. Common salt (Sodium chloride), 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 in-	12	53 1 7	2020	13		2100	12	53] }	2024
20	clusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first. Land plaster or gypsum (Calcium sulphate), 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1898 to 1900 inclusion. No fortilizer used	13	54 <u>1</u> 7	1655	13	30	2030	13	52 <u>1</u> 3	1676
21	from 1900 to 1899 inclusive. No ierchilzer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first	12	53 13	1966	13	50	1830	12	56 1 8	1958
	1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first.	13	134#	1960	14	10	1850	13	1614	1954

32



PRESTON WHEAT IN STOOK, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASK. CROP, 469 BUSHELS FROM 10 ACRES. Photo

Photo. by C. E. Saunders.

BARLEY PLOTS.

The quantity of seed sown per acre on the barley plots was 2 bushels in 1889 to 1891, 1½ bushels in 1892 and 1893, and 2 bushels from 1894 to 1905 inclusive. Tworowed barley was used for seed throughout until 1902, when Mensury, a six-rowed sort, was tried. The varieties used were as follows: 1889 to 1891, Saale; 1892, Goldthorpe; 1893, Duck-bill; and in 1894 to 1901, Canadian Thorpe, a selected form of the Duckbill. Since 1902 Mensury has been sown. In 1905 it was sown May 4, and was harvested on July 30.

TABLE II.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF BARLEY.

	Fertilizers applied each year from 1889 to 1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from	Aver Sixti	AGE FOR EEN Y	Yirld Zears.	17тн 5 М	Seaso Varie Iensi	on, 1905. ETY, JRY.	Average Yieli) For Seventeen Years.			
f Plot.	that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1899 and each year since with the grain and ploughed under in the autumn. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1898. Clover discontinued.		Yield of Grain.		Yield of Grain.		Yield of Straw.	Yield of Grain.		Yield of Straw.	
No. 0		Per a	,cre.	Per acre	Per	acre.	Per acre	Per a	acre.	Per acre	
	Barn word manufer well watted 15 tons per	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.	Bush	. lbs	Lbs.	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.	
	acre each year to 1898, inclusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 15 tons per acre again used	35	45 ' 2	3047	56	2	2960	37	517	3042	
	used from 1899 to 1995. In 1905 I5 tons per acre again used Ummanured from the beginning	35 14	32,2 35 1 (3 198 1530	59 22	38 34	3010 1790	37 15	$4\frac{4}{17}$ $10\frac{4}{17}$	3187 1545	
	 1888 to 1897, inclusive. In 1898 and 189 a similar weight of the Thomas' phosphat was used. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used a in 1809 50 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground 500 be nitrate frond. 200 lbs manual 		2_1^{s}	, 151) 31	1 22	2870) 16	46	1598	
	 boo los., nitrate of soda, 200 los. per acre used each year from 1888 to 1897, in clusive. In 1898 and 1899 500 lbs. of th Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilize used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilize again used as in 1899. 6 Barn-yard manure, partly rotted and a tively fermenting, 6 tons per acre mineral phosphate, untreated, fine ground, 500 lbs. per acre composted top 	23 11 16 16 175 175 21 0- 21 19 19	131	⁸ c 219	3 3	7 4	4 307	0 22	10	2245	
	 ther, intimately mixed and allowed heat for several days before using, applieach year from 1888 to 1897, inclusivi In 1898 500 lbs. of the Thomas' phospha was used in place of the mineral phyphate. No fertilizers used from 1899 1995. In 1905 fertilizers again used as 1899. 7 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely group 500 lbs. nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wo ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. per acre, use each year from 1889 to 1897, inclusi In 1898 and 1899, 500 lbs, of the Thom phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate was used in place was place was plac	to ed ve. te os- to in 29 ad, od ve. as' in-	3	-) 1 ²	16 8	54	8 32	20 30	20	In 2463	
	1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used fr used as in 1899 16-3	om ain 26	5 39	9 18 24	101	47	34 31	70 28	3 5	211 2446	

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE II.-EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF BARLEY-Concluded.

-											
			AVERAGE YIELD			17th Season, 1905. Variety,			AVERAGE YIELD		
د .	1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from		SIXTEEN YEARS.		MENSURY.			SEVENTEEN YEARS.			
Plo	that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1899 and each year since with the grain and	Yie o	eld	Yield of		eld f	Yield	Yi	eld f	Yield	
ę	ploughed under in the autumn. In 1905	Grain.		Straw.	Gr	in.	Straw.	Grain.		Straw.	
No.	discontinued.	Per :	acre.	Per acre	Per :	acre.	Per acre	Per	acre.	Per acre	
_		Bush	. lbs.	Lbs.	Bush	. lbs.	Lbs.	Bush	. lbs.	Lbs.	
8	Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs. wood ashes, unleached, 1,500 lbs,	l	I]		· ·			-	
	per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1897, T_{-1}^{200} and 1800, 500 lbs, of	.	, I		,					l	
	the Thomas' phosphate was used in place		I					ĺ	ļ		
	of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers		ļ								
	lizers again used as in 1899	22	30_{16}^{9}	1850	40		2720	23	31 19	1901	
9	acre used each year from 1888 to 1899,										
ļ	inclusive. No fertilizer used 1900 to 1905.	22	0.8-	1701	38	26	3040	22	47.4	1780	
10	Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.;		010	1		20	0010		*17]	1 1100	
	each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive.		1	È l				l Í			
	No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In	27	45.4	2322	43	36	3350	28	4115	9382	
11	Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.;		** 10		~	00	0000	20	3417	2002	
	unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each			· ·				ĺ		l	
	year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No		ļ	ļ !				ĺ		1	
	fertilizers again used as in 1899	27	17_{16}^{2}	2462	45	30	3180	28	2012	2504	
$\frac{12}{13}$	Unmanured from the beginning Bone. finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre, used	14	2210	1240	24	28	1880	15	217	1278	
	each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No fortilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905)	1				ĺ			
•	bone again used as at first.	15	33_{10}^{7}	1430	35	20	1530	16	41_{17}^{2}	1436	
14	Bone, finely ground, 500 108.; wood asnes, unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each		i								
	year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No		ł	1				1		1	
	fertilizers again used as at first	24	$12 \frac{6}{10}$	2123	45	40	2600	25	25_{17}	2151	
15	Nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each vear from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No	,	I	1				ľ			
	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905	21	4611	2224	28	6	2000	22	162	9211	
16	Muriate of potash, 150 lbs. per acre, used		1010			v			1017	2011	
	each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905	,	I	i . I				ĺ			
1.77	fertilizer again used as at first	22	43 11	1832	31	2	2090	23	18]]	1847	
17	each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No		ł	i - 1							
	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1900. In 1900 fertilizer again used as at first	19	17 18	1903	32	44	1930	20	81 1 7	1905	
J8	Sulphate of iron, 60 lbs. per acre, used each			1							
	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905	10	4714	1,299	94		1500	10	401.9	1020	
19	fertilizer again used as at first Common salt (Sodium chloride) 300 lbs. per	10	4/18	1055	54	ð	1000	19	42 ₁₇	1630	
	acre used each year from 1888 to 1899, in-	1	1								
	In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first	27	7_{16}	1868	43	46	1890	28	6 <u>1</u> 9	1869	
20	Land plaster or gypsum (Calcium sulphate), 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from			ĺ						;	
	1888 to 1899, inclusive. No fertilizer used			1			с с.				
	used as at first	20	30 1 8	1603	31	2	1780	21	12	1613	
21	Mineral superphosphate, No. 2, 500 10s. per acre used each year from 1889 to 1899,	ļ	1								
	inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to			1				ł			
	first	21	19 ₁₆	1758	37	14	1970	22	16	1770	
		<u>[</u>		<u> </u>				<u> </u>	<u> </u>		

34

OAT PLOTS.

The quantity of seed sown per acre on the oat plots was 2 bushels in 1889 and 1890; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1891 to 1893, and 2 bushels from 1894 to 1905, inclusive. The varieties used were as follows: In 1889, Early English; in 1890 to 1893, Prize Cluster; and from 1894 to 1905, inclusive, the Banner. In 1905 Banner was sown May 4 and the plots were harvested August 10.

TABLE III.

EXPERIMENTS	WITH	FERTILIZERS	ON	PLOTS	\mathbf{OF}	OATS.

ĺ	Fertilizers applied each year from 1889 to 1898 or 1899, No fertilizers used from that	AVERAGE YIELD FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.			17th Season, 1905. Variety, Banner.			Average for Seventeen		YIELD YEARS.
of Plot.	time to 1905. Clover sown in 1899 and each year since with the grain and plough- ed under in the autumn. In 1905 fertiliz- ers again applied as in 1898. Clover dis- certiourd	Yie of Gra	ld f in.	Yield of Straw.	Yie o Gra	eld of ain.	Yield of Straw.	Yie of Gra	ld in.	Yield of Straw.
Ň.	continued.	Per a	acre.	Per acr	Per	acre.	Per acre	Per a	.cre.	Per acre
		Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.	Bush	. lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.
1	 Barn-yard manure, well rotted, 15 tons per acre each year to 1898, inclusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 15 tons per acre were again used Barn-yard manure, fresh, 15 tons per acre each year to 1898, inclusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 15 tons 	51	$24\frac{7}{16}$	3214	64	4	3470	52	15 ₁ 4	3229
	per acre were again used. Unmanured from the beginning Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year	55 34	$2318 \\ 2816$	3352 1774	62 43	22 18	3650 1750	56 35	3^{11}_{17} 11^8_{17}	3370 1773
	from 1888 to 1897, inclusive. In 1898 and 1899 a similar weight of the Thomas' phos phate was used. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as in 1800	-	971	0 100	50 50	- 10	9450	36	27-\$	1925
	5 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground 500 lbs. nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre used each year from 1888 to 1897, in clusive. In 1808 and 1899, 500 lbs. of th Thomas' phosphate was used in place o the mineral phosphate. No fertilizer	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	21 1	105		. 22	2400		2.17	
	used from 1900 to 1905. Iu 1905 fertiliz ers again used as in 1899	- - 2- 1-	121	- 8 264	8 49	9 14	3240) 49	12]	\$ 2673
	500 lbs. per acre, composted together, in timately mixed and allowed to heat for several days before using, applied eac year from 1888 to 1897, inclusive. In 180 500 lbs. of Thomas' phosphate was use in place of the mineral phosphate. In 190 fertilizers used from 1809 to 1905. In 190	n- or eh 98 edi Jo								
	fertilizers again used as in 1808 7 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely groun 500 lbs.; nitrate of svda, 200 lbs.; woo ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. per acre, us each year from 1888 to 1897, inclusive. 1890 and 1800 500 lbs. for acre, us	d, d ed In	8 32	6 27	45 C	0 20	364	0 49) 21	1 1 2798
1	phosphate was used in place of the mini- eral phosphate. No fertilizers used fro 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers age used as in 1899	in- om in	9 15	314 31	21	57 39	33	0 4	9 30	44 3132
	 8 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely groun 500 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1, lbs. per acre used each year from 1888 1897, inclusive. In 1898 and 1899, fi 	id, 500 to 500		.16		., 01				
	Jos. of Thomas' phosphate was used place of the mineral phosphate. No f tilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 19 fertilizers again used as in 1899 9 Mineral superphosphate. No. 1. 500 lbs. u	in er-)05	14 1	915 2	523	52 2	2 35	60	15	2 ₁₇ 2584
	acre, used each year from 1888 to 18 inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used in 1900.	99, 900 as		(;) ·· . · 		50			00 1	010 0004
	16		රජ රි	16 1	999 ,	- 00	- 20	190 [3	9A T	919) 2004
EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF OATS-Concluded.

\simeq						_				
-	Fertilizers applied each year, from 1889 to 1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from	Ave Sixt	RAGE FO EEN	Yield R Years.	17th Vari	Seas ety,	on, 1905. Banner	Ave Seve	RAGE FO NTEEN	YIELD R V YEARS.
Plot.	that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1809 and each year since with the grain and ploughed under in the autumn. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1898. Clover discontinued.	Yi Grs	eld f sin.	Yield. ot Straw.	Yi Gra	eld of tin.	Yield of Straw.	Yi o Gra	eld f uin.	Yield of Straw.
No. of		Per a	acre.	Per acre	Per	acre.	Per acre	Per	acre.	Per acre
_		Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Ibs.	Lbs.	Bush.	lbs.	Lbs.
10 11	Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wood ashes un- leached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each year	47	14_{16}^{83}	2645	57	22	1650	48	-19	2576
12 13	from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No fertil- izers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899 Unmanured from the beginning Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclu- sive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905 In 1905 hone again used as at	38 23	3118 3018	2441 1433	49 36	4 6	2190 1580	39 24	$\frac{18_{17}}{21_{17}^{6}}$	2426 1442
14	Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No	35	1911	2005	48	28	2170	36	12 ₁₇	2015
15	fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used again as at first Nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No	41	3 1 8	2300	53	18	2980	41	28 <u>1</u> 3	2340
16	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer used again as at first Muriate of potash, 150 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive,	46	32 1 ‡	2729	55		3010	47	$14\frac{16}{17}$	2746
17	No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first Sulphate of ammonia, 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive.	40	4 11	2717	56	26	2620	41	317	2241
18	No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first Sulphate of iron, 60 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899, inclusive. No	45	32 ₁₆	2766	59	4	2520	46	24 ₁₇	2752
19	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first Common salt (Sodium chloride), 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899,	3 9	13]]	2025	48	18	2690	39	31 1 9	2064
20	to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer used again as at first Land plaster or gypsum (Calcium sulphate), 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from	39	13 <u>1</u> 3	1976	49	24	2510	40	-157	2007
21	1888 to 1899, inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first	35	2312 16	2060	51	6	2170	36	20 ₁ 2, ,	2066
	1905. In 1905 fortilizer again used as at first	36	17 <mark>.9</mark>	1904	52	22	2040	37	15]#	1912

The one-tenth acre plots of wheat, barley and oats had by the end of 1903 become infested with several troublesome perennial weeds, hence it was thought best to sow only one-half of each plot with grain in 1904, devoting the other half to a hoed crop to clean the land. On this account no clover was sown on any of the cereal plots in 1904, and one-half of the wheat plots was sown with mangels, one-half of the barley plots with potatoes, and one-half of the oat plots with carrots, computing the yields of grain from a one-twentieth acre plot in each case.

INDIAN CORN PLOTS.

The experiments with the plots of Indian corn have been conducted with the object of obtaining the largest weight of well matured green fodder for the silo, and to have the corn so far advanced when cut, that the ears shall be as far as is practicable in the late milk or glazed condition. Each plot has been divided from the outset into two equal parts, on one of which—known as No. 1—one of the stronger growing and somewhat later ripening sorts has been tried, and on the other, marked No. 2, one of the earlier maturing varieties. During the first four years one of the Dent varieties was tested under No. 1. On the other half of the plot (No. 2) one of the Flint varieties was grown. For the first four years the No. 1 series was planted in drills 3 feet apart, using about 24 pounds of seed to the acre and thinning the plants, when up, to 6 or 8 inches, and the No. 2 in hills 3 feet apart each way with 4 or 5 kernels in a hill. During the past eight years both sorts have been grown in hills.

In 1900 no crop of Indian corn was grown on these plots, but clover was sown in its place on May 5, in the proportion of 12 pounds per acre. This made a strong growth, was cut twice during the season and left on the ground to decay, so that when ploughed under, the land might get the full benefit of the clover crop. The clover was allowed to remain growing until May 20, 1901. It was then ploughed under about 6 inches deep, and harrowed well before the corn was planted. Clover was sown again in 1903, and ploughed under in May, 1904. The corn was planted in 1905, on May 16, and cut for ensilage September 14.

	Fertilizers applied each year from 1888 to	Avei Thirs	RAGE FOI FEEN	Yie Yea	LD .RS.	16тн	Seas	on, 1	1905.	Ave Four	RAGE FOI TEEN	YIE YE	LD ARS,
. of Plot.	1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1900 in place of the corn and ploughed under in May, 1901, before the corn was planted. In 1903 clover was again sown and ploughed under in May, 1904. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1898, clover discontinued.	$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & Plot No. 1- \\ weight of green \end{vmatrix}$	fodder.	<u>1</u> Plot No. 2- weight of green	fodder.	½ Plot No. 1- Thoroughbred White Filin +	weight of green fodder.	¹ / ₂ Plot No. 2– Angel of Mid-	night, weightof green fodder.	Plot No. 1— weight of green	fodder.	¹ / ₂ Plot No. 2-	fodder.
oN		Per a	cre.	Per	acre	Per	acre.	Per	acre	Per a	.cre.	Per	acre
1	Barn-yard manure (mixed horse and com	Tons.	lbs.	Ton	a lbs	Tons.	lbs.	Ton	s lbs	Tons.	lbs.	Ton	s llıs
2	manure (well rotted, 12 tons per acre, each year from 1888 to 1898 inclusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 manure was again used as at first Barn-yard manure (mixed horse and cow manure) fresh, 12 tons per acre each year from 1888 to 1898 inclusive. No manure	16	804	13	332	18	1160	15	1170	16	1076	13	634
3	was again used as at first Unmanured from the beginning	16 7	594 399	11 5	$1161 \\ 826$	18 6	30 140	15 7	760 836	16 7	809 258	11 5	1636 107 7

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF INDIAN CORN, CUT GREEN FOR ENSILAGE.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF INDIAN CORN.

Average Yinth Dom Thermitics applied each year, from 1885 to in May, 100, hefore the corn was planet that time to 1905. Choren sown in 1000 in place of the corn and ploughed under that time to 1905. Choren was planet discontinued. Image of the corn and ploughed under the time to 1905. Choren was planet discontinued. Image of the corn and ploughed under the time tage of the corn was planet discontinued. Image of the corn and ploughed under the time tage again again again again again the time tage again again again again again again again discontinued. Image of the time tage the time tage again again again again the time tage again again again again again the time tage again again again again the time tage again again again again the time tage again again again again the time tage again again again the time tage again again again again the time tage again a														
Fartilizers applied each year, from 1885 to 1898 or 1899. No fortilizer used from in place of the corn and ploughed under in May, 1901, before the orrn was planted. Image: State Stat			Avı	ERAGI FO	r Yr R	ELD	16тн	Seas	on,	1905.	Avi	RAGE	r Yı R	IELD
1989 or 1989. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover sown in 100 in Jace of the corn and ploughed under in May 1901, before the corn was plant sown and ploughed under in May, 1904. In 1005 tertilizers again applied as in 1898. Clover discontinued. 1 g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g		Fertilizers applied each year, from 1888 to	Тни	TEEN	YE	ARS.					Four	TEEN	Y	EARS.
In 1903 clover Was again sown and ploughed under in May, 1964. In 1995 East and the second secon		1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1900 in place of the corn and ploughed under in May, 1901, before the corn was planted.	No. 1–	10019	No. 2-	tot green	No. 1	tof green	No. 2	weightof fodder.	No. 1–		No. 2-	of green
discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discontinued. discon	Plot.	In 1903 clover was again sown and ploughed under in May, 1904. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1898. Clover	Plot	fodder	Plot	weigh foddei	Plot Thore	weigh fodder	Plot	night,	Plot weicht	fodder	Plot	weight fodd er
get Per acre Per	of]	discontinued.	-459		-+:1				-403		-479		-403	·
Tons. Ibs. Ibs. Tons. Ibs. Ibs. Tons.	No.		Per a	acre.	Per	acre	Per a	acre.	Per	acre	Per a	cre.	Pei	aere
 A) Interest phosphate, untreated, intery ground, so as several days before using, applied each year from 1889 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 and 1899 and 1899 and 1899 and 1890 a		Official beaches anti-	Tons.	lbs.	\mathbf{Tor}	s.lbs	Tons.	lbs.	Tor	ıs, lbs	Tons.	lbs.	To	ns.lbs
Sol like at place plates, mixed again likely ground, sol like, per acre, or several days before using approximate and an ac- tively formenting. Go like of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers again used as in 11 1311 9 578 14 1870 12 1570 11 1721 9 101 6 Barn vard manure, partly rotted and ac- tively formenting. Go nos per acre, mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 like, per acre, composited together, intim- ately mixed and allowed to heat for several days before using, applied each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 500 lbs. of Thomas phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1890 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1898 16 473 12 288 15 250 13 420 16 334 12 42 70 like, per acre, composited together, intim- ately mixed and allowed to heat for several days before using, applied each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 500 lbs., intrate of soda, 300 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs, or the Thomas' phosphate, was used in place of the mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs, wood ashes, unleached, 1,600 lbs, per acre, used cas in 1899	4	Mimeral phosphate, untreated, unly ground, 800 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1893 and 1899 a similar weight of the Thomas' phos- phate was used. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as in 1899.	8	468	5	924	10	1300	10	1210	8	770	5	1567
Barn vard manure, partly rotted and actively fermenting, 6 tons per acre; mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lise, per acre, composted together, intim- ately mixed and allowed to heat for several days before using, applied each year from 1588 to 1597 inclusive. In 1998 bool bs, of Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1890 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1899. 100 lbs, of the Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the filters used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899. Mineral phosphate, No fertilizers used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In form 1906 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers inclusive. In 1898 and 1899, 500 lbs, of the Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers inclusive. In 1898 and 1899, 500 lbs, of fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1888 to 1890 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fortilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1900	0	Mineral phosphate, unit ease, initial y ground, 800 lbs., nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 and 1899, 800 lbs. of the Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1995. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1890	11	1911	0	579	14	1970	10	1570	11	1791	0	1014
in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1898 16 473 12 288 15 250 13 420 16 334 12 42 7 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs, per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 and 1899, 500 lbs. of the Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs., wood ashes, unleached, 1,600 lbs., per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1895 and 1899 500 lbs. of the Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fer- tilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899 15 449 11 660,14 840 12 1320 15 348 11 82 9 Mineral superphosphate. No for- tilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899 15 564 9 1292 14 1810 13 240 12 892 9 172 9 Mineral superphosphate. No. f. 300 lbs., per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 in- clusive. No fertilizer again used as in 1899	6	Barn-yard manure, partly rotted and ac- tively fermenting, 6 tons per acre; mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre, composted together, intim- ately mixed and allowed to heat for several days before using, applied each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 500 lbs. of Thomas' phosphate was used		1011	5	010			12	10/0	11	1721	5	1014
mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899. 15 449 11 660 14 840 12 1320 15 348 11 82 8 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs., wood ashes, unleached, 1,500 lbs., per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1895 and 1899 5000 lbs. of the Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fer- tilizers again used as in 1899. 12 564 9 1292 14 1810 13 240 12 892 9 172 9 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 500 10s. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 in- clusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as in 1899. 11 757 8 1651 13 1410 10 1250 11 1048 8 187 10 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 15. in 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899. 13 1060 10 1234 13 1410 10 1250 11 1048 8 187 11 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 15. in 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899. 13 1060 10 1234 13 1950 10 16	7	in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1898 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 500 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 and 1899, 500 lbs. of the Thomas ⁷ phosphate was used in place of the	16	473	12	288	15	250	13	420	16	334	12	421
place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 for 1905 to 1905 to 1905. In 1905 9 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizer again used as in 1899 12 564 9 1292 14 1810 13 240 12 892 9 172 9 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizer again used as in 1899 11 757 8 1651 13 1410 10 1250 11 1048 8 187 10 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs. ; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers again used as in 1899 13 1060 10 1234 13 1950 10 1660 13 1116 10 126 11 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs. ; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. yead ashes, unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899	8	mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899	15	449	11	660	14	840	12	1320	15	348	11	826
1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as inl 1809. 10 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 10 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers again used as in 1899. 11 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 11 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 189916 532 12 1007 16 740 13 970 16 545 12	9	place of the mineral plosphate. No fer- tilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899 Mineral superplosphate, No. 1, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 in- clusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to	12	561	9	1292	14	1810	13	240	12	892	9	1726
year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 189913 1060 10 1234 13 1950 10 1660 13 1116 10 126 11 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 189916 532 12 1007 16 740 13 970 16 545 12 113	10	1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as in 1809. Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used each	11 .	757	8	1651	13	1410	10	1250	11	1048	8	1876
year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 189916 532 12 1007 16 740 13 970 16 545 12 113	11	year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each	13	1060	10	1234	18	1950	10	1660	13	1116	10	1261
		year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899	16	532	12	1007	16	740	13	970	16	545	12	1130

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF INDIAN CORN-Concluded.

	Partilizers applied each year from 1988 to	Aver Thirt	AGE FOR EEN	Yie Yie Yea	LD .RS.	16т.	H SEAS	son, 1	1905.	Ave Fou	ERAGE FOR RTEEN	Yiei Yea	LD RS.	
of Plot.	1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover cown in 1900 in place of the corn and ploughed under in May, 1901, before the corn was planted. In 1903 clover was again sown and ploughed under in May, 1904. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1898. Clover discontinued.	¹ / ₂ plot No. 1- weight of green	fodder.	¹ / ₂ Plot No. 2-	fodder.	1 2 Plot No. 1-	White Flint, weight of green	fodder. <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>1</u>	night, weight of green fodder.	1 1 Plot No. 1-	weight of green fodder.	2 3 Plot No. 2-	fodder.	_
Ň		Per a	cre.	Per	acre	a) P e	er acre	e. Pe	r acre					
$12 \\ 13$	Unmanured from the beginning Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. No	Tons. 11	lbs. 116	Tor 9	18 lb 34	s To 2 10	ns. ll 16	os. To 40 10	ns lb 320	s Ton 0 11	s. lbs. 86	Ton 9	s lb 40	98 16
14	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. Ir 1905 bone again used as at first Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs.; wood ashes unleached, 1,500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1888 to 1800 inclusion. N	12	538	9	12 0	6 13	14	190 12	86	0 12	722	9	15	59
18	fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 190 fertilizers again used as at first Nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per acre, used eac year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive. N	5 . 12 n	192	1 10	21	0 15	i (600 13	3 120	0 13	21	3 10	6	47
10	Sulphate of ammonia, 300 lbs. per acre used each year from 1888 to 1899 inclusive No fertilizer used from 1888 to 1899 inclusive No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905	n . 12 3,	109	9 9	14	31 12	2	710 10	0 19	10 12	107	5 9	16	33
1	1905 fertilizer again used as at first. Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 600 lbs. muriate of potash 200 lbs.; sulphate ammonia, 150 lbs. per acre, used eau year from 1889 to 1899 inclusive. N	. 13 	21	2 10	2	54 1	2 1	130 1	1 12	60 13	14	4 10	4	142
1	fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 19 fertilizer again used as at first 8 Muriate of potash, 300 lbs. per acre, us each year from 1889 to 1899 inclusive. I fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 10	05 . 13 ed No	11	19 10) (306	14	780 1	2 10	340 1	3 12	51 10)	639
.]	 9 Double sulphate of potash and magnes 300 lbs. per acre in 1889 and '90; (muri of potash 200 lbs., substituted, each yy since); dried blood, 300 lbs.; mineral sup phosphate, No. 1, 500 lbs. per acre, us 	. 10 ia, ite er- sed	2	55	7 9	060	14	710	13	770 1	.0 7	83	7 1	1698
	 each year from 1889 to 1899 inclusive. fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 11 fertilizers again used as at first 20 Wood ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. per ac used each year from 1889 to 1899 inclusion 	No 905 12 re, ve.	: 1	765	9	297	15	1770	13 •	540	12 1	203	9	812
	 100 for filizer used from 1900 to 1905. 1905 fertilizer again used as at first 21 Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs.; sulphat ammonia, 200 lbs.; muriate of potash, lbs. per acre, used each year from 183 1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used fi 	In 11 e of 200 e to rom	L	257	8	1119	15	940	13	1430	11	800	8	1763
	1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers agused as at first.	ain 1	2 1	387	7	1797	14	610	12	1800	12	1588	8	422

PLOTS OF MANGELS AND TURNIPS.

In conducting these experiments, the roots only have been taken from the land, the tops have always been cut off and left on the ground to be ploughed under, so that the plant food they have taken from the soil may be returned to it. One half of each one-tenth acre plot in the series has been devoted to the growth of mangels, and the other half to turnips, and these crops have been alternated from year to year. The preparation of the land has been the same for both these roots. Until 1900 it was

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

ploughed in the autumn after the crop was gathered, gang-ploughed deeply in the spring after the barn-yard manure had been spread on plots 1, 2 and 6, and after gangploughing, the other fertilizers were spread by scattering them evenly over the surface, after which it was all harrowed with the smoothing harrow, then made in ridges 2 feet apart, rolled and sown.

The variety of mangel principally grown was the Mammoth Long Red, and four rounds of seed were sown per acre each year.

The variety of turnip chiefly sown was the Prize Purple Top Swede. The land used for the turnips, which are usually sown later than the mangels, was prepared in the same manner as for the mangels. It was then allowed to stand until the day before sowing, when it was gang-ploughed shallow or cultivated to kill weeds and loosen the soil, ridged, rolled and sown. About 3 pounds of seed were sown per acre.

In 1900 and 1903, no crops of mangels or turnips were grown, but clover was sown in their place in May in the proportion of 12 pounds per acre. This made a strong growth and was cut twice each year during the season, and left on the ground to decay, so that when ploughed under, the land might get the full benefit of the clover crop. The clover was allowed to remain growing until near the middle of May, the second year following, by which time it had made a very heavy growth. It was then ploughed under about 6 inches deep and harrowed well, then made into ridges 2 feet apart. These were rolled with a hand roller, which flattened the ridges considerably and made a firm, even seed bed. The crops of clover and roots were alternated in this way, for the purpose of supplying humus and also of gaining information as to the fertilizing effect of green clover ploughed under on land to be used for growing roots.

In 1905, the mangels were sown on May 6, and pulled on October 17; the turnips were sown May 10, and pulled October 8. The yield per acre has been calculated in each case frm the weight of roots gathered from the whole plot.

	· ·												
	Fertilizers applied each year from 1889 to 1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover	А Тн	VERAG F(IRTEE]	e Yı or 1 Ye	ELD ARS.	16TI East Pl	H SEA VARI Half ot.	son, ETIES West Pl	1905. Half ot.	A For	VERAG F(JRTERI	E YI DR N YE	ELD
of Plot.	sown in 1900 in place of the roots and ploughed under in May, 1901, before the roots were sown. In 1903 clover was again sown and plougted under in May, 1904. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1899, clover discontinued.	Mar We of re	igels, ight oots.	Tur We of r	nips, ight oots.	Tur Pur Swe We of r	nips rple op ede. ight oots.	Man Mam Long We of re	ngels moth Red, ight oots.	Mar We of re	gels, ight oots.	Tur We of r	mips, eight oots.
No. 0		Per .	Acre.	Per	Acre.	Per .	Acre.	Per 4	Acre.	Per	Acre.	Per	Acre.
1	Barn-yard manure (mixed horse and cow manure) well rotted, 20 tons per acre each year from 1889 to 1898 inclusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 manure	Tons	. 1bs.	Tons	. lbs.	Tons	. lbs.	Tons.	lbs.	Tons	. lbs.	Tons	. 1bs.
2	was again used as at hrst Barn-yard manure (mixed horse and cow manure) fresh, 20 tons per acre each year from 1889 to 1898 in- clusive. No manure used from 1899 to 1905. In 1905 manure was again used as at first.	21	1879	16	475 570	8	300	25	1060	22	358 423	15	1397
3 4	Unmanured from the beginning Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 1,000 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1889 to 1897, in- clusive. In 1898 and 1899 a similar weight of the Thomas' phosphate was used. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer	9	58	7	1669	2	1610	8	420	8	1949	. 7	999
_ L	again used as in 1899	8	1739	8	1307	3	1430	10	490	8	1922	8	649

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF MANGELS AND TURNIPS.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF MANGELS AND TURNIPS-Continued.

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	Fertilizers applied each year from	Ave	RAGE	YIEL	D	16тц	I SEAS VARII	SON, 19 CTIES.	05,	Avi	ERAGI FO	YIE R	LD
I	1889 to 1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1900 in place of the roots	THIR	TEEN	YEAI	RS.	East Ple	Half ot.	West Plo	half t.	Four	RTEEN	YEA	RS.
. of Plot.	and ploughed under in May, 1901, before the roots were sown. In 1903 clover was again sown and plough- ed under in May, 1904. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1899. Clover discontinued.	Mange Weig of Roo	els, ht ots.	Turn Weig of Ro	ips, ght ots.	Turr Pur TopS We of R	rple wede ight oots.	Mang Mamn Long l Weig of Ro	els, noth Red, ght ots.	Mang Wei of Ro	gels, ght bots.	Turr Wei of R	ips, ght oots.
òZ		Per A	cre.	Per A	cre.	Per.	Acre.	Per A	cre.	Per A	Acre.	Per	Acro.
		Tons.	lbs.	Tons.	lbs	Tons	. 1bs.	Tons.	lbs.	Tons.	lbs.	Tons	lbs.
	 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finely ground, 1,000 lbs., nitrate of soda, 250 lbs., wood ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. par acre, used each year from 1889 to 1897 inclusive. In 1898 and 1809 500 lbs. of the Thomas' phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. Ir 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1899 Barn-yard manure, partly rotted and actively fermenting, 6 tons penere; mineral phosphate, untreated finely ground, 1,000 lbs. per acre composted together, intimately mixed and allowed to heat for several days before using, applie cach year from 1899 to 1897 inclusive. In 1808 1,000 lbs. of Thomas phosphate was used in place of the mineral phosphate. No fertilizers used from 1899 to 1905. I'm 1905 fertilizers again used as in 1898. 7 Mineral phosphate, untreated, finel ground, 1,000 lbs. ; sulphate years, 200 lbs. in 1889 and 182 (substituted by muriate of potas, 200 lbs. in 1891 and subsequel years); nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. 	Tons. Tons. 1 14 1 14 1 r 1 14 1 r 1 14 1 r 1 14 1 r 1 14 1 r 1 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	963 131	1015.	109	55 6	166 18:	20 22	1850	1018.	182		470
	 acre, used each year from 1889 1897 inclusive. In 1898 and 18 1,000 lbs. of the Thomas' phospha was used in place of the miner phosphate. No fertilizers us from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 ferti zers again used as in 1899 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 5 lbs.; subhate of potash, 200 lbs. 1889 and 1890 (substituted by minister of potash, 250 lbs. in 1891 a subsequent years); nitrate of so 200 lbs. per acre, used each y from 1885 to 1899 inclusive. fertilizers used from 1900 to 19 	to 999 te ral ied ili- in ur- nd da, ear No 005.	110	62 9	1	695	6 :	140 19	13	370 12	2 2	243	0 1191
	In 1905 fertilizers again used as 1899 9 Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 105. per acre used each year fi	s in 500	16	39 0 1	1]	1990	5 1	770 17	7 1	970 1	4	242	1175
	1889 to 1899 inclusive. No fer- zer used from 1900 to 1905. 1905 fertilizer again used as in 1 10 Nitrate of soda, 300 lbs. per a used each year from 1889 to 11	tili- In 1899 9 cre, 899,	1	444 9		1701	4	1050 16		480 10)	313	9 991
	1000 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer use f again as in 1899. 11Sulphate of ammonia, 300 lbs.	per		294 9)	1637	4	460 17	,	950 1	4	738	9 892
	1809 inclusive. No fertilizer u from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fer zer used again as in 1809	used rtili- 12	3	529 1	1	158	5	16011	3	1740 1	2	743)	10 1358

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS ON PLOTS OF MANGELS AND TURNIPS-Concluded.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								;				
	Fertilizers applied each year from	A	ERAG	e Yi	ELD	16ті •	I SEA VARI	SON, I	1905,	A	VERAG	e Yi	LD
	1889 to 1898 or 1899. No fertilizers used from that time to 1905. Clover sown in 1900 in place of the roots	Тні	RTEEL	VEA	ARS.	East Pl	Half ot.	West Ple	Half ot.	Fot	JRTEE:	N YEA	.RS.
of Plot.	and ploughed under in May, 1901, before the roots were sown. In 1003 clover was again sown and plough- ed under in May, 1904. In 1905 fertilizers again applied as in 1899. Clover discontinued.	Man Wei of R	gels, ight oots.	Tur We of R	nips, ight oots.	Turi Pui TopS We of R	nips, rple Swede ight oots.	Man Mam Long Wei of Ro	gels, moth Red, ight oots.	Man We of R	gels, ight oots.	Turn Wei of Ro	ips, ght oots.
No.		Per 4	Acre.	Per .	Acre.	Per .	Acre.	Per A	Acre.	Per .	Acre.	Per 4	Acre.
12 13	Unmanured from the beginning Bone, finely ground, 500 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,000 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1889 to	Tons. 7	1bs. 966	Tons. 7	lbs. 1407	Tons. 2	. lbs. 430	Tons. 7	1bs. 250	Tons. 7	. lbs. 918	Tons. 7	lbs. 675
14	1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertili- zers again used as at first Wood ashes, unleached, 2,000 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1889 to	12	356	9	628	4	1040	13	1 580	12	571	8	19 89
15	1899, inclusive. No fertilizer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertili- zer again used as at first Common salt (Sodium chloride), 400 lbs. per acre, used each year from	11	266	8	1523	5	840	12	600	11	422	8	1077
16	1889 to 1899 inclusive. No ferchin- zer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 500 lbs.; nitrate of soda, 200 lbs. per zero used each year from 1889 to	9	1814	8	896	3	1590	13	450	10	256	8	27(
17	1809 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertili- zers again used as at first Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 350 lbs.; wood ashes, unleached, 1,500	12	1801	11	837	4	540	14	530	12	1983	10	188
18	lbs. per acre, used each year from 1889 to 1899 inclusive. No fertili- zers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as at first Mineral superphosphate, No. 1, 500 lbs., muriate of potash, 200 lbs. per	13	735	11	301	3	1570	16	1150	13	1163	10	131
19	1899 inclusive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertili- zers again used as at first Double sulphate of potash and mag- nesia, 300 lbs. per acre in 1889 and 1890 (muriate of potash, 200 lbs., substituted each year since); dried	12	1762	11	1465	4	140	15	1580	13	150	11	4 45
20	blood, 200 ros.; mineral superphos- phate, No. 1, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from 1889 to 1899 inclu- sive. No fertilizers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizers again used as at first Word ashes, unleached, 1,500 lbs.; common salt (sodium chloride), 300 lbs. per acre, used each year from	14	458	12	1395	4	96 0	16	1 590	14	800	12	299
21	1889 to 1809 inclusive. No fertili- zers used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fortilizers again used as at first Mineral superphosphate, No. 2, 500 lbs. per acre, used each year from	14	1922	11	881	3	810	17	300	15	214	10	1810
	1889 to 1899 inclusive. No fertili- zer used from 1900 to 1905. In 1905 fertilizer again used as at first	14	1725	11	1544	3	110	16	1500	14	1977	11	382

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42

BULLETINS ISSUED DURING 1905.

Five bulletins have been issued during the year: No. 48 on the 'results obtained in 1904 from trial plots of grain, fodder corn, field roots and potatoes.' This bulletin is the tenth of the series of crop bulletins issued from the Experimental Farm, and was prepared jointly by Dr. C. E. Saunders, Cerealist, and the Director. In this bulletin there are presented the results of a large number of experiments which were conducted at all the Experimental Farms during the season of 1904, with oats, barley, spring wheat, pease, Indian corn, turnips, mangels, carrots, sugar beets and potatoes, in plots of uniform size, and the crops grown under uniform conditions. Both the relative earliness and productiveness of the varieties are recorded. The average results are also given of these tests for the past five years, the varieties being arranged in order of their productiveness, for this period.

No. 49, 'the Potato and its Culture, with tests of Varieties found most useful.' This bulletin has been prepared by the Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, Mr. W. T. Macoun. The potato crop is everywhere one of great importance to the community. In bulletin 49 there is presented in convenient form the results gained through a long course of experiments regarding the productiveness, quality and general usefulness of the best sorts of potatoes which have been under trial at the Experimental Farm during the past eighteen years. The number of named varieties tested during this period is over 800, besides several hundred seedlings. The relative merits of all these different sorts have been compared, especially as to their productivemess, quality and earliness in maturing. The best methods of preparing the land for 'his crop and of planting and cultivating are fully explained; particulars are also given as to the most successful remedies which have been adopted for the destruction of the injurious insects which attack this plant, and for the diseases which affect the vines and tubers. Select lists are also given of those varieties which have proved most useful and profitable.

No. 50 on 'The Milling and Chemical Value of the Grades of Wheat in the Manitoba Inspection Division, Crop of 1904.' This bulletin consists of two parts. Part I. on the Milling Value of the Grades of Wheat, has been prepared by Dr. C. E. Saunders, Cerealist, and Part II. on A Chemical Study of the Grain and Flour, by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

The investigations reported on in this bulletin were undertaken in response to a request received from the Manitoba Grain Growers Association, asking that the experimental farm staff should determine as accurately as possible the value of each grade of wheat in the Manitoba Inspection Division, for milling purposes, also from the standpoint of chemical composition.

This subject is one of deep interest to the farmers of the Canadian North-west, and every effort has been made to make the investigation thorough and complete. The uniformity of the results obtained by these independent workers gives evidence of the care and accuracy with which the work has been conducted, and will doubtless inspire confidence in the reliability of the conclusions reached.

No. 51, on 'Bacon and Pigs in Canada, Notes on Breeding, Feeding and Managing Swine, with Reports of some Experiments.' This bulletin was prepared by Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm, and presents a summary of the experiments which have been conducted in reference to pork production since the beginning of this work at the experimental farm. Much information is also given regarding the selection of the best types of animals for carrying on this work, and of the different methods of management as to housing, pasturing, &c. Many facts are also presented in reference to the care and treatment of swine of different ages, and the most profitable methods of feeding them in the several stages of their growth. The swine industry has developed very rapidly in Canada during the past few years, and the facilities the country affords for the extension of this profitable branch of farming are practically unlimited. The useful information given in bulletin 51 will doubtless prove helpful to a large number of those engaged in this branch of farm work.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1908

No. 52, on 'Insects Injurious to Grain and Fodder Crops, Root Crops and Vegetables,' prepared by Dr. James Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist of the Dominion Experimental Farms.' The injuries annually caused by insects to farm crops, seriously reduce the profits arising from the labour of the farmer. Much of this loss is preventable, and the object of this bulletin is to supply that practical information which will enable the reader to deal with these several pests in the most effective manner and at the least cost. The concise accounts given of the life history and habits of the injurious species treated of, together with the illustrations, will provide the means whereby they may be readily distinguished. The remedies suggested for the destruction of these pests are, as a rule, of easy application and at the same time are very effective.

ANNUAL VISITS TO THE BRANCH EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The usual annual visits of inspection were made.

AGASSIZ was visited during the latter part of August. The weather was dry prior to and at the time of my visit and all the standing crops were in need of rain. The grain was all harvested and threshing was in progress. All the grain crops excepting wheat had been good, that had been injured by weevil. Hay had given very heavy returns, the field roots and corn were growing rapidly and promised to be well up to the average.

The apple crop was about medium, the yield of pears was light, plums variable, some of the more prolific varieties were fruiting well, while others gave only light returns. In the nut orchard the Japanese walnuts and chestnuts were yielding well, English walnuts and Spanish chestnuts both gave light crops, filberts gave more than an average yield.

INDIAN HEAD was twice visited, once on the way out to the coast about the middle of August, and the second time on September 11. The first visit was just before harvest began at the return visit in September. I found the grain practically all cut and no frost had occurred up to that time. The wheat in stook looked very heavy and the oats and barley equally good. Field peas were an excellent crop, and roots were growing rapidly and promised well. Potatoes also were giving excellent returns. This season carrots were sown earlier than usual and they were the best crop ever grown at this farm. Clover and Alfalfa were doing well, and Brome Grass and Western Rye Grass had both given excellent crops of hay; orchard grass and timothy had also done well. Corn was being cut on the day I arrived, September 11, and gave good returns. The next day, September 12, there was a light frost, the thermometer registering 31° F. at Indian Head. Most of the tender plants were cut, but no serious injury was done to any of the crops. Fruit, forest trees and ornamental trees and shrubs had all made excellent growth.

BRANDON also was visited twice. At the time of the first visit early in August most of the grain was ripening and several of the earliest sorts of barley had been cut. All varieties of grain promised well, oats were unusually heavy. On my return visit the grain had been harvested and the results had been most gratifying. Oats on the experimental plots had given yields varying with the different varieties from 137 bushels to 93 bushels per acre; the 39 different sorts under test averaged 111 bushels, 23 pounds per acre. Corn had given an excellent crop, and potatoes the largest crops ever grown on the farm. The weather had been very favourable for harvesting, and threshing was proceeding in every direction. Many of the cross-bred apples planted in the experimental orchards, both here and at Indian Head, were fruiting well and were attracting much attention from visiting farmers. Both of these farms were in excellent condition.

NAPPAN, Nova Scotia, was visited early in October. The crops of cereals which were all harvested had given yields well above the average; some of the oats gave from 80 to 90 bushels per acre, spring wheat from 20 to 35 bushels and barley from 35 to 49 bushels. Seeding was late in 1905, owing to a cold and wet spring, but favourable weather later on brought the grain crops on rapidly. Hay has given very good crops, much above the average. Field roots and Indian corn produced returns also above the average. The fruit orchards on this farm are doing well, most of the apples gave heavy crops; the other sorts of large fruits gave light returns; small fruits, however, did well.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I beg to tender grateful acknowledgments to those who have rendered me special service during the year. To the Department of Agriculture, St. Petersburg, Russia, for samples of early maturing varieties of barley brought from the northern grain growing sections of the Empire. To the United States Department of Agriculture for seed of Alfalfa from different countries for test at the experimental farms. To the Director et the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass., for seeds of shrubs and trees, also to the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, England, for many sorts of seeds of trees, shrubs and flowers.

I thank the officers of the Central and Branch Experimental Farms, for their carnest co-operation in carrying on the different divisions of the work. My acknowledgments are also due to those members of the staff who have assisted me in those branches of the work of which I have retained personal charge. To the farm foreman, Mr. John Fixter, who has carefully supervised the special tests of fertilizers and recorded the results. To Mr. George Fixter, to whom I am indebted for his watchful care over the distribution of samples of seed grain. To Mr. James Taggart for the care and industry he has displayed as foreman of the ornamental grounds, and to Mr. Wm. Ellis for his careful management of the plants and shrubs in the green houses, and the propagation and raising of plants for outside decoration; also for the useful service he has rendered in testing the vitality of seeds and in the taking of meteorological records.

I take pleasure also in bearing testimony to the faithful services of my secretary, Mr. Malcolm C. O'Hanly. The employees also of all the farms have my thanks for the interest they have taken in their work and the care with which they have discharged their respective duties.

WM. SAUNDERS,

Director of Dominion Experimental Farms.



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REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST

(J. H. GRISDALE, B. AGR.)

DR. WM. SAUNDERS,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith reports upon the horses, cattle, sheep, swine and farming operations under, my supervision during the past year.

I have to report a fairly successful year in the different branches of my division and in this connection I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness for assistance and interested co-operation in their various positions of the farm foreman, Mr. John Fixter, of the herdsman, Mr. C. T. Brettell, and of the dairyman, Mr. J. Meilleur.

During the year I have attended a number of meetings in various parts of Canada, and have conducted a number of student-judging contests, in addition to my regular work of supervising and directing the experimental feeding and farming operations at the Central Experimental Farm.

From December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1905, 2,090 letters were received, and 3,206 despatched by the agricultural division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, J. H. GRISDALE,

Agriculturist.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock now (December 1, 1905) occupying the different stables and pens under my charge include horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

HORSES.

The horses are kept for labour exclusively, although some experimental feeding is usually under way to gain some information as to the most economical methods of feeding draught horses, as well as experiments to determine the comparative values of different foods as forage for the same.

The horses are usually 19 in number, made up of :---

Thirteen heavy draught horses of Clydesdale and Percheron blood. Five heavy driving horses.

One light driver.

CATTLE.

There are representatives of four breeds of cattle, viz.:-

Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Guernsey and Canadian. There are besides, a number of grade cattle and steers. These cattle are kept for breeding and feeding operations, mostly of an experimental character. Pure bred feeding animals are usually on sale, however, and a considerable number are sold in the course of the year.

47

PURE BRED BREEDING CATTLE.

The pure bred cattle in the barn at present are as follows:-

19 Shorthorns, including 5 bulls and 14 females.

20 Ayrshire, including 3 bulls and 17 females.

12 Guernseys, including 3 bulls and 9 females.

12 Canadians, including 1 bull and 11 females.

GRADE CATTLE.

At present the grades number 18 head, made up of 3 Shorthorn grades, 5 Ayrshire grades, 6 Guernsey grades, and 4 Canadian grades.

Steers.

Forty-seven steers are under feed at present. They are of different ages and breeding, and the number is made up of:

29 two-year-olds. 8 yearlings. 10 calves.

SHEEP.

Sheep are not kept in large numbers, only 42 being now in the pens. Two breeds are kept, namely: Shropshires and Leicesters.

There are 27 Shropshires, as follows:—2 Shearling rams, 5 ram lambs, 11 aged ewes, 6 shearling ewes and 3 ewe lambs.

There are 15 Leicesters, as follows:-10 ewes, 1 ewe lamb, and 4 ram lambs.

SWINE.

Ninety swine of all classes are now in the pens being fed experimentally or being kept for breeding purposes. The breeds kept are Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires.

The Yorkshires are 39 in number, including: 2 stock boars; 24 breeding sows; 13 feeders.

The Berkshires are 12 in number, including: 1 stock boar. 8 breeding sows. 3 feeders.

The Tamworths are 15 in number, including: 1 stock boar; 8 breeding sows; 4 feeders; 2 young boars.

Crossbreds, 24 feeders.

HORSES.

There are 19 horses in the stables. These horses are expected to do the work in the various departments during the year. The work on the '200-acre farm' is but a part of their duties. They work in addition for the horticultural and cereal departments, as well as upon the lawns and in the Arboretum. In addition a large amount of hauling in connection with the different departments, as well as road making and messenger service, takes up much of their time.

HORSE LABOUR.

During the year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, the work done by the 19 horses kept in the stables here was equivalent to 5,763 9 days' work, distributed as follows:—Live stock, hauling feed, marketing stock, &c., 159 1 days; farm work (200acre farm) 723 1 days; draining and care of roads, including removing snow and breaking roads in winter, 286 2 days; manure on 200-acre farm, 252 8 days; cleaning land, gathering stones, &c., 10 days; Arboretum, 130 5 days; horticultural division, 664 days; lawns, &c., 175 days; cereal division, 696 6 days; bulletins and reports to and from farm office, 103 6 days; poultry, 31 8 days; mail, including milk delivery, 176 3 days; omnibus service, including 3 horses

for omnibus, 2 horses for general driving and 1 horse for supervision of work, 2,345 days; work about greenhouse, outbuildings, sidewalks, exhibitions, &c., 169.9 days.

In estimating the cost of farming operations further on in this report, \$3 per day is charged for team and driver. To feed and care for the horses costs $32\frac{1}{5}$ cents per horse per working day, and the driver receives $1.72\frac{1}{2}$ per 10-hour day. It is evident, therefore, that the team and driver cost $2.37\frac{1}{5}$ per day, leaving a margin of $62\frac{5}{5}$ cents, or $31\frac{1}{2}$ cents, nearly, per horse per day for wear and tear.

FEEDING HEAVY HORSES.

The horses have been fed during the year along the lines indicated by recent experimental feeding as reported upon in 1904. The extensive use of bran in the place of oats has resulted in a very considerable saving in the cost of feeding during the year.

An experiment to gain more information as to the value of bran as a horse feed has been conducted this year and may be reported upon as follows:—

The horses, 10 in number, were divided into 5 groups of 2 each; the roughage ration in each case being mixed hay.

During the second period group 1 received a meal mixture of pure oats; group 2, 1 part bran to 1 part oats; group 3, 2 parts bran to 1 part oats; group 4, 2 parts oats, 1 part bran; group 5, oats 1 part, bran 3 parts. The oats were whole in every case.

The meal was fed in three nearly equal portions morning, noon and night, while only one-fifth of the hay was fed in the morning, as much at noon, and the balance or three-fifths at night.

Morning, hay 3 lbs.; meal mixture, 6 lbs.

Noon, hay 3 lbs.; meal mixture, 6 lbs.

Evening, hay 8 lbs.; meal mixture, 5 lbs.

FIRST PERIOD OF 21 DAYS.

BRAN FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

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Group.	Average weight Sept. 15.	Meal Ration, kind.	Hay (all fed on timothy).	Amt. Meal Mixture fed in 21 days to 1 horse.	Amt. fed in 21 days. Timothy hay.	Daily Meal Ration.	Daily Hay Ration.	Average weight Oct. 6.	Loss – or Gain +	Value of Food consumed in one day.	Value of Food consumed in 21 days.	Cost of Food for 1 year if such a meal ration were fed.	Cost of food for 1 year if pure oats were fed.	Saving in 1 year by feed- ing such grain ration rather than pure oats.
				Lbs	Lbs	Lbs	$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{bs}$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.
1	1,542	Oats2 Bran1	Timothy	441	420	21	20	1,530	12—	28	6 09	102 20	109 50	7 30
2	1,606	Bran3 Oats1		441	357	21	17	1,556	50—	24	504	87 60	$105 \ 12$	17 42
3	1,535	Oats3 Bran1	υ.	441	420	21	20	1,556	21+	29 ·5	$6 09\frac{1}{2}$	97 67	109 50	11 83
4	1,602	Oats pure.	, н.	441	420	21	20	1,587	15	30	630	109 50		
5	1,443	Bran1 Oats1	".	441	336	21	16	1,448	5+	25.5	5 35	93 07	104 02	10 95
_	16-	-4												

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD Vil., A. 1906

SECOND PERIOD OF 21 DAYS.

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Group.	Average weight, Oct. 6.	Meal Ration, kind.	Hay (all fed on timothy.)	Amt. Meal Mixture fed in 21 days to 1 horse.	Amt. fed in 21 days. Timothy hay.	Daily Meal Ration.	Daily Hay Ration.	Average weight on Oct.27	Loss or Gain +	Value of Food consumed in one day.	Value of Food consumed in 21 days.	Cost of Food for a year if such a meal ration were fed.	Cost of Food for 1 year if pure oats were fed.	Saving in 1 year by feod- ing such grain ration rather than pure oats.
1	1,530	Pure Oats.	Timothy	Lbs 441	Lbs 420	Lbs 21	Lbs 20	Lbs. 1,551	Lbs. 21+	Cts. 30	\$ cts. 6 30	\$ cts. 109 50	\$ cts. 109 50	\$ cts.
2	1,556	Bran1 Oats1	η.	441	357	21	17	1,548	8	25.9	544	94 53	104 82	10 29
3	1,556	Bran 2 Oats 1	19 .	441	420	21	20	1,556		25.8	5 42	94 17	109 5 0	15 33
4	1,587	Bran 1 Oats 2	1.	441	420	21	20	1,576	10—	$27 \cdot 9$	5 86	101 83	109 50	7 67
5	1,448	Bran3 Oats1	ıı .	441	336	21	16	1,471	23 +	23.6	4 95	86 14	103 36	17 22

BRAN FEEDING EXPERIMENT.

The horses on these different rations were employed at various kinds of farm work. During the first three week's period most of the time was spent hauling corn to the silo (very heavy work) but during the last three weeks' period the work was more general in character, such as ploughing, cultivating, hauling roots, &c.

Group 1.—This group consisted of young horses in fair flesh. They were fed during the first period on hay and a concentrate ration of oats 14 lbs., bran 7 lbs. They may be said to have held their own in the three weeks, since they changed only 12 lbs. in weight, a slight loss. During the second period they received the same hay ration and a concentrate ration of pure oats. They did somewhat better during this time, possibly due to lighter work.

Group 2.—Strong mature horses in their prime, were fed during the first period on hay and a concentrate ration of bran and oats, 3 parts bran and 1 part oats. During the 3 weeks they fell off 50 lbs. each, but when changed to a ration of equal parts bran and oats, and given lighter work, they continued to lose weight, though not so rapidly since they lost only 8 lbs. in the 3 weeks.

Group 3.—Strong young horses 5 and 6 years old in good shape. This group were fed during the first period on a concentrate ration of 3 parts oats and 1 part bran. They made a slight gain, about 1 lb. per day, while on this ration, and when changed to a ration of 2 parts bran and 1 part oats during the second period neither gained nor lost during the 21 days.

Group 4.—Large geldings aged 9 and 10 years. They were fed hay and pure oats during the first period, during which 21 days they lost 15 lbs. per head. The ration was changed to bran 1, oats 2, when they still lost, though not quite so heavily, dropping only 10 lbs. in the 21 days.

Group 5.—Somewhat lighter horses, but in their prime were fed during the first period on hay and a concentrate ration made up of equal parts bran and oats. On this

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ration they made a gain of 5 lbs. each in the 21 days. They were changed to a ration 3 parts oats and 1 part bran during the second period, on which ration they gained 23 lbs. each in the 21 days.

Taking the different rations in turn and examining them we find that:----

On pure oats there was in 1 group a loss of 15 lbs. per period and a gain of 21 lbs. per period in the other group, a net gain of 6 lbs. in 6 weeks.

On oats 2, bran 1 there was during first period a loss of 12 lbs. per horse and a further loss of 10 lbs. per horse during the second period, a total loss of 22 lbs. per horse in 6 weeks.

On oats 1, bran 1 there was during first period a gain of 5 lbs. per horse and a loss of 8 lbs. during the second period, or a net loss of 3 lbs. per horse in the 6 weeks.

On oats 1, bran 3 there was during the first period a loss of 50 lbs. per horse, but a gain of 23 lbs. during the second period, showing a total loss of 27 lbs. per horse in the 6 weeks.

On oats 1, bran 2 there was no change in 3 weeks.

On oats 3, bran 1 there was a gain of 21 lbs. in 3 weeks.

In conclusion, our experiments during 1905 go to corroborate our findings in 1904, when we concluded that bran might very safely and very profitably constitute a very large percentage of the meal ration of working horses. Probably equal parts bran and oats might be taken as a fair proportion in which to mix the two feeds. Where the mixture is being fed to horses with sound teeth there does not seem to be any particular advantage in grinding the oats.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The herd of dairy cattle during the year 1904 consisted of 35 females all told. They were:--

Ayrshires	8
Guernsevs	. U
Canadiana	, D
	. 5
Shorthorns	. 6
Shorthorn grades	. 2
Ayrshire grades	A
Guernsev grades	
Canadian grades	4
Canadian grades	1

FEEDING THE DAIRY CATTLE.

Winter Feeding.

The roughage ration for the winter months was made up of straw, roots, ensilage and clover hay. The straw was cut, the roots were pulped and a mixture in the proportions of 400 lbs. ensilage, 200 lbs. roots and 30 lbs. cut straw prepared every second day. This mixture being put in a solid pile fermented more or less in a few hours, and the whole mass became quite juicy and apparently very palatable to the cows by the time it was being fed. It was fed at the rate of about 40 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. live weight of cows fed.

The meal mixture this year was made up of bran 50 parts, ground oats 25 parts, oil meal 25 parts. This mixture was fed at the same time as the roughage. Each cow received meal in proportion to the amount of milk she was producing. The amount fed varied from 2 lbs. per day up to 13 lbs. per day. The meal portion was thrown on top of the roughage the cow had just received and the whole mass given a slight stir so as to mix the meal with the roughage, thus ensuring the two being eaten together. After succulent roughage and meal had been consumed clover hay was fed at the rate

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5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

of about 2 lbs. per cow. The cows were fed in this way at 5.30 in the morning and 4 g'clock in the afternoon.

SUMMER FEEDING.

The cows were pastured as usual during the greater part of the summer months. They occupied one field of the three year rotation marked 'E' on page 82, and referred to there, as being under pasture in 1905. This field was able to carry about forty head of cattle for over two months and over thirty head for the next two months. When the pasture began to get bare it was supplemented by soiling crops cut and fed in the stables. A somewhat heavier grain ration was fed this year than during any previous year save 1904, on account of the greater extent to which soiling was carried on. The meal ration in summer consisted of oats and bran about equal parts. It was fed in amounts varying with the milk yield of the cows being fed, save in the case of heifers with their first calves, which usually received more than their records seemed to call for as it was desired to encourage and to cultivate in them the habit of maintaining a heavy and uniform flow of milk during the whole lactation period.

COST OF FEEDING.

In estimating the cost of feeding, the following prices were charged for feed stuffs, being the average local market rates for the same during the season of 1905 save in the case of ensilage and roots, which are charged for at the rate usually affixed in experimental feeding in all parts of America.

Proture (per month)	10	0 per	cow.
rasture (per monta)	16 ()0 ber	ton.
Bran	95 (00 -	"
Gluten meal and oil meal	01 ("
Oats and barley	<u>41</u> (00	"
Clover hav.	4.1	00	
Chaff	4 (00	
Deste and angilago	2	00	"

In estimating the value of the product, 20 cents per pound is allowed for the butter and 15 cents per hundred pounds for skim milk and butter milk. The butter is manufactured on the farm and sells on the market at from 22 to 30 cents per pound, an average of about 25 cents per pound during the last year. This leaves about 5 cents per pound for cost of manufacture.

The following tables give in detail the particulars concerning each cow, herd statements for each of the pure bred herds, and monthly statements for all the herds combined.

The monthly statements for the whole milking herd show the total yield of milk for each month, its butterfat content, the amount of butter produced, the number of pounds of milk required for a pound of butter, and the average yield of milk per cow per diem. The highest average per cent fat was recorded in November and the lowest in February.

DAIRY CATTLE REPORTS.

During the year 35 different cows were milked for shorter or longer periods, as indicated on the first page of my report on dairy cattle, whereas in the subjoined 'herd reports' only 3 animals are reported upon in each breed.

In almost any dairy herd of any size some cows will be found that for some reason have given milk during only a small part of any given year. Where a large number of cows are being considered, one or two such cases introduced in estimating the average does not materially affect the same, but where the herds to be compared

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are small the consideration of one or two such cases in one herd and no such cases in another makes an unjust difference in favour of the latter herd. To overcome this difficulty as far as possible, the records of three of the best cows in each herd, and of cows that had been in milk for the greater part of the year, have been taken and the average estimated from these records, rather than from the records of all cows of that particular breed that happened to calve during the year.

Report 1 is a summary of the more important points in connection with the year's work with the dairy herd.

Report 2 contains the individual records of all cows that gave milk during the year.

Report 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 give the herd records of the several pure bred and grade herds under test.

REPORF	I.

GENERAL	OUMMARY.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Average.
No. of cows giving milk for month.	25	24	23	27	24	26	20	19	23	i 26	29	27	24.7
Lbs. of milk in month	20,481	17,226	15,714	16,605	13,193	14,333	13,060	11,705	18,791	21,813	23, 850	22, 166	17 · 411
Average for 1 day	660·6	555.6	523 [.] 8	535 · 6	439.7	462 [.] 3	421 · 2	418 8	606·1	727 · 1	769 ⁻ 3	738·8	571 5
Daily aver- age per cow	26 ·42	23 ·12	22.77	19.83	18.32	• 17·78	21 06	22 ·04	26.34	27 · 9 6	26·52	27 · 36	23 ·29
Per cent fat	4·11	4 ·34	4 ·08	4;;39	4 · 49	4.04	3.99	3 [.] 64	4.02	4.01	3.82	3 ·96	4.07
Lbs. butter fat.	842·37	7 49 · 18	6 42 ·12	7 3 0`47	59 2 ·70	579 · 10	522 · 3 5	426.68	756.01	874.81	910·49	879 [.] 45	708 [.] 81
Lbs. butter.	991·0 2	881 · 38	755 · 43	859 · 29	697 · 29	681 [.] 29	610 <i>°-</i> 45	501 . 97	889 · 42	1029.30	1071.05	10 3 4 [.] 65	83 3 •50
Lbs milk for 1 lb. b_tter	20 · 66	19 [.] 54	20 80	19.32	18 92	21.03	21 · 41	23.11	21 12	21 · 19	22 · 26	21 [.] 43	21·73

REPORT 2.

Name of Cows.	Age. Date of dropping last calf.	Number of days in milk. Daily average yield of milk.	Total milk for year. Per cent of fat in milk.	Pounds butter pro- duced in year.	Value of butter at 20 cts. per lb. Value of skim milk at 15 cts. per 100 lbs.	Total value of pro- duct.	Amount meal eaten, valued at 1c. per lb.	A mount of roots and ensilage eaten, va- lued at \$2 per ton.	Amount hay, valued at \$7 per ton.	Months on pasture at \$1 per month.	year. year. Cost to produce 100 lbs. milk.	Cost to produce 1 lb. butter, skim-milk neglected.	Profit on 1 lb. butter, skim-milk neg- lected.	Profit on cow dur- ing year, labour neglected.
Queeni	7 Apr. 4, '05 8 " 29, '05 9 Dec. 26, '04 6 Mar. 2, '05 9 July 2, '05 9 July 2, '05 9 July 2, '05 9 July 2, '05 11 Feb. 23, '05 9 July 2, '05 11 Feb. 23, '05 11 Feb. 23, '05 14 Aug. 15, '04 5 Sept. 14, '04 15 Sept. 14, '04 16 Mar. 8, '05 11 Mar. 4, '05 11 Mar. 4, '05 11 Mar. 4, '05 12 June 18, '05 13 Sept. 28, '04 9 Apr. 6, '05 14 Apr. 6, '05 13 Sopt. 28, '04 13 Sept. 23, '04 14 Nov. 27, '04 14 Nov. 27, '04 15 Apr. 18, '05 14 Nov. 27, '04 15 Apr. 18, '05 15 Nov. 28 15 Nov	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lbs. 444 : 444: 420: 425:17 407:25 405.67 3915: 395: 404:78 382:16 380: 375:20 367:88 290:02 317:22 319:63 319:74 311:27 265:58 278:76 183:17 261:04 248:78 239:83 152:82 212:47 266:23 152:82 212:47 266:23 156:83 152:82 212:47 266:23 156:83 152:82 212:47 266:23 156:83 152:82 212:47 266:23 156:83 152:82 212:47 266:24 215:82 212:47 266:24 215:82 212:47 266:24 215:82 212:47 266:24 215:82 212:47 266:24 215:82 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2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,257 2,459 1,895 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 1,859 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95 54 20 53 95 54 20 54 20 54 20 54 20 55 56 55 56 55 56 55 56 55 56 55 56 55 56 55 56 56 56

* Loss.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

54

Shorthorns— Marchioness Darlington Jessica	11 3 4	Mar Oct, Feb.	. 4, 21, 9,	'05 '04 '05	30° 222 252	23.7 21.9 16.2	7,177 4,862 4,112	3·68 3·71 4·05	$311 \cdot 27$ $212 \cdot 47$ $196 \cdot 09$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 62 & 25 \\ 42 & 29 \\ 39 & 21 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10 & 40 \\ 6 & 97 \\ 5 & 54 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72 & 65 \\ 49 & 40 \\ 44 & 75 \end{array}$	2,344 1,696 1,615	14,290 9,640 13,170	$1,134 \\ 1,089 \\ 1,089$	4 4 4	45 70 34 41 37 13	63·6 70·7 90·7	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.6 \\ 16.1 \\ 18.9 \end{array} $	5·4 3·9 1·1	$\begin{array}{cccc} 26 & 95 \\ 15 & 05 \\ 7 & 62 \end{array}$
Average			•••••	. 	259	20.8	5,834	3.81	239 . 94	47 92	7 64	55 62	1,885	12,367	1,104	4	3 9 0 8		16.2	3.2	16 54
Ayrshires— Denty Maggie. Jessie A	6 9 11	Mar. Feb. Feb.	· 2, 21, 23,	205 205 205	301 286 273	$28 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 33 \cdot 2$	8,509 9,152 9,165	4 05 3 66 3 54	405.67 395. 382.16	81 12 79 00 76 43	$\begin{array}{c} 12 & 17 \\ 13 & 13 \\ 13 & 07 \end{array}$	93 29 92 13 89 50	2,242 2,257 2,257	13,790 13,781 13,790	1,089 1,089 1,135	4 4 4	44 02 44 16 44 33	51 7 48 2 48 3	10·8 11·1 11·5	9·2 8·9 8·5	49 27 47 97 45 17
Average			••••	•••	287	28.7	8,942	3.75	3 94 · 28	78 85	12 79	91 64	2,252	13,787	1,104	4	44 17	49.2	11.1	8.9	47 47
Guernseys— Itchen Lady Deanie Flossie Lyons	8 8 5	Apr. Nov. Feb.	29, 30, 14,	'05 '04 '05	281 315 293	$29 \cdot 2$ $24 \cdot 3$ $21 \cdot$	8,211 7,679 6,154	4·34 4·33 5·18	420 391 · 92 375 · 20	84 00 78 38 75 04	$\begin{array}{c} 11 & 68 \\ 10 & 93 \\ 8 & 66 \end{array}$	95 68 89 31 84 70	1,920 2,030 1,895	13,480 13,170 12,570	1,089 1,089 1,089	4 4 4	40 49 41 28 39 33	49·3 53·7 63·8	9.6 10.5 10.4	10·4 9·5 9·6	55 19 48 03 44 37
Average	 		• • • • •		296	24:8	7,348	4.62	39 5·70	79 14	10 42	89 89	1,948	13,073	1,089	4	40 33	55.6	10.2	9.8	49 20
Canadians— Fortune Zamora Exilée	9 9 10	Dec. July	26, 2,	'0 4 '05	283 297 103	28·9 21·2 37·01	8,179 7,217 3,815	4 · 23 4 · 76 4 · 82	407 · 25 404 · 78 183 · 17		11 65 10 21 5 44	93 10 91 16 42 07	2,017 2,319 829	13,430 12,800 3,980	1,089 1,008	4 4 4	41 41 43 51 16 27	50.6 60.2 45.	10·1 10·7 8·8	9·9 9·3 11·2	51 69 47 65 25 80
Average			••••	•••	228	30.	6,404	4.60	331·73	66 34	9 10	75 44	1,722	10,070	·····/	4	33 73	51.9	9.9	10.1	41 71
Ayrshire Grades— Countess Alice Laura	7 4 9	June Mar Apr.	18, 28, 6,	'0 5 '05 '0 5	261 307 215	26.5 21.9 29.2	6,929 6,727 6,373	3·92 3·35 3·27	319.74 265.58 245.21	$\begin{array}{c} 63 & 94 \\ 53 & 11 \\ 49 & 04 \end{array}$	9 91 9 69 9 19	73 85 62 80 58 23	$2,040 \\ 1,559 \\ 1,432 \\$	13,790 13,170 13,170	1,089 1,089 1,089	4 4 4	42 00 36 57 35 30	' 60°6 54°3 55°3	13·1 13·2 14·3	6·9 6·8 5·7	31 85 26 23 22 93
Average		••••	••••	•••	261	25.8	6,676	3.21	276.84	55 36	9 59	64 96	1,677	13,376	1,089	4	37 96	56.2	13 [.] 5	6.2	27 00
Shorthorn Grades— Cherry Rosy	5 6	Sept Jan.	. 14, 9,	'04 '05	252 300	$26.8 \\ 22.2$	6,767 6,679	3 · 98 3 · 54	$317^{\cdot}22$ $278^{\cdot}76$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 63 & 44 \\ 55 & 75 \end{array}$	9 50 9 60	72 94 65 35	1,859 1,817	13,550 13,170	1,089 1,089	-4 4	39 96 39 15	59·5 58·6	12·5 13·1	7·5 6·9	32 98 29 59
Average	l	•••	• • • • •	•••	276	24.5	6,723	3.76	288	59 6 0	9 55	69 15	1,838	13,360	1,089	4	39 55	59.	12.8	7.2	29 59
Guernsey Grades— Queenie Belle Flower Alma	7 7 4	Apr. Mar. Feb.	5, 11, 5,	,05 905 905	3 08 3 09 3 05	$20.1 \\ 27.9 \\ 22.8$	6,204 8,621 6,960	6·08 4·14 4·73	444 · 425 · 17 380 · 00	88 80 85 03 76 00	8 64 12 29 9 87	97 44 97 32 85 47	1,767 2,127 2,050	12,570 13,500 12,870	1,089 1,098 1,089	4 4 4	$38 \ 05 \\ 42 \ 60 \\ 41 \ 18$	61 [•] 3 51 [•] 6 59 •1		11.5 9.99 9.2	59 39 54 72 44 69
Average	[··]			•••	307	23.6	7,262	4.98	416-39	83 28	10 27	93 41	1,981	12,980	1,092	4	40 61	57.3	9.8	10 ·2	52 93

* Loss.

5

FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE.

For the Canadian dairy farmer the chief aim in his feeding operations for milk production must ever be to produce the milk at as low a cost as possible. A not uncommon error, however, if one may judge by the average returns from Canadian dairy herds, is to attempt to lower cost by so decreasing the amount of food fed or by supplying food of such poor quality as to make heavy milk yields impossible. Profitable milk yields and very light rations do not go together. An abundance of food low in nutritive value is equally certain to prove unsatisfactory. To illustrate, a cow with the capacity to consume 25 lbs. of dry matter per day will not be profitable if fed only 20 lbs. per day. Neither will she be likely to prove more profitable even though she receive the 25 lbs. of dry matter per day if that dry matter be made up chiefly of such coarse forage as straw and chaff. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is quite possible to feed too heavy a ration and also that one may easily feed a ration too rich in nutritive elements as for instance by feeding too large a proportion of meal in the ration.

Our experiments and experience go to show that certain qualities should characterize rations for dairy cows if they are to prove satisfactory. In the first place the food should be so abundant as to quite satisfy the cow without encouraging her to leave anything over. In the second place it should be so palatable as to induce her to eat all she can get. Lastly it should be so high in food value as to insure a sufficient amount of material for milk production being left after life has been maintained. The best and most available aids to palatability at the command of the farmer are succulent feeds, such as roots and ensilage; while clover hay and bran are usually the most economical sources of such nutritive elements as are most essential for milk production.

Of succulent feeds there is usually a sufficiency in summer, but even the summer supply frequently falls short in such districts as are heavily stocked. Of the two seasons it is quite certain that an abundance of green feed in summer is even more important than in winter, hence the necessity of every dairy farmer making provision by means of soiling crops of (1) pease and oats, (2) oats and vetches, (3) pease, oats and vetches, (4) clover, (5) alfalfa, (6) green corn or (7) white turnips, or possibly better still by means of (8) the summer silo filled with corn or clover ensilage.

In winter, in addition to corn, clover or other ensilage, sugar beets, mangels and turnips may be provided and are certain to prove profitable additions to the dry ration usually fed.

The value of a small amount of such succulent food in winter can scarcely be overestimated. Where it is desired to feed stock very cheaply, yet in such a way as to insure good returns during the winter and good preparation for the next summer's work, ensilage or roots are certainly the most economical foods that can be used.

The amount of such foods to use will depend chiefly upon the supply, since the ration might quite easily include as much as 50 lbs. roots or 40 lbs. ensilage per average sized adult animal. Hence if all of such food as could be fed were to be fed, a supply of from 5 to 8 tons should be provided for each full grown cow. This would of course provide for summer as well as for winter feeding.

In feeding succulent foods probably the best preparation is to mix chaff, cut straw or cut hay in the proportion of 5 lbs. of one of them or a mixture of all three to 100 ensilage, or pulped roots or a mixture of the two. Probably the best roughage ration possible of preparation would be cut clover 5 lbs., pulped sugar beets 40 lbs., ensilage 60 lbs., mixed every second day in quantities sufficient for 48 hours feed and mixed, if possible, 6 hours before the first feed is to be fed therefrom. Mangels are exceedingly valuable as feed for cows but not equal to sugar beets. Sugar beets it must be remembered, however, cost more per ton to produce. Turnips are not to be recommended for cows whose milk is to be manufactured into butter or cheese nor for herds from which cream is to be sold. Corn ensilage is probably about the best that could be provided. A mixture of good corn and second growth clover is, however, even more to be desired than pure corn ensilage. Clover ensilage if well made is of very high feeding value but is generally more difficult to procure of good quality than the corn ensilage where

corn will grow to a fair state of maturity. Pease and oats cut in the milk stage of the oats will make fair ensilage as will almost any other cereal and legume mixture cut at the same stage, but such mixtures seem to be rather unsatisfactory and are not commonly used.

For concentrates or meal feeds the common farm grains, oats, barley and pease do very well, particularly for summer feeding. In winter the addition of bran, shorts, oil meal, gluten, or cottonseed meal has been found to give excellent returns.

The amount to feed should depend upon the possibilities of the cow as a milk producer and upon the stage she has reached in the lactation period. Very heavy meal rations are not as a rule as profitable as those of medium character.

The meal had better be fed along with the roughage.

KEEPING RECORDS.

The effort to interest dairymen in the returns from their individual cows has been continued, and many farmers seem to be awakening to a knowledge of the fact that the improvement of the whole herd demands the study of the unit; that is, a close acquaintance with the expenditure upon the individual cow and the returns from the same.

This can be determined in no other way than by keeping an exact record of the daily milk yield. A record of the daily food consumption would also be of great use if it could be kept.

Many farmers who have been keeping such records for some time report very strongly in favour of this line of work.

As soon as the farmer sets to work to know what his cows are doing by keeping a record he finds himself much more closely in touch with his business. He sees at once the effect of better care and better feeding. He notes the great difference in returns between the best and the worst cows in his herd and cannot help but determine to get rid of the poor ones and replace them with good ones. Even the poor cows are improved because better feeding is almost certain to be tried and quite certainly poor feeding is responsible for many of our unprofitable dairy cows and even for many unprofitable dairy herds.

To facilitate the keeping of such records and to help in the building up of dairying interests in Canada forms similar to the following are supplied on application :----

MITE DECORD

DAIRY MILL	RECORD.
Herd belonging to Post Office Becord for week ending	(This form supplied free by Live Stock Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.)
00116	4

COWS.

Day.	Time.			;								[Total for Day	г. —
Sunday	Morning	••••			•••					•••		•••							•••••	
Monday	Morning.		••••					•••		••••	•••	•••	•••	•••				· · ·	, 	•••
Tuesday	Morning .	••••								•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		···		•••	•••••	•
Wednesday	Morning	••••				••••				•••	•••		•••	•••			•••		• • • • • • • • • •	•••
Thursday	Morning									•••	•••		••••	••••	••••	•••				•
Friday	Morning	••••	 		• • •	•••										•••		•••		•••
Saturday	Morning.	••••	•••		•••	•••	•••			••••								•••		•••
-	Evening	••••	····	· · · ·	••••	•••	····	<u></u>						<u></u>		<u></u>				<u> </u>
Total	Week	••••	•••			•••			•••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••			•••	· • • • • • • •	••

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

(Reverse)

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Wm. Saunders, Director.

J. H. Grisdale, Live Stock and Agriculture.

MILK RECORDS.

1. The profitable dairy cow must give over 5,000 pounds of milk each year. To know the value of a cow, her total annual yield of milk must be known. The only way to know this is to keep a record of her daily milk yield.

2. The form on the other side of this sheet is intended to help progressive dairy rarmers by supplying them with a simple and convenient sheet for the keeping of the milk records of their individual cows. A study of such records will soon indicate which cows should go to the butcher. We would be pleased to receive a summary of your record. If you have no summary forms write us.

3. Such records are being kept by hundreds of successful dairymen to-day. Many of these men attribute their success to the keeping of such records. Why not give the thing a trial if you are a dairyman? It will increase your milk product. It will lighten your labour since your interest will be increased in your work, and 'interest lightens labour.' It will show you the unprofitable cow the 'boarder.' You cannot get rid of her too quickly.

4. For weighing the milk a simple spring balance may be secured for from one to three dollars. If your local dealer cannot supply you, write the undersigned for particulars. A small platform scale is fairly convenient, but we find the spring balance preferable.

5. Many farmers keep records of the amount of food fed to individual cows. If you would like to do so, sample forms would be sent free on writing J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

VALUES OF FOODS FOR MILK PRODUCTION.

During the year a number of different bye-products recommended by the manufacturers who put them on the market as particularly valuable for milk production, have been given a trial.

Those tried this year upon which we think it advisable to report are: 'Spirit Grains,' a bye-product from distilleries; 'Meal Seeds,' small grain and more or less refuse and weed seeds ground together a bye-product from cereal foods factories; and 'Pea Dust,' another bye-product from cereal foods factories, being the small peas broken parts, &c., of peas not suitable for sale as prepared peas of some description.

MEAL SEEDS.

Four Shorthorn cows were taken and a record of their work for 11 days previously is shown. They were fed the same roughage as usual for 17 days longer but in the place of the usual meal ration of bran 600 lbs., oats 300 lbs., and oil meal 300 lbs. at the rate of about 8 lbs. per day, they were given an equal amount of 'Meal Seeds.'

The cattle did not like the meal seeds quite so well as the regular meal ration. The data given below show the estimation in which this bye-product may be held as a feed for cows in milk. The reader will remember that under even the best conditions cows in milk are likely to fall off about 5 per cent in the time occupied by the experiment.

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Number of cows under test	4	
Average meal ration (bran, oats, oil meal before test)	8	lbs.
Average hay ration before test	5	"
Average ensilage and roots ration before test	70	"
Average yield of milk per day during 11 days while on		
regular meal ration	88%	1"
Milk produced by group first day of 11-day period	90	"
Milk produced by group average of last 7 days before feed-		
ing 'Meal Seeds'	8 8	"
Average yield of milk per day for 17 days while being fed		
' meal seeds '	80 1	"
Average yield of milk per day during first week on 'meal		
seeds '	8354	
Average yield of milk per day during last three days on		
'meal seeds '	$.78\frac{1}{2}$	"
Rate of decrease.	10%	, ,
Normal rate of decrease for period	5%	6

The above data show a tendency on the part of cows to decrease considerably more rapidly than they should be doing, due no doubt to their being on a meal ration of 'meal seeds.' We may fairly safely conclude, therefore, that as a sole meal feed for cows in milk they are not to be very highly recommended. They might, of course, be fed to some profit if mixed with other concentrates so that they made up only a part of the meal ration.

SPIRIT GRAINS.

Four cows of different breeding were taken and a record of their work for 11 days previously is shown. They were then fed the same roughage as usual for 17 days, but in the place of the usual meal ration of bran 600 lbs., oats 300 lbs., and oil meal 300 lbs. at the rate of about 8 lbs. per day, they were given an equal amount of 'spirit grains.' The cattle liked the 'spirit grains' quite well, and the results speak for themselves, it being remembered, of course, that milking cows were likely to fall off about 5 per cent in time covered by the experiment.

Number of cows under test	4	
Average meal ration (bran, oats, oil meal before test)	8	lbs.
Average hay ration before test	5	"
Average ensilage and roots before test	60	"
Average yield of milk per day for 11 days before feeding		
of 'spirit grains' began	80 1	"
Milk yielded by group first day of 11-day period	811	"
Milk yielded by group average of last 7 days before feed-	-	
ing 'spirit grains'	79%	"
Average yield of milk per day for 17 days while being fed		
'spirit grains'	$79\frac{2}{3}$	"
Average yield of milk per day during first week on 'spirit	_	
grains'	75%	"
Average yield of milk for last 3 days on 'spirit grains'	83	"
Rate of decrease,	3%	, ,
Normal rate of decrease for period	5%	,

The above data appear to show a tendency on the part of the cattle to increase in milk flow while being fed 'spirit grains' once the effects of the change of feed was passed. Such a tendency on the part of cows being fed a certain ration is exactly what indicates a good sort of food being fed. Since the only change made in the

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

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ration was in the substitution of 'spirit grains' for meal, 'spirit grains was evidently a good food.

PEA DUST.

Four cows of different breeding were used in the trial. To make a comparison of 'pea dust' with the regular ration made up of bran 6 parts, oats 3 parts and oil meal 3 parts possible a record is given of the feed and milk for 11 days immediately previous to the 17 days during which the regular meal ration was replaced by 'pea dust.'

The 'pea dust' was not very well liked by the animals and some little difficulty was experienced in getting them to eat as great a weight of it as they had been eating of the regular meal mixture. The data given below show the estimation in which this bye-product may be held as a feed for cows in milk. It will, of course, be remembered that under favourable conditions cows might be expected to fall off about 5 per cent in the time covered by the experiment.

Number of cows under test	4	
Average meal ration (bran, oats, oil meal before test)	8	lbs.
Average hay ration before test.	5	"
Average ensilage and roots ration before test	60	"
Average yield of milk per day during 11 days while on		
regular meal ration	88¥1	1"
Milk produced by group first day of 11-day period	89 1	"
Milk produced by group average of last 7 days before being	-	
fed 'pea dust'	8757	"
Average yield of milk per day for 17 days while being fed		
'pea dust'	84 1	"
Average yield of milk per day for first week while being fed		
'pea dust'	854⁄7	"
Average yield of milk per day for last 3 days while being		
fed 'pea dust'	$85\frac{1}{3}$	"
Rate of decrease.	419	10
Normal rate of decrease for period	5%	-

The above data show that 'pea dust,' in spite of being somewhat unpalatable to cows is a most excellent ration for milk production. The cows, though not eating quite as much of the 'pea dust' as of the regular meal, did quite as well when fed on 'pea dust' as when on the regular meal mixture.

FEEDING REFUSE APPLES TO DAIRY COWS.

Another test has been made of the value of apples as a food for milk production. Apples were fed at the rate of 22 lbs. per day during 4 weeks, with the result that there was a slight increase in the rate of milk production as compared with a considerable decrease when apples were not fed. The following table gives all data of the experiment:—

:			Summ	ARIES.				
•	1st period	1st period of 1 week.		of 2 weeks.	3rd period	of 2 weeks.		÷.
	Group A.	Group B.	Group A.	Group B.	Group A.	Group B.	Summary.	Summary.
	Preliminary.	Preliminary.	Fed Apples.	No Apples.	Fed Apples.	No Apples.	Fed Apples.	No Apples.
	Number in group, 3.	Number in group, 3.	Number in group, 3.	Number in group, 3.	Number in group, 3.	Number in group, 3.	Number in group, 3.	Number in group, 3.
Average weight to start period Lbs. Average weight at end of period. " Meal fed group in 1 day. " Hay fed group in 1 day. " Phay fed group in 1 day. " Meal fed group in neriod. " Hay fed group in period. " Hay fed group in period. " Apples fed group in period. " Value of feed fed fed group in period. " Value of feed fed I cow in 1 day. " Wilk produced by group in period. \$ Yalue of feed fed I cow in 1 day. " First day's milk from group. " " " 2 week. " " 2 weeks. " " 2 weeks. " " " 2 weeks. " " " 2 weeks. " " " 2 weeks. "	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ & 972 \\ 953 \\ - 19 \\ 18 \\ 9 \\ 120 \\ \\ & 126 \\ 63 \\ 840 \\ \\ & & & \\ 2 \\ 31 \\ 11 \\ 370 \\ 50 \\ 54\frac{1}{5} \\ 52\frac{1}{7} \\ \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & &$	$\begin{array}{c} 978\\ 955\\23\\ 18\\ 9\\ 115\\ \hline \\ 126\\ 63\\ 810\\ \hline \\ 228\\ 11\\ 321\\ 45\\ 441\\ 45_7^2\\ \hline \\ 45_7^2\\ \hline \\ 45_7^2\\ \hline \\ 47\\ 47\\ 49_1^2\\ + 3\\ + 6_3^2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 953\\ 993\\ +\ 40\\ 18\\ 9\\ 48\\ 60\\ 252\\ 126\\ 672\\ 840\\ 4\ 76\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 802\frac{1}{2}\\ 56\frac{1}{57}\\ 57\frac{3}{2}\\ 57\frac{3}{7}\\ 60\\ 57\frac{3}{4}\\ 56\frac{1}{3}\\ +\ 3\\ +\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 955\\ 985\\ + 30\\ 18\\ 9\\ 130\\ \hline \\ 252\\ 126\\ 1,820\\ \hline \\ 476\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 711\\ 48\frac{1}{2}\\ 54\\ 504\\ 511\\ 504\\ 511\\ 504\\ 514\\ - 2\frac{1}{2}\\ - 2\frac{1}{2}\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 993\\ 1,022\\ + 29\\ 18\\ 9\\ 104\\ \hline \\ 252\\ 126\\ 1,455\\ \hline \\ 440\\ 10\frac{1}{58\frac{1}{5}}\\ 57\frac{1}{57\frac{1}{5}}\\ 57\frac{1}{57\frac{1}{5}}\\ 57\frac{1}{52}\\ 54\frac{1}{54\frac{1}{5}}\\ 51\frac{1}{2}\\ - 5\frac{1}{4}\\ - 5\frac{1}{4}\\ - 10\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 985\\ 1,015\\ +\ 30\\ 18\\ 9\\ 45\\ 75\\ 252\\ 126\\ 630\\ 1,100\\ 4\ 40\\ 10\frac{1}{2}\\ 676\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 49\frac{1}{2}\\ 22\frac{1}{2}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 969\\ 1,004\\ + 35\\ 18\\ 9\\ 464\\ 675\\ 126\\ 651\\ 970\\ 4 58\\ 106\\ 524\\ 534\\ 524\\ 534\\ 524\\ 524\\ 524\\ 524\\ 524\\ 524\\ 524\\ 52$	$\begin{array}{c} 969\\ 1,003\\ + 34\\ 18\\ 9\\ 117\\ \hline \\ 252\\ 126\\ 1,638\\ \hline \\ 4 58\\ 10\frac{1}{738}\\ 53\frac{1}{56\frac{1}{4}}\\ 56\frac{1}{4}\\ 56\frac{1}{4}\\ 51\frac{1}{4}\\ 52\frac{3}{4}\\ 52\frac{3}{4}\\ 50\\ \hline \\ - 3\frac{1}{2}\\ - 7\end{array}$

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REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST

BEEF PRODUCTION.

EXPERIMENTS IN 1903-4.

The lines of experiment followed in the winter of 1903-4 were:—Influence of age on cost of beef; influence of manner of housing, *i.e.*, feeding loose vs. feeding tied; baby beef; values of feeds.

The steer feeding operations may be considered successful from a financial point of view since the selling price covered the cost of the steers, the cost of the feed at market prices, and left a good margin for profit. Full particulars are given in the group reports.

Of course it must always be remembered in reading the reports that the cost of caring for and feeding the steers is not included in the estimate of the cost of production. There is not the least doubt but that where feeding operations are conducted in such a manner as to require a reasonable amount of labour for the number of animals fed the manure is of a value quite equal to the cost of the labour.

In our beef feeding operations here high values are put on hay, straw ensilage and roots, while the market prices are charged for meal of all kinds. If only cost of production were charged for the straw, hay, roots, ensilage and such meal as is produced on the farm a very much higher margin of profit could be shown and there would still be saved the cost of marketing, a no small item for roots, hay and straw, to say nothing of ensilage. Further, by beef feeding operations where it is not convenient or not desired to keep dairy cattle on the farm much valuable fertilizing material is kept on the farm that would otherwise have been lost, hence the feeder should be satisfied with somewhat smaller returns than might be expected from the sale of the raw material.

SHORT FEED VS. LONG FEED.

Not infrequently the feeder when starting his operations in the fall is uncertain as to whether he should try to fit for an early or a late market. Generally speaking it may be said that steers rushed for an early market put on gains considerably more cheaply than those fed for a longer time. Further, steers fed for a short period are likely to consume relatively more roughage in comparison with the necessary meal than are those fed for a long period. To illustrate the two points made, lot A (discussed below) fed for 127 days cost \$6.76 to lay on 100 lbs. of increase in live weight and consumed only 4,937 lbs. of meal along with 68,328 lbs. roots and ensilage about 1 of meal to 14 of roots and ensilage, while lot B, fed for 202 days consumed 10,3563 lbs. meal along with only 91,558 lbs. ensilage and roots or about 1 of meal to 9 of roots and ensilage. The rates of gain as will be seen below were practically the same.

Lot 'A'-Short Feed Steers.

Number of steers in lot	9	
First weight, gross, Nov. 12, 1904	10,880	lbs.
First weight, average	1,209	"
Finished weight, gross, Mar. 21, 1905	12,995	"
Finished weight, average	1,444	"
Total gain in 127 days	2,115	"
Average gain per steer	235	"
Daily gain for lot, 9 steers	16.65	"
Daily gain per steer	1.85	"
Gross cost of feed\$	143 15	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	676	
Cost of steers, 10,880 lbs. at \$4 per 100 lbs	435 20	
Total cost to produce beef	$578 \ 35$	
Sold, 12,995 lbs. at \$5 per 100 lbs., less 4 per cent	623 80	
Profit on lot	45 45	

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

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Net profit per steer\$	5 05	
Average buying price per steer	48 35	
Average selling price per steer	69 30	
Average increase in value	20 95	
Average cost of feed for steer	15 90	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 9 steers	4,937	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	68,328	"
Amount of hay	7,092	"
Amount of straw eaten	252	"

Lot 'B'-Long Feed Steers.

Number of steers in lot	9	
First weight, gross, Nov. 12, 1904	9,380	lbs.
First weight, average	1,042	"
Finished weight, gross	12,720	"
Finished weight, average, June 2, 1905	1,413	"
Total gain in 202 days	3,340	"
Average gain per steer	371	"
Daily gain per steer	1.83	
Daily gain for lot, 9 steers	16.53	
Gross cost of feed\$	246 74	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	7 38	
Cost of steers, 9,380 lbs. at \$4 per 100 lbs	$375 \ 20$	
Total cost to produce beef	$621 \ 94$	
Sold, 12,720 lbs. at \$6 per 100 lbs., less 4 per cent	$732 \ 72$	
Profit on lot	$110 \ 78$	
Net profit per steer	$12 \ 31$	
Average buying price per steer	41 69	
Average selling price per steer	81 49	
Average increase in value	39 80	
Average cost of feed for steer	$27 \ 41$	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 9 steers	$10,356\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	91,558	"
Amount of hay	14,656	"
Amount of straw eaten	126	"

INFLUENCE OF AGE ON COST OF BEEF.

Cost of producing beef with three-year olds, two-year olds, yearlings and calves. Since in connection with other work in steer feeding an opportunity occurred to give the influence of age on cost of beef production another trial, it was done, and reported on below in detail.

A study shows the following peculiarities revealed:-

Ages.	Daily Gain.	Cost 100 lbs. Gain.
	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Three-year-olds Two-year-olds Yearlings. Skim milk calves, new born under 8 months	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.65 \\ 2.16 \\ 2.00 \\ 1.54 \end{array} $	6 52 5 99 4 30 3 40

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

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Lot 'C'-(Three-year Olds).

Number of steers in lot	9	
First weight, gross	10,875	lbs.
First weight, average	1,208	"
Finished weight, gross	12,760	"
Finished weight, average	1,418	"
Total gain in 127 days	1,895	"
Average gain per steer	210	"
Daily gain for lot, 9 steers	14.88	"
Daily gain per steer	1.65	"
Gross cost of feed	\$123 61	_
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	652	
Cost of steers, 10,875 lbs. at 4c. per 100 lbs	4 34 00	
Total cost to produce beef	557 61	
Sold, 13,035 lbs. at \$5 per 100 lbs., less 4 per cent	$625 \ 70$	
Profit on lot	68 09	
Net profit per steer	755	
Average buying price per steer	$48 \ 22$	
Average selling price per steer	69 52	
Average increase in value	$21 \ 30$	
Average cost of feed for steer	$13 \ 73$	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 9 steers	3,318]	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	67,536	"
Amount of hay	6,930	"
Amount of straw eaten	252	"

Lot 'D'-Two-year-olds.

Number of steers in lot	7	
First weight, gross	7,490	lbs.
First weight, average	1,070	"
Finished weight, gross	9,415	"
Finished weight, average	1,345	"
Total gain in 127 days	1,925	"
Average gain per steer	275	"
Daily gain for lot, 7 steers	15.15	"
Daily gain per steer	2.16	"
Gross cost of feed\$	109 51	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	5 99	
Cost of steers, 7,490 lbs. at \$4 per 100 lbs	299 60	
Total cost to produce beef	409 11	
Sold, 9,415 lbs. at \$5 per 100 lbs., less 4 per cent	451 95	
Profit on lot.	42 84	
Net profit per steer	$6\ 12$	
Average buying price per steer	42 80	
Average selling price per steer	64 76	
Average increase in value	21 96	
Average cost of feed for steer	15 64	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 7 steers	2,635	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	50,116	"
Amount of hay	9,443	"

Lot 'E'-Steers over 8 Months Old.

Number of steers in lot	6
First weight, gross	2,900 lbs.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

First weight, average	483	lbs.
Finished weight, gross	5,220	"
Finished weight, average	870	
Total gain in 193 days	2,3 20	"
Average gain per steer	387	"
Daily gain for lot, 6 steers	12	"
Daily gain per steer	2	"
Gross cost of feed. Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12, 1905\$	99 76	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain, Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12, 1905	4 30	
Average cost of feed for steer, Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12,		
1905	$16 \ 63$	2
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 6 steers	4,682	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	33,91 0	"
Amount of hay	5,388	"

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 1,509 lbs.; oil meal, 984 lbs.; bran, 1,785 lbs.; corn, 276 lbs.; shorts, 138 lbs.

Lot 'F'-Steers under 8 Months Old.

Number of steers in lot	. 5	
First weight, gross, May 12, 1905	795	lbs.
First weight, average	159	"
Finished weight, gross, Dec. 1, 1905	2,345	"
Finished weight, average	469	"
Total gain in 201 days	1,550	"
Average gain per steer	310	"
Daily gain for lot, 5 steers	7.71	"
Daily gain per steer	1.54	"
Gross cost of feed\$	52 70	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	3 40	
Average cost of feed for steer	10 54	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 5 steers	2,210	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	6,790	"
Amount of hay	2,055	"
Amount of skim milk	11,350	"

EXPERIMENTS WITH BABY BEEF.

The experiments to determine the cost of producing beef at an early age have been continued and are reported upon below.

BEEF FROM STEERS AT 2 YEARS OLD.

The first reports submitted in this line are those that have to do with calves dropped in April, 1903. These reports speak for themselves.

Lot 'G'-Limited Growing Ration Steers, Dropped in 1903.

Number of steers in lot	5	
First weight, gross, Dec. 1, 1904	3,690	lbs.
First weight, average	738	"
Finished weight, gross, June 26, 1905	5,200	"
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Finished weight, average	1,040	lbs.
Total gain in 207 days	1,510	"
Average gain per steer	302	"
Daily gain for lot, 5 steers	7.20	"
Daily gain per steer	1.46	"
Gross cost of feed\$	94 89	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	628	
Average cost of feed per steer for 207 days	18 98	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 5 steers	2,782	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	45,139	66
Amount of hay	5,354	"
Amount of straw eaten	1,181	"

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 262 lbs.; corn, 840 lbs.; oil meal, 560 lbs.; bran, 350 lbs.; shorts, 455 lbs.; mixed crop, 315 lbs.

Lot 'H'-Full Fattening Ration, Dropped April, 1903.

Number of steers in lot	5	•
First weight, gross, Dec. 1, 1904	4,950	lbs.
First weight, average	990	"
Finished weight, gross, Mar. 20, 1905	5,865	"
Finished weight, average	1,173	"
Total gain in 110 days	915	"
Average gain per steer	183	"
Daily gain for lot, 5 steers	8.30	"
Daily gain per steer	1.66	"
Gross cost of feed, Dec. 1, 1904 to Mar. 20, 1905\$	66 64	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	728	
Average cost of feed for steer	$19 \ 73$	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 5 steers	5,444	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	36,973	"
Amount of hay	5,130	"
Amount of straw eaten	481	"

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 272 lbs.; oil meal, 1,648 lbs.; bran, 2,029 lbs.; shorts, 522 lbs.; mixed meal, 514 lbs.; corn, 459 lbs.

Lot 'I'-Full Fattening Ration, Dropped April, 1903.

Number of steers in lot	5	
First weight, gross, May 1, 1903	565	lbs
First weight, average	113	"
Finished weight, gross	6,4 80	"
Finished weight, average	1,296	"
Total gain in 766 days	5,915	"
Average gain per steer	1,083	"
Daily gain for lot, 5 steers	7.72	"
Daily gain per steer	1.54	"
Gross cost of feed	285 91	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	4 83	
Cost of steers	25 00	
Total cost to produce beef $\$25 + \285.91	810 91	
Sold, 6,480 lbs. at \$6 per 100 lbs., less 4 per cent	373 20	
Profit on lot	62 35	

Net profit per steer	\$12 47	
Average buying price per steer	5 00	
Average selling price per steer	$74 \ 65$	
Average increase in value	$69 \ 65$	
Average cost of feed for steer	57 18	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 5 steers	11.585	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	81,805	"
Amount of hay	8,800	"
Amount of straw eaten	2.021	"
Amount of sugar beet pulp (dried)	378	"
Green feed (soiling crops)	9.408	"
Amount of skim milk.	6.775	"
On pasture (lot)	-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Mo.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>	

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 3,033 lbs.; bran, 3,416 lbs.; oil meal, 2,875 lbs.; shorts, 635 lbs.; gluten, 644 lbs.; corn, 459 lbs.; mixed meal (oats, pease, barley and wheat), 514 lbs.

Lot 'J'-Limited Growing Ration Steers, Dropped in 1903.

Number of steers in lot	5
First weight, gross	b lbs.
First weight, average 10) "
Finished weight, gross 5.20) "
Finished weight, average) "
Total gain in 786 days 4.70) "
Average gain per steer) "
Daily gain for lot, 5 steers 5.9	5 "
Daily gain per steer	
Gross cost of feed\$ 205 1	7
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	7
Cost of steers)
Total cost to produce beef, $$187.17 + $25 230 1$	7
Sold, 5,200 lbs. at \$5.50 per 100 lbs., less 4 per cent 274 5	3
Profit on lot)
Net profit per steer	•
Average buying price per steer 5 0)
Average selling price per steer	L
Average increase in value 49 9	L
Average cost of feed for steer	3
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 5 steers 5,12	2 lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots 90,28	5 "
Amount of hay 8,93	۴ ۱
Amount of straw eaten	1
Pasture (50 cents per month)	0 Mos
Soiling crop 15,43) lbs.

BEEF FROM STEERS AT 131 MONTHS. STEERS DROPPED APRIL, 1904.

The heavily fed lot of the 2 lots put on experiment May 1, 1904, were in such good shape in June, 1905, that it was decided to sell them, as \$5.50 per 100 lbs. live weight was offered. Reports follow. The beef from these steers was exceedingly tender, very fat, and of excellent flavour.

16-51

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Lot 'K'-(Limited Growing Ration Steers; Dropped April, 1904).

Number of steers in lot	6	
First weight, gross	2.530	lbs
First weight, average	422	"
Weight on going to grass, May 18, 1905	4,020	44
Average weight, May 18, 1905	670	"
Total gain in 169 days	1,490	46 .
Average gain per steer	248	"
Daily gain for lot, 6 steers	8.8	2 "
Daily gain per steer	1.4	7 "
Gross cost of feed, Dec. 1, 1904, to May 18, 1905	\$58 66	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	3 95	
Average cost of feed for steer	9 77	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 6 steers	1,478	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	32,040	"
Amount of hay	2,574	"
Amount of straw eaten	1.684	"

283 Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 467 lbs.; oil meal, 408 lbs.; bran, 603 lbs.

Lot 'L'-Full Fattening Ration Steers, Dropped April, 1904.

Number of steers in lot.	6	
First weight, gross, Dec., 1904	2,900	lbs.
First weight, average	483	"
Finished weight, gross	5,220	"
Finished weight, average	870	"
Total gain in 193 days	2,320	"
Average gain per steer	387	"
Daily gain for lot, 6 steers	12	"
Daily gain per steer	2	"
Gross cost of feed, Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12, 1905	\$99 76	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain, Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12, 1905.	4 30	•
Average cost of feed for steer, Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12,		
1905	16 63	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 6 steers	4,682	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	33,9 10	"
Amount of hay	5,388	"

Amount of meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 1,509 lbs.; oil meal, 974 lbs.; bran, 1,785 lbs.; corn, 276 lbs.; shorts, 138 lbs.

Lot 'M'-Full Fattening Ration Steers, Dropped April, 1904.

Number of steers in lot	6	
First weight, gross, May 1, 1904	740	lbs.
First weight, average	123	"
Finished weight, gross	5,220	"
Finished weight, average	870	"
Total gain in 407 days	4,480	"
Average gain per steer	746	"
Daily gain for lot, 6 steers	11 · 00	"
Daily gain per steer	1.83	"
Gross cost of feed, Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12, 1905\$	99 76	

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

Cost of 100 lbs. gain, Dec. 1, 1904, to June 12, 1905	\$4 3 0	
Cost of steers up to Dec 1, 1904-Feed, \$59.83; buying		
price, \$30	89 83	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain-May 1, 1904, to Nov. 30, 1904	277	
Total cost of steers at 407 days or 131 months old.	189 59	
Sold, 5,220 lbs. at \$5.50 per 100 lbs., less 4 per cent	$275\ 66$	
Profit on lot	$86 \ 07$	
Net profit per steer	$14 \ 34$	
Average value of steer at birth	5 00	
Average selling price per steer	45 94	
Average increase in value, allowing \$5 as value of calf		
when dropped	40 94	
Average cost of feed for steer	26 59	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 6 steers in 407 days.	6,707	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	43,150	"
Amout of hay	6,900	."
Amount of green feed, clover, mixed crop cut green,		· .,
rape, &c	9,408	

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 2,289 lbs.; oil meal, 1,145 lbs.; bran, 2,523 lbs.; corn, 276 lbs.; shorts, 138 lbs.; barley meal, 336 lbs.

Lot 'N'-Limited Growing Ration Steers, Dropped April, 1904.

Number of steers in lot	6	
First weight, gross	49 0	lbs.
First weight, average	81	"
Total weight, May 18, 1905	4,020	"
Average weight, May 18, 1905	670	"
Total gain in 383 days	3,530	"
Average gain per steer	588	"
Daily gain for lot, 6 steers	9.18	"
Daily gain per steer	1.53	"
Gross cost of feed, Dec. 1, 1904, to May 18, 1905\$	58 66	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain, Dec. 1, 1904, to May 18, 1905	$3 \ 95$	
Cost of steers up to Dec. 1, 1904—Feed, \$57.90; buying		
price, \$30	87 90	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain, May 1, 1904, to Nov. 30, 1904	2 83	
Total cost of steers at 383 days or $12\frac{2}{3}$ mos. old	146 56	
Value of steers May 18, 1905, going on grass 4,020 lbs.		
at $3\frac{1}{2}$	140 70	
Loss on lot	586	
Net loss per steer	097	
Average buying price per steer	5 00	
Average value of steer at $12\frac{2}{3}$ mos. old	$23 \ 45$	
Average increase in value, allowing \$5 value of calf		
when dropped	$18 \ 45$	
Average cost of feed for steer	$19 \ 43$	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 6 steers	3,356	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots	42,882	"
Amount of hay	4,173	"
Amount of straw eaten	1,684	"
Amount of green feed, clover, mixed crop cut green,		
rape, &c	7,266	"

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 1,247 lbs.; oil meal, 504 lbs.; barley, 273 lbs.; bran, 1,332 lbs.

CALVES DROPPED APRIL, 1905.

These lots have not done quite so well as those dropped in 1904, but will, it is evident make excellent animals when 6 months older.

Lot 'O'-Limited Growing Ration, Dropped 1905.

Number of steers in lot	5	
First weight, gross, May 12, 1905	490	lbs.
First weight, average	98	"
Finished weight, gross, Dec. 1, 1905	1,800	"
Finished weight, average	360	"
Total gain in 201 days	1,310	"
Average gain per steer	262	"
Daily gain for lot. 5 steers	6.53	"
Daily gain per steer	1.30	"
Gross cost of feed \$	46 97	
Cest of 100 lbs. gain	3 58	
Average cost of feed for steer	9 39	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 5 steers	2,050	lbs.
Amount of ensilage and roots.	5,720	"
Amount of hav	1,582	"
Amount of skim milk	10,825	"

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 733 lbs.; bran, 907 lbs.; barley, 228 lbs.; Gluten, 182 lbs.

Lot 'P'-Full Fattening Ration, Dropped 1905.

Number of steers in lot	5	
First weight, gross, May 12, 1905	795	lbs.
First weight, average	159	"
Finished weight, gross, Dec. 1, 1905	2,345	"
Finished weight, average	469	"
Total gain in 201 days	1,550	"
Average gain per steer	310	"
Daily gain for lot, 5 steers	7.71	"
Daily gain per steer	1.54	"
Gross cost of feed	\$ 52 70	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	3 40	
Average cost of feed for steer	1054	
Amount of meal eaten by lot of 5 steers	2,210	"
Amount of ensilage and roots	6,790	"
Amount of hay	2,055	"
Amount of skim milk	11,350	"

Meal consumed consisted of: Oats, 8402 lbs.; bran, 960 lbs.; and barley, 175 lbs.

SWINE FEEDING.

I have to report a rather unsuccessful year with swine. The rather poor showing made is due to various causes chief among them being the frequent change of men. The regular feeder was called away several times for considerable periods and it was not

always possible to replace him with a man who could do the work satisfactorily, and very considerable losses were suffered.

The experiment with the small pig farm is being continued and will be reported upon more fully at a later date. A report of the crops grown on this area will be found on page 84.

EXPERIMENTS.

A number of swine are constantly being fed in an experimental way. The work done this year was along the lines of (1) economy of production, (2) type of pig as influenced by feed and environment or conditions under which they were fed.

Five lots of 5 pigs each were fed as follows:-

Lot 1. Meal, Alfalfa pasture.

Lot 2. Meal, clover pasture.

Lot 3. Meal, root pasture.

Lot 4. Meal no supplementary food in pens.

Lot 5. Meal, roots fed in pens.

Reports of the different lots follow. All pigs were fed on the same meal mixture shorts, 500 lbs.; oil meal, 30 lbs.; gluten, 10 lbs.

Lot 1-Alfalfa Pasture.

No. of pigs in lot	5	
Weight to start Sept. 10, 1905	529	lbs.
Average weight to start	106	"
Weight to finish Oct. 15, 1905	775	"
Average weight to finish	155	"
Total gain in 35 days	246	"
Average gain per pig in period of 35 days	· 49	"
Daily rate of gain	1:4	"
Food consumed in addition to pasture, meal	1,002	"、
Cost of food	\$ 9 02	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain	3 67	

The pigs had about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of alfalfa. Good effect on form and health of animals.

Lot 2-Red Clover Pasture.

No. of pigs in lot	5	
Weight to start, Sept. 10, 1905	455	lbs.
Average weight to start	91	""
Weight to finish Oct. 15, 1905	716	"
Average weight to finish	143	"
Average gain per pig in 35 days	52	"
Total gain in 35 days	259	"
Daily rate of gain	1.5	"
Food consumed in addition to pasture, meal	1,012	"
Value of food apart from pasture	\$9 10	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain, pasture neglected	3 52	

The pigs had about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of clover. Good effect on form and health of animals.
Lot 3-Root Pasture.

Mangels, sugar mangels, sugar beets, carrots and	turnips.	
No. of pigs in lot	5	
Weight to start Sept. 10, 1905	509	lbs.
Average weight to start	102	"
Weight to finish Oct. 15, 1905	745	"
Average weight to finish	149	"
Total gain in 35 days	236	"
Average gain per pig in 35 days	47	"
Daily rate of gain	1.31	"
Food consumed in addition to pasture	1,002	а
Value of food apart from pasture	\$9 02	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain, pasture neglected	3 82	

Pigs ate roots of all kinds but turnips quite greedily, following them down quite deep into the ground in the case of sugar beets and carrots. In the 35 days they ate the roots off an area of 77 feet long and 40 feet wide. This system of feeding has a tendency to develop the paunch and must be used with caution.

$\cdot Lot$	4 - No	Pasture-(Fed	in	Pens)	١.
						_

No. of pigs in lot	5
Weight to start Sept. 10, 1905	248 lbs.
Average weight to start	50 "
Weight to finish Oct. 15, 1905	501"
Average weight to finish	100 "
Total gain in 35 days	2 53 "
Average gain per pig	503"
Daily rate of gain	1.45 "
Food consumed, meal	1,20 2 "
Value of food	\$10 81
Cost of 100 Mbs. gain	4 23

This method of feeding seemed to have a tendency to make rather short flabby pigs.

Lot 5-Roots and Meal (Fed inside).

No. of pigs in lot	5	
Weight to start Sept. 10, 1905	262	lbs.
Average weight to start	52	"
Weight to finish Oct. 15, 1905	570	"
Average weight to finish	114	
Total gain in 35 days	308	"
Average gain per pig	$61\frac{3}{5}$	"
Daily rate of gain	1.77	"
Amount of meal consumed	1,002	"
Value of meal	\$ 9 02	
Cost of 100 lbs. gain meal alone	2 93	•
Roots consumed.	483	lbs.
Value of roots	0.49	
Total cost to produce pork	\$ 10 51	
Cost 100 lbs. gain meal and roots	3 09	

This method of feeding had a good effect on the form of the animals making them come as near the ideal bacon type as could be desired.

PASTURING PIGS ON RIPE PEAS.

An acre of peas on the hog rotation were allowed to ripen and pigs turned out to pasture on them. The returns in pork were not satisfactory but the effect of the exer-

cise and the pease together was wonderfully beneficial so far as form of pigs was concerned and so far as fitting them for finishing off for the packer when brought into the pens.

UTILIZATION OF FEED.

An examination into the supply of feed produced on the '200 acre Farm,' the experimental plots of roots and corn, and the meal or grain purchased for use in the barns, together with a detailed statement of the disposal thereof, and a statement of the kinds of grain and meal consumed from July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905, follows:--

SUMMARY of Feed of all kinds used for Stock on 200 acre Farm from July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.

	Straw.	Grain or Meal.	Roots and Ensilage.	Hay.
Grown on 200 acre farm, crop of 1904 Received from Cereal Division Received from Distribution Division (small grain)	lbs. 168,635 10,000	lbs. 92,197 9,519 8,671	lbs. 1,364,030 307,384	lbs. 376,387
Purchased	130,655	383,709	[<u></u>	22,330
Total supplied during year Consumed during year	309,290 294,511	494 ,096 435 ,559	1,671,414 1,116,123	398,717 342,471
On hand June 30, 1905	4,000	58,537	100,000	5,000

DISPOSITION of Feed harvested on, and bought for use of Live Stock on 200 Acre Farm.

	Hay.	Grain and Meal.	Corn and Roots.	Straw.
19 Horses. 73 Steers. 44 Milch cows. 48 Young stock and bulls. 70 Sheep. 200 Swine Supplied to Poultry division. " " Veterinary laboratory. Loss by experimental curing.	lbs. 138,700 79,721 46,755 37,702 19,458 1,535 18,600	lbs. 126,841 59,185 66,343 36,554 9,458 129,135 24,792 3,551	lbs. 20,500 358,356 375,884 298,981 12,000 15,905 5,827 3,670 25,000	lbs. 36,500 95,743 46,153 50,921 11,650 40,500 13,044
Total accounted for	342,471	435,559	1,116,123	294,511
Amount harvested and received	398,717	494,096	1,671,414	309,290
On hand June 30, 1905 Shrinkage or loss	5,000 51,246	58,537	100,000 455,291	4,000 10,779

The meal consumed consisted of:-	Lbs.
Oats	171,936
Barley	19,363
Bran	96,600
Shorts	65,000
Oil meal	35,100
∇ arious feeds	47,560
Total	435.559

73

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

	JULY	1, 1904.		June	30, 1905.		Gross Re- turns, made up of	
	Number on hand.	Value.	Number handled during year.	Number on hand.	Value.	Returns of all descrip- tions.	of products and value of animals sold.	
Horses,	19	\$ cts.		19	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 3,458 40	\$ cts. 3,458 40	
Pure breds (17) and grades (4).	18	3,495 00	25	21	4,510 00	956 43	1,971 43	
Guernseys— Pure breds (15) and grades (6). Avrshires—	23	2,040 00	23	21	2,530 00	898 67	1,388 67	
Pure breds (20) and grades (5).	. 28	2,560 00	29	25	2,800-00	918 66	1,158 66	
Pure breds (10) and grades (4). Steers Sheep Swine	10 22 66	$\begin{array}{r} 1,075 & 00 \\ 440 & 00 \\ 1,020 & 00 \\ 2,090 & 00 \end{array}$	15 73 70 200	14 16 49 117	1,650 00 300 00 1,170 00 2,255 00	445 09 1,787 90 115 08 1,316 07	$\begin{array}{c} 1,020 \ 09 \\ 1,647 \ 90 \\ 265 \ 08 \\ 1,481 \ 07 \end{array}$	
Total		12,720 00	454	282	15,215 00	9,896 30	12,391 30	

LIVE STOCK INVENTORIES.

SUMMARY OF LIVE STOCK OPERATIONS.

RETURNS.

Gross returns from animals of all classes, including		
value of products, values of services and increase		
in value of young stock	\$12,391	30
Manure, 1,200 tons	1,200	00
Total	\$13,591	30

EXPENDITURE.

Value of Food Consumed.

Meal	\$4,355 59
Hay	1,198 86
Roots and ensilage	1,116 12
Whole milk, 18,000 lbs	180 00
Skim-milk, 200,000 lbs	300 00
Straw, 147 tons at \$4 per ton	588 00
Cost of labour in connection with care of horses,	
Herdsman\$ 700 00	
Two men at \$450 1,080 00	
Three men at \$504 1,512 00	× .• ·
Extra help, teaming, &c	
\$3,707 02	
	3,707 02
_	\$11,445 59
Balance	2,145 71

SUMMARY OF FARMING AND LIVE STOCK OPERATIONS ON '200-ACRE FARM,' 1905.

RETURNS.

\$19,181 38

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EXPENDITURE.

Total cost of field operations (see page 90).\$ 3,858 18 Total cost of live stock operations (see page	-
74)	
Total expenditure	
Balance	\$15,303 77 3,877 61

CROPS.

I have to report a fairly successful year for all kinds of crops grown. The season was peculiarly favourable for hay and pasture. It was, however, rather difficult to cure the hay properly hence the quality is not quite so good as might be desired. The kinds of hay grown this year were timothy, mixed timothy and red clover, red clover and alfalfa, red clover and orchard grass. The red clover fields and the field of alfalfa and orchard grass were cut twice. Some of the fields of red clover gave about $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre of cured hay in two cuttings. The pasture, a field of 14 acres, was able to carry an equivalent of 30 cows for five months. During about half that period they were being fed some green feed or ensilage as well as a small meal ration, in addition to the pasture.

The only cereal sown was oats. The variety grown was the Banner. Where soil conditions were favourable the returns were fairly good, some fields going as high as 663 bushels per acre. The quality was for the most part very good. The crop of straw was rather heavy in comparison with the grain, due to the rather damp season.

On the black muck areas weeds came so thickly as to necessitate cutting certain parts while yet green. The mixture of grass, oats and weeds so cut was fed to the cattle. This of course had the effect of lowering average yield per acre as the cropless areas had to be counted in when estimating average yields per acre.

The grass, clover and alfalfa seeds sown on the different fields came up well, and did exceedingly well all summer and till late in the fall, making a fine promise for good crops of hay next year.

Corn was a very heavy crop this year. Some fields yielded an average of over 20 tons per acre, although about 20 per cent of the crop was a small growing variety, Longfellow.

The varieties grown were Longfellow, Selected Leaming, and Early Mastodon. Longfellow was almost ripe when cut about September 20, Selected Leaming was glazing or in the dough stage, and the Early Mastodon was in about the same condition. The average yield from 40 acres was about 18 tons per acre, large and small varieties all taken together. The quality of the ensilage produced is very excellent, showing a very high percentage of dry matter. One sample taken from silage made from Early Mastodon was found by Mr. Shutt, our chemist, to contain about 26 per cent of dry matter. The silage from the Selected Leaming and Longfellow is no doubt even richer in food content.

As will be seen by a glance at the reports below the cost to produce the crops was very high per acre. On account of the high yield, however, the cost per ton in the silo is comparatively low.

Mangels, sugar mangels, sugar beets, carrots, swedes, white turnips, yellow Aberdeens, kohl rabi, cabbage, 1,000 headed kale and rape were all grown in greater or ksser quantities.

On account of the wet season the cost to grow an acre of roots was very great. The yield was high, however, so the cost of roots per ton was not unusually high.

Mange's are found to be the most satisfactory root to grow on this land. Sugar mangels, while not yielding as good a crop per acre, supply a peculiarly good feed for cattle and are grown in moderate quantities for that reason. Sugar beets yielded very well this year. They are particularly valuable as feed for swine. Kohl rabi are very welcome to sheep. The 1,000 headed kale is also relished by sheep, and is probably superior to rape as a fall feed. Cabbages were fed to sheep.

_	(Grain.	B	IAY.	RAND	oots Corn.	PASTU	RE.	5	Soiling Crop.		PIG PASTURE.	
YEAR.	Area in Acres.	lield in Pounds.	Area in Acres.	Vield in Tons.	Area in Acres.	Vield in Tons.	Area in Acres.	Number of Cattle.	Area in Acres.	Disposition of Crops.	Area in Acres.	Crops Grown for Pasture.	Remarks.
		<u> </u>		<u>r</u>	4	<u>r</u>			<u> </u>				
1899	73	118,466	39	93	40	326 1	40	36	1	Fed to dairy cows] [• • · · • • • • • • •	Generally considered a good year for all crops.
1900	80	126,621	53	138	40	743	20 and	49					Season very favourable for most crops.
1901	79	114,472	58	210	40	702	aftermath. 16 and	52		<i>,,</i>		 	и и и
1902	74	144,914	60	216	39	665	20 and	62		} • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5	Clover, rape and	Season favourable for hay, bad for corn.
1903	69	126,619	62	154	34	473	attermath. 16 and	96	5	Dairy cows, bulls	6	Clover and rape.	Season very unfavourable for most crops, particular
1904	67	112,009	60	192	46 3	674	aftermath. 13·75	9 8 [.]	3	and calves.	3	ar traa	ly adverse to corn and roots. No second crop hay Season unfavourable for grain and corn, good fo
1905	66	111,932	59	258	47	971 <u>1</u>	14 and aftermath.	100	5	All cattle ensil- age fed.	4	Clover, rape, mixed crop, pease, roots.	Season favourable for hay, corn and roots, too we for grain on mucky land.
				1	1 1					1			

COMPARATIVE Statement of Crops on '200 Acre Farm,' from 1899 to 1905, inclusive. (200 Acre Farm includes 7 Acres of Roads.)

Of the area indicated as having been used as pasture for swine in 1905, 2 acres yielded a crop of green feed for soiling cattle before being given over to swine. Cattle were pastured on roads where possible. A small rough field not included in the '200 Acre Farm' was used as partial pasture and a run for about 20 head of young stock. These cattle received ensilage or other succulent food every day, and meal at the rate of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each per day part of the time.

OI.

The variety of crops grown and the varying areas under each crop each year make it quite difficult to make a comparison of the returns of the different years, so to simplify matters I would suggest that a fixed valuation be put upon the products, and the returns of each year valued accordingly.

Fixing prices as follows: Grain, \$1 per hundred lbs.; roots and ensilage \$2 per ton; hay \$7 per ton; summering cattle, \$8 per season; and an area used as pasture for pigs, \$15 per acre; the returns from the '200-acre farm' for the years mentioned may be said to have been worth \$2,776.66 in 1899; \$4,110.21 in 1900; \$4,434.72 in 1901; \$4,787.14 in 1902; \$4,148.19 in 1903; \$4,741.09 in 1904; \$5,714.32 in 1905.

ROTATION EXPERIMENT.

The experiment to determine the effects of different rotations is being followed up and over the detailed report of the labour on each plot, and the returns therefrom will be found some brief notes on each field and on the rotation as a whole.

The rotations are as follows:-

Rotation A.-Five years, clover hay, Timothy hay, grain, corn, grain.

Rotation B.—Five years, clover hay, grain, clover hay, corn, grain.

Rotation E.-Three years, pasture, corn, grain.

Rotation Z .- Three years, clover hay, corn, grain.

Rotation S.—Four years, shallow ploughing, clover hay, timothy hay, roots, grain.

Rotation D.—Four years, deep ploughing, clover hay, timothy hay, roots, grain.

Rotation H.-Three years, hog pasture, roots, grain or soiling crop.

Rotation T.-Four years, sheep pasture, roots and soiling crop, grain, clover hay.

Rotation M.-Six years, grain, grain, clover hay, timothy hay for three years.

Rotation N.-Six years, grain, grain, timothy hay for four years.

Rotation O.-Three years, grain, timothy hay, timothy hay.

Rotation P.-Three years, grain, clover hay, timothy hay.

In the descriptions of the rotations and fields that follow, an effort is made to give as concisely as possible the location of each field, its size, the character of its soil, its drainage and its general crop history.

In the tables will be found all items of expenditure. The manure is applied in the same ratio to each field in each rotation. To illustrate: if to the corn land in rotation 'Z,' 15 tons of manure per acre are applied; this equivalent to 5 tons per acre per annum, as Z, is a three-year rotation. Then in applying manure to M, 30 tons per acre would be applied, as M is a six-year rotation. Since the manure must vary slightly in quantity each year, \$3 per annum per acre is charged in each rotation.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF ROTATION ON STOCK FARMS.

Supposing the average animal of the bovine species to consume 2,000 lbs. hay, 1,500 lbs. meal, 16,000 lbs. roots and ensilage and 2,000 lbs. of straw per annum, which valued at prices given above would amount to \$37, a rough idea of the relative value of the different rotations for stockmen may be arrived at.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906 ROTATION

			De	escrip	otion	f sc	oil.						
						}	[· · · · ·			of
								; ;					use
Lot.	Location.		•							Crop.	Crop.	Ŀ9.	pu
			ġ	'n.			ŀ		es			anu	ы. С. в
			Loa	Loa		Incl		ä	Acı			Mp	win
ŕ		q.	dy	yey	×.	ck N	vel.	dpa	a in			t an	l, T ach
	İ	San	San	Cla	Cla	Bla	Gra	Haı	Are			Ren	See
an et jaar		p. c,	p. c.	р. с.	p. c.	p. c.	pc.	p. c.	Ac.	1904.	1905.	\$ cts.	\$ ets
A1	W.S. 3	30	45			25	 	}	9.96	Нау	Oats	59 76	16 89
A 2 A 3	A.S. 14	30 10	65 15	р 20	20	15		20	8.90 10.20		Hay Corn	53 40 61 20	11 57 16 87
A 4{	W.P.G.S. 1 F.S. 1	} 70	20	10					9.12		Нау	54 90	11 89
A 5	F.S. 3		35	30	10	15	10]	9.63	Corn	Oats	57 78	15 70
	Aggregat	θ		••••	• • • •	•••••	• • • •	•••	47.84			287 04	72 98
	Average	per a	cre ir	n 190	5		••••	••••	1			6 00	1 52
<u> </u>					. .					[<u> </u>	J	
											R	OTAT	FION
R 1	WS 4	5	35	5	50	Б			10.00	Com	0.1	60.00	10.00

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 00 Corn	60 00 52 92 61 20 54 90 59 58	16 90 14 97 13 26 11 89 14 73
Aggregate	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline 48 10 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	288 60	71 75
Average per acre in 1905		6 00	1 49

ROTATION 'A.'

This rotation of 5 years duration includes grain, hay (2 years) grain and corn or roots in the order named. The grain crop mentioned first comes after corn. With the first crop of grain is sown 10 lbs. red clover, 1 lb. alsike and 10 lbs. timothy per acre. The field is left in hay for 2 years, then in August of the second year it is ploughed and cultivated at intervals till October, when it is ridged up and left till the next spring. Oats are sown on this field, and with them red clover seed at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. This clover is allowed to grow for something over a year or until corn seeding time the following spring, when it is turned under with a shallow furrow along with the manure that will have been applied during the winter. After the corn has been harvested the land is ploughed shallow and left till the next spring.

The crops on this rotation this year have been fairly satisfactory. On A1 the ploughing in the fall was delayed, hence a light crop of grain. On A2 two crops of Alfalfa hay were harvested in time to permit of August ploughing. A3 gave an excellent crop of corn, and A4 a very good crop of hay. On A5 the black muck portion was injuriously affected by the weather, and no crop was harvested therefrom.

' A.'

Items	of Ex	pe	nse	in Ra	aisin	ıg (Jrop	o of	190	5.				Pa	rticulars	of Crop of	f 190	5.				
Ma Lat	nual our.		Hoi	rse I	abo	our.						<i>-</i>							au		5	5
No. of hours.	Cost of Manual Labour		No. of hours with Team.	No. of hours with Single Horse.	Value of Horse	Labour.	Threshing	-9mmearm	Total Cost		Cost for 1 acre.		Grain.	Straw.	Hay.	Roots and Ensilage.	T-1-1	TODAL VALUE.	Value of Cron ner ad	wind do to one	Profit ner acre in 196	
Hrs.	\$ cts	3 .	Hrs	Hrs	\$ 0	cts.	\$ c	cts.	\$ c	ets.	\$ c	ets.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	ctș.	\$ c	ts.	\$ ct	s.
44 158 605	6 (23 7 90 7	50 70 75	166 4 52 339	 49	50 25 101	02 40 70	7	29 	140 114 27 0	56 07 52	14 12 26	11 81 52	12,155 	25,181	62,650	3 99,915	17 25 39	1 51 0 60 9 91	17 28 39	22 16 20	3 15 12	11 35 68
180	27 (00	72	38	29	20		••	122	9 9	13	44			70,628		24	7 20	27	02	13	58
	13 ()5	144	10	45	20		•••	131	79	14	74	16,969	23,281			21	.6 25	22	45	7	71
1,074	161 1	0	$773\frac{3}{4}$	97	251	52	7	29	7 7 9	93	16	3 0	29,124	48,462	133,278	399,915	1,28	5 47	26	86	10	56
22.44	3 3	36 J	16.17	2.05	5	25	0	15	16	30	16	30	608	971	2,785	8,359	2	6 86	26	86	10	56

'B.'

ROTATION 'B.'

This rotation of 5 years duration includes grain, hay, corn or roots in the order named, the first crop of grain following a crop of corn or roots. Red clover 10 lbs., alsike 1 lb. and timothy 5 lbs. is sown with the grain each time grain is sown. When grain follows hay the land is ploughed in the early fall. When corn follows hay the land is ploughed in the spring, the spring growth of grass and clover being ploughed in along with the manure which will have been applied during the preceding winter.

The crops on this rotation were very fair. The crop on B1 however was very short on account of the black muck soil being very weedy. It was necessary to cut part of this field while still green so that the average was very materially lowered. B2 was similarly affected in a less degree. The corn on B5 was a remarkable crop.

79

ROTATION

Four year rotation, with Deep

_				De	escri	otion	of S	oil.						
	Lot,	Location.		am.	oam.		uck.			Acres.	Crop.	Crop.	1 Manure.	d twine and use of nery.
(<u>-</u>	<u>el crist</u>	-	ت Sand.	o Sandy lo	بة Clayey l	o Clay.	o Black m	i Gravel.	i Hardpan	Area in	1904.	1905.	Rent and	Seed an machii
) 1) 2) 3) 4	E. G. P. S. 2 E. G. P. S. 4 E. G. P. S. 6 E. G. P. S. 8	20 20 30 60	80 80 70 40) 	 	 	2 2 2 2 2	Oats Oat hay Roots	Hay, " Roots Oats	12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 60 \\ 1 & 60 \\ 2 & 60 \\ 3 & 38 \end{array}$
		Aggrega Average	te per s	acre	 in 19	05	••••	••••			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		48 00 6 00	9 18 1 14
		·									Four year ro) otation, w	ROTA ith Sh	TON
~		R G D G I									0		10.00	1 00

S 1 E. G. P. S. 1 20 80 S 2 F. G. P. S. 3 20 80 S 3 E. G. P. S. 5 30 70 S 4 E. G. P. S. 7 60 40	2 Oats 2 Oat hay. 2 Roots	Hay 	12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00 12 00	1 60 1 60 2 60 3 38
Aggregate	8		48 00	9, 18
Average per acre in 1905	1	•••••	6 00	1 15

ROTATION 'D.'

Deep Ploughing.

This rotation is of 4 years duration and includes grain 2 years, hay and roots.

The grain crop follows roots, the root land being ploughed to a depth of about 7 inches after the roots are harvested in the fall. With the grain is sown 10 lbs. red clover, 1 lb. alsike and 10 lbs. timothy seed per acre. The clover hay is cut twice in the season and the second aftermath left on the field, that is it is not pastured off as is usually done. In the second hay year two crops are cut if possible, and the land ploughed in August with a deep 7-inch furrow.

D1 and D2. These two plots were under hay this year. Since they had not been treated differently from S1 and S2 before being seeded down they were not cut separately.

D3. This plot, like its fellow S3, was under roots. The seed came up badly and it was necessary to resow with turnips. The cut worm then attacked the plots so that it was not considered advisable to give the actual crops in the report found below. The figures given are the average of the crops grown on both D3 and S3.

D4. This plot was under oats. The crops in this case were kept separate although there had been no difference in methods of cultivation previous to seeding to oats.

D.'

late Fall Plowing Area 8 acres.

Items of	of Exp	ense	in ra	ising C	rop of	1905.			Part	ciculars of	Crop of	1905.		
Mar Lab	nal our.	I	Hors Labou	50 1 r.						•			re.	05.
No. of bours.	Cost of manual labour.	No. of hours with team.	No. of hours with single horse.	Value of horse labour.	Threshing.	Total cost.	Cost for 1 acre.	Grain.	Straw.	Нау.	Roots and ensilage.	Total value.	Value of crop per ac	Profit per acre in 19
	\$ cts.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
50 50 425 19	7 50 7 50 63 75 2 85	16 1 16 1 501 241	10 <u>1</u> 10 <u>1</u> 28	7 05 7 05 20 67 7 35	2 22	28 15 28 15 99 02 27 80	14 08 14 07 49 51 13 90	3,705	5,885	19,601 19,601	109,086	$\begin{array}{r} 68 & 60 \\ 68 & 60 \\ 109 & 09 \\ 48 & 82 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 34 & 30 \\ 34 & 30 \\ 54 & 50 \\ 24 & 41 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 20 & 22 \\ 20 & 22 \\ 5 & 04 \\ 10 & 51 \end{array}$
544	81 60	$107\frac{3}{4}$	49	42 12	2 22	183 12	91 56	3,705	5,885	39,202	109,086	295 11	147 55	55 99
68	10 20	131	6 1	5 26	0 28	22 89	22 89	463	735	4,900	13,636	36 89	36 89	14 00

'S.'

early Fall Plowing Area 8 acres.

50 50 425 19	7 7 63 2	50 50 75 85	$16\frac{1}{2}$ $16\frac{1}{2}$ $50\frac{1}{2}$ $24\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$ 28 	7 05 7 05 20 67 7 35	2 11	28 15 28 15 99 02 27 69	14 08 14 07 49 51 13 84	3,510	6,270	19,601 19,601	109,086	68 60 68 60 109 09 47 64	$\begin{array}{cccc} 34 & 30 \\ 34 & 30 \\ 54 & 54 \\ 23 & 82 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 20 & 22 \\ 20 & 22 \\ 5 & 03 \\ 10 & 02 \end{array}$
544	81	60	$107\frac{3}{4}$	49	42 12	2 11	183 01	91 50	3,510	6,270	39,202	109,086	293 93	146 96	55 49
68	10	20	13 <mark>1</mark>	6 1	5 26	0 26	22 88	22 88	439	784	4,900	13,635	36 74	36 74	13 86

ROTATION 's.' Shallow Ploughing.

This rotation is of 4 years duration and includes grain, 2 years hay and roots.

The grain crop follows roots, the root land being ploughed (or cultivated) to a depth of about 4 inches after the roots are harvested in the fall. With the grain is sown 10 lbs. red clover, 1 lb. alsike and 10 lbs. timothy seed per acre. The clover hay is cut twice in the season and the second aftermath left on the field, that is, it is not pastured off as is usually done. In the second hay year two crops are cut if possible and the land ploughed in August with a shallow 4-inch furrow. If manure is applied before ploughing a sub-soiler should be attached to the plough to loosen up the subsoil to a depth of 8 or 9 inches. If manure is not applied this end is attained by means of a strong deep-cutting cultivator after the sod has rotted in the fall, or next spring.

S1 and S2. These two plots were under hay this year. Since they had not been treated differently from D1 and D2 before being seeded down they were not cut separately.

S3. This plot, like its fellow D3, was under roots. The seed came up badly, and it was necessary to resow with turnips. The cut worm then attacked the plots so that it was not considered advisable to give the actual crops in the report found below. The figures given are the average of the crops grown on both S3 and D3.

S4. This plot was under oats. The crops in this case were kept separate, although there had been no difference in methods of cultivation previous to seeding to oats.

16-6

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906 ROTATION

			De	escrip	tion	of Sc	oil.						
Lot.	Location.	Sand.	Sandy loam.	Clayey loam.	Clay.	Black muck.	Gravel.	Hardpan.	Area in acres.	Crop.	Стор.	Rent and manure.	Seed, twine and use of machinery.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	Ac.	1904.	1905.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
E 1 E 2 E 3	W.S. 1 L.S. 4 Morn.	40 10 30	40 60 60	10 5	 	15 20 5	5		14.00 13.75 14.00		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	84.00 82.50 84.00	23 6(20 51 25 57
•	Aggrega	te						• • • • •	41.75			250 50	69.74
•	Average	per a	cre i	n 19	05	••••	• • • •	• • • • •	1.00			6.00	1.62

ROTATION

Z 1 W.S. 2 40 Z 2 L.S. 3 10 Z 3 Obs. S 10	40 60 10 60 20 1	15 20 0	5	••••	6.00 5.81 5.50			36.00 34.86 40.00	10 14 8 73 7 15
Aggregate.		• - • •••	• • • • • • •	17.31	•••••		110.86	26 .02	
Average per	acre in 1905.	••••	• • • • •		1.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		6.00	1.20

ROTATION 'E.'

This rotation of three years' duration includes grain, pasture and corn.

The grain comes after the corn, the stubble of which is treated as described under rotation 'A.' With the grain in the spring is sown 10 lbs. red clover, 1 lb. alsike clover, 5 lbs. alfalfa and 5 lbs. timothy seed per acre. If weather permits the field is pastured slightly in the fall.

After the grain crop the land is pastured, the grass seeding having been done with this object in view. In estimating the value of the returns from this field, pasture is charged at \$1 per month per cow. At this rate the returns fall very far short of what would have been the returns if a hay crop had been harvested, if we may judge by the returns from 'Z 2.' This rotation and rotation Z were introduced into the list in order to gain some idea as to the difference in returns probable from land pastured and land from which all the crops are harvested. Of course the corn crop after the pasture has in a measure made up for the difference in favour of the no pasture rotation 'Z,' but the returns are on the whole still considerably short of those from 'Z.'

Corn follows the pasture. Manure is applied during the fall and winter and turned under with the growth of clover grass in the spring.

'E.'

Ite	ms of I	Expen	ses in	ı Raisir	ng Croj	o in 190	5.]	Particula	ers of Cro	op in 1905	•	
Mar Lab	inal our.	Hors	e La	bour.							ಫ		acre.	1905.
No. of hours.	Cost of manual labour.	No. of hours with team.	No. of hours with single horse.	Value of horse labour.	Threshing.	Total cost.	Cost for 1 acre.	Grain.	Straw.	Hay.	Roots and ensilag	Total value.	Value of crop per	Profit per acre in
Hrs.	\$ cts.	Hrs.	Hrs	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
135 843	20 25 126 45	200 452	12 20	62 40 139 60	18 96	209 27 369 06 109 57	14 94 26 84 7 83	31,580	36,770 	*162 m.	5 3 0,340	399 34 530 34 162 00	$\begin{array}{cccc} 28 & 52 \\ 38 & 57 \\ 11 & 57 \end{array}$	$13 58 \\ 11 73 \\ 3 74$
978	146 70	652	32	202 00	18 96	687 90		31,580	36,770	162	530,340	1,091 68		
23 42	3 51	15.61	76	4 83	0 45	16 47	16 47	756	880	3.88	12,678	26 14	26 14	9 67

'Z.'

60 325 90	9 00 48 75 14 40	71 181 55	4 15 36	$22 10 \\ 57 30 \\ 23 70 $	5 0 0	07 	82 149 85	31 64 25	12 25 15	05 75 50	8,450	14,930	59,260	195,850	115 195 207	36 85 41	19 33 37	23 71 71	7 18 7 96 24 63
481	72 15	307	55	103 1	0 5	07	317	10	18	31	8,450	14,93(59 ,26 0	195,850	518	62	29	96	
27.78	4 17	17.73	3 17	59	5 0	29	18	31	18	31	488 · 15	862.50	423.14	11314 · 21	29	96	29	96	11 65

ROTATION 'Z.'

This rotation of three years' duration includes corn, grain and clover hay, in the order named.

Corn comes after the clover hay. The manure is applied in the fall or during the winter and spring, and the clover allowed to grow up through it, so facilitating the turning under of the whole mass of manure and spring growth and late fall growth of clover a few days before the corn is to be sown. The furrow turned is quite shallow, about 5 inches deep, and the land is then thoroughly disc-harrowed and the corn sown in rows 42 inches apart. It receives later the usual cultivation and care.

Grain follows corn, the land having been ploughed in the fall. With the grain there is sown 10 lbs. red clover, 1 lbs. alsike and 5 lbs. timothy seed. The hay is cut twice and the last aftermath allowed to grow up to be turned under the next spring for corn. Such a rotation would be particularly valuable to a farmer having sufficient rough land for pasture or for one desirous of keeping as many cattle as possible on the land at his disposal, supposing him willing to grow roots and corn.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906 ROTATION

			escri	otion	of Sc	oil.						
Lot.	Location.	Sand. Sandy Loam.	Clayey Loam.	Clay.	Black Muck.	Gravel.	Hardpan.	Area in Acres.	Crop.	Crop.	Rent and Manure.	Seed, Twine and use of Machinery.
		p.c. p.c	. p.c.	p. c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	Ac.	1904.	1905.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H 1 H 2 H 3	H.S. 1 H.S. 2 H.S. 3	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 30 & 4 \\ 25 & 4 \\ 10 & 2 \end{array} $	0 20 5 20 0 50	10 10 20				3 · 35 3 · 15 2 · 85	Pasture Roots Pasture and soiling crop	Roots Grain Pasture and soiling crop	20 10 18 90 17 10	$5 50 \\ 5 64 \\ 2 60$
	Agg	regate	• • • • • •	••••		• • • • •		9 ·35			56 10	13 74
	Ave	rage per	acre i	n 190	5	• • • • •		1			6 00	1 47

ROTATION

T 1S.S T 2S.S T 3S.S T 4S.S	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	90 85 100 85 	 	• • • • •	•••• ••••	1 · 51 2 · 44 3 · 27 3 · 50	Roots Rape Soiling Pasture	Grain. Roots Pasture Pasture	9 06 14 64 19 62 21 00	2 45 2 73 2 48
	Aggregate	•••••	,		•••	10.73	 •••••		64 32	7 66
	\mathbf{A} verage p	er acre in 190	5	••••	••••			, 	6 0(0 71

ROTATION 'H.'

Hog Farm.

This rotation is of three years' duration and includes roots, soiling crop and pasture in the order named. The land is ploughed late in the fall after it has been manured. It is disked the next spring and the roots sown on ridges. The roots receive the usual cultivation and are of a varied character, including mangels, sugar mangels, sugar beets and turnips devoted to pork production for the most part, the surplus being sold to cattle and the returns invested in meal for pig feeding.

The soiling crop field is sown with various crops suitable for feeding to pigs. What is over and above the amount possible of consumption by pigs is sold to cattle at \$2 per ton and the returns used to purchase meal for pork production.

The pasture area is divided into several parts, the seed being sown as far as possible at the same time as the soiling crops the previous year, and not allowed to be eaten too close the first fall, although any good growth is not wasted.

H. 1. This field was this year under roots, turnips, carrots, mangels, sugar beets and sugar mangels. Part of the plot is pastured off with pigs. They had access to all the above sorts of roots, but seemed to prefer mangels and sugar beets.

H. 2. This plot was in grain soiling crop and peas for pasturing off when ripe.

H. 3. This plot was used for pasture after cutting crops of alfalfa and peas and oats for soiling cows.

'H.'

Items	of Expe	ense	in Ra	uising C	Drop of	1905.			Par	ticulars o	f Crop of	1905.		
Maı Lab	nual our.	Hor	se L	abour.									Acre.	06.
No. of Hours.	Cost of Manual Labour.	No. of hours with Team.	No. of hours with single Horse.	Value of Horse Labour.	Threshing.	Total Cost.	Cost for one Acre.	Grain.	Straw.	Нау.	Roots and Ensilage.	Total Value.	Value of Crops per /	Profit per Acre in 19
Hrs.	\$ cts.	Hrs	Hrs	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
891 24 6	133 65 3 60 0 90	83 63 23 <u>1</u>	63 1 	37 50 19 10 7 05	2 07 1 00	196 75 49 31 28 65	$58 \ 73 \ 15 \ 65 \ 10 \ 05$	3,448 794	6,332 2,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	186,532 12,085	249 36 79 64 33 02	74 43 25 28 11 58	$15 \ 70 \\ 9 \ 63 \\ 1 \ 53$
921	138 15	169 <u>1</u>	64	63 65	3 07	274 71		4,242	8,332		198,617	362 02	38 70	9 32
981	14 78	18.1	6.8	6 81	0 33	29 38	29 38	454	891		212.42	38 70	38 70	9 32

'T.'

·					 	1	((1				
8 385	1 2 0 57 75	19 64	$\frac{1}{29}$	5 90 25 00	 18 6 100 1	12 25			9 ,000	10,300 139,245	$\begin{array}{c} 22 & 20 \\ 139 & 25 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 70 \\ 57 \\ 07 \end{array} $	175 1604
32	045 030	13 9	$\frac{3}{1}$	4 50 2 90	 27 0 24 20	5 8 27 6 90			4,000		47 41 24 20	14 50 6 90	6 23
398	59 70	105	34	38 30	 169 9	3		 • • • • • • •	13,000	149,545	233 06	21 74	5 89
371	5 58	9 ţ	32	3 57	 15 8	15 85			1,212	13,950	21 74	21 74	5 89

ROTATION 'T.'

Sheep Farm.

This rotation of four years duration includes roots, grain, hay and pasture.

The area devoted to sheep farming is rather limited, about 10.72 acres. This area is not included in the '200-acre farm.' The whole field had been for several years devoted to pasturing sheep, but it has been divided into four rather unequal fields susceptible of further subdivision and devoted to a rotation considered suitable for sheep.

The root field is devoted to white turnips, Swedes, cabbage, Kohl Rabi, thousand headed kale, rape, &c. It comes after the pasture, the land being manured and ploughed in the fall:

Grain follows the root land, and with the grain various clovers and grass seeds are sown to prepare for the ensuing two years. The grain may be harvested or used as soiling crop for sheep. The hay field is expected to give one crop of hay and then be devoted to pasture for lambs as soon as they are weaned.

The pasture field is the field that has been hay the previous year. Alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, Bromus inermis and timothy are the clovers and grasses used.

The crops on this rotation were fairly satisfactory this year.

85

ROTATION

This rotation of six years' duration

			D	escrip	tion	of S	oil.						
]	Lot.	Location.	Sand. Sandy Joam.	Clayey loam.	Clay.	Black muck.	Gravel.	Hardpan.	Area in acres.	Crop.	Crop.	Rent and manure.	Seed, twine and use of machinery.
t.			p.c. p.c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p .c.	p.c.	Ac.	1904.	1905.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
M 1 M 2 M 3	L 2 3	A.S. 2 A.S. 4 A.S. 6	30 30 30	15 15 15	 	45 45 45	 	10 10 10	1 1 1	Oats Oat hay	Oats Clover hay "	6 00 6 00 6 00	2 60 0 80 0 80
		Aggrega	te		••••		••••		3			18 00	4 20
		Average	per acre	in 19	05		••••	••••	1			6 00	1 40

ROTATION

This rotation of six years' duration includes no clover in the hay save

N 1 N 2 N 3	A.S. 3 30 A.S. 5 30 A.S. 7 30	15 15 15	45 45 45		10 10 10	1 1 1	Oats Oat hay "	Oats Timothy hay	6 6 6	00 00 00	1 6 0 4 0 4	 50 45 45
	Aggregate		••••	••••	••••	3			18	00	2 8	50
	Average per acre	1905	• ••	•• ••	••••	. 1			6	00	0 8	89

ROTATION 'M.'

This rotation of six years duration includes in its crops grain, grain, clover hay and then timothy hay or mixed hay for three years. First year grain is sown on sod ploughed late in the fall. In the spring the land is disked, harrowed and sown with 10-pound of red clover seed per acre at the same time as the grain is sown. After the grain is harvested the clover is allowed to grow as late as possible and the land ploughed the last thing in the fall. The next spring 8 pounds of red clover and 10 pounds timothy seed is sown with the grain and the land put in as good shape as possible.

Clover hay follows the second year grain. It is cut twice in the year and the last aftermath not pastured.

Timothy hay or mixed hay then occupies the land for three consecutive years. Manure is applied in the fall of the second year that the field is under hay.

M 1. This field was sown to oats May 1 and cut August 11. It includes a very considerable area of black mucky soil which on account of the season became infested with weeds and the crop had to be cut and fed green to cattle. In giving the returns for this field this fact was borne in mind and allowance made.

M. 2. This field was under clover hay.

M. 3. This field was the one in the rotation that received manure in the fall of 1904.

'М.'

includes clover in the hay. Area 3 acres.

Items c	of Exp	ense	in Ra	uising C	brop of	1905.			Part	iculars of	Crop of	1905.		
Man Labo	ual our.]	Hors Labo	e ur.	•								ė	
No. of Hours.	Cost of manual labour	No. of hours with team.	No. of hours with horse.	Value of horse labour	Threshing.	Total cost.	Cost for 1 acre.	Grain.	Straw.	Hay.	Roots and ensilage.	Total value.	Value of crop per acre	Profit per acre in 1905
Hrs.	\$ cts.	Hrs	Hrs	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 18rac{1}{2} \\ 18rac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 90 2 77 2 77	$ \begin{array}{c} 163 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ \end{array} $	 4 4	5 02 4 10 4 10	1 10	$\begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 62 \\ 13 & 67 \\ 13 & 67 \\ 13 & 67 \end{array}$	$15 \ 62 \ 13 \ 67 \ 13 \ 67 \ 13 \ 67$	18 20	36 10	8,830 10,950	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccc} 25 & 42 \\ 30 & 84 \\ 38 & 32 \end{array}$	25 42 30 84 38 32	9 80 17 17 24 65
43	6 44	$38\frac{3}{4}$	8	13 22	1 10	42 96	42 96	18 20	36 10	19,780		94 58	94 58	51 62
14	2 15	13	3	4 41	0 37	14 32	14 32	6 07	12 03	6,593		31 53	31 53	17 21

'N.'

such as may happen to get in from unknown sources. Area 3 acres.

6 10 10	0 90 1 50 1 50	$16\frac{3}{6}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 2 2	5 12 2 20 2 05	0 95	$\begin{array}{c} 13 & 57 \\ 10 & 15 \\ 10 & 00 \end{array}$	13 57 10 15 10 00	13 60	31 90 	4,830 6,200	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21 98 19 32 24 40	21 98 19 32 24 40	8 41 9 17 14 40
26	3 90	28 1	4 <u>1</u>	9 37	095	33 72	33 72	15 60	31 90	11,030		65 70	65 70	31 98
9	1 30	9 1		3 12	0 32	11 24	11 24	5 20	10 63	3,676		21 90	21 90	10 66

ROTATION 'N.'

This rotation of six years' duration includes in its crop grain, grain and timothy bay for four years.

The first year's grain is sown on land that had been ploughed six inches deep the fall previous. No grass or clover seed of any kind is sown with it. The stubble is ploughed in the fall and with the grain of the second year timothy seed is sown at the rate of 12 pounds per acre. Every care is taken to insure a good catch and the land put in as good shape as possible to remain in meadow four years.

Timothy hay is then the crop for four years, manure being applied in the fall of the second year of hay.

N 1. This field was sown to oats May 1 and cut Aug. 11. It includes a very considerable area of black mucky soil which on account of the season became infested with weeds, and the crop had to be cut and feed green to cattle. In giving the returns for this field below this fact was borne in mind and allowance made.

N. 2. This field was under timothy hay.

N. 3. This field was the one in the rotation that received manure in the fall of 1904.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906 ROTATION

This rotation of three years duration has no

	· · · ·		Des	crip	tion	of So	il.						
Lot.	Location.	Sand.	Sandy loam.	Clayey loam.	Clay.	Black muck.	Gravel.	Hardpan.	Area in acres.	Crop.	Crop.	Rent and manure.	Seed, twine and use of machinery.
01	A. S. 8	p. c. 1). c. p 30	р. с. 15	p. c.	p. c. 45	р. с. 	p. c. 10	Ac.	1904. Oat hay	1905. Hay	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 0 60
O 2 O 3	A. S. 10 A. S. 12 Aggrega	 .te	30 30	15 15	••••	45 45	••••	10		Oats	Hay	6 00 18 00	1 30 4 20
	Average	per ac	cre in	190)5		••••		- 1			6 00	1 40

ROTATION

This rotation of three years duration

P 1 P 2 P 3	A. S. 9 30 A. S. 11 30 A. S. 13 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	45 45 45 	10 10 10	1 1 1	Oat hay Oats	Hay Oats Hay	6 00 6 00 6 00	1 30 1 30 0 60
	Aggregate				3			18 00	3 20
	Average per acre in	n 1905	•••••	••••	1			6 00	1 07

ROTATION 'O.'

This rotation is three years' duration and includes grain, timothy hay, timothy hay.

The field intended for grain is ploughed early in the fall and cultivated at intervals to insure the sod rotting. It is ploughed again late in the fall and with the grain, the next spring, timothy seed is sown at the rate of 12 lbs. to the acre.

Timothy hay is cut for two years and the land again ploughed early in the fall. Manure is applied in the fall of the first year under hay.

O 1. This field was under timothy hay.

O 2. This field was sown to oats May 1, cut August 11. It includes a very considerable proportion of black mucky soil which, on account of the season, became infested with weeds and the crop on that part had to be cut and fed green to cattle. In giving the returns for this field below this fact was borne in mind and allowance made.

O 3. This field was under timothy hay and was the field to receive manure in the fall of 1904.

' 0.'

clover included in its crops. Area 3 acres.

Items	of Exp	ense	in ra	ising C	rop of 1	1905.	1		Par	ticulars o	of Crop of	1905.		
Mai Lab	nual our.	Hor	se L	abour.									ore.	05.
No. of hours.	Cost of manual labour.	No. of hours with team.	No. of hours with single horse.	Value of horse labour.	Threshing.	Total cost.	Cost for 1 acre.	Grain.	Straw.	Нау.	Roots and ensilage.	Total value.	Value of crop per ac	Profit per acre in 19
Hrs.	\$ cts.	Hrs	Hrs	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
10 6 10	1 50 0 90 1 50	5 1 16 1 51	2 $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$	2 05 5 05 2 05	1 02	$\begin{array}{c} 10 & 15 \\ 15 & 27 \\ 10 & 85 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10 & 15 \\ 15 & 27 \\ 10 & 85 \end{array}$	1,690	3,280	4,290 5,000	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \ 58 \\ 23 \ 46 \\ 20 \ 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16 & 58 \\ 23 & 46 \\ 20 & 00 \end{array}$	643 819 915
26	3 90	$27\frac{1}{2}$	41/2	9 15	1 02	36 27	36 27	1,690	3,280	9,290		60 04	60 04	23 77
83	1 30	98	11	3 05	0 34	12 09	12 09	563	1,093	3,097		20 01	20 01	7 92

'P.'

includes clover. Area 3 acres.

$18\frac{1}{2}$ 6 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 77rac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 90 \\ 2 & 77rac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$ $16\frac{1}{2}$ $10\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 2 4	3 95 5 05 3 95	0 90	14 02 14 15 13 33	14 02 14 15 13 32	1,494	3,256	8,210 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28 73 21 45 38 46	$28 73 \\ 21 45 \\ 38 46$	$\begin{array}{r} 14 \ 71 \\ 7 \ 30 \\ 25 \ 14 \end{array}$
43	6 45	$37\frac{1}{2}$	81/2	12 95	0 90	41 50	13 83	1,494	3,256	19,200		88 64	88 64	15 72
· 143	2 15	$12\frac{1}{2}$	28	4 32	0 30	13 83	13 83	498	1,085	6,400		29 55	29 55	15 72

ROTATION ' P.'

This rotation is of three year's duration and includes grain, clover hay, and timothy hay or mixed hay.

The field intended for grain is ploughed early the previous fall and cultivated at intervals to insure the sod rotting. It is again ploughed late in the fall and left till seed time next spring. With the grain is sown ten pounds clover and ten pounds timothy.

Manure is applied in the fall of the first year of hay.

P 1. This field was under clover hay.

P 2. This field was sown to oats May 1, cut August 11.

It includes a very considerable proportion of black mucky soil which on account of the peculiar weather became infested with weeds, and the crop on that part had to be cut and fed green to cattle.

In giving the returns for this field below this fact was borne in mind and allowance made.

P 3. This field was under clover hay and was the field to receive manure in the fall of 1904.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS ON '200 ACRE FARM.'

Returns as per statements, pages 73 to 89 inculsive. \$ 5,590 08

EXPENDITURES.

Rent, labour and manure as per statements on			
pages 73 to 89 inclusive\$	3,444	18	
Extra manure (not included in statements men-			
tioned above but produced by live stock			
on experimental farm and applied to '200			
Acre Farm ')	414	00	
Total expenditure\$	3,858	18	\$ 3,858 18
Balance		-	\$ 1,731 90

REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURIST

(W. T. MACOUN.)

December 1, 1905.

Dr. Wm. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the nineteenth annual report of this division. The results of some of the most important experiments conducted during the year and information regarding other work of the horticultural division will be found in this report.

CHARACTER OF SEASON.

The winter of 1904-5 while not a very severe one, was marked by long spells of cold weather, but as there was a good depth of snow no special injury was done. Winter set in on November 24, 1904, with snow and frost. The snow gradually increased in depth, but was reduced a little on December 31, when the temperature rose to $35.7^{\circ}F$. This, however, was the only day in December when the temperature rose above freezing, it being a cold month. The coldest day of the month and the coldest of the winter was Christmas day, when the temperature went down to 20.6°F. below zero. January was a moderately cold month. While the temperature rose above freezing it was only for a few hours, and there was no real thaw during the month. The lowest temperature was 20°F. below zero on January 14. The heaviest snowstorm in many years occurred on January 6 and 7, the high wind causing the snow to drift badly. This was followed by another heavy storm on the 10th. By the middle of the month there were about three feet on the level, affording excellent protection for the roots of trees and for low growing plants. February was a cold month, the temperature not once rising above freezing. The lowest temperature was 18.7°F. below zero on the 16th. The weather continued cold up to March 18, the temperature falling to 16°F. below zero on the 14th, a low temperature for March. On the 18th there was heavy rain and the snow may be said to have begun to go on that date. There were about three feet on the level when it began to melt, but there was an almost continuous thaw until April, and by April 1, while there were still patches of snow on the ground, about half the surface of the soil was bare. Owing to the snow coming in November and remaining, there was very little frost in the ground during the winter, hence the soil could be worked soon after the snow disappeared. The first ploughing was done in the orchard on April 15, but spades were used on the 13th. There was very little rain in April and owing to the comparatively cool weather through most of the month it was very favourable for planting. The highest temperature was on the 28th, when it rose to 75°F. The last spring frost recorded was on May 2, when the temperature was 29 5°F., although light local frosts were noticed in this locality later in the month. The weather in May was alternately warm and cool. The highest temperature during the month was 78.8°F. on the 25th. At the end of May the vegetation was from a week to ten days later than the average. Vegetation was showing the need of rain badly at the beginning of June, but on the 2nd there was a fine rain. There was a light frost in low places on June 3. On June 10 the season was considered still ten

91

days later than the average. From June 12 until July 19, the weather was almost constantly warm. For ten days in June and for sixteen days in July the temperature was 80°F. and above. The highest recorded in June being 86.5°F. on the 20th, and the highest in July 91.4°F. on the 18th. While the weather became a little cooler on July 20, it continued warm until August 12. As there was plenty of rain during this long spell of warm weather growth was rapid. The latter part of August was moderately warm and bright. The highest temperature was 86.6°F. on the 10th. September was moderately warm and with occasional showers up to the 23rd, when it became cool and remained so to near the end of the month. The highest temperature was 80.2°F. on the 10th, and the nearest approach to frost recorded was on September 26, when it fell to 32 2°F. There was, however, a light frost on September 13th, not recorded by the thermometer, which killed cucumbers and melons and in places touched tobacco, although the injury to the latter was not great. On September 26, tomatoes and other tender things were killed. October was a fine month. The first ten days were moderately warm, the temperature rising to 76°F. on the 1st, and the test of the month varied from cool to moderately warm. The night temperatures were rather low, both in September and October, though no frost was recorded until October 7, when the temperature fell to 29.5°F. The first severe frost was on the 22nd, when the temperature was 22.8°F., and after that date there were several frosts, the lowest occurring on the 30th, when it was 16.5°F. November was cool and frosty. On the 6th there was a fall of 21 inches of snow, and on the 8th, 2 inches more. This melted slowly, and was practically gone on November 13, when the temperature dropped to 16.8°F., and to 10°F. on the 14th, stopping ploughing. The ground remained frozen, preventing ploughing, until November 24, when there was little frost left in the ground. There was heavy rain on November 26, and on the 27th the ground froze again and winter may be said to have set in on that date.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROPS.

There was a good supply of fruit and vegetables in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec this year, although the apple crop was below the average in most sections of Ontario, and hence there was not as much fruit exported as last year. The light crop of apples this year was no doubt in a measure due to the severe winter of 1903-4, which weakened many trees. This was followed by a bountiful harvest in 1904, which probably further weakened the trees, which were not able to support another good crop this year. In the Ottawa Valley, where the crop was very good, bearing trees were for the most part of hardy varieties, which were uninjured by the winter of 1903-4, the tenderer kinds having been killed outright. Summer and autumn varieties sold at low prices, but winter fruit, for which there was a strong demand, brought very remunerative returns.

The peach, pear, plum, and cherry crops were all good. The cherry rot and ripe tot on the plums, however, caused considerable loss. The grape crop was good and the black rot not nearly so bad as last year. The crops of all bush and small fruits were good. Tomatoes were not so plentiful as last year, owing to the cool spring, but prices were better. Other vegetables were abundant, with the exception of potatoes, which were much injured by blight and rot in most sections, except where sprayed with Bordeaux mixture.

At the Central Experimental Farm the apple crop was good and the fruit practically uninjured by either codling moth or black spot. There was a light crop of Russian pears and cherries, but the crop of Americana and Nigra plums was good; some of the Domestica varieties also fruited this year. The grape crop was very good, but owing to the comparatively cool autumn the fruit did not ripen as thoroughly as in some years, although 90 varieties matured sufficiently to be called ripe. The crops of raspberries, currants and gooseberries were all good. Strawberries bore a medium

crop. Most vegetables did well, but the season was too cool and showery for melons, which were practically a failure, and tomatoes did not yield as much ripe fruit as in drier and warmer seasons. Leaf blight affected the cabbage and cauliflower to a considerable extent, preventing them from developing as well as usual. The potato crop was good where the vines were well sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, but unsprayed **p**lots suffered badly from blight and the crop was much reduced.

MEETINGS ATTENDED AND PLACES VISITED.

During the year the following meetings were attended and addresses given where intimated :---

Quebec Pomological Society, Ayer's Cliff, P.Q., December 14 and 15, 1904: 'Potato Culture.'

Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association, Charlottetown, P.E.I., December 20, 21, 1904: 'Guides to Success in Fruit Culture,' 'Strawberry Culture.'

Society for Horticultural Science, Philadelphia, December 27-28: 'The Horse Bean as a Cover Crop.'

Vermont State Fruit Growers' Association, Vergennes, Vt., February 9-10, 1905. 'The Cherry.' 'The Strawberry.'

Niagara Fruit Growers' Association, meetings at Jordan Station, Queenston and St. Catharines, March 16, 17, 18, 1905. 'Diseases of the Grape' and 'Strawberries.'

Ontario Agricultural Department, Demonstrations in Spraying, St. Catharines and Virgil, April 18-19, 1905.

'Demonstration of Making Kerosene Emulsion with Flour.'

Quebec Pomological Society, St. Hilaire, P.Q., August 23-24, 1905. 'Report on Fruit Exhibits.'

Toronto Exhibition, September 12, 1905. Examination of Fruit Exhibits.

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.

Ontario Horticultural Association, Toronto, November 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1905. 'Report on New Fruits,' 'Fruit Growing in Great Britain and Ireland,' 'The Botanic Garden of the Central Experimental Farm,' 'The Best Varieties of Vegetables.'

While in Great Britain and Ireland during the summer of 1905, I visited many places of interest and the information obtained should prove of considerable value in connection with the horticultural work here. Among the places visited may be mentioned the Department of Agriculture, Dublin, Ireland, and the Government Farm and Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, Ireland; the Daisy Hill Nurseries, Newry, Ireland; the Fruit Districts of Armagh county, Loughgall and Anaghmore, Ireland, being others of principal points visited. Dickson's Nurseries at Belfast were also examined. While in England a visit was paid to the Royal Gardens, Kew; the Horticultural College, Swanley, Kent; the Horticultural College, Reading; Sutton's Trial Grounds, Reading, and the Woburn Fruit Experiment Station, Ridgemont, at all of which places many interesting things were seen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

It is again a pleasure to acknowledge the services of Mr. J. F. Watson and Mr. H. Holz, who in the performance of their various duties have done much to make the work of the division successful. The faithful work of Mr. F. Horn, foreman in the Arboretum and Botanic Garden, is acknowledged.

The information furnished by many fruit growers in Canada and the United States has been much apreciated, as in order to make the experimental work here of the greatest value it should be supplemented by the experience of others.

DONATIONS.

Each year there are many valuable donations of plants, scions, seeds, etc., and in the following list will be found an acknowledgment of those that were received during the past year.

Donations.	Sender.
 New Jersey Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N.J., U.S	 Seeds of corn, tomatoes, peppers, and egg plants. One Miller Hand marker. Scions of 194, 197 and 199 Seedling plums. Scions of Anderson plum. Apple scions—15 varieties. Scions of Seedless apple, McIntosh Sweet and Fall Greening.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont P. Carstesen, Billings' Bridge, Ont C. L. Stephens, Orillia, Ont Trappist Fathers, Oka, Que Botanic Garden, Upsala, Sweden T. Rowan, Macgregor, Man John McCarty, Semiwagan Ridge, N.B	Pearl of Savoy, Empire State and American Wonder potatoes. Scions of early native plum. Scions of Northern Spy and King apples. Scions of American Golden Russet apple. Collection of seeds. Wee Macgregor potato. Scions of No. 1 and No. 2 and Esson seedling apples.
Dr. A. Harkness, Lamcaster, Ont J. P. Cockburn, Gravenhurst, Ont W. H. Dempsey, Trenton, Ont E. Kenny, St. Vincent de Paul, Que D. E. Błoomfield, Scotland, Ont W. L. Rowell, Ayers' Cliff, Que C. R. Dickie, Muddy Creek, P.E.I Miss P. L. Baker, Oakville, Ont The Templin Co., Calla, Ohio, U.S Amherst Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.,	Apple scions. Scions of Rakestrow apple and Gopon plum. Apple scions. Scions of seedling apple. Scions of unknown apple. Scions of Lincoln apple. Velvet beans. Scions of seedling apple. 3 plants Cardinal strawberry.
U.SA. C. Sharpley, Arizona, Man	Scions of Palmer Greening apple. Northern Star, Sir John Llewellyn and Duke of York potatoes.
 W. L. Scott, Ottawa, Ont	Scions of unknown apple. Snider Best Early potato Sutton's Sion House potato. Rust-proof, June and Sutton's Discovery potatoes. 2 trees Abegweit plum.
H. G. Schmidt, Cross Lake, Ont J. F. Litooy, Everett, Wash., U.S	Four varieties of beans. Plants of Mammoth and Himalaya Blackberries and Phenomenal raspberry.
A. M. Smith, St. Catharines, Ont C. Draffan, Merivale, Ont Chas. H. Smith, Sand Beach, Yarmouth, N.S Thos. C. Paddon, Toronto, Ont Dr. Mackay, Halifax, N.S Hon. F. R. Latchford, Ottawa, Ont W. J. Malden, Surbiton, England L. A. Sovereign, Round Plains, Man Iohn Scott,	Plants of two seedling strawberries. Fantail Rose and Early Pride potatoes. Plants of seedling strawberry. Scions of seedling plum. Tants of Heather. Buds of Latchford plum. Malden's Recorder potato. Potatoes. Recorder, Duches of Cornwall, and Eldorado potatoes.
Isaac Lindsay, Sawyerville, Que Charles Soott, Melville Cross, Ont J. M. Macoun, Ottawa, Ont J. W. Johnston, Campbellford, Ont Miss Maggie McLaurin, Dalkeith, Ont	'anadian Red potato. Magyar potato. Seeds of <i>LAlium Philadelphieum</i> from wet ground. Scions of seedling plum.

THE TESTING AND THE ORIGINATION OF NEW FRUITS AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

There is a large collection of promising new fruits at the Central Experimental Farm, the result of eighteen years' work in gathering together the varieties advertised by nurserymen and the best seedlings not yet offered for sale. Many seedlings have also been raised from the best varieties which have fruited at Ottawa, and many others from seed imported from Russia. Work in cross-breeding has also been carried on, and varieties originated in this way are now beginning to fruit. If a man sends a seedling fruit for examination and it is considered promising, scions are asked for and if received are propagated and later on the young trees are planted in the orchard. At the present time there are over 100 such promising seedlings of apples alone which are being tested in this way. The results of these experiments take time, and it has always been the policy of the Horticulturist to thoroughly test a variety before recommending it for general planting. For this reason, there have been comparatively few additional kinds added in recent years to the list of those recommended. When we are convinced, however, that a variety is a decided acquisition, the planting of it is strongly recommended. The McIntosh Red apple is an example of this. The information furnished regarding this fine variety has undoubtedly done much to extend the planting of it during recent years.

Nearly 2,000 seedlings of McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Lawver, Northern Spy, Winter St. Lawrence, Wealthy, Salome and other varieties are under test. This year 37 of these fruited. Few of them were promising, but the majority of them were apples of good size and fair quality. An orchard of 3,000 trees of seedling apples from seed imported from Russia has, after testing the fruit, been reduced to 75 trees, which have borne the best fruit, the rest having been destroyed. While but few of these will prove of value in the warmer parts of Ontario and Quebec, a greater number may be found valuable for the North. In a few years the crosses made with McIntosh Red, Lawver, Northern Spy, Milwaukee and North Western Greening will begin to fruit and from these something good should be obtained. There are also seedling plums, currants, raspberries, grapes and strawberries in the Horticultural Department, of which there are some that we are confident will yet find a place among commercial varieties. Descriptions of the most promising varieties originated and tested at the Central Experimental Farm have appeared from time to time in the annual reports.

SEEDLING FRUITS RECEIVED FOR EXAMINATION-1905.

The following seedling varieties were received for examination this year. Full descriptions are published of those considered promising, and only a partial description of these of less merit. These descriptions are valuable because they constitute a record of all the promising seedling fruits which come under our notice. If any of these varieties should in future years be grown in the commercial nurseries of Canada their history can be traced and the description given by the nurseryman compared with the original description published in these reports. These descriptions not only serve as a record, but they bring these varieties and their characteristics under the notice of many fruit growers who, if they desire, can test the more promising ones, themselves, providing of course, that scions can be obtained.

Fruit growers are asked to continue to send in specimens of promising varieties, as in this way those of exceptional merit will find recognition.

Record.	Province.	Name and Address of Sender.	Description of Fruit.
316	 Nova Scotia.	E. Zwickers, Oakland	Medium size, yellow with a red blush on sunny side; Medium to above medium quality; season autumn; not good enough
3 17 3 18	Quebec	R. Hamilton, Grenville	 In quality. 'Large Fameuse Seedling D.' (See full description.) 'No. 10.'Medium size; pale yellow, well washed with bright crimson; quality good; season October to November. A bandsome apple but not sufficiently promising.
319		1) 11	'No. 26.' Befow medium size; yellow well splashed and wash- ed with dull crimson; quality good to very good; season November. Too small.
320	· 11	17 H	'No. 36.'-Best keeping good apple; medium size; pale yellow splashed with crimson; quality medium; season early to midwinter. Not specially promising.
3 21	ır	51 · · ·	'No. 4Keeper, light green, striped.' (See full des- cription.)
322			'X.—Resembles Salome.' Medium size; greenish yellow, faintly splashed with pink on sunny side; quality above medium; season early to mid or late winter; not good enough in quality.
823	"	A. J. Langlois, St. Malo.	Medium size; pale yellow splasbed and washed on sunny side with crimson; quality good; season mid to late September; not sufficiently provision
324	Ontario	Samuel Greenfield, Ottawa East.	Greenfield Seedling,Medium to above medium in size; pale greenish yellow splashed and washed with crimson; quality above medium; season early to mid August; not equal to Lowland Baepery.
325		Ed. Hall, Ottawa	Medium size; greenish yellow, splasbed and washed with crimson; quality medium to above medium; season evidently September to October. A handsome apple but not good enough in quality
3 26		John McKay, Creemore.	Medium size; yellow well washed with dark crimson; medium quality; season mid to late September; not sufficiently pro- mising
327	v ····	C. L. Stephens, Orillia	Below medium size; yellow with a faint pink blush; quality good; season evidently mid to late September; too small and not sufficiently attractive.
328 329	} " ····	Thos. A. Harsant, Glen Orehard.	Two small apples of inferior quality; one pale yellow with a few crimson splashes; the other, pale yellow with a pink blush.
3 30	11	Wm. Pratt, Penetan- guishene.	Medium size; yellow well splashed and washed with crimson; quality above medium; season evidently October. Hand- some but not as good as Wealthy, which is of the same
3 31		Wm. Pratt. Penetan-	See full description.
3 32	ų	J. J. McGovern, Ottawa.	Large; pale yellowish green splashed and streaked with dull numlish red; quality medium; season evidently October.
33 3	н	R. Couglan, M.D., Hast-	See full description.
3 34		R. A. Marrison, Catar-	See full description.
335		E. Lafontaine, Ottawa	Size above medium; greenish yellow splashed and washed with crimson; quality above medium; season October; not sufficiently promising.
336	11	Louis Charron, Ottawa	Large; pale green with a crimson blush on sunny side; quality above medium; season probably October to November; not sufficiently promising
337	11	Sam. Greenfield, Ottawa East.	Greenfield No. 6.'-Above medium size; pale green splashed and streaked with dull red on sunny side; quality good; season late autumn to early winter; not attractive in appear-
338		Sam. Greenfield, Ottawa East.	"Greenfield No. 5. Above medium to large; yelle weak washed with rather bright crimson; quality above medium; season evidently October to November; not juicy enough for a good sweet apple.
339	N	W. L. Scott, Ottawa	See full description.



Photo. by F. T. Shutt. ENGLISH HORSE BEANS, USED FOR SNOW AND WIND-BREAK. APRIL 26TH, 1905.



WEALTHY APPLES PACKED FOR SHIFMENT TO GLASCOW.

Photo. by F. T. Shutt,

kecord.	Province.	Name and Address of Sender.	Description of Fruit.						
3 40	Manitoba	A. H. Rogers, Gladstone.	Seedling No. 1.—Small, 14 by 12 inch.; greenish yellow; qual-						
341			ity above medium ; season evidently October. Seedling No. 2.—Small, 14 by 14 inch.; yellow, with a bronze blush on sunny side : quality medium to below ; season						
342		n n	evidently October; not very promising. Seedling No. 3.—Quite small; green well washed with deep						
343	Ontario	W. C. Wilson, Hawk- stone.	Medium size; yellow, washed and splashed with orange red; mildly subacid; season late winter; not sufficiently pro-						
344	11	Maggie McLaurin, Dal-	See full description of 'Craignaivie.'						
345	Quebec	W. L. Rowell, Ayer's Cliff.	See full description of 'Lincoln.'						

APPLES.

No. 317. From R. Hamilton, Grenville, Que.—Large Fameuse Seedling, D.—Fruit above medium size; form oblate; cavity medium depth and width; russeted at base; stem short, moderately stout; basin open, medium depth, nearly smooth; ćalyx open; colour pale yellow or whitish well washed and splashed with crimson; dots obsecure; skin moderately thick, rather tough; flesh white, slightly tinged with red, tender, juicy; core medium; subacid, pleasant, Fameuse-like flavour; quality good to very good; season probably October to mid November.

A good dessert apple, much like Fameuse in quality but coarser in flesh.

No. 321. From R. Hamilton, Grenville, Que., 'Keeper, light green, striped with red, well coloured on top of tree. No. 4.'—Fruit medium size; form roundish to oblate; cavity open, deep; stem short, moderately stout; basin medium depth and width, wrinkled; calyx closed; colour pale greenish yellow washed with red on sunny side; dots indistinct; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh white, tender, juicy; core small; mildly subacid, pleasant flavour; quality good to very good; season probably early to mid winter.

A good deal like Princess Louise both in appearance and quality. May be promising.

No. 331. From Wm. Pratt, Penetanguishene, Ont., Seedling No. 2.—Fruit medium size; form roundish; cavity narrow, medium depth; stem medium length, moderately stout; basin medium depth and width, wrinkled; calyx partly open or closed; colour yellow well washed and splashed with rich crimson; dots numerous, yellow, distinct; skin moderately thick, rather tough; flesh dull white, firm, juicy; core small; subacid, rleasant flavour, not high; quality above medium; almost good; season probably early winter to mid winter. Supposed to be a seedling of Wealthy. Grown on an adjoining farm to Wm. Pratt. A handsome apple.

No. 333. From R. Couglan, (M.D.), Hastings, Ont.—Fruit medium size; form oblate to roundish; cavity deep, medium width, russeted; stem short, slender; basin medium depth and width, smooth; calyx partly open; colour yellow, almost entirely covered with bright crimson; dots moderately numerous, yellow, distinct; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh white, tinged with red, tender, juicy; core small; briskly subacid, little decided flavour, quality above medium; season probably mid September.

A seedling growing in a remote part of farm near Hastings village.

16 - 7

A very handsome apple with an aroma. Of good shape. May prove a useful apple at this season of the year.

No. 334. From R. A. Marrison, Cataraqui, Ont., Seedling Crab Apple.—Fruit large for a crab; 2 by 2½ inches; form roundish, slightly angular; cavity medium depth and width; stem long, slender; basin open, medium depth, much wrinkled; calyx closed; colour yellow well washed with deep crimson and splashed with dark crimson; dots few, yellow, distince; skin moderately thick, moderately tough; flesh yellow, tender, juicy; core medium; briskly subacid, pleasant flavour, very little astringency; quality good for a crab; season probably early to mid October.

A handsome crab of the largest size. May prove desirable as a late variety.

No. 344. Craignaivie—Seedling from Maggie McLaurin, Dalkeith, Ont.—Fruit large; form roundish to oblate, conic; cavity deep, medium width; stem medium length, moderately stout; basin medium depth and width, wrinkled; calyx closed; colour pale yellow, well washed on sunny side with bright red; dots obscure; skin rather thin, tender; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy; core medium, mildly subacid; quality good to very good; season probably mid winter to late winter.

A handsome apple of good quality, and if hardy may be useful. 'A graft from a seedling planted by my father long years ago. Very good cookers and bakers.'

No. 345. Lincoln—Seedling from W. L. Rowell, Ayer's Cliff, P.Q.—Fruit above medium size; form roundish conical; cavity narrow, shallow; stem short, slender; basin shallow, narrow; calyx closed; colour pale yellowish green splashed and washed with dull dark purplish red; dots obscure, skin thick, tough; flesh white, tender, juicy; core medium; mildly subacid, pleasant flavour; quality good; season probably mid to late winter. Resembles Winter St. Lawrence very much in outward appearance. A good dessert apple.

APPLES.

After the severe winter of 1903-04, which killed so many varieties of apples in the orchard at the Experimental Farm, a number of trees not killed outright were left in a weakened condition. Most of these either died since or have been removed, so that quite a number of vacancies occurred in the orchard this year. These were practically all filled by other kinds or by more trees of the varieties which withstood the winter of 1903-4. The winter of 1904-5 was a favourable one and few additional kinds were injured. There are still in the apple orchards 435 varieties exclusive of the seedlings originated at the Central Experimental Farm. Owing to the favourable season, the trees made fine growth this year. The crop was good and the fruit clean, being practically free of both spot and codling moth. The early varieties were sprayed three times with Bordeaux mixture, and the later ones four times. There were 193 varieties which fruited.

Three different cover crops consisting of hairy vetch, rape and buckwheat were used this year to aid in protecting the roots of trees this winter in the standard orchard. The Russian orchard was in sod this year, but this will be broken up in the spring.

VARIETIES OF APPLES NEW OR NOT WELL KNOWN IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Many descriptions of apples have been made at the Central Experimental Farm during the past eighteen years, and a large number have been published from time to time in the annual reports, but as there are many others which have not been, it is considered advisable to continue publishing descriptions of the newer and not well known sorts. The following descriptions were all made from fruit grown at the Central Experimental Farm, with a few exceptions, from outside sources, which are mentioned.

98

Allen Choice.—Originated in Pennsylvania:—Fruit below medium size; form oblate; cavity medium depth and width; stem short to medium, moderately stout; tasin shallow, open, wrinkled; calyx open; colour pale yellow splashed and washed with deep red; dots moderately numerous, grey, distinct; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy; core small; subacid, pleasant flavour, sprightly; quality good; season mid winter to late winter.

A pretty apple of good quality. A little under sized, but evidently a good keeper. Not sufficiently hardy at Ottawa.

Arthur.—Originated in Northern Iowa:—Fruit roundish to oblong; size medium; cavity deep, narrow, slightly russeted near base; stem long, slender; basin deep, medium width, smooth; calyx open or closed; colour yellow splashed and streaked with purplish red, mostly on sunny side; dots moderately numerous, grey, distinct; skin thick, rather tough; flesh yellow, rather coarse, moderately juicy, subacid; core small to medium; quality medium; season early to mid winter. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive, but not desirable here.

Bessie.—Originated in Wisconsin:—Fruit roundish, angular; size large to very large; cavity deep, medium width, russeted; stem short, stout; basin deep, medium width, almost smooth; calyx open; colour pale yellow well splashed and streaked with bright red; dots few, pale, indistinct; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh white, crisp, rather coarse, juicy, subacid; core small; quality above medium; season late September, October. Tree hardy, vigorous and a moderate bearer. A large, handsome apple, but too coarse for dessert.

Bismarck.—Originated in New Zealand:—Fruit roundish, conical; size large; cavity deep, medium width, russeted; stem short, slender; basin deep, open, wrinkled; calyx open; colour greenish yellow, well washed and splashed with rich crimson; dots obscure; skin moderately thick, moderately tough; flesh dull white, coarse, juicy subacid; core small; quality medium; season November, December. Tree a poor grower, but an early and abundant bearer. Quality not good enough. Of doubtful hardiness. Fruit received from W. H. Dempsy, Trenton, Ont.

Black Annette.—Originated in Ohio:—Fruit roundish; size small; cavity medium depth and width, russeted; stem medium length, slender; basin open, shallow, wrinkled; calyx open; colour yellowish green washed with deep, dull purplish red; dots numerous, small, pale distinct; skin rather thick, tough; flesh greenish yellow, moderately juicy, tender; core medium; briskly subacid, somewhat like R. I. Greening in flavour; quality above medium; season late winter. Tree an early bearer. Hardy until winter of 1903-4.

Brockville Beauty.—Originated in Eastern Ontario:—Fruit roundish, conical; size medium to above medium; cavity open, medium depth; stem short, stout; basin medium depth and width, slightly wrinkled; calyx open; colour pale yellow well washed and splashed with orange red; dots obscured; bloom none; skin rather thick, tender; flesh yellow, firm, coarse, moderately juicy, brickly subacid; core medium; quality above medium; season early September. Tree vigorous and productive, but fruit drops badly. A pretty apple.

Cellini.—Originated in England:—Fruit roundish, obtusely conical; size large to very large; cavity medium depth and width or rather open, russeted; stem medium length, stout; basin deep, very open, slightly wrinkled; calyx open; colour greenish yellow well washed and splashed with deep red; dots obscure; skin rather thick, tender; flesh white, tinged with yellow; tender, melting, moderately juicy; core small, briskly subacid with a high flavour; quality good to very good; season late October to November. Quite hardy at Ottawa. Tree vigorous and productive.

16-71

Clayton.—Originated in Indiana:—Fruit above medium size; form oblate, conic, angular; basin medium depth and width, slightly wrinkled; cavity medium depth, open, stem short to medium, stout; calyx partly open; colour pale green washed and splashed with dull red; dots few, pale, indistinct; skin thick, tough; flesh firm, crisp, greenish yellow, juicy; core rather small; subacid not high flavour; quality above medium; season late winter. A good keeper. Not quite hardy enough at Ottawa.

Coo's River Beauty:—Fruit, medium to large size; form oblate; cavity deep, open, lightly russeted; stem very short, slender; basin deep, medium width almost smooth, calyx open; colour pale yellow well washed with bright crimson; dots few, yellow, distinct; skin moderately thick, tough; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy; core medium; subacid, sprightly, pleasant flavour; quality good to very good; season early to mid winter.

A handsome apple. A promising variety for the best apple districts. Fruit received from W. H. Dempsey, Trenton, Ont.

Dyer (Pomme Royale).—Originated in France:—Fruit roundish; size medium; cavity medium depth and width; stem medium length, moderately stout; basin medium depth and width, wrinkled; calyx closed; colour pale yellow; dots obscure; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh white, very tender, breaking, very juicy, pear-like; core medium size, open; mildly subacid, with a sprightly, delicious, pear-like flavour; quality best; season October. Hardy in garden of Maurice Bennett, Ottawa, from which fruit was obtained and described.

Duke of Connaught:—Fruit oblong, conical; size large to above medium; cavity deep, narrow, sometimes slightly russeted; stem short, moderately stout; basin medium width, medium depth, wrinkled; calyx rather small, closed; colour golden yellow, sparingly splashed with pink on sunny side; dots numerous, grey, distinct but not eonspicuous; bloom none; skin slightly oily, moderately thick, rather tough; flesh yellow, firm, fairly juicy; core large, open; subacid, pleasant flavour; quality above medium; season early to mid winter. Tree hardy and vigorous but not productive enough.

Excelsior Crab.—Originated in Minnesota.—Fruit roundish, angular; size very large for a crab, about the size of a medium apple, cavity narrow, shallow to medium in depth; stem long to medium, moderately stout; basin shallow to medium in depth, narrow, slightly wrinkled; calyx closed or partly open; colour pale yellow, well washed on sunny side with bright red; and extending nearly around the apple in some cases; dots few, yellow, distinct but not prominent; bloom slight; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh yellowish, tender melting, juicy; core large, open; subacid, pleasant flavour; quality good as a crab, above medium to good as an apple; season early to mid September. Tree vigorous and very productive. A handsome fruit, more like an apple than a crab, but flesh has some crab characteristics.

Fameuse Noire.—Originated in the province of Quebec:—Fruit roundish conical; size medium; cavity narrow, medium depth, slightly russeted near base; stem medium length, slender; basin narrow, medium depth, slightly wrinkled; calyx open; colour greenish yellow well splashed and washed with dark red over most of surface; dots few, small, yellow, distinct; skin moderately thick, tough; flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy, a slight tinge of red in spots; core small to below medium; mildly subacid, Fameuselike flavour, but not as good; quality good; season mid October to mid November. Tree productive but lacks vigour. Not as good an apple as Fameuse.

Forest—Originated in Wisconsin:—Fruit above medium size; form oblong to roundish conical; cavity medium depth and width, sometimes lipped, russeted; stem short, stout; basin medium depth and width, wrinkled; calyx open; colour greenish

yellow washed with deep rather dull red, mostly on sunny side; dots few, grey, distinct; skin thick, rather tough; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy; core small; subacid, good, pleasant flavour; quality good to very good; season mid to late winter. Tree hardy. Would be very promising if fruit was a little more attractive. Scions received from the late J. L. Budd, Ames, Ia.

Frazer's Russet.—Fruit about medium size; form roundish to oblate, obtusely conical; cavity medium depth, open, russeted; stem medium length, moderately stout; basin medium width and depth slightly wrinkled; calyx small, partly open; colour greenish yellow, sparingly splashed with purplish red on sunny side; dots obscure; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh dull white, crisp, somewhat coarse, moderately juicy; core small; mildly subacid, pleasant flavour; quality above medium to good; mid winter to late winter. Tree hardy.

Owing to hardiness of tree, this may prove a useful apple.

Hoadly.-Originated in Wisconsin:-Fruit oblate; size above medium; cavity deep, moderately open, slightly russeted; stem short, slender; basin medium depth and width, almost smooth to slightly wrinkled; calyx open, colour yellow splashed and streaked with carmine; dots few, yellow, indistinct; skin thick, moderately tender; flesh yellowish with traces of red, juicy, rather tender, briskly subacid; pleasant flavour; core medium; quality above medium; season October. Tree an upright grower, hardy and productive. Scions obtained from the late J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa.

Langford Beauty (Russell).—Originated in Russell County, Ontario:—Fruit medium to above medium in size; roundish to oblate; skin pale yellow, almost or completely covered with deep red; dots few, grey, not prominent; cavity shallow, open; stem long, slender; basin shallow, open, slightly wrinkled; calyx closed; flesh white, tender, melting, juicy, subacid, with a pleasant flavour, having a suggestion of Fameuse about it, slightly astringent; core large; quality good; season middle of August to middle of September. Tree vigorous. Top grafted on Wealthy at the Central Experimental Farm; it has produced good crops every other year. It ripens unevenly and drops badly, making it more desirable for home use than for commercial purposes. The apple described under the name of Russell in Bulletin No. 37, Experimental

Farms Series, has been found to be the same as this variety.

Lord.—A seedling of Wealthy, originated in Minnesota:—Fruit roundish conical; size medium; cavity deep, medium width; stem medium length, moderately stout; basin deep, narrow to medium, slightly wrinkled; calyx partly open; colour pale yellow almost covered with crimson; dots obscure; skin thick, rather tough; flesh white tinged with red near skin, moderately juicy, tender; core small, briskly subacid, pleasant flavour; quality above medium to good; season November.

A handsome apple, but not specially promising. Not juicy enough.

Newell (Orange Winter).—Originated in Wisconsin:—Fruit oblate conic; size large; cavity deep, open; stem short, moderately stout; basin narrow, medium depth, wrinkled; calyx open; colour yellow, slightly washed with pink; dots fairly numerous, grey, distinct; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh yellow, crisp, moderately juicy; core medium size; subacid, spicy, good flavour; quality very good. Season, mid to late winter. Tree moderately productive, but not as hardy, as some others.

A pleasant dessert apple, but fruit is not attractive. May be useful.

Newtown Spitzenburg (Flushing Spitzenburg)—Originated on Long Island, N.Y.: —Fruit oblate to roundish, conical; above medium to large; cavity deep, narrow slightly russeted; stem short, moderately stout to slender; basin narrow, shallow, smooth, calyx open; colour yellow, well splashed and washed with deep orange red; dots fairly numerous, large, grey or yellow, distinct; skin moderately thick, tough;

flesh yellow, very tender, juicy; core medium, open; mildly subacid, pleasant flavour; quality good; season early winter.

October.—Originated in Minnesota:—Fruit roundish, angular; size medium to below; cavity deep, medium width, slightly russeted; stem medium length, moderately stout; basin shallow, medium width, considerably wrinkled; calyx closed or partly open; colour yellow, splashed and washed with deep red; dots few, yellow, indistinct; skin rather thick, tender; flesh yellowish, rather coarse, crisp, tender, moderately juicy, briskly subacid; core medium; quality almost good; season late September and early October. Tree vigorous and productive but fruit is very subject to dry rot making this variety quite undesirable.

Renaud (Argenteuil)—Originated in Argenteuil Co., Que.:—Fruit medium size, form oblate, irregular, angular; cavity narrow, medium depth; stem short, slender; basin medium depth and width, wrinkled; calyx closed; colour greenish yellow splashed and streaked with dull purplish red; dots obscure; skin moderately thick, tough; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender; core medium; briskly subacid, pleasant but not high flavour; quality above medium; season late winter.

May be useful but is not attractive.

Springdale.—Originated in Arkansas:—Fruit roundish; size medium; cavity narrow, medium depth; stem clubbed, short, stout; basin medium depth and width, smooth; calyx open; colour greenish yellow, well washed with dark red; dots few, yellow, distinct; skin rather thick, tough; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy subacid; core small; quality above medium; season late winter. Not a very handsome apple, but is a good keeper.

Titovka (Gipsy Girl).—Originated in Russia:—Fruit roundish conical, angular; size large to very large; cavity deep, medium in width, slightly russeted; stem short, stout; basin deep, medium width, wrinkled, calyx closed or open; colour pale yellow well splashed or almost covered with bright red; dots obscure; bloom none; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh, yellow, firm, rather coarse, juicy; core small, closed; subacid, not high flavoured; quality medium to above medium; season early September to mid September. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. A handsome apple.

Walworth Pippin.—Originated in New Jersey:—Fruit roundish, obtusely conical, angular; size medium; cavity medium depth and width; stem short, slender; basin narrow, medium depth, wrinkled; calyx closed; colour green with a faint blush; dots fairly numerous, large, white, distinct; skin moderately thick, tender; flesh greenish yellow, firm, juicy; core medium size; subacid, no decided flavour; quality medium; season late winter. Tree vigorous. Fruit does not mature well at Ottawa.

Stone.—Originated in Vermont:—Fruit large to very large; form roundish, irregular, angular; cavity narrow sometimes closed, shallow; stem short, slender; basin narrow, shallow, slightly wrinkled; calyx partly open; colour yellowish green, splashed and washed with dull, deep, purplish red; dots moderately numerous, grey, distinct; skin thick, tough; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, juicy; core small; mildly subacid, spicy, good flavour; quality good; season mid winter to late winter.

Appearance is rather against this apple, as it is not attractive, but it is a fair dessert apple. Tree apparently very hardy.

Winter Rose.—Originated in Dundas county, Ontario:—Fruit oblate; size above medium; cavity medium depth, narrow, lipped towards base of stem; stem short, moderately stout; basin narrow, shallow to medium, slightly wrinkled; calyx partly open or open; colour yellowish green well washed with dull red; dots obscure; skin rather thick, tough; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy subacid; core small; quality

above medium; season early to mid winter. Tree hardy, vigorous and an early bearer. May be useful in the north.

A CLOSELY PLANTED WEALTHY APPLE ORCHARD.

Considerable interest has been shown in the results obtained from a small, closely planted Wealthy apple orchard at the Central Experimental Farm. There are 129 trees now living in this orchard, occupying about one-third of an acre. The trees were originally 10 x 10 feet apart, but a few have died. The trees were planted in the spring of 1896. Full details regarding the returns from this orchard were published in the annual report for 1904. In that report it was shown that the average net profit per acre from the time of planting was \$54.13, and from the time of fruiting, \$106.19. There was a heavy crop in the orchard in 1904, and the crop this year was medium. The total crop produced was 1,247 gallons, of which 631 was picked fruit and 616 windfalls. Part of the windfalls was sold in baskets as they were good apples, and they brought fair prices.

The following sales were made:---

SALE OF FRUIT FROM CLOSELY PLANTED WEALTHY ORCHARD, 1905.

			Estima	ted
Sold, 203 baskets at 17½ " 22 baskets at 20c " 2 bags at 25c " 42 boxes (Glasgow) at \$1.46		52 40 50 32	per ac \$107 13 1 185	re. 45 31 51 49
	\$101	74	\$307	76
Expenses, 1905.	\$ 11	81	\$ 95	72
42 boxes at $141c$	φ 11 6	09	φ 33 18	42
Freight on boxes	14	94	45	19
Commission on sales	6	92	20	93
Rent on land	0	99	3	00
Spraying.	2	4 9	7	53
Picking fruit	9	00	27	22
Grading and packing fruit	8	41	25	44
Barnyard manure (8 tons at 50c)	4	00	12	10
Pruning	3	00	9,	07
	\$67	65	\$204	63
Net profit, 1905	34	09	103	13
Average net profit per acre per year, 1896-19	905		59	03
" " 1800-10	005		105	75

These receipts and expenditures are estimated from about one-third of an acre $(\frac{40}{121})$ and the estimated figures per acre are given on the assumption that the percentage of sales in boxes and baskets would be the same from a full acre. A record is kept of the time actually spent in caring for this orchard and the other expenses incurred. Labour is valued at 15 cents an hour. There was no expense for cultivating since 1902, as the trees being close, cultivation is impossible. The grass that grows is left to die down and rot. As the trees were beginning to interlace, about half of them

were severely headed back in the spring of 1905, and the remainder will be thus treated next spring. The apples on the trees headed back were much larger than on the others, and while the crop was reduced somewhat the greater percentage of marketable fruit compensated to a considerable extent for the loss of crop. The orchard received a heavy application of barnyard manure in December, 1904.

EXPERIMENTAL APPLE SHIPMENT TO GLASGOW, 1905.

This year a small shipment of 80 boxes of apples was made to Glasgow by the steamer 'Lakonia,' which sailed from Montreal on October 5.

One object of the shipment was to market the fruit raised at the Experimental Farm to the best advantage, and another was to compare the results from different methods of packing. Two styles of boxes were also compared. All the fruit was shipped in boxes 10 by 11 by 20 inches, and consigned to Thos. Russell, Fruit Bazaar, Glasgow, Scotland.

32 boxes XXX Wealthy, without any packing material in boxes, sold at 6 shillings per box.

26 boxes XXX Wealthy, with thin layer of Excelsior and a sheet of cardboard at top and bottom, sold at 6 shillings per box.

11 boxes Winter St. Lawrence, without any packing material in boxes, sold at 5 shillings per box.

11 boxes Patten's Duchess (Myer's folding boxes), without any packing material in boxes, sold at 4 shillings per box.

Total receipts for 80 boxes	\$ 109 09	
Freight on goods: River and Harbour Duties, &c., Marine		
Insurance: Commission and guarantee	$33 \ 91$	
Cost of boxes	11 65	
Sorting and packing	14 40	
Total expenses	\$ 59 96	
Net profit	\$ 49 13	

While the profit on this shipment is not large, it is very fair for autumn apples. In a small shipment of this kind the price of boxes and the cost of sorting and packing are greater than they would be if large quantities were handled.

The following correspondence was received regarding this shipment :---

'GLASGOW, October 28, 1905.

'We beg to send you herewith account sales for your consignment of 80 boxes of apples ex S. S. 'Lakonia' and draft for L 15-8-9 sterling in payment of net proceeds. which please acknowledge. I trust the result of this experimental consignment will be satisfactory to you, and have to report that the fruit arrived here in good condition. and we could see no difference in quality or landing condition of the Wealthy packed with Excelsior and the difference in boxes did not seem to make any difference in the carrying of the fruit, for although the Patten's Duchess packed in the new style of box (Myer's folding box) made only 4-as compared with 6-for the Wealthy, still this is accounted for by the fact that Wealthy are a much more popular apple here.'

(Signed) THOMAS RUSSELL

Apple shipment to Winnipeg :---Fifty boxes of apples, consisting of Antonovka, Golden White and Anis were shipped to Winnipeg on September 21, 1905. After deducting freight and commission the net return from this shipment was \$35.10, or about 70c. per box.

Final statement of shipments made in 1904:—In the Annual Report for 1904 a statement was made regarding six trial shipments of apples to Ireland and Scotland. The prices obtained for the fruit and other details were given in the report, but as the charges on four of the shipments had not been received when the report was published it was not possible to give the profit or loss. As the markets were glutted with fruit when the apples were sold, and hence the prices obtained small, there was a small loss on these four shipments, although the other two gave fair profits. The net returns from the 350 boxes in question were \$78.87, or 22.53 cents per box. The boxes cost 14½c. each and deducting this from 22.53c. there are left but 8c. for sorting and packing, which does not cover the cost of this work.

INDIVIDUALITY OF FRUITS.

In the annual report for 1903 attention was drawn to the marked difference in yields of trees of the same variety of apple planted at the same time and under apparently very similar conditions. A table was published giving the yields of some trees from the time, the first records were taken until 1903. Following will be found the same table with the addition of the yields for 1904 and 1905. It will be noticed that Wealthy, Tree 4; McMahan White, Tree 1; McIntosh Red, Tree 1; and Patten's Greening, Tree 1, which had yielded the most up to 1903, still prove the most productive, though some of the other trees have gained on them. It is of interest to note the variation in yield of the different trees from year to year. Trees are being propagated from the most productive and from the least productive trees in order to find if these characteristics are retained in other trees. Top grafts have also been made for the same purpose.

APPLES--WEALTHY.

Tree.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905. 	Total Yield 1899-1905.
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \dots \\ 2 \dots \\ 3 \dots \\ 3 \dots \\ 4 \dots \\ 5 \dots \\ 5 \dots \\ 6 \dots \\ 7 \dots \\ 8 \dots \\ 9 \dots \\ 10 \dots \\ 10 \dots \\ 11 \dots \\ 12 \dots \\ 13 \dots \\ 14 \dots \\ 15 \dots \\ 16 \dots \\ 17 \dots \\ 10 \dots \\$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 75 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 25 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 25 \\ \cdots \\ 4 \cdot 25 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ \cdots \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ \cdots \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 25 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 25 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 25 \\ 11 \cdot 25 \\ 11 \cdot 25 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 25 \\ 2 \cdot 25 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 75\\ 2\cdot 5\\ 2\cdot 25\\ 15\cdot 5\\ 7\cdot 75\\ 3\cdot 5\\ 10\cdot 0\\ \cdot 5\\ \cdot 25\\ \cdot \\ \cdot$	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	27°0 7°5 16°0 2°0 5 5 	$17 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 5 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot $	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot$	$\begin{array}{c} 39 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 37 & 5 \\ 103 & 25 \\ 88 & 25 \\ 59 & 75 \\ 72 & 5 \\ 45 & 5 \\ 80 & 0 \\ 68 & 75 \\ 75 & 0 \\ 55 & 0 \\ 75 & 0 \\ 55 & 6 \\ 75 & 0 \\ 67 & 5 \\ 83 & 25 \\ 76 & 25 \\ 50 & 0 \end{array}$

(Planted, 1896)-Yielded in Gallons.

a. 1. a. d. 1. d. 1. a. Martin al. 1. a. 18 kalika kalikanan karana alia.

APPLES-MCMAHAN WHITE.

Tree.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total Yield 1899-1965
1 2 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \\ 32 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 0 \\ \\ 29 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	1 0 29 0 37 5 4 5 9 5 9 0	$83.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 49.0 \\ 31.5 \\ 55.0 \\ 46.0 \\ 19.5 \\ 27.0$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 0 \\ \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 147 \cdot 0 \\ 98 \cdot 0 \\ 55 \cdot 0 \\ 63 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 69 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 53 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	1.5 23.0 63.5 34.0 61.0 43.0 39.5 15.5	141 • 0 116 • 0 56 • 0 67 • 0 	40 0 30 0 108 0 69 0 98 0 96 0 37 0 35 5	476.5 328.5 410.5 306.5 360.5 360.5 143.0 210.0

(Planted, 1888)—Yielded in Gallons.

APPLES-MCINTOSH RED.

(Planted, 1890)—Yielded in Gallons.

Tree.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total Yield 1899–1905
1	17·5	26·0	37·0	6.2	71·5	94·0	12·0	109·0	373·5
2	1·0	9·5	10·5	1.0	37·5	31·0	6·0	72·0	168·5

APPLES-PATTEN'S GREENING.

(Planted, 1892)—Yielded in Gallons.

Tree.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902,	1903.	1904.	1905.	Total Yield 1899–1905.
1 2 3 4 5	$27.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 13.0 \\ 1.0 \\ .$	2.0 6.0 31.0	35.0 14.0 1.5 6.5 19.0	1.5 19.0 40.5 5	71 · 0 24 · 0 22 · 0 12 · 0 17 · 5	15.0 55.5 67.0 15.0 21.0	84.0 7.5 26.0 45.0 54.0	$ \begin{array}{c} 34 \cdot 0 \\ 66 \cdot 0 \\ 69 \cdot 0 \\ 45 \cdot 0 \\ 75 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	269 [•] 5 194 [•] 0 259 [•] 0 136 [•] 5 188 [•] 0

PLUMS.

There was a good crop of plums this year, but most of the fruit consisted of Americana and Nigra varieties. A few European or Domestica plums had a light to medium crop. The largest crop of Domestica plums was from the Mount Royal, one of the Montreal seedlings. The Mount Royal and Raynes are two of the hardiest of these seedlings and are very desirable plums. The Americana plums sold well. There were 457 baskets sold, for which \$138.25 was received. The highest price received was 47½ cents per basket, and the lowest, 22½ cents. The average price was 29½ cents. One new Experimental Farm Americana seedling of merit was named this year.

a description of which follows:--
Kilmore (Yosemite Purple Seedling):—Size large; form roundish, slightly flattened; cavity medium depth and width; suture a distinct line; colour bright purplish red; dots moderately numerous, yellow, distinct; bloom moderate; skin moderately thick, moderately tough; flesh deep yellow, juicy; stone above medium, oval, considerably flattened, almost free; sweet, rich, good flavour; quality good. Promising. Season medium late.

CHERRIES.

As a rule the fruit buds of practically all varieties of cherries are winter-killed at the Central Experimental Farm. When, however, there are no very low temperatures there is a fair crop on a few varieties. Last winter the lowest temperature was only 20.6° F. below zero and there were no long spells of very cold weather, hence it was a little more favourable for cherries. As a result a few varieties produced fair crops. These were Orel 25, Vladimir, Minnesota Ostheim, Cerise d'Ostheim, Lithaur Weichsel, Heart-shaped Weichsel, Griotte du Nord, and Orel 24. The best crops were on trees of the first four varieties, which have in the past shown themselves to be of greater hardiness in fruit bud than others. The Orel 25 is probably the hardiest of all.

PEARS.

Pears are not a success at Ottawa, none of the better varieties having survived. The Flemish Beauty has proven the hardiest good pear, but the tree blights and it does not live long. At Oka, lower down the Ottawa river, this variety succeeds well. The Goliva Kurskaya, Dvinnoe Solovieff, and Zuckerbirn, which are among the hardiest and freest from blight, fruited this year, but they are all of inferior quality. Some seedling pears are being grown in the hope of getting some better hardy sorts.

GRAPES.

This was only a moderately favourable season for grapes. The crop was probably the largest that the vines have borne and the bunches were well filled and the fruit of good size and little affected by disease, but owing to the comparatively cool autumn and the cool nights the grapes did not become as sweet as they sometimes do. Robins were very troublesome and at the beginning of the season destroyed a large quantity of grapes, a flock of these birds apparently making their headquarters near the vineyard. The birds did not wait until the fruit was ripe the acidity of some of the varieties apparently suiting their taste. The varieties chosen were with thin skins, such as Canada, Brant, Peabody, Poughkeepsie and Delaware.

There were 90 varieties which ripened. As this was an unfavourable season for early ripening, it will be useful to record the names of those which ripened first, as these may be relied on to ripen almost every year.

Grapes which ripened earliest, 1905:—Florence, September 16, Champion, Manito, Early Daisy, September 18; Moore's Early, Early Ohio, September 20; Moyer, Golden Drop, Bonne Madame, Pattison, Campbell's Early, September 23; Janesville, Telegraph, Marion, Jewel, Canada, September 30. Brant and Peabody were nearly all eaten by birds, but they usually ripen about the same time as Canada.

The Lincoln (Read's hybrid) grape, which ripened early last year, did not ripen this year until after the above named varieties, but the vines are in a low part of the vineyard and the nights being cool ripening was delayed. This is a very promising sort, being a heavy bearer with uniform bunches and fruit of rather good quality.

Of grapes not yet described in this report the following is a rather promising variety for home use, being among the earliest:---

Early Daisy :- This variety was originated by John Kready, Mount Joy, Pa.

It was first planted at the Central Experimental Farm in the spring of 1901, has fruited for the past two seasons and has been one of the very earliest to ripen. Vine a medium grower and up to the present time rather a light bearer. Bunch small, moderately compact; fruit below medium size, round, black with a blue bloom; skin thick, tough; pulp firm; stones large; sweet but not high flavoured. Quality above medium. As early as Champion or earlier and much superior to it in quality. On account of its extreme earliness it should prove valuable for home use.

NEW BLACK CURRANTS.

In 1887, when Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, moved to Ottawa from London, Ont., he brought with him from his garden in Londou about 150 seedling black currants. These had been raised by Dr. Saunders from an extra fine seedling of a Black Naples seedling obtained by him from a former lot of seedlings grown in 1879. There are still growing at the Central Experimental Farm 28 of the best of those brought from London, and a few others originated at Ottawa. This number will be still further reduced in the next plantation. After eighteen years' experience with these currants, it is possible to form a good estimate of their relative value with other kinds now on the market. The following twelve varieties, which are given in order of productiveness, are practically all considered equal to any other named variety yet tested at Ottawa, and most of them are superior:—

Ogden:—Bush a medium to strong grower and the most productive black currant tested. Bunches medium to small. Fruit uneven in size, below to above medium; skin moderately thick, fairly tender; briskly subacid; quality medium; ripens unevenly. Season medium to late. Where great productiveness is desired and where size or quality is not important, this variety is recommended.

Saunders:—Bush a strong grower and very productive. Bunches medium size. Fruit above medium to large; skin thick; briskly subacid; quality medium. Season medium. One of the most promising commercial varieties. This is already offered for sale in Canada.

Kerry:—Bush a strong grower and very productive. Bunches medium to large. Fruit above medium to large; skin thick but tender; briskly subacid; quality above medium to good. Season medium to late. One of the most promising for commercial purposes on account of its great productiveness and good size of fruit.

Ontario:—Bush a strong grower and very productive. Bunches medium size. Fruit medium to above medium in size; skin moderately thick, tender; briskly subacid; quality medium to good. Ripens evenly. Season medium. Promising on account of productiveness.

Eclipse:—Bush a medium to strong grower and productive. Bunches large. Fruit medium to large; skin moderately thick, fairly tender; subacid; quality good; ripens evenly. Season early. Promising on account of productiveness, size and quality.

Magnus:—Bush a strong grower and very productive. Clusters medium in size. Fruit large; skin rather thick; subacid, good flavour; quality good. Season medium. Fromising on account of productiveness, size of fruit and quality.

Ethel:—Bush a strong grower and productive. Bunches large. Fruit above medium size; skin rather thick; briskly subacid. Quality above medium. Fruit ripens evenly. Season medium. Promising on account of productiveness and size of fruit.

Climax:-Bush a strong grower and productive. Bunches large. Fruit above medium to large. Skin moderately thick, fairly tender, briskly subacid, good flavour; quality good. Season medium late. One of the most promising.

Success:—Bush a medium grower, but productive. Bunches medium size. Fruit large; skin moderately thick, tender, subacid, good flavour; quality good to very good. Ripens evenly. Season very early. Promising on account of earliness, size of fruit and quality.

Clipper:-Bush a strong grower and productive. Bunches large. Fruit medium to large; skin moderately thick, tender; briskly subacid, good flavour. Quality good. Fruit ripens somewhat unevenly. Season medium late. Promising.

Winona:-Bush a medium grower, productive. Bunches small to medium. Fruit above medium to large; subacid; quality good. Ripens evenly. Season early.

Topsy:—Bush a strong grower, moderately productive. Bunches large. Fruit above medium to large; clings well. Skin rather thick; briskly subacid; good flavour; quality good to very good. Season medium. This originated as a hybrid between Dempsey's Black Currant and a cross-bred gooseberry (Houghton X. Broom Girl). From this cross five plants grew. Of these, four had gooseberry foliage and one, the Topsy, black currant foliage and fruit.

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry canes were bent down in the autumn of 1904 for protection as usual and came through the winter, in most cases, in fine condition. The crop of fruit was good this year.

Of all the varieties under test, the Herbert, a seedling originated by Mr. R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, Ont., is decidedly the best for this district. This variety has already been referred to and described in the previous reports, but a few more words may be said of it here. It is hardy, vigorous and very productive. The fruit is of the largest size and of good colour, and good quality. It is not quite as firm as Cuthbert, but in every other respect is superior to that variety at Ottawa. The Herbert is now for sale in Canada and the United States.

STRAWBERRIES.

There were 203 named varieties of strawberries under test this year. The crop, on the whole, was a medium one, but not so large as in some seasons, the plants of most varieties not having made many runners in 1904, when the plantation was made, and there being some injury from winter. In the variety tests a plantation is usually left to fruit for two seasons, as when the plants are not set very early in the spring the crop, the first year after planting, is not so large as the second. For commercial planting, however, it usually pays best to set the plants as early in the spring as possible, leaving a long season for making runners and taking only one crop from a plantation, as when many runners are made the plants become crowded the second year and the fruit is often small.

In the following table will be found a list of the fifty varieties which have given the best average yield in a test of from two to five years. Of these the Sample, Buster, Bisel, Glen Mary, Greenville, Beder Wood, Marie, Warfield, Enhance Barton's Eclipse, Thompson's Late, Dora, Daisy, Howard's 41, and Splendid, are among the most satisfactory, taking into consideration other qualities as well as yield. In addition to the above, Bubach and Lovett are two excellent varieties for home use, and Williams is one of the best for long distance shipment, although the Pocomoke, a firm newer variety, has yielded better and may take its place. The Early Beauty is a promising new early variety. The Afton, Daniel Boone and Stevens' Early, which have averaged a little better than Warfield in yield, are almost, if not quite, identical with the latter variety.

Average Rank.	Number of years averaged.	Rank, 1905.	Name.	Date of full bloom, 1905.	Date of first ripe fruit, 1905.	Date of first pick- ing, 1905.	Date of last pick- ing, 1905.	Number of pick- ings, 1905.	Weight of 25 av- erage berries, 1905.	Total yield, 1905.	A verage total yield.
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 112 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 34 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 28 \\ 9 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 33 \\ 4 \\ 14 \\ 4 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	<u> </u>	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 5\\ 4\\ 2\\ 7\\ 3\\ 1\\ 9\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$	PocomokeB.SampleP.BiselP.BiselP.BusterP.BusterP.GreenvilleP.GreenvilleP.Daniel BooneP.Stevens' EarlyP.AftonP.SplendidB.DaisyP.MaggieP.DoraP.CarletonP.Howard's 41P.EnhanceB.CarletonP.Howard's 41P.EnhanceB.CarrieP.Warfield, No. 2P.Thompson's LateP.Beder WoodB.Early BeautyB.Cole's SeedlingB.LyonP.SwindleP.SwindleP.Parker Earle.B.WilliamsB.MarieP.ClydeB.Tennessee ProlificB.Arkansas TravellerB.Clyde.B.Big BobsB.BonbaP.Mrs. ClevelandP.KansasP.Morgan's FavoriteB.PrincessP.Morgan's FavoriteB.PrincessP.BoyntonP.KyleB.Hood RiverP.	June 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	June 24 " 26 " 27 " 26 " 27 " 26 " 27 " 26 " 24 " 25 " 24 " 25 " 25 " 24 " 24 " 25 " 24 " 24 " 24 " 24 " 25 " 24 " 24 " 24 " 25 " 24 " 25 " 24 " 25 " 24 " 25 " 25 " 24 " 25 " 2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	July 14 1 July 18 1 1 1 1 18 1 1 1 18 1 1 1 18 1 1 1 1 18 1 1 1 1			$ \begin{array}{c} 1.5s. & 4 \\ 223 & 4 \\ 215 & 3 \\ 10 & 7. & 14 \\ 11 \\ 13 & 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 15 \\ 11 \\ 13 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15$	Lus. 0z. 11 222 11 19 24 15 19 54 15 19 524 11 19 524 15 18 15 18 15 18 15 18 15 18 15 17 17 13 17 16 15 15 52 15 0 14 12 14 11 14 11 14 14 14 8 14 16 15 12 15 15 15 0 14 12 13 13 13 12 13 15 15 12 12 99 12 97 12 12 12 97 12 12 97 12 12 97 12 12 12 97 12 12 12 97 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1

110

COVER CROPS.

In recent years the English horse bean has proven valuable as a cover crop for holding the snow in winter as it is tall and does not break down much, but as no seed could be obtained it was not used this year. It was planned to grow horse beans and rape together this year as a cover crop, the former principally to hold the snow, and the latter for a bottom cover. As horse beans could not be obtained, rape was sown broadcast alone in part of the orchard on July 28, at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre, and when winter set in averaged 17 inches in height. It formed a dense cover, killing out practically all the weeds. Owing to the height to which it grew it should hold the snow well, and as leguminous crops have been used for the past nine years there should be sufficient nitrogen in the soil for some time. In another part of the orchard Hairy vetch, which had proven a very good cover crop, was sown in drills 28 inches apart on July 15. By winter it had made a perfect mat in most places, but had not made a strong enough growth to hold the snow well. The most satisfactory results are obtained from Hairy Vetch sown in drills when the seed is sown about the middle of June.

Work in determining the amount of moisture which different cover crops take from the soil was continued in the orchard this year by Mr. Frank T. Shutt, Chemist.

FUNGOUS DISEASES.

The Apple Spot fungus was not as bad as usual this year in most districts, but here and there it was very bad. In the orchards of the Experimental Farm, where spraying with Bordeaux mixture has been carried on regularly for the past thirteen cr fourteen years, there is never any trouble with this disease, it being a rare sight to see any fruit spotted except among seedling trees which are not sprayed regularly; while there is good evidence to show that if the orchard trees were not sprayed the disease would soon spread.

Ripe Rot, Brown Rot, of the Plum:-This is one of the most difficult diseases to control. At the Central Experimental Farm it did considerable injury to Americana plums this year, notwithstanding thorough spraying. As this disease spreads by means of spores which germinate early in the spring and penetrate the twigs from the leaves and flower buds on which they alight, all the diseased plums which harbour myriads of these spores should be destroyed in the fall if practicable, but as this often cannot be done it will be seen how important it is to thoroughly spray the trees early in the spring before the spores, which are carried from this diseased fruit, germinate. The first spraying should be made shortly before the buds break with poisoned Bordeaux mixture or a sulphate of copper solution in the proportion of 1 lb. sulphate of copper to 25 gallons of water. A second spraying should be made with poisoned Bordeaux just before the blossoms open. These are two of the most important spray-The trees should be thoroughly sprayed again after blooming with poisoned Bordeaux, and again about two weeks before the fruit begins to colour. When the fruit begins to ripen they may be sprayed with the ammoniacal copper carbonate, which will not discolour the fruit, and which should destroy many of the spores which appear in great numbers on the mature fruit. As the disease spreads much more rapidly from fruit to fruit when they are touching each other, thinning is a good practice if for no other reason than to reduce this disease. Thorough spraying and thinning will lessen the injury from this disease very much.

Black Rot of the Grape — While the black rot of the grape was not nearly so destructive this year as in 1904, and hence the results of spraying not so apparent, fruit growers should not neglect to spray their vineyards next year, as the disease

may cause even greater loss than it did in 1904. The first spraying should be made with Bordeaux mixture just before blossoming; the second just after the fruit has set, and the third and fourth at intervals of about a week. There should then be three sprayings with ammoniacal copper carbonate.

SPRAYING AND SPRAYING MIXTURES.

The practice of spraying crops for the prevention of fungous diseases and insect pests is not growing in popularity as rapidly as the good results obtained would warrant, and notwithstanding the fact that year after year the advantages of spraying are impressed upon Canadian fruit growers from many sources. Spraying at the best, however, is an unpleasant operation and when the results are not always so apparent as killing potato beetles with Paris green, fruit growers are liable to get discouraged and decide to let spraying alone and take their chances. No greater mistake could be made. The good results from spraying to prevent injury from fungous diseases and injurious insects have been so frequently proven that spraying should be carried on by every fruit grower, just as he cultivates his field, in faith that good will result. Some years the results are not so pronounced as in others, but spraying is an insurance and the average results will well compensate for all the trouble and expense incurred. Thoroughness in spraying is, however, essential. A spraying calendar was published at the Central Experimental Farm this year which will be sent free to any one applying for it. This calendar gives information as to the time of spraying for the various diseases and insect pests affecting orchard and garden crops, and the formulas for preparing the different fungicides and insecticides recommended, and this will be found most useful for reference.

SODA BORDEAUX (BURGUNDY MIXTURE).

The Soda Bordeaux, or Burgundy Mixture as it is known in Great Britain, is made with carbonate of soda or washing soda instead of lime for neutralizing the sulphate of copper. Owing to the difficulty of getting lime in many places in the country, and because of the occasional clogging of nozzles by the lime when it has not been properly **sla**cked or strained, considerable attention has been given in Canada of late to the Soda Bordeaux. Moreover, the experience of those who have used it in large quantities in the old country for several years for spraying potatoes is that if it is applied when freshly made it will adhere better than ordinary Bordeaux. At least one, and perhaps several Ontario fruit growers have been using the Soda Bordeaux successfully for several years in spraying apple trees for the prevention of Apple Spot fungus. It does not discolour the fruit as much as ordinary Bordeaux and is liked on this account.

It is not, however, recommended instead of Bordeaux mixture for spraying fruit trees, as sufficient evidence has not yet been obtained of its relative value.

During the past season several Canadian fruit growers used the Soda Bordeaux for the first time and with it Paris Green. Considerable injury to foliage resulted. The cause of this injury is explained by Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist, Experimental Farms, in the August number of the Canadian Horticulturist, where he writes:— 'When Paris green is mixed with ordinary Bordeaux it is not dissolved, but remains in suspension and experience has shown that no injury results from the use of such a spray. When, however, Paris green is added to Burgundy mixture it is partly dissolved by the excess of washing soda used in the preparation of the spray and a soluble arsenical compound formed which is more or less corrosive to foliage. It has long been known that soluble arsenical compounds have this injurious effect upon foliage, and consequently cannot be used in insecticidal mixtures.' In some experiments conducted by Mr. Shutt at the Central Experimental Farm, the details of which will be found in his annual report for this year, it was shown that injury to foliage resulted when arsenical poisons were

used with the Burgundy mixture. It will, therefore, be readily seen that no arsenical poison should be used with Burgundy mixture for fruit trees.

In some potato experiments conducted during the past year we have not noticed any injury to the vines from the use of Paris green with the Burgundy mixture, although slight injury not detected, may have occurred. The formula for Soda Bordeaux mixture was published in the report of the Horticulturist for 1902. The following formula has been used with success for spraying potatoes for the prevention of blight and rot, although the results were not quite as good as with ordinary Bordeaux. The details of the results will be found among the potato experiments in this report.

SODA BORDEAUX (BURGUNDY MIXTURE) FOR POTATO BLLIGHT AND ROT.

Copper sulphate (bluestone)	6 lbs.
Washing soda (carbonate of soda)	7 1 lbs.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gallons.

Dissolve copper sulphate as for Bordeaux mixture. Dissolve washing soda in about 4 gallons of water. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel, half fill the barrel with water, then stir in the solution of washing soda, and finally fill the barrel with water. It is now ready for use. The Soda Bordeaux adheres better to the foliage when freshly made than the ordinary Bordeaux mixture, but it deteriorates rapidly in this respect and must be used as soon as made. If left to stand for twenty-four hours it will have lost nearly all its adhesiveness. The Soda Bordeaux is not recommended in preference to the ordinary Bordeaux mixture, but where lime cannot be obtained it may be used with good results. Furthermore, on account of its freedom from gritty matter, there is less likelihood of the nozzles becoming clogged when it is used. As washing soda is considerably more expensive than lime, this mixture costs more than the ordinary Bordeaux mixture. If Soda Bordeaux is used for fruit trees it should be made in the proportion of copper sulphate, 4 lbs.; washing soda, 5 lbs., water (1 barrel), 40 gallons, but no arsenical poison should be used with it.

NEW FORMULAS FOR KEROSENE EMULSION.

Kerosene emulsion has for a number of years been one of the best remedies for sucking insects, but as it is somewhat troublesome to make, efforts have been made from time to time to find some other way in which kerosene could be safely used as an insecticide. As kerosene does not mix with water it is necessary to apply it in the form of an emulsion in order that it may be well distributed, and thus not cause injury to the tree.

In 1904 Prof. Close, of the Delaware Experiment Station, discovered that lime could be used instead of soap as an emulsifying agent. By mixing 1 lb. of limoid, or slaked lime, with 1 quart of kerosene and then diluting with water to the percentage desired and churning for five minutes by means of the liquid pumped through a coarse nozzle, an emulsion was formed which kept the kerosene in suspension for several weeks. He called this mixture the K-L Mixture, from the initial letters of kerosene and limoid. Limoid is a very fine preparation of lime manufactured in the United States and not obtainable in Canada. In order to learn if good lime, well slaked would not answer the same purpose, several experiments were planned and carvied out in the chemical laboratory at the Central Experimental Farm in conjunction with Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist. The following results were obtained:—

1. Freshly slaked lime makes a smoother emulsion and one that stays in suspension longer than one made with ordinary air slaked lime; the latter, however, furnishes a satisfactory emulsion if it is not too much carbonated by long exposure to the air.

16---8

2. By using lime slaked immediately before mixing the quantity may be materially reduced. A perfect emulsion can be made by slaking $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of good quick lime and emulsifying with 1 quart of kerosene and 2 gallons of water.

A further advantage in using freshly slaked lime for orchard purposes lies in the fact that it more thoroughly whitens the trees than the emulsion made with the air-slaked lime. This enables the operator the easier to observe the degree of thoroughness with which the spraying is done.

3. By the use of freshly slaked lime less time is needed for the churning in order to bring the mass to a perfect emulsion. From three to five minutes will be found sufficient to make the emulsion.

4. It is not apparently a matter of much moment that the lime be dry and powdery when mixed with the kerosene. Excellent emulsions have been made both from the airslaked and freshly slaked lime when they have been quite moist or even made into a thin cream with water before adding the kerosene.

FLOUR EMULSION.

While conducting the experiments already referred to, it was discovered by Mr. Shutt that flour could be successfully substituted for line. It was found by experiment that 8 ounces of flour was sufficient to hold in suspension 1 quart of kerosene, and even 2 ounces would make a temporary emulsion for immediate use. If the flour were scalded before adding the kerosene 2 ounces were found sufficient to make an emulsion which would stay up for more than a week. The operation of making kerosene emulsion with flour is very simple. The kerosene is first poured into a dry pail or barrel, the flour is then added and the two stirred together. Water is now added to make the desired percentage and the emulsion is then made by churning vigorously for about four or five minutes. If made in the proportion of 1 quart kerosene to 2 gallons of water the emulsion will contain about 11 per cent of kerosene, which is a safe amount to use for most plants in summer. The flour emulsion is smooth, readily and easily atomized, and does not clog the nozzle. Although no free kerosene will appear for several days at least, any separation into layers may be readily overcome or remedied by simply stirring the mixture.

When the flour emulsion is used there is no noticeable whitening of the tree or foliage, which is an advantage where ornamental shrubs are to be treated and where the whitening of the foliage is objectionable, but this is a disadvantage, however, in spraying fruit trees where the thoroughness of the work is of prime importance, as when the flour emulsion is used one cannot so readily see if the work has been well done. The chief advantages of the flour emulsion are that it is easily made, and also can be used when good lime cannot be obtained. This flour emulsion may be added to Bordeaux mixture, and Bordeaux mixture and Paris green if desired.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm this year to test the effect of the lime and flour kerosene emulsions were not conclusive, but the indications are that these emulsions are not so effective as the ordinary kerosene emulsion made with soap, the soap evidently playing an important part in the destruction of sucking insects.

In reply to a letter addressed to Mr. E. D. Smith, M.P., who had used the Kerosene Emulsion made with flour in fighting aphis on his nursery stock in 1905, the following letter was received:—

DEAR SIR,—Yours to hand in regard to the kerosene emulsion with flour. It worked very well. We had no trouble when it was thoroughly agitated. We had no damage from the use of it, as we have had in previous years when made in the old way.

Yours truly,

114

E. D. SMITH.

VEGETABLES.

FARMERS' LIST OF BEST VEGETABLES.

The results of variety tests of vegetables for the past eighteen years are summarized in the following table, where a list is given of the varieties of each kind of vegetable which are considered the best to plant:

Asparagus.-Conover's Colossal is the best all round variety, but this is more subject to rust than Palmetto or Argenteuil.

Beans.—Keency's Rustless Golden Wax or Wardwell's Kidney Wax, for early crop; Early Refugee, for medium; and Refugee or 1,000 to 1, for late crop, are the most satisfactory dwarf varieties. Asparagus, Lazy Wife and Old Homestead are three of the best pole varieties.

Beets.-Egyptian Turnip, Meteor and Eclipse are three of the best.

Borecole or Kale .- Dwarf Green Curled Scotch is the best.

Broccoli.-White Cape.

Brussels Sprouts .-- Improved Dwarf is the most satisfactory.

Cabbage.—Early Jersey Wakefield (early), Succession (medium), Late Flat Dutch, Houser, Drumhead Savoy (late), Red Dutch (red), is a select list of the best varieties of cabbage. For extra early use, Paris Market is desirable, being a week earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Cauliflowers .- Early Dwarf Erfurt and Early Snowball.

Carrots.—Chantenay is one of the best, but if a good extra early sort is required the Early Scarlet Horn can be planted with advantage. It is a small variety.

Celery.—Golden Self-Blanching (Paris Golden Yellow), Improved White Plume (early), Perfection Heartwell, White Triumph, London Red (late) are among the best.

Corn.—Early Fordhook, Early Cory (early), Crosby's Early, Golden Bantam, Henderson's Metropolitan (second early), Perry's Hybrid, Stabler's Early, Early Evergreen, and Black Mexican (medium), Stowel's Evergreen, Country Gentleman (late). In planting, the Country Gentleman should not be omitted, as it lengthens the season very considerably and is of fine quality.

Cucumbers.—Peerless White Spine or White Spine, Cool and Crisp, and Giant Pera are three of the most satisfactory slicing varieties. Boston Pickling is a good pickling sort.

Egg Plant.-New York improved and Long Purple succeed best.

Lettuce.—Black Seeded Simpson, The Morse, (early curled); New York, Giant Crystal Head, Crisp as Ice, and Improved Hanson (curled cabbage); Improved Salamandar, Tennis Ball (cabbage); Trianon and Paris (Cos lettuce).

Melons, Musk.-Long Island Beauty, Hackensack and Montreal Market, of the Nutmeg type; Surprise, Christiana and Emerald Gem, of the yellow fleshed types, are all good.

Melons, Water.—Cole's Early, Salzer's Earliest, Ice Cream, Phinney's Early are good early water melons.

Onions.-Yellow Globe Danvers and Large Red Wethersfield are two of the best onions in cultivation.

Parsnips.-Hollow Crown and Dobbie's Selected are both good sorts.

Parsley.-Doubled Curled is as good as any.

Peppers.-Cayenne, Chili and Cardinal, are three of the best. 16-81

Pease.—Gregory's Surprise, Thos. Laxton, Gradus, American Wonder, Premium Gem (early); McLean's Advancer, Nott's New Perfection, Heroine (medium). None of these are tall growing varieties. Stratagem, Juno (dwarf), Telephone (late). Excelsior is a promising second early sort.

Potatoes.—Extra early; Rochester Rose, Early Ohio, Early Andes (pink), Bovee, Burpee's Extra Early (pink and white), Snowball and Eureka Extra Early, (white); early; Early White Prize (white), Vick's Extra Early (pink and white). Main crop; Carman No. 1 (white), Money Maker (white), Burnaby Mammoth (pink and white), Late Puritan (white), Dreer's Standard (white).

Radishes.—Early; Scarlet White-tipped Turnip, Rosy Gem, French Breakfast, Red Rocket (red); Icicle (white); late: White Strasburg, Long White Vienna; winter: Long Black Spanish, Chinese Rose-coloured.

Rhubarb.-Linnaeus, Victoria.

Salsify.-Long White, Sandwich Island.

Spinach.-Victoria, Thickleaved.

Squash.—Early: White Bush Scalloped, Summer Crook Neck; late: Hubbard.

Tomatoes.—Early; Sparks' Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel; Main crop: Brinton's Best, Trophy, Matchless (scarlet), Burpee's Climax, Autocrat (purplish pink).

There are many varieties of tomatoes which are almost equal in excellence and productiveness.

Turnips.-Early; Extra Early Milan, Red Top Strap Leaf.

Swedes.—Champion Purple Top, Skirving's Improved.

POTATOES.

Although the potato crop in some parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was much reduced this year owing to Blight and Rot, the yields in the experimental plots were good, and there was little rot there. The thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture which the vines received was undoubtedly the cause of such good results in an unfavourable season. In the uniform test plots the highest yield was obtained from the Dalmeny Beauty, a variety obtained from Scotland in 1904, which yielded at the rate of 475 bushels 12 lbs. per acre this year. This is an exception to most varieties from Great Britain, which usually give comparatively poor results here.

The potatoes were planted in good sandy loam soil on May 22. The previous crop was tobacco, which had been well manured. The soil was ploughed in the autumn and again in the spring after which it was disc harrowed twice, and harrowed once with the smoothing harrow. The drills were made 30 inches apart and about 4 inches deep with the double mould board plough. The sets, which had at least three good eyes, were dropped one foot apart in the drills. Sixty-six sets of each kind were planted and covered with the hoe. The land was harrowed before the potatoes appeared above ground in order to kill weeds, and then kept thoroughly cultivated as long as possible. Practically, level cultivation was practiced, although the soil was drawn slightly towards the plants. The vines were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture five times and with Paris green when necessary. The potatoes were dug on October Last year new seed of the Carman No. 1 and Carman No. 3 potatoes were obtained from the introducers, J. M. Thorburn & Co., Philadelphia, to compare the yield with those from seed which had been grown at the Central Experimental Farm for the past nine seasons. The difference in yield last year in favour of the new seed of Carman No. 1, was at the rate of 66 bushels 36 lbs. per acre, and of Carman No. 3. 171 bushels 36 lbs. The crop from these strains was kept separate and planted again this year with somewhat similar results, the new seed of Carman No. 1 yielding at the rate of 92 bushels 24 lbs. more, and of Carman No. 3 at the rate of 66 bushels more per acre than the Experimental Farm seed. These results are very marked and indicate the benefits which are at least sometimes derived from a change of seed.

REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

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POTATOES-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Quality.	Tot Yield Acr	al per e.	Yield Acı Marke	l pe r re, table.	Yield Acr Unma abl	per :e, rket- e.	Colour.
	Medium and Late Varieties.		Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	
$\begin{array}{c}12345678901112341567189022224222222223333333333341424444447\\111122222222222222222233333333333341424444447\end{array}$	Dahmeny Beauty Rural Blush Ashleaf Kidney Manistee Norcross Carman No. 1 (New Se. d, 1904) Sabean's Elephant Canadian Beauty I. X. L Pearce. Jonia Clay Rose. Morgan's Seedling Empire State. Morgan's Seedling Empire State. Morgan's White Holborn Abundance Dooley Vermont Gold Coin. Carman No. 3 (New Seed, 1904). Enormous Dreer's Standard Late Puritan Uncle Sam Carman No. 1. State of Maine Burnaby Mammoth. Empress Queen. Money Maker. Rose No. 9. Swiss Snowflake. American Giant. Doherty's Seedling. Carman No. 3 Vick's No. 9. White Albino Charles Fidler Manmoth Pearl. Dr. Maerker. Cambridge Russet. Evergood Northern Star. Jubilee.	Good " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{c} 475\\ 462\\ 435\\ 422\\ 418\\ 413\\ 404\\ 418\\ 396\\ 396\\ 396\\ 391\\ 378\\ 374\\ 369\\ 365\\ 365\\ 360\\ 356\\ 356\\ 356\\ 356\\ 356\\ 356\\ 356\\ 356$	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\6\\6\\6\\6\\6\\6\\6\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 426\\ 431\\ 396\\ 374\\ 391\\ 369\\ 369\\ 369\\ 374\\ 3.5\\ 347\\ 334\\ 338\\ 334\\ 333\\ 331\\ 308\\ 330\\ 331\\ 308\\ 325\\ 308\\ 308\\ 308\\ 290\\ 286\\ 272\\ 228\\ 228\\ 228\\ 228\\ 228\\ 228\\ 2264\\ 246\\ 255\\ 242\\ 224\\ 2264\\ 255\\ 242\\ 224\\ 2264\\ 255\\ 242\\ 224\\ 226\\ 154\\ 206\\ 162\\ 154\\ 171\\ 110\\ \ldots\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48\\ 12\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 36\\ 36\\ 36\\ 48\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 12\\ 36\\ 36\\ 48\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 36\\ 36\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 12\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 36\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 12\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 24\\ 48\\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 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Pink. White. Bright pink. White. " " White. Pink and white. Pink and white. " " " " " " " " " " " " "

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

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Number.	, Name of Variety.	Quality.	To Yiel Ac	tal d per re.	Yiele Ac Marke	d per re, etable.	Yield Ac Unma ab	l per re, arket- le.	Colour.
1	Early Varieties.		Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	
$\begin{array}{c}1234567890111231456789011123222322222222222222222222222222222$	Maule's Thoroughbred Country Gentleman Crine's Lightning Rochester Rose Reeve's Rose Vick's Extra Early. Early Carter Early Rose Clarke's Pride Everett. Irish Cobbler. Daybreak Quick Crop Rawdon Rose Penn Manor Early White Prize Peck's Early. Pingree Early Starly Pingree Early Sunlight. Northern Beauty. Early Sunlight. Bovee Early Elkinah Early Doho. Early Elkinah Early Mite. Early Sundes. Eureka Extra Early. Snowball. Early Superior. Early St. George. Burpee's Extra Early Early Envoy.	Good Good Good Good Good Good Good Good	$\begin{array}{c} 396\\ 382\\ 374\\ 352\\ 374\\ 353\\ 343\\ 338\\ 321\\ 290\\ 290\\ 290\\ 290\\ 290\\ 290\\ 290\\ 281\\ 272\\ 268\\ 268\\ 268\\ 268\\ 268\\ 268\\ 268\\ 26$	$ \begin{array}{c} .48 \\ .128 \\ 128 \\ 224 \\ .66 \\ 84 \\ 224 \\ .66 \\ 84 \\ 224 \\ .66 \\ .22 \\ .24 \\ .21 \\ .21 \\ .24 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .42 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .41 \\ .48 \\ .41 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .41 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .41 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .41 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ .48 \\ $		$\begin{array}{c} 486\\ 366\\ 36\\ 24\\ 24\\ 36\\ 12\\ 48\\ 12\\ 4\\ 24\\ 36\\ 8\\ 48\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 36\\ 8\\ 24\\ 36\\ 8\\ 36\\ 8\\ 48\\ 4\\ 36\\ 8\\ 12\\ 8\\ 12\\ 8\\ 12\\ 8\\ 12\\ 8\\ 12\\ 12\\ 8\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12$	$\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 35\\ 26\\ 48\\ 30\\ 36\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ 48\\ 57\\ 35\\ 26\\ 30\\ 26\\ 48\\ 52\\ 35\\ 35\\ 35\\ 35\\ 35\\ 26\\ 66\\ 26\\ 48\\ 35\\ 43\\ 30\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 12\\ 24\\ 24\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24\\ 24$	Pink. " and white. Red. Pink. " and white. White. Pink. White. Pink. " and white. " " " " Pink. White. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. Pink. " " Pink. Pink. " " Pink. " " Pink. " " " " Pink. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
04	van orman s Larliest	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	114	24	83	36	30	48	Bright pink.

POTATOES-TEST OF VARIETIES.

TWELVE BEST YIELDING POTATOES-AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS, 1901-05.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Number of Years under Test.	Season.	Colour.	Quality.	Average per A 1901 to	Yield cre, 1905.
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 12$	Dr. Maerker Late Puritan Carman No. 1. Money Maker Rural Blush Dreer's Standard. *Burnaby Mammoth. Pearce I. X. L Canadian Beauty. Clay Rose. Sabaan's Elephont	7 12 11 11 12 13 6 13 8 11	Very late Late Medium late Late " " " Late Late	White " Pink and reddish White. Pink and white " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Medium to good. Good	Bush. 456 452 447 439 438 434 427 425 422 422 422	Lbs. 43 46 55 7 14 17 41 2 50 24

* This variety was first grown under the name of Burnaby Seedling, and then procured under the nam⁶ of Burnaby Mammoth. The average yield given is from the new strain for two years, and the old one for three years.

Smaller plots of potatoes.—This year a much larger number of varieties than usual was tested for the first time. A number of these was imported from Great Britain, but in most cases those from this source did not yield nearly as well as those

from Canada or the United States. Our season is apparently too short for most of the varieties from Great Britain. Some of the new varieties were tested in the uniform test plots, but the following 44 sorts were grown in smaller plots. Of these, three were new strains of old varieties obtained from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Number of Sets Planted.	Total per 2	Yield Acre.	Yie per 4 Marke	eld Acre table.	Vie per 2 Ui marke	eld Acre 1- table.
1	Hamia Saomhall	Q	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
2	Snider Best Early	8	544	30	490	3	54	27
3	L. A. Sovereign, Round Plains, Man	4	508	12	471	54	36	18
4	Merrill	8	526	21	508	12	18	9
5	Early Pride		475	12	378	24	96	48
6	Hard to Beat	10	471	03 45	381	9	90	40
6	rotentate	16	405	36	363	9	72	36
å	Woltman	33	431	12	352	••	79	12
10	Star of the East	8	417	$\hat{27}$	399	18	18	~ 9
ĩĩ	Fantail Rose	33	413	36	343	12	70	24
12	Pearl of Savoy (O.A.C.)	16	381	9	344	51	36	18
13	Empire State (O.A.C.)	16	381	8	299	28	81	48
14	Wee MacGregor	33	378	24	343	12	35	.12
15		10	003	••	308	33	26	2/
10	Early Fumbul	10	369	••	326	42	36	18
18	Uncle Gideon's Quick Lunch	8	363	••	290	24	72	36
19	Naught Six.	16	363		272	15	90	45
20	Early Excelsior	16	353	55	335	46	18	9
21	Washington	16	353	55	317	37	36	18
22	Noroton Beauty	8	326	42	290	24	36	18
23	Million Dollar	16	326	41	317	37	9	4
24	American, Wonder (U.A.C.)	16	326	32	299	19		13
20	New Reliance.	10	011	01 99	204	0	54	31. 97
20	Burnee's Extre Early (Burnee)	33	295	12	246	21	52	48
28	Babbit	8	290	$1^{-1}{24}$	217	48	72	36
29	New Climax	16	272	14	190	34	81	40
30	Canadian Red	16	271	45	235	27	36	18
31	Sutton's Sion House	16	254	6	199	39	54	27
32	Dewey	16	245	1	217	48	27	13
33	The Scot	12	242		193	30	48	24
34 95	Farly Haro	16	199	30	140	12	36	18
30 36	Vicktor	16	163	21	145	12	18	9
37	Peacemaker	16	163	$\tilde{2}\tilde{1}$	127	3	36	18
38	Eightyfold	33	136	$\overline{24}$	114	24	22	
39	Ninetyfold	16	136	7	90	45	45	12
40	Snowdrop	33	114	24	70	24	44	::
41	Pride of Tonbridge	33	105	3 6	79	12	26	24
42	Sir John Liewellyn	33	88		61	36	26	24
43	Sharpe B victor	00 33	59	24 19	••	••	10	24 18
44	Myaus Asmeal	- 55	1 02	40		••	02	40

POTATOES-YIELDS FROM SMALLER PLOTS.

POTATOES-TEST OF RESISTANCE TO BLIGHT.

An experiment was conducted this year to determine which varieties of potatoes were freest from blight, and which of those freest from blight would prove most productive. The potatoes were planted side by side on May 27 in sandy loam soil, 33 sets of each kind being used. The plants were sprayed with Paris green to protect them from the potato beetle, but no Bordeaux mixture was used. Level cultivation was adopted. The kinds planted were those which in previous years had shown themselves freest from blight, but a few less resistant varieties were used with the object of giving the disease a foothold. Thirty-two varieties were planted. The Holborn Abundance,

which has been grown at the Central Experimental Farm for the past seventeen years, proved to be the most blight resistant as well as one of the most productive. It yielded at the rate of 516 bushels 48 lbs. per acre. About equally as resistant to blight but much lower in yield were: June, 189 bushels 12 lbs. per acre; Rust Proof, 118 bushels 48 lbs. per acre; Sutton's Discovery, 66 bushels per acre. Almost equally resistant were Clay Rose, 215 bushels 36 lbs. per acre; Rural Blush, 206 bushels 48 lbs. per acre, and Dr. Maerker, 158 bushels 24 lbs. per acre, and State of Maine, 149 bushels 36 lbs. per acre. The dates when the tops showed the first signs of disease; when the leaves were dead; and when the stems were dead, were all noted and the yield per acre redorded of all the varieties tested.

The disease did eventually attack the foliage of those most resistant and as these are all late varieties some of them did not yield as much as other earlier kinds a little less resistant. The disease developed early this year, which accounts, no doubt, for the fact that the yields from some of the most blight resistant but latest varieties were comparatively small. It is evident that a variety can be so late in season that it will not resist blight long enough for a crop to be developed which will equal a variety a little earlier in season though apparently not so resistant. The potatoes from the best hills of the most blight resistant varieties were saved for the purpose of continuing this test in the hope that by careful selection more productive and more blight resistant strains will be developed.

Spraying Potatoes to Prevent Blight and Rot.—The prevalence of blight and rot in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec this year will, it is hoped, draw the attention of farmers more than it has done in the past to the value of Bordeaux mixture in preventing this disease. During the past fourteen years experiments have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm with the object of testing different remedies, but up to the present time nothing has proven as satisfactory as Bordeaux mixture. An estimate of the cost of applying Bordeaux mixture has been given in previous reports and in a bulletin on potato culture published this year. Brieffy stated, it may be said that the cost of four applications per acre was estimated at \$5.52. As this estimate was based on comparatively small plots it would be somewhat reduced on large areas. As the disease may make its appearance any time during the latter part of July, it has been found to be the best practice to spray about the middle of July, or even before, if one has to spray for the potato beetle about that time. The formula recommended is: 6 lbs. bluestone, 4 lbs. lime, 40 gallons water.

Following are the results obtained from the use of Bordeaux mixture, including this year. It will be seen that the average increase from spraying for four years is at the rate of 92 bushels 31 lbs. per acre. At 40c. a bushel this would mean an average net profit per acre from the use of Bordeaux mixture of about \$30, deducting the cost of application.

	• 19	01.	190	2.	190	4.	1908	5.	1901-2	-4-5.
	Average yield per acre of Market- able Potatoes-	Sprayed four times and un- sprayed.	Average yield per acre of Market- able Potatoes-	Sprayed lour times and un- sprayed.	Average yield per acre of Market- able Potatoes-	Sprayed uve times and un- sprayed.	Average vield per acre of Market- able Potatoes-	oprayed uvo times and un- sprayed.	Average yield per acre of Market- able Potatoes	(Four rears) Brayed and un- sprayed.
Sprayed	1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 19	.sqT3	-yan Balo 190	80 12	608Bush.	sq.11	rysmg228	Lbg.	,usuBush.	30Lbs.
Average increase in yield per acre of Marketable Potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture	100		189	04 	62	39 42		32 	217	49

POTATO SPRAYING EXPERIMENTS, 1905.

This year five comparative experiments were made, there being eighteen varieties in each test. The potatoes were planted on May 26, 33 sets of each variety being used. Level cultivation was adopted. The figures given are the averages of the eighteen kinds tested. This experiment was practically the same as was conducted in 1904, and in the report for that year fuller details are given regarding the different formulas and the relative cost of application. The Bordeaux mixture, Soda Bordeaux, and Bordeaux mixture and Bug Death were each applied five times. With the two first, Paris green was added when necessary. Where Bug Death alone was used it was applied twice dry and four times with water.

Average Yield per Acre Marketable Potatoes, 1905 (18 varieties).

	ush.	Lbs.
Bordeaux mixture and Paris green	228	4
Soda Bordeaux and Paris green	211	27
Bordeaux mixture and Bug Death	182	7 -
Paris green only	141	32
Bug Death	107	33

TOMATOES-TEST OF VARIETIES.

The tomato is such a popular vegetable that it has received much attention in the horticultural department. Practically all the varieties which have been offered for sale have been tested during recent years, the greater part of which have now been discarded, although 54 sorts were tested this year.

The Bright and Early, which heads the list for productiveness this year, has nearly always been one of the most productive. It is, however, too small for commercial purposes, but where weight of crop is the chief consideration this should prove a very valuable variety. It is smooth, regular in shape and of an attractive scarlet colour, but is below medium to small in size. The main crop varieties, which have averaged best in productiveness in the past and which are of good shape, are: Brinton's Best, Trophy, and Matchless (scarlet); and Burpee's Climax and Autocrat (purplish pink). The Marvel, one of the newer scarlet main crop varieties, is a very fine sort.

Among early varieties, Sparks' Earliana continues to take first place. It is the earliest smooth scarlet tomato which has been tested. In the table containing the list of earliest varieties for 1905, it will be noticed that Sparks' Earliana (C.E.F.) gave by far the largest weight of early ripe fruit. This was from seed selected for the two previous years from the earliest ripening fruits of this variety at the Central Experimental Farm, and shows the importance of selecting and saving one's own seed when possible. In this instance the plants from the C. E. F. seed produced more than twice as much early fruit as that from imported seed. In addition to the six earliest tomatoes for 1905, the Dominion Day, Frogmore Selected, and Chalk's Early Jewel are three early varieties which produced more fruit up to August 10 than those in the table of earliest. The reason they were not included is that they did not produce as much ripe fruit before August 10 as some of the others, and hence could not be considered quite as early. The Dominion Day and Chalk's Early Jewel were, however, among the earliest six in 1904.

Owing to the cloudy, showery and comparatively cool summer the yields are not as large as they have been in more favourable seasons. The seed was sown in hotbeds on March 29, and the plants pricked out into strawberry boxes on April 25, and kept in a cold frame until June 7, when they were planted in the open air. They were

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

planted four feet apart each way and five plants of each variety were used. The soil was a light sandy loam. The soil was kept cultivated until the plants covered the ground. The plants were not pruned or trained in any way in the test of varieties.

Name of Variety.	Date of first Ripe Fruit,	1905.	Yield of Ripe Fruit to Aug.	10, 1905, 5 plants.	Yield of Ripe Fruit per acre to Aug. 10,	Taua.	Total Yield of Ripe Fruit, 5	Plants – A II pickings, 1905.	Total Yield of Bine Fruit ner	plant, 1905.	Remark s.
			Lbs.	0zs.	Lbs. Ozs.		Lbs.	0zs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	
Bright aad Early	July	27	4	12	2,586	6	64	12	12	15	Below medium size, regular,
King Humbert	Aug.	2	5		2,722	8	57	4	11	7	Below medium size, pear shaped,
Nolte's Earliest (C.E.F.)	July	26	10	12	5,853	6	55	4	11	1	scarlet. Medium size, wrinkled, scarlet.
Thorburn's Earliest	Aug.	7	2		1,089	••	53	12	10	12	Medium size, almost smooth,
Nolte's Earliest	July	25	6	12	3,675	6	51	8	10	5	scarlet. Medium size, wrinkled, scarlet.
Bond's Early Minnesota.	Aug.	5	3		1,633	8	50	8	10	2	Below medium size, smooth,
Dominion Day	July	24	13	4	7,214	10	50	4	10	1	Medium size, wrinkled, scarlet.
Chalk's Early Jewel	Aug.	1	8		4,356		50		10		Medium size, smooth, regular,
The Marvel	17	2	2	12	1,497	6	49		9	13	Medium size, smooth, very regu
Democrat		7	3	••	1,633	8	47	8	9	8	Above medium size, smeoth
Freedom	July	20	3 2	8	1,361	4	47	8	9	8	Below medium to medium size
Frogmore Selected		28	8 8	12	4,764	6	3 44		8	· 18	Below medium size, smooth
*Sparks' Earliana(C.E.F) "	2	4 18	8	10,073	4	4 43	;.	8	10	Medium size, smooth, scarlet.
	1		1		•))

Tomatoes-Twelve Bes	t Yielding	VARIETIES	, 1905.
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TOMATOES-SIX EARLIEST VARIETIES, 1905.

Sparks' Earliana (C.E.F)	July	24	18	8	10,073	4	43		8	10	Medium size, smooth, scarlet.
Maule's Earliest	17	26	10	8	5,717	4	38	8	7	11	Medium size, smooth to wrinkled,
Money Maker		25	7	• •	3,811	8	32	4	6	7	Medium size, wrinkled, scarlet.
Sparks' Earliana	11	27	7	••	3,811	8	39	• •	7	13	Medium size, smooth. scarlet.
Early Ruby	"	24	6	12	3,675	6	23	12	4	12	Mediumsize, smooth to wrinkled,
Quicksure	u	18	5	7	2,960	11	37	15	7	9	Medium size, wrinkled, scarlet.
Conquércr	u u	26	4	••	2,178	••	26	8	5	5	Medium size, almost smooth scarlet.

* Nore. --Imported seed of Sparks' Earliana yielded 39 lbs. ripe fruit of which only 7 lbs. matured, by Aug. 10.

TOMATOES-EXPERIMENTS IN PRUNING.

In the annual report for 1904, the results of an experiment in a certain method of pruning tomato plants were published. The experiment was continued during the past season. The seed was sown on March 10, and the plants pricked out on March 30; and transplanted again into strawberry boxes on April 19. As soon c3 the plants in the hot-

122

beds had six strong leaves on them, which was on May 2 in 1905, the tops were nipped off and the plants given more room, being placed $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. The object of pinching off the tops of the plant was to cause new shoots to develop at the axils of the leaves in order to have six branches bearing tomatoes instead of the one cluster usually found at the top of the plant. These were planted out on June 7 alongside other plants unpruned. On July 4 half of the pruned plants were again pruned, all laterals being taken out, and the six main branches only being left. This left 20 plants for each system. The further advanced the axillary shoots are when the plants are set out the larger the early crop is likely to be. In the following table will be found the results of the experiment with Sparks' Earliana for the years 1904 and 1905, and of Chalk's Early Jewel for 1905. It will be seen that there is considerable advantage in pruning by this method.

Name of Variety.	Date of	Date of	Ripe Fruit	Ripe Fruit	Total Yield	Total Yield
	First Ripe	First Ripe	First Three	First Three	of	of
	Fruit,	Fruit,	Pickings,	Pickings,	Ripe Fruit,	Ripe Fruit,
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Sparks' Earliana : Unpruned Pruned once Pruned twice Chalk's Early Jewel : Unpruned Pruned once Pruned twice	July 23 Aug. 13 Aug. 12	July 18 July 25 July 25 July 16 July 29 July 29	Lbs. Ozs. 9 6 18	Lbs. Ozs. 5 4 11 16 8 5 3 1 2 12	Lbs. Ozs. 84 137 10 132 13	Lbs. Ozs. 182 4 212 134 8 240 11 256 173 12

While the unpruned plants produced the earliest fruit, in the case of the Sparks' Earliana, the yield from the pruned plants for the first three pickings in 1904 was, from the plants pruned twice, double the crop from those not pruned; and in 1905 more than three times from those pruned once (merely nipped off at top) than from those not pruned. The Chalk's Early Jewel, which is not quite so early, did not show such an advantage. The first three pickings represented the crop up to August 4. On August 10 the crop of ripe fruit up to that date from the unpruned Sparks' Earliana was 17 lbs. 4 ounces; from plants pruned once, 56 lbs., and from plants pruned twice, 64 lbs. 8 ounces, showing nearly four times as great a yield from the pruned as from the unpruned. The difference in the Chalk's Early Jewel was even greater. On August 10 the crop of ripe fruit from the unpruned up to that date was 13 lbs. 3 ounces; from plants pruned once, or simply headed back, 41 lbs., from plants pruned twice, 58 lbs. 4 ounces. This year the price of tomatoes was still high on August 10, and hence good returns would have been had from pruning. From the experience of 1904 and 1905 it would appear that the most early fruit is obtained when the plants are headed back before planting out and pruned once after planting.

TOBACCO.

The variety test of tobacco was continued this year and 49 varieties were grown. A few of the kinds which had done well in previous years were grown in larger areas, and following will be found a table giving the names of the varieties and the yields obtained from each. The tobacco seed was sown in a hotbed on April 8, the young plants transplanted to a cold frame on May 18, and set out in the open 3 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart on June 8. The soil was sandy loam which had been well manured with rotted barnyard manure. There was a hailstorm during the growing season which did much injury to the leaves and lessened the quantity of first grade tobacco. The plants were cut on September 14 and taken to the curing house. The tobacco was stripped during

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

• Name of Variety.	Number of Plants.	Wei o 1st G	ght f rade.	We 2nd G	ight f frade.	Wei o 3rd G	ght f rade.	Total per all Gi	Yield Acre ades.	Conditior when cut Sept. 15.	1
Long Leaf Gooch Little Oronoka Havana. Connecticut Seed Leaf Improved White Burley Kentucky Burley Lacks	265 326 416 383 250 583 280	Lbs. 53 44 19 75 34 109 55	Oz. 	Lbs. 2 8 24 2 52 4	Oz.	Lbs. 12 11 19 37 7 42 10	Oz. 	Lbs. 1017 725 458 1478 713 1439 1022	Oz. 9 6 12 9 9 9 5	Near ripe. Ripe. Near ripe. Ripe.	

the latter part of November and early in December, and experiments in fermentation have been planned.

ARBORETUM AND BOTANIC GARDEN.

The winter of 1904-5 was a favourable one for trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, as there were no very low temperatures and there was a good covering of snow, hence there was no special injury to plants this year, although there was the usual killing back of the half hardy and tender species. The summer season was a favourable one for growth and most of the specimens did well this year. There were 263 species and varieties of trees and shrubs planted in the spring of 1905, and when the records were completed in the autumn it was found that there was a total of 3,229 species and varieties of trees and shrubs living in the Arboretum represented by 5,010 specimens. Among the interesting things planted this year may be mentioned a fine collection of Cratægus donated by the Arnold Arboretum.

The herbaceous borders looked well this year, and additions were made to the collection there, making a total of 2,041 species and varieties of herbaceous perennials living in the autumn of 1905. There are, without doubt, some synonyms among the trees and shrubs, as well as the perennials, not yet identified, but the number of these is not large.

Following is a record of the information which has been published in previous reports regarding plants in the Arboretum and Botanic garden:-

In 1899 a catalogue of the trees and shrubs in the Arboretum which had been tested up to that time was published conjointly by Dr. Wm. Saunders and the writer. In this catalogue the scientific names of the trees and shrubs are arranged alphabetically, and when a species or variety has a common name this is also given. The countries are named of which the trees and shrubs are native, also the year in which they are planted. Notes on the hardiness of the specimens were published in this bulletin.

In the annual report of the writer for 1897 a descriptive list was published of what was considered 'the best one hundred hardy ornamental trees and shrubs,' and 'the best one hundred herbaceous perennials.' This list has proven very useful to many persons. In the writer's report for 1898 a short 'Additional list of Herbaceous Perennials' is given. In the report for 1899 another short descriptive 'List of Additional Good Perennials,' and a descriptive list of 'The Best Low Growing Flowering Shrubs.' The report for 1900 contains 'Descriptive Lists of the Best Woody and Annual Climbers,' and that for 1901 'A Descriptive List of the Different Species and Best Varieties of Lilacs.' In 1902 was published 'A List of Best Spring Flowering Perennials,' in 1903 a list of 'Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Climbers with Attractive Foliage, Bark and Fruit,' in 1904 'A List of the Genera in the Arboretum with the Number of Species of each Genus.'

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

(FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.S.C.)

OTTAWA, December 1, 1905.

DR. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the nineteenth annual report of the Chemical Division of the Experimental Farms.

Investigations have been carried on during the past year in all the more important branches of agriculture, and many problems in connection with dairying, fruit growing, grain growing, cattle feeding, &c., have received our attention.

Soils.—We are able to present data of an important character regarding the accumulation of nitrogen in the soil through the growth and turning under of clover. The results were obtained by the analysis of certain soils before and after the growth of clover, the period of the experiment extending over two seasons. In former years we have determined the fertilizing influence of the legunes by estimating the nitrogen they contained and by the increase of yield in the crop succeeding them. The method employed in the work now reported on is more direct and attacks the problem from another standpoint. It is a matter of interest to note that the results from all three methods practically agree, thus furnishing evidence of a most complete and satisfactory nature respecting this economic means of soil improvement.

The study of the various factors by which the soil's moisture may be controlled has been continued, the experiments being conducted, as during 1904, on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Ont., and Nappan, N.S. The object of the investigation has been to obtain information that would be of assistance in the rational management of orchard soils. Though the results here, owing to a somewhat heavy rainfall, do not show the necessity of cultivation, the experiments at Nappan clearly demonstrate the injurious effect of a grain crop in the orchard and also indicate the benefit to be derived from the dry earth mulch, in localities in which a limited precipitation prevails.

Closely associated with the growth of the legumes for soil enrichment is the question of inoculation: Is it necessary to inoculate the soil or the seed in order to obtain the best results with clover and Alfalfa? We discussed this subject at length in last year's report, stating our position regarding the practical value of cultures. This season we continued the research, using cultures kindly supplied by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C., and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. Though on the whole the results are more favourable than those obtained in 1904, I doubt very much if they should be construed as indicating that any general benefit would be derived from cultures in districts in which clover and Alfalfa have already flourished.

Chemistry of Insecticides and Fungicides.—Under this heading will be found chapters on several interesting investigations relating to sprays and mixtures used in the destruction of insect and fungus pests, as follows:—

(a) An account of Soda-Bordeaux and the injury to fruit trees that may result from the addition thereto of Paris green.

(b) A discussion of some new forms of Kerosene Emulsion, including a review of the so-called lime emulsions, and a description of certain emulsions in which flour

A. 1906

was substituted for lime. The lime emulsions were first proposed and made by Professor Close, of the Delaware Experiment Station, and we found them fairly stable, homogeneous, easy to spray and not clogging the nozzle. The flour emulsions, suggested by the writer, were also shown to answer equally well, if required for immediate use.

(c) The action of solutions of Formalin on the vitality of wheat has been ascertained and the strength of certain brands of Formalin has also been determined. The large quantity of this chemical now used in the North-west in the treatment of grain for the prevention of smut makes the information now given timely and valuable.

(d) The relative efficiency of certain cyanides, used in the production of hydrocyanic acid for the fumigation of trees and shrubs for the destruction of the San José scale is given.

Fodders and Feeding Stuffs.—In addition to the tabulation and discussion of a number of analyses of concentrated feeding stuffs and condimental foods made during the past year, we present the results of the examination of the chief field roots, and show that marked differences in feeding value may occur. The influence of heredity or 'breed' is also shown by examples of two well known varieties of mangels.

Sugar Beets.—Three varieties usually grown for factory purposes, Vilmorin's Improved, Klein Wanzleben, and Très Riche, as grown on the Dominion Experimental Farms during the past season have been analysed as to their sugar content.

Well Waters.—One hundred and sixteen samples of water from farm homesteads have been received. The tabulated results from 83 of these are given, together with a short report on their quality from the sanitary standpoint.

Samples Received from Farmers.—The number of these continues to increase. A large proportion of them have been examined and reported upon. This very useful branch of our work, though affording very little material for the annual report, is one, I believe, of immense value to the farming community. It certainly entails a large amount of labour, but as it is distinctly educative and helpful in character, it must receive attention, though at times it undoubtedly interferes with the research work in progress. If, however, all branches of the work of the Chemical Division are to be maintained, further laboratory assistance will be necessary.

The following table states the number of samples received, their nature, the province from which they come, and those still awaiting examination.

Sample.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Bruuswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Total.	Number still awaiting examination.
Soils Muds, mucks and marls Manure and fertilizers Forage plants and fodders Well waters Miscellaneous, including dairy products, fungicides and in- secticides Totals	$ \begin{array}{r} 29\\ 3\\ 13\\ 7\\ 2\\ 54\\ \end{array} $	27 10 6 9 52	19 7 12 1 1 39	6 3 5 8 7 29	52 11 165 52 27 307	$ \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 25 \\ \overline{68} \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r}1\\4\\10\\9\\6\\30\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 95 \\ \end{array} $	2 1 4 2 9	207 16 31 250 116 83 683	60 7 3 36 0 7 113

SAMPLES RECEIVED FOR EXAMINATION AND REPORT NOVEMBER 30, 1904, TO DECEMBER 1, 1905.

Investigations Relating to Dairying.—These include the examination of milk preserved by hydrogen peroxide as received from Denmark (the Budde method), the analysis of a milk powder prepared from whey, an inquiry into the volatile acid content of two-year-old cheese, and several other matters of more or less interest. The reports of these investigations are published in Bulletin No. 8, Dairy Series, May, 1905.

Grades of Wheat.—In conjunction with the Cereal Division, an investigation to determine the value of the various grades of wheat (Manitoba Inspection Division) was undertaken in the early months of the present year. The results are presented, together with those from the Cercal Division, in Bulletin No. 50 of the Experimental Farms Series.

The Winter Care of Manure.—This series of experiments was planned to ascertain the losses of plant food that may take place from December to April when manure is piled in large and small heaps, respectively. We are not reporting on the results this year, as it seems desirable to confirm the data by further trials.

Correspondence.—From November 30, 1904, to December 1, 1905, the letters directed to this division, in addition to those referred to us by the other departments of the farms, numbered 1,531; those sent out, 1,441.

Acknowledgments.—The investigations and analyses undertaken by the Division have satisfactorily progressed, due chiefly to the painstaking and excellent work of the Assistant Chemists, Mr. A. T. Charron, M.A., and Mr. H. W. Charlton, B.A.Sc. My thanks are due to them for most valuable aid in carrying out the various researches here reported on.

Mr. Charron, in addition to his duties here, has delivered a number of lectures on agricultural topics at Farmers' Institute Meetings, spending a month in the province of Quebec, and another month in New Brunswick. In all, more than 60 addresses were given.

Mr. J. F. Watson has continued to discharge his duties in connection with the secretarial work of the division and has earned my thanks for the thorough and careful manner in which everything entrusted to him has been done.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK T. SHUTT,

Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

THE NITROGEN-ENRICHMENT OF SOILS THROUGH THE GROWTH OF LEGUMES.

Many analyses of exhausted or, more correctly speaking, partially exhausted soils from cultivated areas have shown unmistakably that in the majority of cases the soil's constituents that have more particularly been dissipated through successive cropping and poor farming are organic matter (humus) and its concomitant, nitrogen. Again, it has almost invariably been found that our virgin soils of great productiveness are well supplied with these constituents and that accompanying them there is a goodly proportion of the mineral elements of plant food in readily assimilable forms.

As an illustration of the effect of continuous cropping and cultivation, without manure of any kind, on the soil's nitrogen-content, the following cases may be cited: During the past season samples of soils—virgin and cultivated, and from closely adiacent areas—were collected in the North-west Territories and analysed. The **re**-

sults show a marked decrease in the percentage of nitrogen in the cultivated lands. One series may suffice. Regarding the cultivated soil, we possess a complete and authenticated record of the cropping and fallowing since the prairie was first broken, 22 years ago. It had borne six crops of wheat, 4 of barley, and 3 of oats, with fallows (9 in all) between each crop since 1887. No manure had ever been applied. The sample of virgin soil for comparison was taken from an adjacent area that had never been cultivated, the point of collection being about 120 feet distant from where the cultivated soil sample was taken. Both samples were of a composite character and every precaution taken to have them thoroughly representative. It may, further, be added that there is every reason to suppose that the soil over the whole area examined was originally of an extremely uniform nature; in other words, that at the outset the nitrogen content was practically the same for the soils now designated as virgin and cultivated respectively. The results of the investigation are given in the following table:—

Nitrogen.

Virgin soil to a depth of 4 inches Cultivated soil to a depth of 4 inches	Per cent. . ·409 . ·257	Lbs. per acre. 3,824 2,402
Difference, or loss due to cropping and cul tural operations	- · ·152	1,422
Virgin soil, to a depth of 8 inches Cultivated soil to a depth of 8 inches	371 253	6,936 4,730
Difference, or loss due to cropping and cu tural operations	l- . ·118	2,206

Though in all probability the virgin soil has gained somewhat in nitrogen during the period of 22 years, for that is the tendency with soils in sod, the increase could not have been such as to materially affect the deduction that a very considerable depletion of soil nitrogen has followed the practice of continued cropping with grain and fallowing. The results show that the cultivated soil is to-day still very rich, yet compared with the untouched prairie it is seen to have lost one-third, practically, of its nitrogen. This is highly significant. Humus and nitrogen must be returned, either as manure or by the occasional growth of certain enriching crops, or fertility will inevitably decline. The productiveness of many of our soils is due largely to the accumulation of centuries, but these stores of plant food may be and are in many places being unduly dissipated through irrational methods and with even our best soils it cannot be many decades before decreased yields will show the necessity of occasionally replenishing the soil's humus and nitrogen.

The work of the experimental farms during the past fifteen years has shown that wherever climatic conditions allow, this replenishing of humus and nitrogen, this maintenance, and indeed increase, of fertility may be most readily and economically accomplished through the growth of one or other of the legumes—a family of plants possessing the unique and valuable property of appropriating the free nitrogen of the atmosphere. In establishing the manurial value of the legumes, the nitrogen-content of a number of those more commonly advised from the standpoint of soil enrichers has been determined. The results of these analyses are to be found in several of the past reports of this Division. Evidence has also been brought forward by determining the yields of various farm crops following the growth of clover or other legume. The data that we have accumulated on this important subject are voluminous, but they all point in the same direction—the increase of productiveness following the growth of the legume.



 SERIES No. I.—WASHINGTON CULTURES.

 ALFALFA—No. 1. Seed Inoculated.
 CLOVER—No. 4. Soil Inoculated.

 No. 2. Untreated.
 No. 5. Untreated.

 No. 3. Soil Inoculated.
 No. 6. Seed Inoculated.

 SERIES NO. II. – GUELPH CULTURES.

 ALFALFA – No. 1. Soil Inoculated.
 CLOVER – No. 4. Soil Inoculated.

 No. 2. Untreated.
 No. 5. Untreated.

 No. 3. Seed Inoculated.
 No. 6. Seed Inoculated.

Photo. by F. T. Shutt.

The experiments now to be described had for their object the estimation of the amount of nitrogen that became part and parcel of the soil nitrogen through the growth of clover. By the analysis of the soil before sowing and after the decomposition of the legume it was thought that data of a valuable character would be obtained. The work was carried on in experimental pots and on a small plot simultaneously, soil poor in nitrogen being purposely selected for the investigation. The plan was to determine as accurately as possible its nitrogen content at the outset, to sow it with clover, to return the crop to the soil and after its decay to again determine the soil's nitrogen. The experiments were continued over a period of two seasons.

Pot Experiments.—Twenty-one pots, each having a diameter of 8 inches and a depth of 12 inches, were filled to a height of 9 inches with soil containing 0 0392 per cent nitrogen. These were sown with Mammoth Red clover on May 13, 1902. The pots were then sunk in the soil, level with the surface, so that moisture and temperature conditions for the clover might be as nearly normal as possible. On October 13 of the same year (1902) the crop (including the roots) was taken up, cut very fine and returned to the soil—the cut clover and the soil being thoroughly mixed. Throughout the following winter the pots were kept in the laboratory building and the soil maintained in a moist condition, so that the decay of the clover might be as complete as possible.

On June 13, 1903, the pots were again sown with Mammoth Red clover, and the growth returned to the soil in the autumn as in the previous year. In the spring of 1904 (May 14) the soils were again thoroughly mixed and sampled, the undecomposed fibre being carefully separated, and analysed. The result was 0 0457 per cent nitrogen.

Plot Experiment.—The plot used was $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an acre. Its soil to a depth of 8 inches was removed and replaced with soil thoroughly uniform throughout and containing 0.0437 per cent nitrogen. The plot was sown with Mammoth Red clover on May 13, 1902. During the season's growth the clover was cut twice and allowed to decay on the soil. At the close of the season (October 17) the crop was turned under, the soil being stirred to a depth of 4 inches. In the following spring (1903) the plot was again sown with clover which made a very fair growth. This was cut twice and finally turned under as during the previous year. On May 14, 1904, the soil of the plot was sampled to a depth of 4 inches and its nitrogen-content determined. This was now 0.0580 per cent. The following tabulated statement permits of a ready review of the results obtained:—

	NITRO	OGEN.
Pot Experiment.	Percentage (in water-free soil).	Pounds per Acre to a depth of 9 inches.
Before experiment	· 0392 · 0457	1,076 1,255
Gain due to two years' growth of clover	· 0065	179
Plot Experiment.	·	To a depth of 4 inches.
Before experiment	0437 0580	533 708
Gain due to two years' growth of clover	·0043	175

NITROGEN-Content of Soil before and after the Growth of Clover.

129

16-9

The data furnish further evidence of a very satisfactory character concerning the manurial value of clover. In one set of trials, two seasons of clover had enriched the soil with nitrogen to the amount of 179 lbs. per acre, calculated to a depth of 9 inches; in the other, calculated to a depth of 4 inches, the increase was 175 lbs. per acre. This nitrogen, although not present in an immediately available condition, is associated with readily decomposable organic matter and would be set free for the use of succeeding crops.*

INOCULATION FOR THE GROWTH OF LEGUMES.

A statement regarding the results of work carried on in this investigation since 1896, by the Experimental Farms, was given in the report of this Division for last year (1904). After briefly recounting the results we had obtained from the use of German and American cultures, the opinion was expressed that the necessity for inoculation was by no means so great as was supposed by many; in other words, that the soil bacteria that serve to fix the nitrogen in the legumes had been found to be widely distributed over the Dominion. Our experience this year confirms this view. During the past season, clover plants have been received from several districts in Manitoba, all bearing nodules on their roots. Observation has gone to show that in the majority of cases in which there has been failure to obtain a good catch of clover that one or more of the following causes have been to blame rather than the absence of the necessary bacteria: Deficiency of moisture; unsuitable mechanical condition of the soil, due to lack of humus, inadequate drainage, or improper working of the soil; acidity or sourness of the soil; poor seed; or, if the crop failed the second season, the severity of the winter.

Last season (1904) we experimented with the new cultures for clover and alfalfa supplied by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C. The results were, on the whole, unsatisfactory, and we were consequently not in a position to report very favourably. This season we have continued the investigation with the Washington cultures, and also have experimented with those supplied by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, the latter being kindly furnished by Prof. Harrison, Bacteriologist. The trials were conducted in pots and plots.

POT EXPERIMENTS.

These were made in clean, new flowers pots, with a diameter at the top of 11 inches and a depth of 13 inches. The soil was a light sandy loam of poor quality. After sowing, the pots were plunged, the rim (2 inches) only being above the surface of the soil. This was done in order to avoid as far as possible sudden changes in temperature and moisture content.

The inoculating fluids were prepared in accordance with instructions received with the cultures. In the case of the 'seed inoculated,' the seed was immersed in the cultural preparation for a few minutes and then allowed to dry by exposure to the air; with the 'soil inoculated' the inoculating fluid was used to moisten the soil to a depth, approximately, of one inch. The same number of seeds were sown in each pot.

Note.—The relatively larger increase in nitrogen obtained in the plot experiment may be accounted for by the fact, often observed, that the greater part of the root system of the clover lies in the first or upper six inches of soil. It is also possible that there had been a more complete decomposition of the clover in the plot than in the pots.

Date of Cutting	O. A. 0	C. Culture	, Sown	WASHING	TON CULTU	ee, Sown
	6T	H May, 190)5.	13T	PH MAY, 19	05.
	Un-	Seed In-	Soil In-	Un-	Seed In-	Soil In-
	treated.	oculated.	oculated.	treated.	oculated.	oculated.
July 17 August 12 September 30	$125^{+}7$ $125^{+}8$ $123^{+}2$	$124^{\cdot}2\\183^{\cdot}3\\143^{\cdot}2$	128 6 175 3 140 5	$109.7 \\ 113.7 \\ 143.5$	91 · 9 146 · 4 149 · 4	110°0 141°3 161°9
Totals	374.7	450.7	444.4	366 9	387.7	413 2

CLOVER: Weight of Fresh Material, in Grams.

On the date of the first cutting, July 17, no difference in vigour of growth could be observed between the O. A. C. culture pots, and the weights of the crops then taken show that the growth was practically the same in the treated and untreated pots. With regard to the Washington culture pots, the same might also be said, though the crop from the 'seed inoculated' fell somewhat behind that of the other two pots.

The data of the second and third cutting, however, show in nearly every instance a marked increase of growth from the treated clovers, so that the total weights of foliage produced in the season from them exceeded those of the untreated and check pots. Larger returns were obtained from the O. A. C. than from the Washington cultures; the results, however, do not make clear whether seed or soil inoculation was the more effective.

We may now similarly consider the data from the Alfalfa.

Data of Cutting	O. A. 0	C. CULTURE	, Sown	Washing	TON CULTU	re, Sown
	6r	H MAY, 19	05.	9t	H MAY, 19)5.
Date of Cutting.	Un-	Seed In-	Soil In-	Un-	Seed In-	Soil In.
	treated.	oculated.	oculated.	treated.	oculated.	oculated.
July 17	58·1	47 3	55·5	69 · 0	63°6	51·3
August 8	71·5	71 1	83·1	78 · 8	72°6	996
September 19	74·9	98 9	110·5	96 · 7	104°8	141·4
Totals	204.2	217 · 3	249.1	244.5	241.0	292.3

ALFALFA: Weight of Fresh Material, in Grams.

It will be noticed that as in the case of the clover, the first cuttings of Alfalfa showed no increase from the inoculated pots, indeed, the untreated seed in each case gave slightly higher yields. At the time of the second cutting, the 'soil inoculated' alone showed an advantage. An increase, however, was observed when the third cutting was made in treated Alfalfas, more especially in the 'soil inoculated' pots. Considering the total yields, it will be seen that it is only in the latter that any benefit has been derived from the cultures. The differences throughout are not large and, therefore, can scarcely be used as an argument to prove the practical value of the Alfalfa cultures.

These pots, both clover and Alfalfa, are being kept over the winter in the hope that their respective yields may be obtained next season.

16 - 91

PLOT EXPERIMENTS.

Clover, O. A. C. Culture.—Adjoining areas of fairly uniform soil, each 33 by 32 feet, were sown with inoculated and untreated seed. The date of sowing was May 9. Owing to the appearance of weeds, the first cutting was raked off and not weighed. The yields of subsequent cuttings were weighed as hay.

	Fro	om	From		
	Untro	eated	Inoculated		
	Sec	ed.	Seed.		
Cutting, August 9 " Sept. 27 Total	Lbs. 15 30 46	Ozs. 13 14 11	Lbs. 20 39 59	Ozs. 12 1 13	

Clover, Washington Culture.—These plots were also contiguous, each measuring 50 by 12 feet. The date of sowing was April 25. The first cutting was raked off and not weighed, owing to weeds.

	Fr Untr Se	om eated ed.	From Inoculated Seed.		
Cutting, August 9 " Sept. 27	Lbs. 48 44	Ozs. 12 13	Lbs. 61 44	Ozs. 1 13	
Total	9 3	9	105	14	

From the inoculated seed, in both instances, larger yields of hay were obtained.

Alfalfa.—Owing to insufficient drainage on one of the plots used in the experiment with Washington culture the results were vitiated, and accordingly are not given. With the O.A.C. culture, the plots were 33 by 22 feet, and adjoining; the soil, as far as could be judged, was fairly uniform throughout.

Culture–Ontario Agriculture College.	Fr Untr Sec	om eated ed.	Front Inocu Sec	om lated ed.
Cutting, July 11 	Lbs. 29 24 34	Ozs, 1 5 14	Lbs. 12 22 27	Ozs. 13 14 2
Total	88	4	62	13

We could not say that inoculation had decreased the yield, the falling off is most possibly due to other causes, but the fact remains that a heavier crop of Alfalfa hay was obtained from untreated seed in all three cuttings.

It is to be hoped that the plants on all these plots will survive the winter, so that the effect of the cultures during the second season of growth may be determined.

At the close of the season a number of roots, both of Clover and Alfalfa, from all the plots were carefully examined, but no difference in either the size, number or distribution of the nodules was to be observed, indicating that the soil of the experimental farm is well supplied with the nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

THE CONTROL OF SOIL MOISTURE IN ORCHARD SOILS.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA, ONT.

Various phases of the 'cover' crop system have been under examination for a number of years past in the orchards of the Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Ont., and Nappan, N.S., the two chief points receiving attention from the Chemical Division being the control of the soil's moisture throughout the spring, summer, and autumn seasons, and the increase of the soil's fertility.

These investigations have received discussion from year to year in the annual report, so that it merely remains to state the nature of the work of 1905 and to consider the results obtained.

Two series of experiments, each comprising 3 plots, were instituted. In the first series we sought to ascertain the moisture-content of soil under a thick mulch of straw as compared with that of a soil constantly cultivated, and consequently covered with a dry earth mulch. A plot in which the soil was left undisturbed was also included, with the expectation that its moisture-content would be found to be less than that of either of the mulched soils.

The object of the second series was to learn the relative moisture-content of soil carrying (a) a crop of Hairy Vetch, (b) a crop of tares, with that of a soil kept constantly cultivated.

This work has been, as heretofore, carried on with the advice and co-operation of Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, to whom my thanks are due for much valuable aid.

The past summer, as regards rainfall, was characterized by an ample and well distributed precipitation, and consequently the results do not show, as they do in so many of our previous trials, any marked advantage accruing from cultivation.

Series I., Plots A, B, and C.—The first collection of samples was made on June 5, when plot C was heavily mulched with straw. The dates of cultivation for plot A were June 5, 15, 24, and 28; July 7, 22; August 4, 17 and 25; September 1, 13 and 25. Plot B was left undisturbed, but as a crop of weeds appeared it was mown July 22, to prevent them from going to seed.

		PLC Cult	DT A.	P1 Undi	or B.	PL Mulched 10 in.	or C. with Straw, to 12 in.
Date of Collection.	Rainfall.	W Per cent.	ater. Per acre.	W Per cent.	ater.	W Per cent.	ater. Per acre.
June 5 " 26 July 10 " 24 Aug. 8 " 21 Sept. 5 " 18 Oct. 2 " 16	Inches. *2·29 3·22 1·60 2·12 2·54 1·96 64 1·36 1 40	15 87 20 62 23 60 18 25 18 84 17 71 15 07 15 21 17 81 19 43	$\begin{array}{cccc} {\rm Tons.} & {\rm Lbs} \\ 360 & 1,012 \\ 496 & 874 \\ 655 & 1,576 \\ 426 & 1,286 \\ 443 & 1,266 \\ 410 & 1,385 \\ 339 & 217 \\ 342 & 1,644 \\ 414 & 256 \\ 460 & 1,756 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} & 18 \cdot 07 \\ 20 \cdot 21 \\ 20 \cdot 95 \\ 18 \cdot 92 \\ 19 \cdot 77 \cdot 60 \\ 7 \cdot 17 \cdot 60 \\ 7 \cdot 17 \cdot 60 \\ 16 \cdot 99 \\ 3 \cdot 17 \cdot 52 \\ 18 \cdot 14 \\ 5 \cdot 19 \cdot 31 \\ \end{array}$	Tons. Lbs. 421 1,132 484 131 506 975 445 1,916 470 1,860 408 398 391 311 405 1,887 423 997 457 709	$\begin{array}{c} 16\cdot 57\\ 19\cdot 01\\ 21\cdot 31\\ 18\cdot 17\\ 17\cdot 63\\ 20\cdot 29\\ 20\cdot 52\\ 21\cdot 67\\ 19\cdot 95\\ 22\cdot 48\end{array}$	

SERIES I.-Conservation of Soil moisture, C. E. F., Ottawa, Ont., 1905.

* May 1 to June 5.

All three plots show a remarkable uniformity in moisture-content, due no doubt to the high rainfall before referred to. The effect of the straw mulch in conserving moisture is, however, observable after August 21, for from that date on to the end of the season the soil of plot C contained from 2 per cent to 5 per cent more moisture than that of either of the other plots. On one or two dates it appears that the undis-

turbed plot contained slightly higher percentages of moisture than the cultivated plot, but the differences are very small and we may conclude that both soils were very nearly at the point of saturation throughout the season.

Series II.—Plots D. E. and F. :—Plots E. and F. were sown in rows 8 inches apart, respectively with Hairy Vetch and tares on June 30. Plot D. was cultivated June 16, 24 and 28, July 12, 22, August 4, 17 and 25, September 1, 13 and 25. The first collection of soils was made on June 16.

		PLC Cult	от D. ivated	•	PL Hairy	OT E.	ch.	PL T	or F. ares.	
Date of Collection.	Rainfall.	w	ater.		_ W	ater.		.W	ater.	
		Per cent.	Per	acre.	Per cent.	Per	acre.	Per cent.	Pér	acre.
June 16 " 30 July 14 " 28 Aug. 11 " 25 sept. 8 " 22 Oct. 6 " 20	5.37 1.16 1.25 1.85 2.14 2.45 2.01 1.61 .74 1.52	$13 \cdot 16 \\ 12 \cdot 81 \\ 13 \cdot 24 \\ 11 \cdot 79 \\ 10 \cdot 44 \\ 8 \cdot 56 \\ 10 \cdot 08 \\ 14 \cdot 76 \\ 12 \cdot 79 \\ 16 \cdot 08 \\ 16 \cdot $	Tons 306 297 308 270 235 185 226 350 296 387	Lbs. 1,539 823 1,837 1,130 1,934 1,003 1,847 1,049 1,759 1,770	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 62 \\ 10 \cdot 78 \\ 10 \cdot 60 \\ 8 \cdot 31 \\ 8 \cdot 38 \\ 8 \cdot 91 \\ 10 \cdot 66 \\ 12 \cdot 49 \\ 9 \cdot 36 \\ 17 \cdot 35 \end{array} $	Tons 266 244 240 183 185 198 241 288 209 424	 Lbs. 188 1,173 36 931 305 16 1,077 1,844 1,185 1,889 	$12 \cdot 16 \\ 10 \cdot 48 \\ 11 \cdot 48 \\ 10 \cdot 22 \\ 9 \cdot 75 \\ 9 \cdot 21 \\ 9 \cdot 83 \\ 12 \cdot 53 \\ 10 \cdot 82 \\ 15 \cdot 52	Tons 280 236 262 230 218 205 220 232 245 371	 Lbs. 463 1,966 1,057 868 1,384 702 1,364 1,634 1,208 1,778

SERIES II.—Conservation of Soil Moisture, C. E. F., Ottawa, Ont., 1905.

*May 1 to June 16

Compared with plot D., cultivated, the soil of plot E., bearing Hairy Vetch, showed a slight falling off in moisture in the early part of the season. After the middle of August, however, save on one or two dates, it would not appear that the soil with the crop had at all suffered any moisture exhaustion, so ample was the rainfall and effective the protection offered by the heavy growth that was made.

The draft on the soil moisture through the growth of Tares was very similar to that noticed in the case of the Hairy Vetch; it was not sufficient to cause any very marked effect. This we attribute to the causes just mentioned. The Tares, as did the Vetch, grew luxuriantly, completely covering the ground.

The results this season at Ottawa have not emphasized the necessity of cultivation for conserving soil moisture, but this is easily explained by reference to the rainfall, which it will be seen was both ample and well distributed throughout the season. They must not be considered as throwing any doubt upon the useful function of cultivation in districts where the rainfall is deficient, for that has been amply proven by our expements in past seasons, confirmatory evidence also being given in the chapters following, stating the results obtained this year at Nappan, N.S.

EXPERIMENTS AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NAPPAN, N.S.

In the experiments conducted on the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., six plots were employed. In this series we are able to contrast throughout the season the moisture content of soil (1) bearing an oat crop, (2) carrying a second season's growth of clover (with Timothy) and harvested, (3) similar to (2) but with the growth cut from time to time and used as a mulch, (4) cultivated till June 15, then sown with Crimson clover, (5) cultivated till July 20, then sown with Crimson clover, (6) cultivated until July 20 then left undisturbed.

Data of Collection	Doinfall	Pi Oats har Time C	lor 1. vested othy a lover.	l with nd	PLOT 2. Clover with Timothy 2nd season's growth —Harvested.		P Clover w 2nd seas —M	LOT 3. vith Ti son's g lulche	mothy rowth d.	P Cultivate and then Crims	LOT 4. ed till J i seede on Clo	une 15 1 with ver.	P Cultivate and ther Crims	LOT 5. ed till d nseede on Clo	July 20 d with over.	P Cultiv Ju	LOT 6. ated 1 11y 20.	antil	
	Raiman,	v	Vater.		v	Vater.		7	Vater.		v	Vater.		v	Water.		W	Water.	
		Per cent	Per	acre.	Per cent	Per	acre.	Per cent	Per	acre.	Per cent	Per	асте.	Per cent	Per	acre.	Per cent	Per	acre.
Iay 15 une 1 une 1 und 1	Inches. *3:36 .90 1:53 1:53 23 .844 .032 3:40 .57 .09	$17 \cdot 40 \\ 16 \cdot 37 \\ 15 \cdot 54 \\ 16 \cdot 30 \\ 11 \cdot 02 \\ 5 \cdot 63 \\ 5 \cdot 17 \\ 5 \cdot 01 \\ 12 \cdot 66 \\ 5 \cdot 17 \\ 29 \cdot 34 $	Tons 443 411 386 409 260 125 114 110 304 265 222	. Lbs. 1,716 872 1,485 680 644 799 1,190 1,723 1,358 1,288 125	$16.04 \\ 14.23 \\ 14.88 \\ 19.06 \\ 8.08 \\ 7.26 \\ 5.91 \\ 4.17 \\ 10.52 \\ 9.05 \\ 6.71 $	Tons 401 348 366 494 184 164 132 91 247 209 151	. Lbs. 1,127 1,462 1,599 1,947 1,533 1,095 56 930 244 309 370	$17 \cdot 33 \\13 \cdot 83 \\15 \cdot 94 \\18 \cdot 52 \\11 \cdot 77 \\7 \cdot 12 \\5 \cdot 64 \\4 \cdot 37 \\12 \cdot 58 \\10 \cdot 61 \\8 \cdot 01$	Tons 440 337 398 477 280 161 120 96 302 249 183	. Lbs. 1,257 711 1,170 1,526 805 262 557 105 953 975 53	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 50 \\ 15 \cdot 25 \\ 16 \cdot 19 \\ 17 \cdot 50 \\ 13 \cdot 89 \\ 9 \cdot 73 \\ 7 \cdot 87 \\ 5 \cdot 26 \\ 11 \cdot 47 \\ 9 \cdot 24 \\ 6 \cdot 69 \end{array}$	Tons. 415 378 406 445 339 226 179 116 272 213 150	Lbs. 710 453 207 1,736 111 1,128 1,108 1,402 659 1,986 1,405	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 28 \\ 16 \cdot 97 \\ 15 \cdot 78 \\ 17 \cdot 97 \\ 15 \cdot 65 \\ 15 \cdot 50 \\ 14 \cdot 11 \\ 9 \cdot 97 \\ 14 \cdot 68 \\ 12 \cdot 67 \\ 9 \cdot 44 \end{array}$	Tons. 408 429 393 460 389 385 345 232 367 304 219	Lbs. 1,480 1,209 1,669 932 1,976 1,179 616 1,654 1,035 1,909 215	17 · 76 14 · 74 18 · 02 17 · 93 14 · 5.) 15 · 02 14 · 03 14 · 36 16 · 31 13 · 06 11 · 34	Tons 453 363 462 458 359 371 343 352 409 315 268	. Lbs. 1,845 782 58 1,810 123 1,028 61 904 1,291 1,503 1,697

CONSERVATION of Soil Moisture, Nappan, N.S., 1905.

*April 1 to May 15.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST

135

Rainfall during the season.—April was characterized by a very small rainfall (1:24 inches) not half that which fell in April of the two preceding years. May and June had very fair and well distributed precipitations; the totals were 3.02 and 3.30 inches, respectively. July and August were very dry, the total being only 1.56 and 1.53 inches, many of these rains being so slight that the moisture was evaporated before it could penetrate the soil. September had a fair rainfall, 3.38 inches, while October was comparatively dry, with only 1.29 inches.

Plot 1.—The crop of oats, which had made good growth, though the seed had not filled out well, was harvested on September 3. The results show that the moisture content of this plot was greatly and steadily reduced from the end of June till September 1, and again slightly reduced during October. From the middle of July to the end of August the soil was exceedingly dry (in the neighbourhood of 5 per cent moisture). The oats suffered much from drought during this period and there can be no doubt that the moisture available for the orchard trees was altogether insufficient for their needs. Confirmatory evidence of a most emphatic nature is furnished by the data from this plot of the great exhaustion of soil moisture by a grain crop.

Plot 2.—This carried a crop of clover and timothy, having been seeded (with cats) in the spring of 1904. It was cut on July 20, having made excellent growth, and yielded about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay to the acre. The moisture content data are very similar to those of Plot 1, indicating a very large draught on the store of soil moisture by the growth of clover. During the first two weeks of July the moisture was reduced from 19:06 per cent to 8:08 per cent and continued to fall until the end of August, when the soil contained only 4:17 per cent.

Plot 3.—This, like Plot 2, bore a crop of clover and timothy, but the growth was cut from time to time and used as a mulch. The first cutting was on June 16, when the crop was about 12 inches high; the second on July 8, with about the same amount of growth. No further cutting was possible, as owing to the very dry period in July and August no material growth was subsequently made. Mr. Blair reports that the mulches rapidly dried out and quickly became valueless in conserving moisture. The analytical data are very much the same as those for Plot 2, and, therefore, confirm the conclusions regarding the great draught on the soil's moisture. They require no special comment further than to say that the mulch seems to have been effective in checking to a certain degree the loss of soil moisture during the first two weeks of July—an important matter. After the middle of July the mulch evidently exercised very little beneficial influence so far as soil moisture is concerned.

Plot 4.—The soil of this plot was cultivated until June 15, and then sown with Orimson clover. The effect of this cultivation is very apparent; it postponed at least two weeks the severe drying out so noticeable on the plots already discussed. On August 2, this soil contained considerably more moisture than those of Plots 2 and 3, and nearly twice as much as that on Plot 1.

Plot 5 and Plot 6.—Were cultivated until July 20, the former at that date being sown with Crimson clover. Plot 5 maintained, practically, its initial moisture content all through the period of drought, the first decline—and that a slight one—being recorded by the determination made on August 30. After the middle of September a further, but not very large, falling off is observable, due to the growth of clover. Plot 6, though showing some fluctuations, practically held its moisture content throughout the growing season.

* In this investigation the scheme was planned by Mr. W. S. Blair, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., and myself. Mr. Blair undertook all the work in connection with the plots and also collected the fortnightly soil samples. In his report, full cultural notes, made during the season, are to be found.

The value of cultivation has been by this series well brought out. The severe drought during July and August specially accentuated this year the importance of the dry earth mulch in conserving the moisture so necessary for the growth and thrift of orchard trees, but the results may well serve as a guide for the management of orchard soils in all districts where an insufficient rainfall is likely to occur.

NATURALLY-OCCURRING FERTILIZERS AND WASTE PRODUCTS.

MARSH MUD.

This was collected at Flannery's Point, near Bathurst, N.B., and forwarded by T. M. Burns, M.P.P., through Mr. T. A. Peters, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B.

The sample as received was of a light-grey colour, having all the appearances of clay. It was practically free from stones, sticks, or other foreign matter. On exposure to the air it dried into lumps or masses, which were, comparatively speaking, easily crushed and reduced to powder.

Analysis of (Air-dried) Mud.

	\mathbf{Per}	Cent.
Moisture		3.83
Loss on ignition-organic matter		15.77
Clay and sand		66 • 69
Oxide of iron and alumina	•	8.33
Lime	•	•65
Magnesia		1.57
Potash		•65
Phosphoric acid	•	·15
Undetermined, including salt	•	2.36

It will be obvious from the above data that although this 'mud' is not destitute of plant food it cannot be considered in any way comparable to farm manures or commercial fertilizers. However, if its application does not injuriously affect the tilth or mechanical condition of the soil, I think it might be found a useful amendment.

Its chief fertilizing constituent is nitrogen, of which it contains about as much as is found in our best soils, and, therefore, it is possible that a tolerably heavy application on soils poor in organic matter and nitrogen might prove of considerable benefit.

My advice would be to try it at first on a small area and to note the result, both on the condition of the soil and the crop yield. The character of the soil will no doubt have much to do with its efficiency, and careful notes should be taken as to the nature of the soil to which it is applied and the number of loads spread per acre.

In conclusion, it may be stated that its composition does not, I think, warrant any great expenditure in its application, and this furnishes another reason for ascertaining its effect on a small area before extensively applying it.

SEMI-DECAYED SEAWEED.

This material was forwarded by Mr. Donaldson, of Port Williams, N.S., who furnished the following information regarding its occurrence:

'It is from Westport on Briar Island, the extreme western part of Nova Scotia, where it is quite plentiful all along the shores of the island. It is there used as a fertilizer, chiefly for grain and grass, I think. Several barrels were sent to our county last spring and orchardists in this vicinity would be glad to know its value.'

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

As received, it was a pasty mass, decomposition apparently having proceeded to a considerable degree.

1 7 .		~ .	7 7	~ 1
Amainere	n+	Nom1-	doction	Nonwood
21,10000,0000	01	NG1100	uccuyeu	Neuweeu.

	נ	Per Cent.
Water		61.03
Organic matter		28.92
Ash or mineral matter		10.05
		100.00
Nitra		1.90
Nitrogen	• • •	1 20
Phosphoric acid		•19
Potash		•90

Some years ago a sample of fresh seaweed (Fucus furcatus) was analysed, the data of which may here be given for the purpose of comparison.

Analysis of Presit Neu-weeu.	
Water	. 63 ·49
Organic matter	27.93
Ash or mineral matter	. 8.58
	100.00
Nitrogen	468
Phosphoric acid	108
Potash	2.025

The general result of the decomposition, it will be seen, has been to increase the nitrogen-content and to decrease the percentage of potash, so that while the fresh seaweed is essentially a potassic manure, the semi-decayed weed is more particularly nitrogenous.

The value of sea-weed as a manure is undoubtedly enhanced by the readiness with which this naturally-occurring fertilizer decomposes in the soil, quickly liberating its constituents in forms available to crops.

GYPSUM OR LAND PLASTER.

The agricultural uses and value of gypsum or land plaster have been discussed in previous publications (see pages 163-4 An. Rep. Exp. Farms 1900). It may, therefore, suffice here to give the results of the analyses of certain samples examined this year. From correspondence we judge that the use of finely ground gypsum in barns and stables is increasing, and we are of the opinion, from all points of view that this in general is the most advantageous method of employing it.

ANALYSES	of	Gypsum.
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··	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Sulphate of lime Insoluble rock matter Carbonate of lime, &c. (undetermined)	94.53 .78 4.69 100.00	91.58 2.00 6.42 100.00	73·15 7·45 19·40 100·00	68 · 98 15 · 75 15 · 27 100 · 00	74.25 11.95 13.80 100.00

138

Analysis of Fresh Sea-wood

Nos. 1 and 2, labelled 'white' and 'grey,' respectively, and forwarded by General Laurie, Oakfield, N.S. Quarried at Dutch Settlement, Halifax county, N.S.

Both are excellent samples, but the 'white" (No. 1) is somewhat the better of the two. No. 1 has also superior value by reason of its greater fineness.

No. 3. White or grey coloured, manufactured by the Alabastine Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont., submitted by K. McDonald, Ottawa, Ont.

No. 4. Brown or chocolate coloured, supplied by Mr. Manly H. Craig, Perth, N.B., submitted by Kenneth McDonald, Ottawa, Ont.

Sample No. 3 is distinctly superior to No. 4, though neither is equal to the first two samples considered.

No. 5. From 'Plaster Rock,' Tobique River, N.B., furnished by M. H. Craig, Perth, N.B. It is of distinctly better quality than No. 4, though apparently from the same quarry.

FERTILIZING VALUE OF COTTON WASTE.

This refuse material was from the cotton mills at Montmorency Falls, Que. As received, it formed a black, pasty mass and was neutral to test paper. It dried readily on exposure and was then easily reduced to a powder by crushing and grinding.

Analysis of Waste (as received).

	Pe	r Cent.
Water		58.66
Organic matter		15.41
Mineral matter (containing sand, &c., 20.94)		25.93
		100.00
Nitrogen		$\cdot 72$
Phosphoric acid	'	• •27
Potash		. •95

We doubt if this waste could be economically manufactured into a fertilizer. The greater part of the water would have to be got rid of—a more or less expensive matter when undertaken on a large scale. Secondly, this accomplished, the percentages of plant food would not then equal those in most brands of commercial fertilizers. And, thirdly, the condition or combination of the plant food in this 'waste' is not the most valuable from the agricultural standpoint: in other words, without treatment, the waste would not readily furnish available nourishment for crops.

If obtained for little cost, however, it might be converted by the farmer into a useful manure by composting, say, with lime or wood ashes.

FLUE ASHES.

These ashes are from the flues or dust chambers of the blast furnaces at the Londonderry, N.S., iron mines. The sample was forwarded by Mr. G. R. Fleming, Folly Mountain, N.S., who thought they might possess some fertilizing value.

Considering the nature of the material, the percentage of nitrogen is quite notable. Presumably the nitrogen is present as ammonium salts.

The percentages of phosphoric acid and potash are very small and though there is a notable amount of lime, we are unable to speak definitely as to its availability. My opinion, therefore, is that the fertilizing value of these ashes is negligable. On heavy clay soils, however, they might be of some benefit in improving the texture.

FODDERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Though we have never attempted any systematic or comprehensive examination of the feeding stuffs sold in Canada, we have every year analysed many of them regarding which information and advice have been sought. The use of concentrated feed stuffs to supplement the protein and fat of the home grown fodders, and thus balance the ration, is constantly on the increase. Only a few years ago the feeds employed by farmers and dairymen were very limited in number and comparatively simple in character-bran, shorts, provender and ground Indian corn; these, with the addition of oil cake and one or two meals, comprised the list of those upon the market. But the case is very different now. The by-products of the starch factories, of the rice mills, of the manufactories of breakfast foods, etc., etc., now find a ready sale. These various feeds differ widely in their composition, and hence in their nutritive value, and the farmer cannot intelligently or profitably use them unless he knows their composition, more especially as to the percentages of protein and fat they contain. The protein and fat are the most important and the most costly nutriments in a food. There are, of course, other constituents of feeding value in these ' concentrates,' but in estimating the value of these feeds it is the proportion of protein and fat that must be principally considered, as it is for them practically alone that they are purchased, for the reason already stated.

For a number of years the writer has claimed that an annual inspection and analysis of the feeds upon the Canadian market should be made; in other words, that as there is an official examination of fertilizers (plant foods), so there should be an equal protection to the farmer by the official examination of these feeds (cattle foods), for in many instances it is quite impossible to arrive at a correct opinion as to the value of these by-products without an analysis. This matter has also been recently urged by the authorities of the Ontario Agricultural College and the Experimental Union—a society of co-operative workers in connection with that institution.

It is, therefore, with much pleasure that I can announce as a result of these representations that the Department of Inland Revenue, the branch of the Government Service which annually analyses the commercial fertilizers, has taken initiatory steps towards this end. A collection is now being made by the officers of that department in various parts of Canada of these feeding stuffs and the analyses will be made in due course. I am, further, authorized to say that the results of this examination will be published early in the coming year in bulletin form, and thus will be available for the guidance of purchasers.

During the past year a number of such feeding stuffs have been submitted to us. As far as time permitted, these have been analysed. The results appear in the subjoined table, but since in previous reports the sources and character of the greater number of them have received discussion, it will only be necessary now to add briefly remarks upon their comparative values as deduced from the analytical data. They comprise 'mixed' feeds of various character, the products of the starch factories (gluten meal, gluten feed, and corn bran), oil cake and meals, cotton seed meals and a few other miscellaneous feeds. Much of the profit in dairying and stock feeding lies in the judicious balancing of the ration, and we feel assured that great assistance towards that end may be obtained by a consultation of the data here presented.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

ANALYSIS of Feeding Stuffs, 1905.

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Number.	Name.	Particulars.	Moisture.	Protein.	Fat or oil.	Carbo- hydrates.	Fibre.	Ash.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	"Cattle Feed " No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 Victor Corn and Oat Feed. Banner Cattle Food. Ground Oat Hulls "Mixed Feed " "Oat Feed " Gluten Meal	Insp. of Live Stock Shipments, Montreal. American Cercal Co., Peterboro' University of the store of the st	11 · 22 9 · 38 12 · 82 10 · 90 8 · 29 8 · 38 5 · 23 10 · 74 9 · 71	9.06 8.06 8.94 10.00 7.75 7.75 2.81 9.63 7.75 32.31	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 29 \\ 4 \cdot 06 \\ 3 \cdot 71 \\ 4 \cdot 57 \\ 3 \cdot 29 \\ 4 \cdot 46 \\ 1 \cdot 52 \\ 3 \cdot 59 \\ 2 \cdot 25 \\ 2 \cdot 44 \end{array}$	67 · 47 69 · 11 67 · 24 66 · 00 66 · 55 68 · 55 53 · 40 60 · 75 54 · 27	5.73 7.19 5.06 6.18 12.11 8.56 32.48 14.86 .74	2·23 2·20 2·23 2·35 3·01 2·30 4·56 3·65
$ \begin{array}{c} 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 24\\ \end{array} $	Gluten Feed Corn Oil Cake Corn Bran. Gluten Meal Gluten Feed Corn Bran. Gluten Feed. "Gluten Feed. Gluten Feed. Linseed or oil cake. Oil Čake Meal Cotton seed Meal.	dinal. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	8 31 7 89 8 15 8 72 6 62 8 72 8 19 7 37 	25 · 38 22 · 25 9 12 36 · 69 22 · 99 10 · 43 22 · 75 12 · 44 21 · 06 29 · 56 32 · 12 27 · 06 31 · 62 37 · 94	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 11 \\ 2 & 17 \\ 15 & 69 \\ 3 & 23 \\ 3 & 36 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 3 & 50 \\ 2 & 032 \\ 7 & 92 \\ 6 & 20 \\ 10 & 84 \\ 6 & 41 \\ 13 & 75 \\ 9 & 98 \\ \dots \end{array}$	58 31 43 51 67 05	5·30 8·90 12·05 6·51 6·42 	*53 1 •78 •40 •••• •65 •68 ••••
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	" " Spirit Grains Goose Wheat Fall Wheate Soda Biscuits Rice Meal	Smith, St. John. "Second Bright," Broker C. A. Smith, St. John. No. 1 Broker, Frank Oliver, Toronto No. 2 Am. Cotton Oil Co G. & W., Toronto A. W. Milne, Markham Factory at London, Ont B. C. Rice Mills	4 05 11 25 12 47 5 35 9 06	19.9439.8841.2529.0612.508.449.3112.25	8·97 7·80 6·32 1·90 1·84 13·68 15·73	48 54 70 78 73 46 69 12 50 01	10.76 1.81 2.00 .08 5.83	1·27 1·76 1·79 1·97 7·12

MIXED FEEDS.

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.—These were forwarded by the Inspector of Live Stock Shipments, Montreal (Department of Marine and Fisheries) with a request for an analysis and report on their relative values. These feeds were intended for the use of cattle en route to England. They were found to consist essentially of crushed corn and oats. There is a general similarity between them, and the differences in nutritive values are not great, but a careful scrutiny of the data allows us to arrange the feeds in the following order of merit: First, No. 4, by reason of its higher protein and fat content; second, No. 1, and No. 3, which are practically equal, with a protein content essentially 1 per cent lower than that of No. 4; third, No. 2, which contains 2 per cent less protein than No. 4 and 1 per cent less than Nos. 1 and 3, and is the highest of the series in fibre.

Nos. 5, 6 and 7.—Products of the American Cereal Company, Peterboro, Ont. In the most important constituent, protein, the Victor Corn and Oat Feed and the Banner Cattle Food are identical. The latter, however, is somewhat the richer in fat and poorer in fibre, and consequently is the better feed, though the difference between the two in nutritive value would not be large. Though wholesome feeding stuffs, their
comparatively speaking low protein content precludes them from the list of high class 'concentrates.'

No. 7—Oat Hulls.—The analysis shows very well the practically worthless character of 'oat hulls,' when considered as a feed. It is difficult to understand how such a material can obtain purchasers, but the writer is informed that large quantities of this ground hulls and other waste from oatmeal and cereal mills find a ready sale among farmers and dairymen in various parts of the country at fairly good prices. There are, of course, different grades or qualities of such feeds, but in general they will be found very low in protein and high in fibre. They consequently occupy a position at the very bottom of the list of purchased feeds, and great judgment and knowledge of the comparative prices and feeding values are necessary in order to use them with profit. The 'mixed' feeds, of which there are now so many sold, give the miller an opportunity of disposing of hulls, sweepings, and other almost worthless material at prices far in excess of the feeding values.

No. 8.—' Mixed Feed,' sent by F. W. Davidson, Sussex, N.B., and quoted by I. N. Tilton, broker, St. John, at \$30 per ton. It consists largely of cracked corn, bran and oat by-products, there being quite a large proportion of oat hulls. It is not a food of high quality and certainly is not worth the price quoted.

No. 9.— 'Oat Feed,' sent by G. S. Kinnear, Sussex, N. B., and stated to be manufactured by the Ogilvy Milling Company. Its composition is said to be made up of ground oats and feed flour in equal proportions. A mechanical examination showed it to contain, approximately, 72 per cent fine meal and 28 per cent oat hulls. The enalysis does not give it a high rating.

CORN BY-PRODUCTS-GLUTEN MEAL, ETC.

Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13.—These are the by-products of the Edwardsburg Starch Company, Cardinal, Ont. The samples were sent by the company in January as representative of their various brands of feed. Their comparative feeding values may be easily arrived at by a consideration of the data for protein and fat. Gluten Feed is a mixed product, Gluten Meal and Corn Bran being the components.

Nos. 14, 15, and 16.—These are further samples of Gluten Feed and Corn Bran sent by the Edwardsburg Starch Company, in November, 1905.

No. 17.—Is a sample of Gluten Feed forwarded by P. G. Mills, Sussex, N.B., and stated to be manufactured by the Edwardsburg Starch Company.

No. 18.—'Gluten Meal,' forwarded by P. G. Mills, Sussex, N.B., and stated to be 'from the Brantford Starch Company. It is not gluten meal; indeed, it contains but little more than one-half the protein found in most gluten feeds.

No. 19.—Gluten Feed, submitted by Dwyer & Co., Ottawa, and stated to be a product of the Imperial Starch Company, Prescott, Ont. While having a slightly higher fat content than the Edwardsburg Gluten Feed, it is not quite so rich in protein.

LINSEED OR OIL CAKE AND MEAL.

Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23.—These are linseed oil cakes and meals from the Dominion Linseed Oil Company, and the Canada Linseed Oil Mills, as stated in the table. They are all genuine and of good quality, though differing somewhat in their composition. The data of the protein and fat will allow the feeder to judge of their relative merits and greatly assist when considering their prices.

COTTON SEED MEAL.

Nos. 24, 25, 26, and 27.—Are Cotton seed meals. Nos. 24 and 25 were sent by F. W. Davidson, Sussex, N.B., who reported their prices at \$30 and \$27.25 per ton, respectively. The analyses show a much greater difference in feeding value than is indicated by \$25 per ton. Nos. 26 and 27, also sent by F. W. Davidson, are of much better quality. They are quoted at \$32.25 and \$32.50 per ton, respectively.

SPIRIT GRAINS.

No. 28, 'Spirit Grains.'—A by-product from the distillery of Gooderham & Worts, Toronto. This is a feed of high value, being rich in both protein and fat. It ranks with oil cake, gluten meal and other concentrates in this respect.

GOOSE AND FALL WHEAT.

Nos. 29 and 30—Goose and Fall Wheats.—These were submitted by A. Ward Milne, Markham, with a view of obtaining data regarding their relative values for feeding purposes. The high protein content of the Goose Wheat makes it much the more valuable from this standpoint.

SODA BISCUITS.

No. 31—Broken Soda Biscuits.—These can frequently be obtained from biscuit factories at prices that permit of their being used as a feed for pigs, &c. The analysis shows a high fat content and a very fair percentage of protein. At the price quoted, \$20 per ton, they are very good value.

RICE MEAL.

No. 32.—Rice Meal, sent by Chas. B. Jones, Colquitz, B.C., and said to be from the British Columbia Rice Mills. Price quoted \$16 per ton. This is an excellent feed, particularly rich in fat and with a protein content equal to that of hard wheat.

CONDIMENTAL AND SO CALLED STOCK FOODS.

Inquiries are being constantly received as to the feeding value of these preparations, of which there are now a number upon the market. The claims made for these, it is only right to state, are not based simply upon the percentages of protein and fat present. It is urged that in addition to their food value they are appetizers, tonics, and assist in the digestion and assimilation of the rest of the ration; that they are in fact both food and medicine. It is for this reason that the analyses of those we have examined this year are not incorporated with those of the feeds already considered.

A few notes made from their chemical and microscopical examination may be added, though it is not claimed that all the herbs, roots and drugs present have been detected.

	Herbagium.	Interna- tional Stock Food.	Anglo- Saxon Stock Food.	Sugar and Flax.
Moisture . Protein Fat. Carbohydrates Fibre Ash Sulphur (free)	p. c. 6·70 22·94 6·98 40·61 7·86 14·91	p. c. 8 · 83 13 · 06 4 · 29 45 · 15 11 · 97 16 · 70	p. c. 9·11 17·66 3·57 40·48 10·80 12·83 5·55	p. c. 9·82 24·69 9·90 43·86 6·56 5·17

ANALYSIS of Condimental Foods.

Herbageum.—This consists essentially of linseed and wheat bran or some wheat refuse. Fenugreek, sugar, charcoal and salt are also present.

International Stock Food.—Its principal ingredient is a wheat feed. Salt, charcoal, and fenugreek were also detected and some bitter drug, probably gentian, also noted.

Anglo-Saxon Stock Food.—Largely linseed meal. It contains charcoal, salt, sulphur, fenugreek and probably gentian.

Sugar and Flax.—Its chief component is linseed meal. Fenugreek, charcoal and salt were also detected. Sugar is not present.

Our position with regard to these preparations is that all the ingredients are of a cheap character and the prices asked are altogetner extravagant, whether they are to be regarded as foods or medicine, or both. Thus, the price of herbageum is \$12 per hundred weight, and as a food its value cannot be equal to that of oil cake meal. We do not deny that such condimental foods may at times be useful, but we do not think their continued or general employment is either necessary or economical. It has been shown by careful experiment that animals in good health do not thrive any better from the addition of such 'tonics' to their food, and it seems only reasonable that it would be far cheaper and more rational to treat stock out of condition as their ailments require.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF ROOTS.

In continuing the examination of field roots to learn their relative food value and the effect of seasonal conditions upon their composition, we have analysed this year 17 varieties of mangels, 20 varieties of turnips, and 11 varieties of carrots, all grown on the Central Experimental Farm.

Mangels.—The percentages of dry matter and sugar are, on the whole, considerably below those usually obtained here. This, we believe, is due to the somewhat abnormal character of the season, which was marked by high rainfall and high daily temperatures. Under these conditions the roots did not thoroughly mature and the storing up of sugar during September and October to a certain extent was interfered with. For the best results it is generally conceded that an ample though not excessive precipitation during the first three months of summer, with comparatively low temperatures, followed by a moderately dry, warm, but not too hot, ripening season (September and October) are the best conditions for the production of sugar in roots. The averages for 10 varieties analysed in 1904 were: dry matter, 11.69 per cent, sugar in juice, 6.62 per cent. This season, for 20 varieties we obtained: dry matter, 10.04 per cent, sugar in juice, 4.61 per cent.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

ANALYSIS OF MANGELS, C).E.F., (UTTAWA.	UNT	1905.
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Variety.	Water.	Dry Matter.	Sugar in Juice.	Average weight of one Root.		
•	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	Lbs. Oz.		
Selected Mammoth Long Red Yellow Intermediate. Gate Post Half Long Sugar Rosy. Giant Sugar Half Long Sugar Rosy. Triumph Yellow Globe Giant Yellow Intermediate. Giant Yellow Intermediate. Ideal. Mammoth Long Red Giant Yellow Globe Selected Yellow Globe Mammoth Yellow Intermediate. Lion Yellow Intermediate Prize Winner Yellow Globe.	$\begin{array}{c} 87\cdot 18\\ 87\cdot 85\\ 87\cdot 93\\ 88\cdot 94\\ 88\cdot 94\\ 88\cdot 95\\ 89\cdot 63\\ 89\cdot 63\\ 89\cdot 63\\ 89\cdot 63\\ 89\cdot 63\\ 89\cdot 63\\ 90\cdot 06\\ 90\cdot 09\\ 90\cdot 20\\ 90\cdot 82\\ 91\cdot 36\\ 91\cdot 47\\ 91\cdot 83\\ 92\cdot 19\\ 92\cdot 48\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 82 \\ 12 \cdot 15 \\ 12 \cdot 07 \\ 11 \cdot 55 \\ 11 \cdot 06 \\ 11 \cdot 05 \\ 10 \cdot 37 \\ 10 \cdot 13 \\ 9 \cdot 91 \\ 9 \cdot 91 \\ 9 \cdot 91 \\ 9 \cdot 91 \\ 8 \cdot 64 \\ 8 \cdot 53 \\ 8 \cdot 17 \\ 7 \cdot 81 \\ 7 \cdot 52 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 95 \\ 6 \cdot 36 \\ 6 \cdot 83 \\ 5 \cdot 88 \\ 4 \cdot 65 \\ 5 \cdot 15 \\ 5 \cdot 07 \\ 4 \cdot 86 \\ 5 \cdot 56 \\ 3 \cdot 88 \\ 5 \cdot 07 \\ 3 \cdot 44 \\ 3 \cdot 55 \\ 4 \cdot 67 \\ 3 \cdot 445 \\ 1 \cdot 93 \\ 2 \cdot 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Average of 17 varieties	89.96	10.04	4.67	39		

The varieties have been arranged in this table in the order of their 'dry matter' and sugar, beginning with the highest, and it will be noticed that between the first and last of the series vast differences occur. We do not think that the value of roots as part of the ration depends entirely on the percentages of dry matter and its sugar content, but we have no hesitation in saying that of two roots, the one containing 12.82 per cent dry matter with a sugar content of 6.95 per cent, the other with but 7.52 per cent dry matter and 2.14 per cent sugar, the former must be much the more valuable feed. This important matter has been called attention to in former reports and is again emphasized that farmers in choosing their varieties of mangels may consider not only yield per acre, but also the composition of the roots. It is not at all probable that the same order as here given will be preserved for any two successive seasons, but the data presented bear an added importance when it is remembered that all these mangels were grown under the same climatic and cultural conditions. The 'breed' factor has been investigated for a number of years past by us, using two varieties of mangels (see the following chapter) and the results clearly show that despite changes due to season, &c., each variety has held its own relative position for six seasons.

Turnips.—The differences in composition are not so great as with mangels, and this fact serves to bring the averages of the dry matter of these two classes of field roots very close together. In sugar content, however, the turnip is distinctly inferior to mangels. This season, as with all classes of roots grown here, the percentage of sugar is below the average.

Variety.	Water.	Dry Matter.	Sugar in Juice.	Average weight of one Root.		
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	Lbs.	Oz.	
Mammoth Clyde. Sutton's Champion. Hartley's Bronze New Century Selected Purple Top. Imperial Sweie. Kangaroo. East Lothian. Elephant's Master Skirvings. Bangholm Selected Halewood's Bronze Top. Magnum Bonum. Perfection Swede. Drummond Purple Top. Good Luck. Carter's Elephant Jambo.	$\begin{array}{c} 88 \cdot 49 \\ 83 \cdot 54 \\ 88 \cdot 80 \\ 89 \cdot 10 \\ 89 \cdot 21 \\ 89 \cdot 29 \\ 89 \cdot 34 \\ 89 \cdot 78 \\ 90 \cdot 00 \\ 90 \cdot 10 \\ 90 \cdot 10 \\ 90 \cdot 10 \\ 90 \cdot 11 \\ 90 \cdot 11 \\ 90 \cdot 12 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 51 \\ 11 \cdot 46 \\ 11 \cdot 20 \\ 10 \cdot 90 \\ 10 \cdot 79 \\ 10 \cdot 71 \\ 10 \cdot 66 \\ 10 \cdot 22 \\ 10 \cdot 00 \\ 9 \cdot 91 \\ 9 \cdot 90 \\ 9 \cdot 90 \\ 9 \cdot 90 \\ 9 \cdot 83 \\ 9 \cdot 81 \\ 9 \cdot 79 \\ 9 \cdot 36 \\ 9 \cdot 28 \\ 8 \cdot 92 \\ 8 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.52\\ 1.01\\ 1.01\\ 1.01\\ 1.01\\ 0.50\\ 1.11\\ 1.02\\ 0.91\\ 1.22\\ 1.32\\ 1.42\\ 0.91\\ 1.01\\ 1.01\\ 1.01\\ 1.01\\ 1.01\\ 0.81\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\ 1.31\\$	221222333322332335	$\begin{array}{c} 7\\11\\13\\9\\14\\8\\14\\1\\9\\5\\8\\11\\13\\9\\2\\6\\0\\\end{array}$	
Emperor Swede Hall's Westbury A verage of 20 varieties	91·18 91·19 89·91	8·82 8·81 10·09	$\frac{1.12}{1.83}$ 			

ANALYSIS OF TURNIPS, C.E.F., OTTAWA, ONT., 1905.

With this greater uniformity in composition there is not the same necessity in selecting turnips as with mangels, and yield per acre and keeping qualities become the chief factors to consider.

Carrots.—On the whole, carrots are slightly higher in dry matter than turnips, and in regard to sugar content occupy a middle place between mangels and turnips. The differences between the varieties while not so great as with the mangels, are larger than those noticed in the varieties of turnips.

Average Dry Sugar in Weight of Variety. Water. Matter. Juice. one Root. p. c. p. c. p. c. Lbs. Oz. 87.46 White Belgian..... 12.543.63 1 1 3.64 Half Long Chantenay..... 88.53 11.47 ô 14 Kos Kirches ... 10.79 3.44 89.21 11111 23714 Carter's Orange Giant Improved Short White. 89.43 10.57 $\frac{2}{2}.02$ 2.1489.6510.3510·18 10·15 Ontario Champion 89.822.53Mammoth White Intermediate.... 89.85 2 95 Early Gem. Long Yellow Stump-rooted..... 90.39 9.61 1.920 14 90.63 9.37 2.44 1 1 $1\bar{0}$ Giant White Vosges..... 90.96 9.04 1.523 New White Intermediate..... 91.35 8.65 1.53 1 4 Average of 11 varieties. . 89.75 10.25 2.521 3

ANALYSIS OF CARROTS, C.E.F., OTTAWA, ONT., 1905.

INFLUENCE OF INHERITED QUALITIES.

The composition of roots is influenced by various factors, chief among which are the character of the season as regards rainfall and temperature, and the relative richness of the soil. Quality in roots, however, as evidenced by the percentage of 'dry matter' and sugar is in part inherited. For the past six years we have analysed two varieties, the Gate Post and Giant Yellow Globe grown side by side, on land of the same character and, necessarily, under the same climatic conditions, and the results indicate that 'breed' in mangels is a factor of considerable importance.

	GATE	Post.	GIANT YELLOW GLOBE.		
Season of Growth.	Dry Matter.	Sugar in Juice.	Dry Matter.	Sugar in Juice.	
	р. с.	p. c.	p. c.	р. с.	
900	11 · 14 9 · 41 13 · 90 12 · 93 12 · 64 12 · 07	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.15 \\ 4.15 \\ 9.39 \\ 7.38 \\ 7.62 \\ 6.83 \\ \end{array} $	8.19 9.10 10.24 10.89 9.24 8.64	2.64 4.08 5.24 6.17 5.26 3.55	
Average of 6 years 1900-05	12.01	6.92	9.38	4.49	

DRY MATTER AND SUGAR IN GATE POST AND YELLOW GLOBE MANGELS.

Though the data for neither of these roots show great regularity or uniformity, due chiefly, I believe, to varying seasonal conditions, a well marked and always present difference is to be observed between these mangels as regards their percentages of dry matter and sugar. We have already observed that the past season at Ottawa was not one favourable to sugar production, and this, I think, may account for the fact that both varieties have given low returns this year. However, this does not affect in any way the general results or the conclusions drawn from previous years' work in this matter, viz., that the Gate Post is the richer of the two, both as to dry matter and sugar. The difference between these varieties, as far as it can be ascertained by chemical analysis, shows that weight for weight the Gate Post should be worth between one-third and one-fourth more than the Giant Yellow Globe for feeding purposes.

SUGAR BEETS, FOR FACTORY PURPOSES.

The three varieties of sugar beets principally used for sugar extraction, Vilmorin's Improved, Klein Wanzleben and Très Riche (French 'Very Rich') as grown on the Dominion Experimental Farms during the past season have been analysed. By reference to the reports of this Division it will be seen that this investigation has been carried on, practically, since the establishment of the Farms, so that now we have on record considerable evidence as to the richness and purity of sugar beets as grown in Canada under varying climatic or seasonal conditions.

Variety.	Locality.	Percentage of Sugar in Juice.	Percentage of Solids in Juice.	Co-efficient of Purity.	Average Weight of one Root.		
Vilmorin's Improved " " Klein Wanzleben "	Nappan, N.S Ottawa, Ont Brandon, Man Indian Head, Sask Agassiz, B.O Nappan, N.S Ottawa, Ont Brandon, Man Indian Head Sask	$15 \cdot 39 \\ 12 \cdot 00 \\ 10 \cdot 70 \\ 15 \cdot 13 \\ 17 \cdot 14 \\ 17 \cdot 86 \\ 13 \cdot 34 \\ 10 \cdot 57 \\ 16 \cdot 35 \\ 16 \cdot 35 \\ 10 \cdot 57 \\ 10 \cdot$	$18 \cdot 77 \\ 15 \cdot 37 \\ 14 \cdot 43 \\ 17 \cdot 86 \\ 21 \cdot 06 \\ 20 \cdot 63 \\ 13 \cdot 95 \\ 15 \cdot 03 \\ 19 \cdot 28 \\$	82.0 78.1 74.2 84.7 81.3 86.5 95.6 70.3 84.8	Lbs. 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 2 1	Oz. 14 0 15 14 2 13 14 12 14	
Très Riche (French ' Very Rich ')	Agassiz, B.C. Nappan, N.S. Ottawa, Ont. Indian Head, Sask. Agassiz, B.C.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 19.97\\ 19.70\\ 14.40\\ 15.83\\ 17.26\\ 20.20\\ \end{array} $	86.5 82.3 83.3 75.7 77.2 86.9	1 0 1 2 1 1	1 13 4 12 15 3	

SUGAR BEETS GROWN ON THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, 1905.

The best results have been obtained on the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., and at Nappan, N.S., closely followed by those at Indian Head. In all three instances the data indicate a good quality of factory beets from which sugar could be profitably extracted.

At Ottawa the percentage of sugar and co-efficient of purity are considerably lower than those usually obtained.

This I believe is due, if not entirely, certainly in a very large measure, to the abnormal climatic conditions that obtained here during the past season. In the first place, the rainfall (13.45 inches) during June, July, and August was somewhat greater than the average. This was followed by a precipitation of 5.31 inches during September and October, an amount not less than usual for these months. In conjunction with this ample supply of moisture we find certain and notable peculiarities of temperature, as follows: Exceptionally high maximum temperatures, and unusually low minimum temperature for the summer months, May, June, July, August, September, and October. This naturally means sudden and great changes in temperature, or in other words, speaking generally, hot days and cool nights. Bearing these facts in mind and remembering that ideal climatic conditions for sugar-production include a moderate and well distributed rainfall during May, June, July, and August, with fairly dry weather in September and October, when the beets are maturing; and, further, that a low mean summer temperature, say 60°F., with few sudden or great changes in the latter part of the season, are specially conducive to a high sugar content, the explanation of the poor results obtained this year is not difficult to find.

At Brandon, Man., the beets are the poorest of the series. This may in part be due to unfavourable weather for sugar accumulation during the ripening of the roots, but the large size to which the beets have grown, considerably over 2 lbs. each in weight, is certainly against a high sugar content.

CHEMISTRY OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

SODA-BORDEAUX OR BURGUNDY MIXTURE.

During June and July of the present year a number of reports were received, both from Ontario and Quebec, stating that serious injury had resulted from the use of Soda Bordeaux on apples, plums, cherries and peaches—in some instances the trees being entirely defoliated. These communications were accompanied by requests for information regarding this newly introduced mixture, in which washing soda is substituted for lime.

Soda-Bordeaux, which has been used successfully on potatoes for blight and rot, may be prepared according to one or other of the following formulæ:—

	<i>.</i>		ь.
Copper sulphate (Blue stone)	6 lbs.	4	lbs.
Carbonate of soda (washing soda)	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	"
Water	40 gals.	40	gals.

The proportion of bluestone to washing soda is the same in each, but 'A' is naturally the stronger spray.

Though, as far as the writer can learn, Søda-Bordeaux mixture had not been suggested for fruit trees, its use being mainly for potatoes, there appeared no reason why it should prove injurious for orchard work. The explanation was furnished, when upon further inquiry it was learnt that in every authenticated case in which injury had been reported, Paris green, white arsenic or some other arsenical compound had been added to the mixture. When Paris green is added to ordinary (lime) Bordeaux it is not dissolved, but remains in suspension, and experience has shown that no injury to foliage or fruit results from the use of such a spray. When, however, Paris green is added to Burgundy mixture it is partly dissolved (owing to the excess of washing soda present) and becomes an active arsenical compound more or less corrosive to foliage. It has long been known that soluble arsenical compounds have this injurious effect and that consequently they cannot be used in insecticidal mixtures. Paris green, arsenite of soda, and white arsenic were all reported as having been added to the Burgundy mixture; all of these would render the spray extremely injurious.

As it seemed desirable to furnish experimental proof on this subject and since certain correspondents claimed that Burgundy mixture containing Paris green had been used with impunity on fruit trees, a series of trials were made in the orchards of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on apples, cherries and plums. In the absence of the Horticulturist, these experiments were planned and carried through by myself. The spraying mixtures were as follows:—

'A '--- SODA-BORDEAUX.

Copper sulphate (bluestone)	4	lbs.
Carbonate of soda (washing soda)	5	lbs.
Water	4 0	gals.

The bluestone and washing soda were dissolved separately in half the total volume of water and the resultant solutions mixed. This mixture, it will be observed, contains no Paris green or arsenic in any form.

'B.'-Soda-Bordeaux, as above, but to which 4 ounces of Paris green had been added.

'C.'—Soda-Bordeaux, as above, but to which a solution of arsenite of soda (formed by boiling 8 ounces white arsenic and 2 lbs. washing soda with 1 gallon of water) had been added.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Soda-Bordeaux.—(Spray 'A'):—After two sprayings there was no apparent injury to the foliage of apples, plums and cherries.

Soca-Boraeaux with Paris green.—(Spray 'B'):—Leaves of apple slightly scorched at edges. Varieties were found to differ in their resisting power to the corrosive action of this spray, but the results indicate that its use would be attended with a considerable degree of danger in the apple orchard.

The foliage of plums was decidedly scorched, though the injury was not very serious.

The cherries used in the experiment had their foliage slightly scorched. It was evident that this spray could not be used on the cherry with safety.

Soda-Bordeaux with Arsenite of Soda (Spray 'C').—This mixture caused excessive injury on apples, plums, and cherries. The foliage in every instance was scorched, subsequently becoming crisp and falling off. The damage was such as to show conclusively that this spray is dangerous in the highest degree for all classes of fruit trees.

In a word, Burgundy mixture, pure and simple, has shown itself as far as our experiments have gone, to be non-injurious to foliage. The addition of Paris green or other arsenite, however, renders the spray corrosive and therefore dangerous for orchard use.

When it is desired to use Paris green as an insecticide in the spray only Bordeaux mixture made with lime should be employed.

NEW FORMS OF KEROSENE EMULSION.*

The desirability of obtaining emulsifying materials other than the solution of whale oil or soft soap, materials that would not only lessen the expense of the spray, but at the same time obviate the necessity of the application of heat, led Professor Close, of the Delaware Experiment Station, to experiment with lime as an agent to hold the kerosene in suspension. This Lime-kerosene emulsion, prepared according to directions, is very fairly stable, homogeneous, one easy to spray and one which does not clog the nozzle. Briefly described, Prof. Close's directions are as follows: Mix into a 'thin,' sloppy mass 1 lb. of Limoid (an American preparation for the purpose) or the same quantity of good, freshly slaked lime with 1 quart of kerosene. For an approximately ten per cent emulsion, two gallons of water (Imperial measure) are then added and the whole emulsified by churning, say, for 5 minutes, best effected by means of a pump and a coarse nozzle. No free kerosene, he states, will appear for several weeks, and though there may be a separation on standing into limey layers, these will readily, if stirred, again produce the emulsion without deterioration.

Lime Emulsion.—Since 'Limoid' was specially recommended and was not obtainable in Canada, and numerous inquiries were being received as to the value of lime for this purpose, a number of experiments were made in the farm laboratories from the results of which the following important conclusions were drawn.

1. Freshly slaked lime makes a smoother and more lasting emulsion than ordinary air-slaked lime—the latter, however, will make a satisfactory emulsion if it is not too much carbonated by long exposure to the air.

2. By employing lime slaked immediately before using, the quantity may be materially reduced. A perfect emulsion can be made by slaking $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of good quick lime and emulsifying with 1 quart of kerosene and 2 gallons of water. This makes an approximately 11 per cent emulsion, suitable for Aphis.

^{*}This investigation was made at the suggestion and with the co-operation of Mr. W. T. Macoun, the Horticulturist, to whom my thanks are due for much valuable advice and assistance.

3. By the use of freshly slaked lime less time is needed for the churning in order to bring the mass to a perfect emulsion. Two to three minutes of vigorous, continuous pumping were found sufficient.

4. It is not apparently a matter of much moment that the lime be dry when mixed with the kerosene. Excellent emulsions have been made when the slaked lime has been quite moist or even made into a thick cream with water before adding the kerosene.

Flour Emulsion.—It occurred to the writer that as good quicklime was not always obtainable at a moment's notice, it would be well to ascertain if flour—to be had everywhere—would not answer equally well. Our experiments showed that flour could be successfully substituted for lime in making the emulsion when desired for immediate use. One pound to 1 quart of kerosene makes a perfect emulsion, as in the case of the lime, but 8 ounces were subsequently found sufficient to hold in perfect suspension the quart of kerosene.

The preparation with flour is very simple. The requisite amount of kerosene is placed in the vessel (pail or barrel), which is preferably dry, and flour added in the proportion stated, viz.: 8 ounces to 1 quart, the mass thoroughly stirred and the water added—2 gallons for every quart of kerosene. This is then vigorously churned, as already described, say, for 5 minutes, and the emulsion is ready for use.

It was further found that by scalding the flour a less weight is required. An excellent emulsion which did not show the slightest separation of kerosene after one week was prepared by scalding 2 ozs. of flour, mixing the resulting thin paste with 1 quart of kerosene and emulsifying with 2 gallons of water.

The flour emulsion is smooth, easily atomized, and does not clog the nozzle. Any separation into layers may be easily remedied by simply stirring or shaking the mixture. It is equally effective, we believe, as an insecticide with the lime-formed emulsion, and amongst other advantages that may be claimed for it is the fact that there is no perceptible whitening of the foliage, and, further, that in some places it will be found cheaper and easier to make than the lime emulsion. Its use is suggested as an alternative when good lime is unobtainable—when the emulsion is for immediate use and when intended for ornamental trees and shrubs, upon which the whitening of the foliage is objectionable.

FORMALIN-FORMALDEHYDE 40 PER CENT.

The amount of Formalin used in the treatment of grain, especially wheat and cats, for the prevention of smut, increases yearly and very rapidly. In Manitoba and the North-west generally it has already very largely replaced bluestone, due no doubt in a measure to the ease with which the solution may be prepared-simple dilution being all that is necessary. The results of the Formalin treatment have been highly satisfactory, and there is ample proof that Formalin is a most efficient smut destroyer. It has been used in two strengths: 3 ozs. to 10 gallons (2 parts in 1,000), and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to 10 gallons (3 parts to 1,000). The seed grain is either thoroughly sprinkled or immersed for 5 minutes. In the majority of cases, and save perhaps with very badly affected grain, the weaker solution has proved as effective as the stronger, and thorough sprinkling equally satisfactory with immersion. In addition to ascertaining the strength of several brands of formalin on the market, we have endeavoured this year to learn if formalin, which had become milky through age, had lost its efficiency, wholly or in part, and if such altered (polymerized) formalin injuriously affected the germ of the grain. These were questions asked by several correspondents in the Northwest last spring. A further enquiry was as to the effect of the formalin treatment on the vitality of wheat as compared with that of bluestone.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

ANALYSIS OF FORMALDEHYDES.

Percentage of Formaldehyde by weight. No. 1. From Fulford-Leonard Drug Co., Brandon, Man. (clear). 38.0 No. 2. From Halpins Drug Store, Brandon, Man. (clear).... 38.9 No. 3. From Clement Drug Store, Brandon, Man. (milky No. 4. From Fleming's Drug Store, Brandon, Man. (milky No. 6. From The Chemists and Surgeons Supply Co., Montreal. 37.9 No. 7. Scherings Formalin, very old and badly polymerized sam-No. 8. Scherings Formalin, very old and badly polymerized sam-

These results, generally, are slightly higher than those obtained in 1903. Though it is not advisable to draw hard and fast conclusions from a few samples, the data indicate that there is considerable uniformity in strength among the brands found upon the market. Samples No. 7 and 8 were taken from the same bottle, which had been in the Farm Laboratory for more than 5 years; the formalin had become quite pasty through polymerization. The thinner portion gave 34 4 per cent; the thicker 46.4 per cent formaldehyde.

Slight polymerization, as in samples 3 and 4, does not apparently affect the analytical determination; excessive polymerization evidently interferes with the estimation.

So far our analyses have not detected any wilful adulteration or material falling off in strength.

ACTION OF FORMALIN ON THE VITALITY OF WHEAT.

For this purpose we used two samples of Red Fife wheat kindly furnished by Mr. Bedford, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man. He writes:-

'The 1904 sample is very smutty and is also badly rusted. Some think that rusted grain is so weak in germination that formalin or bluestone will kill the germ and for that reason do not treat it for smut. Information as to this will be gratefully received by western farmers. The 1902 wheat has not so much smut and is not rusted.' In the following table the treatment of these wheats is detailed, together with the results of the vitality test.

	Pet	rcentage	of	Vitality.
		1902.		1904.
	V	Vheat.		Wheat.
Untreated		91		98
Formalin, fresh, 4 ¹ / ₂ ozs. to 10 gals		66		86
" polmerized, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to 10 gals		71		\$2
" fresh, 9 ozs. to 10 gals		69		72
Bluestone, 1 lb. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gals				63

(The treated wheats were immersed for 5 minutes, dried by exposure to the air, and tested at once as to vitality).

The results, it must be admitted, are not altogether satisfactory; the work must be repeated before any final conclusion can be reached and any definite statement made on several of the points under discussion. There are one or two deductions, however, that I think may safely be made, as follows:---

The formalin treatment lowers the percentage of vitality; the effect being more noticeable on the older (1902) wheat. In one instance the stronger solution (9½ ozs. to 10 gals.) reduced the vitality to a greater degree than the weaker solution; further work will probably confirm this result. Investigations carried on in the Farm laboratory in 1890-93 showed that bluestone similarly affected the vitality of the wheat; the stronger the solution, the more injury to the grain germ.

Milky or slightly polymerized formaldehyde is apparently less injurious to the germ than the fresh material, but it is only with the 1904 wheat that the difference is well marked.

Some years ago, the writer showed that bluestone *continues* to act injuriously upon the germ of the wheat, and therefore, that it was highly desirable that the grain should be sown as soon as possible after treatment. The same is no doubt true in the case of the formalin treatment. In this connection, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Cerealist, C.E.F., has furnished me with some valuable data that he recently obtained. He states that in the case of wheat, oats, and barley, the seed being treated with formalin solution 9 ozs. to 10 gallons, the vitality of the treated grains was after 11 months found to have been entirely destroyed. To study further this 'after effect' of formalin, samples of the treated wheats have been preserved and will be examined from time to time as to vitality.

It is of interest to note that the formalin treatment was not so severe on the life of the germ as the bluestone solution. It is quite possible, of course, that a more dilute solution of bluestone, say, 1 lb. to 5 gallons, would have been equally efficacious in destroying smut and less injurious to the wheat.

It does not appear that the vitality of the wheat (1904) had been impaired or weakened by the rust. It is not, therefore, advisable to neglect the treatment of grain simply on the count that it is rusted.

MILKY (POLYMERIZED) FORMALDEHYDE AS A SMUT PREVENTIVE.

In order to ascertain the relative values of the various treatments in smut prevention, samples of these treated grains (with the exception of those from the solution 9 ozs. to 10 gallons) were sent to the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Man., to be sown. They were sown in rows 6 inches apart and 30 inches long. Under date of August 28 Mr. Bedford writes: 'I have carefully gone over all the grain you sent me for smut test and I find that there are 159 smutty heads in the lot marked '1904, untreated,' but not a solitary smutty head in any of the others."

From this it might be concluded that all the treatments had been equally efficacious. There is this unsatisfactory feature, however, about the results, that the untreated 1902 sample, which contained a slight amount of smut, gave no sign of smut in the plot.

Slight polymerization of the formalin, as indicated by milkiness, does not apparently materially affect the virtue of the material for the destruction of smut, but it will be necessary to repeat this work another season before making any definite statement on this point.

CYANIDE FOR FUMIGATION PURPOSES.

It is a matter of considerable importance that the quality or strength of the cyanide used in the fumigation of plants and shrubs for the destruction of the San José scale should not fall below that called for. The value of this chemical so used is entirely dependent upon the amount of hydrocyanic acid gas evolved on the addition of acid.

The examination of a number of samples of 'potassium cyanide' in 1902, showed that at that time considerable differences in strength, *i.e.*, hydrocyanic acid content,

existed between the various brands upon the market. It was, further, made clear that much of the so-called potassic cyanide was sodic cyanide. From the standpoint of an insecticide, however, this latter fact has no significance, the percentage of hydrocyanic acid alone, as has been stated, determining the value of any particular sample.*

Last March two samples, submitted by the Entomological Division, were examined, the analysis furnishing the following data:

Hydrocyanic acid, Per cent.

and a start of the st

Analysis showed 'A' to be practically potassium cyanide: sample 'B' contains no potassium and is exclusively sodium cyanide. The values of these samples are indicated by the percentages of hydrocyanic acid stated; in other words, 100 ounces of 'B' are equivalent to 117 ounces of 'A' in gas producing power.

WELL WATERS FROM FARM HOMESTEADS.

The examination of well waters from farmers has proved one of the most popular and directly useful features of our work. The danger that exists when the water supply is polluted is now widely known and every year finds a larger proportion of our rural population impressed with the fact that there is a very real and intimate relationship between good water and good health.

As we have shown again and again, the barnyard and back door wells are the sources above all others to be feared. Such are a dangerous convenience and not infrequently the cause of much ill health in the farmer's family. Every phase of the pure water question has, however, been discussed fully in past reports, and it only seems necessary to add now that assistance will continue to be given in this matter of water analysis to farmers and dairymen desiring it. We cannot, however, undertake water analyses for municipalities, villages, and towns. Requests for such work should be referred by the local health authorities to the Provincial Board of Health.

Instructions for the collection and shipment of water samples are forwarded on application.

Of the 118 samples of water received during 1905, 83 were submitted to analysis, the remainder being rejected by reason of insufficient quantity, dirty containing vessels or corks. By grouping the results of those examined, we find that 22 were reported as safe and wholesome, 38 seriously polluted, 12 suspicious and probably unsafe for drinking purposes, and 11 saline in character.

• See page 151 et seq. Report of the Chemist of the Experimental Farms for 1902.

154

ANALYSES OF WELL WATERS, 1905.

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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	234507891011114141017819201222 0111114141017819201222 24	Carstairs, Alta., Carleton Place, Ont Rouleau, Assa Longlaketon, Assa Medora, Man Lefroy, Ont Salisbury, N.B Morrison Lake, Ont Calumet, Que Balmoral, Ont Calumet, Que Rocklife, Ont Campbell's Bay, Que Ottawa, Ont Meach's Lake, Ont Pile Hill, Assa Sutton, Que Sutton, Que Broomhill, Man. Murray Harbor South, P.E.I.	Dr. A. R W. B. McA W. H. J. W. L. W. A. N. M. P. J. G. J. W. P. C. H. F. W. F. G. H. R. R. L. W. H. S. E. H. W. G. C. E. N. J. K. W. M. G. A. G. E. No. 1. A. G. E. No. 2. H. A. W. K. W. S. H. No. 1.	Jan. 3 " 11 " 16 " 23 Feb. 20 " 24 " 24 Mar. 100 " 24 Mar. 20 " 24 " 24 Mar. 20 " 24 " 24 Mar. 20 " 24 " 24 Mar. 100 " 24 " 24 Mar. 100 " 24 " 24 Mar. 100 " 24 " 24 Mar. 100 " 22 " 26 " 2	 135 Free. 09 04 470 01 192 None. 65 None. 159 None. 06 Free. Free. Free. 01 016 016 018 008 008 03 1.62 046 	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot 382 \\ \cdot 085 \\ 1 \cdot 38 \\ \cdot 08 \\ \cdot 08 \\ \cdot 155 \\ \cdot 330 \\ \cdot 294 \\ \cdot 30 \\ \cdot 13 \\ 2 \cdot 46 \\ \cdot 05 \\ \cdot 06 \\ \cdot 285 \\ \cdot 235 \\ \cdot 226 \\ \cdot 226 \\ \cdot 226 \\ \cdot 268 \\ \cdot 757 \\ \cdot 757 \\ \cdot 268 \\ \cdot 757 \\$	·078 2·561 33·72 ·245 None. ·42 2·212 3·963 ······· 055 2·45 None. 16·61 7·20 4·61 7·20 4·61 2·68 8·668 ·758 1·62 059 059 059	8.0 8.0 200.0 9.0 801.0 61 92.5 23.5 None. None. 38.0 2.5 22.0 32.0 16.25 5.0 Free. Free. Free. 1.0 98.0 190.0	$\begin{array}{c} 692 \\ 692 \\ 819 \\ 28037 \\ 0 \\ 719 \\ 242 \\ 0 \\ 242 \\ 0 \\ 242 \\ 0 \\ 242 \\ 0 \\ 113 \\ 0 \\ 255 \\ 2 \\ 550 \\ 8 \\ 310 \\ 0 \\ 68 \\ 4 \\ 2855 \\ 6 \\ 29 \\ 6 \\ 29 \\ 6 \\ 29 \\ 6 \\ 29 \\ 6 \\ 29 \\ 6 \\ 32 \\ 0 \\ 387 \\ 2 \\ 416 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 8 \\ 126 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 516 \cdot 0\\ 269 \cdot 6\\ 7966 \cdot 0\\ 553 \cdot 6\\ 4341 \cdot 2\\ 147 \cdot 2\\ 390 \cdot 0\\ 155 \cdot 0\\ 69 \cdot 6\\ 834 \cdot 0\\ 217 \cdot 2\\ 314 \cdot 4\\ 414 \cdot 8\\ 283 \cdot 4\\ 2171 \cdot 2\\ 20 \cdot 0\\ 32 \cdot 4\\ 96 \cdot 8\\ 283 \cdot 2\\ 344 \cdot 0\\ 775 \cdot 6\\ 775 \cdot 6\\ 64 \cdot 6\\ 775 \cdot 6$	$\begin{array}{c} 176 \cdot 0 \\ 49 \cdot 6 \\ 971 \cdot 0 \\ 165 \cdot 6 \\ 94 \cdot 8 \\ 152 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 55 \cdot 0 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 243 \cdot 0 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 2 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 684 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 72 \cdot 8 \\ 351 \cdot 2 \\ e \\ e \\ e \\ \end{array}$	V. hvy. trs. Slight trcs. None. Slight trcs. V. hvy. trs. None. Heavy trs. Free. None. Heavy trs. Free. Traces. None. Traces. Heavy trs.	Very suspicious. Suspicious. Strongly saline. Free from pollution. Saline water. Fairly good water. Dangerously polluted. Very suspicious. Wholesome. Very seriously polluted. Perfectly safe and wholesome. Seriously contaminated Contaminated with drainage mat'r. Suspicious. Unpolluted. Strongly saline. Pure and wholesome. """""

20

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155

ANALYSIS OF WELL WATERS, 1905-Concluded.

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Number.	Locality.	Marks.	Date.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrogen in Ni- trates and Ni- trites.	Chlorine.	Total solids at 105°C.	Solids after Ignition.	Loss on Ignition.	Phosphates.	Report.
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EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

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65	ŧt.,	····	Dr. McL		12	13	·11	4.19	31.0	428.0	248.0	180.0	Traces	Dangerously polluted.
66	!!		A. McB.		12	$\cdot 135$	$\cdot 185$	45.32	182.5	1180.0	681.6	498.4	Heavy trace.	Extremely bad water.
67	Port Perry,	Ont	J. W.		16	$\cdot 215$	·38	·0618	118.0	794.4	562.4	$232 \ 0$	Traces	Exceedingly bad water.
68	Alexander,]	Man	A. G. G	11	19	· 87	1.19	·214	132.5	20603.0	15885.0	4718·0	Heavy trace.	Saline water.
69	Cobden, Ont		J. M. C		27	-06	$\cdot 255$	6.905	60.0					Seriously polluted.
70			R. A		27	· 08	·06	·098	5.0					Unpolluted.
71			J. P		27	·04	· 37	33 15	210.0					Seriously polluted.
72	н [°]		A. McD		27	·11	·40	28.07	150.0					
73			C. B. M		27	Free.	· 055	15.77	40·0					
75	· • •	••••••••• •••	W. B. D		27	·05	$\cdot 28$	40.95	110.0					
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- 77			J. H		27	·05	$\cdot 25$	28.61	45.0		1		[!	"
- 78			F. S	11	27	·044	.105	36.86	110.0					11
79			A. McL		27	Free.	·11	17.29	25.0					"
80			W. B.	- 11	27	$\cdot 215$	·24	38.12	110.0					
81			E. T		27	Free,	•24	39.15	150.0					
82	Fallowfield,	Ont	J. M	Nov.	S	·13	$\cdot 225$	9.313	17.0	434.8	320.8	114 0	Traces	Seriously contaminated.
83	Rockliffe, O	nt	R. H. C. No. 1.		23	$\cdot 22$	·18	3.92	7.0	282.8	164.8	158.0	Heavy trace.	Seriously polluted.
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REPORT

OF THE

ENTOMOLOGIST AND BOTANIST

(JAMES FLETCHER, LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.C.)

1905.

OTTAWA, December 1, 1905.

DR. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand you herewith a report on some of the most important subjects which have been brought officially under my notice during the past season.

There is a satisfactory and ever increasing evidence of the appreciation of the value of the investigations carried on by the officers of the Division. This is indicated by the large number of letters received from farmers, fruit growers and others in all parts of Canada and by the constant demand for the services of the officers at various meetings.

The work of the Division has been during the past year of the same nature as that of previous years. Investigations have been continued of the life-histories of various insect pests, together with practical tests of the most effective remedies. In the botanical branch, the experiments with fodder plants of all kinds have been carried on as heretofore and have proved of great interest to visitors. The past season in the Ottawa district was particularly propitious for the development of grasses, clovers and other fodder plants. As some of the old plots had gradually become unproductive, it was thought well to plough up one-third of the experimental grass garden and clean it by sowing to rape. This was done early in July, and at four successive dates portions were sown and notes kept upon the crops. Next year another third of the grass garden will be treated in the same way and that part cleaned this year will be again used for grass plots. The following year the remainder will be treated.

Correspondence.—The correspondence of the Division has again during 1905 shown a considerable increase in the number of letters both received and despatched. From December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1905, the number of letters, exclusive of circulars, registered as received was 3,406 and the number despatched 3,291.

Meetings attended.—Meetings of farmers' institutes and agricultural associations of various kinds have been attended whenever other official duties would allow of absence from Ottawa.

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December 7 to 9, 1904: Windsor, N.S.—The Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia: 'Insects Injurious to Fruits in Nova Scotia.'

December 12: Amherst, N.S.—Maritime Winter Fair: 'Insects Injurious to Live Stock.'

December 29: Philadelphia.—Association of Economic Entomologists and Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Annual meetings: 'Injurious Insects of 1904 in Canada'; 'A destructive Ptinid new to North America.'

February 3, 1905: Guelph.—Address before the students of the Agricultural College on 'Methods in Nature Study.'

February 4: Toronto.—Address on Nature Study and Natural History before Toronto University (Saturday afternoon Popular Lecture).

May 26: Ottawa.—Union Teachers' Convention: 'The Use of Insects in Nature Study.'

May: Ottawa.—Two addresses before the Normal School; 'Nature Study—Birds.' June 6: Toronto.—Address before Toronto Horticultural Society on 'Insect Pests and How to Exterminate them.'

June 7: Hamilton, Ont.—Hamilton Horticultural Society: 'The Gardeners' Insect Enemies in June.'

June 8: Guelph.—Ontario Agricultural College: 'What the Experimental Farms are doing for Canada.'

June 8: Guelph.—Macdonald Institute: 'The True Place of Nature Study in Education.'

June 30: Ottawa.—Dominion Seed Growers' Association: 'Co-operation between Seed Grower and Entomologist.'

June 27: Ottawa.-Ottawa Horticultural Society: 'What Plants do.'

July 5 and 10: Ottawa.—Two addresses on Birds before Ottawa Normal School, Summer School of Science.

July 13 and 14: Ottawa.—Two addresses on Insects before Summer School of Science, Ottawa.

August 21 to Sept. 23.—Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia: Holding meetings, making investigations and inspecting Fumigation Stations.

October 18 and 19: Guelph.—Attending Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario: 'Injurious Insects of Ontario, 1905'; 'Entomological Record, 1905.' At this meeting a paper was also read by Mr. Arthur Gibson upon 'Injurious Insects of the Flower Garden.'

Mr. Gibson also attended the County of Carleton Annual Exhibition at Richmond on September 26, and judged the Natural History exhibits made by the school children of the county. These exhibits were on the whole satisfactory and showed careful work, particularly on the part of the teachers.

Collections.—The collections of insects and plants in the Division have been largely increased during the past year. Mr. Gibson, who has charge of the insect cabinets, has mounted and placed a large number of specimens. The collection of lepidoptera is now in excellent working order. Efforts will be made to build up the reference collections of the other classes of insects as quickly as possible, as information is being constantly sought for from the Division by the large number of students in all parts of the Dominion who are giving so much attention to Nature Study. Mr. Guignard has also added several hundred sheets of mounted plants to the herbarium and a large number of defective specimens have been replaced by better. Several valuable donations have been received from correspondents, of which the following are worthy of special mention:

Anderson, J. R., Victoria, B.C.—Many specimens of rare British Columbian plants.

Bilodeau, Arthur, Ottawa University.—Botanical specimen of *Hieracium mu*rorum.

Bush, A. H., Vancouver, B.C.—Some rare and much desired British Columbian lepidoptera.

Cockle, J. W., Kaslo, B.C.-Eggs and larve of interesting mountain lepidoptera.

Criddle, Norman, Aweme, Man.-Several rare western plants and moths; also seeds of weeds.

Denny, Edward, Montreal.—A beautiful series of Apantesis vittata, and living larvæ.

Dod, F. H. Wolley, Hillarville, Alta.—Eggs of rare western lepidoptera.

Dupret, Rev. Father H., Montreal.—Botanical specimens of the rare orchid Epipactis viridiflora, found at Montreal; and of Sibbaldia procumbens, from Mount St. Hilaire, Que.

Fraser, George, Ucluelet, B.C.—Several living plants of western ferns and other rare species of British Columbian plants, including *Apargidium boreale*, first found in Canada by Mr. Fraser.

Freeborn, J. J., Dundas, Ont.-Several samples of interesting seeds.

Gellatly, D., Gellatly, B.C.—Seeds of cut-leaved variety of Sambucus melanocarpa and Ribes viscosissimum, and specimens of the fungi which are stored by the mountain squirrels as food in winter.

Harrington, W. H., Ottawa.—Several specimens of rare Ottawa plants, some of them new to the Ottawa list.

Harvey, R. V., Vancouver, B.C.—Two specimens of *Thecla johnsoni*, a new species recently described from British Columbia; also named specimens of rare flies and other insects.

Keen, Rev. J. H., Metlakatla, B.C.-Specimens of unmounted lepidoptera.

Marmont, L. E., Rounthwaite, Man.—Larvæ of *Apantesis incorrupta* and specimens of several species of moths.

Miller, H. H., Guelph, Ont.—A beautiful collection of mounted specimens of the principal weeds with their seeds, prepared specially for seedsmen and showing all species mentioned in the Seed Control Act, 1905.

Perrin, Jos., MacNab's Island, Halifax, N.S.—A series of local forms of Satyrus alope and a pair of Argynnis aphrodite.

Stoker, Mrs., Cowichan Lake, B.C.—A collection of seeds of 130 species of British Columbian wild plants.

Venables, E. P., Vernon, B.C.-Noctuid moths from the Okanagan valley.

Willing, T. N., Regina, N.W.T.—Specimens of western moths and botanical specimens from various localities in the North-west Territories.

Young, C. H., Hurdman's Bridge, Ont.—A collection of specimens of beautifully mounted microlepidoptera, all taken at Ottawa.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FLETCHER,

Entomologist and Botanist.

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DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

CEREALS.

Cereal crops in all parts of the Dominion have been heavy and of excellent quality in 1905. The unprecedented crop of about 85 millions of bushels of wheat in Manitoba and the North-west has bountifully confirmed the sanguine anticipations of those who justly have such confidence in the Great West. Oats, barley and other grains have been equally satisfactory with the staple crop, wheat. There has been an enormous increase over 1904 in the amount of fall wheat harvested in the rich lands of southwestern Alberta. Weather conditions, although such as to cause considerable anxiety at times, from cool weather during growth, with frequent rains, proved to be most propitious for the production of high quality grain. The long open autumn allowed the enormous crop to be safely garnered.

There were few adverse influences. Rust, although locally present, had little effect on the main crop. Two weeks of hot weather just before harvest caused the grain to ripen up all at once and rather prematurely; but Mr. Willing writes at the end of the season: 'Weeds were too abundant in many places, but I have heard of no serious damage to grain crops by pests except in the early part of the season, by cutworms in Alberta and parts of Assiniboia.' In Ontario, 'while a majority of correspondents describe fall wheat as of good quality, some speak of the grain as being rather shrunken and light in weight.' 'Very little harm to the crop was reported from Hessian Fly or other insects.' (Ontario Crop Report No. 90, for Nov. 1905). In Quebec, crops were well up to the average. In New Brunswick a protracted summer drought in some parts reduced crops of all kinds, but early sown wheat threshed out a good yield.

In Nova Scotia the Secretary of Agriculture writes: 'On the whole, I think the province may be congratulated upon having received a bountiful harvest. Hay, oats, wheat and potatoes are the most important crops and have reached a high average.' In Prince Edward Island Rev. A. E. Burke reports: 'No rust of any account on grain. Wheat, oats and other grains, a bumper crop. In a very restricted circle Hessian Fly and Joint Worm attacked the wheat.' Prof. Readey writes in the August Crop Report: 'The wheat crop is above the average. In the vicinities of New London, Stanley Bridge and Cavendish, the wheat Joint Worm is reported as doing considerable damage.'

THE HESSIAN FLY (*Cecidomyia destructor*, Say).—There is little mention of injury by the Hessian Fly in Ontario during 1905, although in Prof. James's November Crop Report it is stated that a few complaints were sent to his Department; but in no case was there serious damage. Slight attack was also noticed in Prince Edward Island. A rather more considerable injury to the spring wheat crop occurred in Manitoba. Several correspondents estimate the loss at about 5 per cent. All evidence so far at hand indicates that the Hessian Fly in Manitoba is single-brooded, a fortunate fact in this country, where such a large area is devoted to wheat. In Alberta there has recently been an enormous increase in the acreage devoted to fall wheat; and, fortunately, up to the present time, no trace of the Hessian Fly has been found in that province. It will be well, however, for the fall wheat growers in the country to the south of Calgary to be on the look out for this insect and be prepared to adopt the methods of controlling it which have been so successful in the older provinces. Reports of the presence of Hessian Fly began to come in at the end of August, and through the courtesy of Mr. Geo. Batho, of the Nor-west Farmer, Winnipeg, I have been allowed to

consult the correspondence which was sent in to his paper on the subject. The district over which the Hessian Fly injured wheat crops to some extent, was the whole south of the province, west of the Red River, and a short way into the North-west Territories. Mr. Batho, writing on October 9, says:-

'There was some loss due to the Hessian Fly over a large area in the southern part of the province; some fields about Morden, Roland and Carman were badly struck; but the attack was not general in all fields in any other part of the country. From most of our reports it would appear that the heavy crops escaped, but the light ones were always likely to be attacked. It seems to me that this can be explained by the heavy crops occurring on land which had been summer-fallowed, and where consequently no flies had wintered over, while the light crops were on stubble land that had been cropped last year and which might have been affected to some extent, although the injury was not noticed.'

'Nov. 22.—I have found out since I last wrote, that the loss from the Hessian Fly is probably greater than one might suppose from any reports that have been published. A farmer at Griswold told me the other day that there was considerable loss in that district. At Portage la Prairie there was heavy loss, and one farmer stated his belief that there was a small amount of loss every year and had been for several seasons past.'-GEO. BATHO.

There is little doubt that loss from the Hessian Fly was larger than was generally recognized; but, owing to the heavy crop of wheat all through the country, little attention was paid to this matter. Unfortunately, many of the farmers of the West take the mistaken view of the subject that is expressed in a letter upon this outbreak, published in the Nor-west Farmer of September 5 last, where the writer says: 'I think the estimate of 5 per cent not too high for the loss. Where I am cutting, I expect 35 or 40 bushels per acre, so I do not kick about a little loss.' The writer evidently does not appreciate that the little loss of this year may multiply, under favourable circumstances, into an enormous one next year. The article referred to in the Nor-west Farmer was very timely, and stated the facts of the case plainly and well, giving the life history of the insect, the best remedies, and concluding with the following wise statement :-

'The principal reason why care should be taken to destroy the pupe of the Hessian Fly this fall, is of course to prevent the possibility of a much more serious attack next year.'

The following extracts from correspondence show how widespread the attack was in Manitoba, and the probable loss:---

'Aug. 28, Virden, Man.—Crops are apparently good; but, when the binder goes into the field, they do not show up so well. We are able, by lowering the binder, to pick up most of the grain; but the sample is not as good as the rest of the field.'-A. P. Power.

'Aug. 29. Pilot Mound, Man.—It seems to be all through the crop of wheat this year.'-J. S. MOFFATT.

'Sept. 2, Wellwyn, Sask .- The insects are located between the sheath and the straw itself. The damage will amount to from two to three bushels to the acre, as it is impossible to pick up all heads with the binder.'-F. J. COLLYER.

'Sept. 7, Reston, Man.—I first noticed the Hessian Fly at Roland. Most farmers showed no interest in the matter, saying that the trouble occurred to the same extent every year. One old Ontario farmer, however, who knew the Hessian Fly, deplored its appearance, remembering the harm that it had done in Ontario. At Miami I found a few flax seeds in a late crop and a few at Belmont and Reston. The field at Roland would average 5 per cent injury all over; but in some patches it would be more than double that.'---JOHN MCBEAN.

Sept. 7. Portage la Prairie, Man.-I noticed damage from Hessian Fly seemed to be much worse after two days of heavy wind towards the last of cutting. Crops on

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some of the older land were injured to the extent of 5 per cent or more These summerfallows on new land did not seem to be so bad.'-D. W. McKIRDY.

'Oct. 31, Cartwright, Man.—We have a little Hessian Fly here, but some miles away further south it was very bad. I put a letter in the local paper, advising farmers to burn straw even more liberally than they have been in the habit of doing.'—E. F. HEATH.

'Sept. 7, Wellwyn, Sask.—Hessian Fly has done great harm to the wheat crop here this year.'—JOHN HISLOP.

There seems to have been no uniformity of opinion as to the crop conditions which attracted the females when they were laying eggs, some farmers stating that the heavy crops on summer-fallowed land were worst attacked, while others claimed that exactly the opposite was the case. The following letter from Mr. L. E. Marmont, who has made a study of insects and their habits is of interest:—

'Nov. 28, Rounthwaite, Man.-I regret to say that the damage in this neighbourhood from Hessian Fly during the past summer was the worst since 1902. On summerfallows, where the wheat was heaviest, there were so many broken down straws that it interfered with the proper working of the binder. Cutting had to be done so low down to get the bent over stuff, that it resulted in long ragged sheaves and an amount of straw which made an appreciable difference in the time taken in threshing. I examined straws in many fields and found from three to five flax-seeds at a joint. Many of these, I found, were very light and apparently dead. We had some extremely warm days during harvest, and this may have affected some of them. The wheat itself in injured stems was almost as plump as the unaffected; so, we cut as low as possible so as to get it. I have urged all my neighbours to try and burn their stubble, if possible; but the fall has not been very favourable in this way, still a good deal has been burned over, and, if the spring is dry, more will be done then. Threshing was so slow and the ground was frozen up so early that the area of fall ploughing is the smallest ever known; consequently, little has been done in this way against the fly, and I fear we shall have a repetition of the spring damage to the young wheat, such as we had in the spring of 1903, unless the stubble is burnt over or turned down early. I think that from three to five bushels per acre would be a conservative estimate of the damage round here.'

'Dec. 8.—My son and I think that in Blyth and the surrounding district, the damage to wheat from the Hessian Fly would be about five per cent. The early sown grain would be less and the late a little more.'—G. S. CHARLESON.

The Location of the Injury.—The larvæ of the Hessian Fly attack the stems of wheat, barley and rye, either in the root shoots of fall-sown grain, in autumn as well as in spring, before the stems are formed or of spring grain in the root shoots or at the second joint above the root. The minute red eggs are laid on the leaves by very small gnats half the size of an ordinary mosquito, during June or soon after the young plants appear above the ground. The appearance of the flies and the hatching of the eggs are, however, very much influenced by weather conditions. Both of these may be accelerated by warm damp weather, or the emergence may be delayed by dry cold weather. After emerging, the mature flies pair at once, lay their eggs, and in a very few days disappear. It is claimed that the Hessian Fly does not travel very far from the field where it develops from the puparia or flax-seeds. This is an important point, indicating the necessity of treating fields which are known to have been infested to a certain extent. As soon as the little maggots hatch from the eggs, they work their way down to the base of the leaf sheaths and attack the young stem at its junction with the leaf. Frequently the stem is prevented from forming and the shoot is destroyed; but a very few days' delay in the time of the laying of the eggs or of the hatching of the larvæ, enables the stem to begin to shoot up; and, when this takes place, they nearly always develop and form an ear. In this latter case, the injury is of course much less than when the shoot is destroyed. The larvæ lie at the base of the leaf and attack the succulent tender straw just above the joint, sucking the sap and gradually forming a

more or less noticeable depression in the soft stem inside which they lie. When only one or two maggots occur on a straw the injury is not very severe and attacked stems when not knocked down by high wind at harvest time may produce fairly heavy grain. Sometimes, however, the maggots suck the sap to such an extent that the stem is killed at the point of injury and the tissues separate, when the stem falls over, displacing the flax-seeds and making them appear as if they had formed inside the stem. This was the case last season in Manitoba and caused uncertainty on the part of some observant farmers as to the identity of the insect which had done the injury. I am obliged to my correspondent, Mr. Sanford Manson, for calling my attention to this matter; for it should certainly be mentioned when describing the nature of the attack of the Hessian Fly. He writes:—

'Nov. 23, Sperling, Man.—I send a few wheat stems that have suffered from insect attack this summer. I have just received a very welcome bulletin (No. 52) which treats of insects; but I cannot find anything which resembles it nearer than the Hessian Fly; only the description of that insect states that it is found on the outside of the stem beneath the sheath of the leaf. You will notice that this pupa is inside the stem. I spoke to a number of farmers about the matter, and they all agreed that the pupa was inside the stem. It did not seem to affect the wheat very much, as the broken down heads were as well filled as the standing ones; but in some fields the loss from breaking down so low was that the binders could not pick it up. This made considerable loss, variously estimated at from two to five bushels per acre. It seems to have been general in this district. About the last of September it was found that the pupa had developed and the grub had eaten its way out. Therefore, it is only the deserted shell, which I am sending you. Both early and late sown wheat suffered.'

The material sent showed that some of the flax-seeds were as stated inside the straw; but in these cases the injured straw was blackened from decay, and shreaded and broken up by the twisting of the straw at the time it bent and fell over. By softening the stems in water and examining them carefully, the cavity in which the larvæ had lain while active could always be traced; and, although this depression was deeply dented into the stem, it was actually on the outside of it, beneath the base of the leaf sheath. Mr. Manson and some other correspondents have referred to empty flax-seeds being found on the stems in autumn. This is an important matter as it indicates the probability that parasites or other natural enemies have been at work, and it is therefore a very hopeful sign for the future.

There are several parasites which prey upon the Hessian Fly, and their good offices in the past have been the chief cause of the sudden disappearance from infested districts of this serious enemy of the farmer. When emerging naturally, the pupa of the Hessian Fly works its way out of the brown flax-seed-like puparium and the gauzy, empty, pupa-case is left, protruding conspicuously from the end. A parasite on leaving the puparium gnaws a ragged hole which may be in any part of the puparium. In Manitoba there is only one brood of the Hessian Fly. The puparia are found in the late summer. By harvest time all the larve have turned to the flax-seed stage, and the flies do not emerge until the following June. A knowledge of the habits of the insect in Manitoba suggests the best remedial measures. The puparia of all the maggots which attack the root shoots in early summer, and most of those on the straw are left in the stubble fields after the wheat is cut. An effective way of disposing of these is, when it is conveniently possible, to burn over the stubbles before the following year and to plough down the land deeply before the next crop is sown. The burning will destroy a great many of the insects, and the ploughing will put them so deep down that the delicate flies, when they emerge, cannot reach the surface. In years of bad infestation a great effort should be made to get as much fall ploughing done as possible, so as to reduce the danger of infested stubble fields being left for summerfallowing, owing to the pressure of spring work. As it is necessary to cut low to pick up fallen grain, many of the flax-seeds will be carried with the straw. At threshing

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time most of these will fall with the rubbish beneath the machine, or will be left in the straw. All dust and screenings, therefore, should be destroyed, and all straw and small seeds should either be used up during the winter or burnt before spring. In Ontario and the eastern provinces there are two annual broods of the Hessian Fly. The flies of the first brood appear in June and lay their eggs on spring and fall wheat and on rye and barley. Of the second brood the flies appear in September and lay their eggs on fall wheat and fall rye. Wheat, barley and rye are the only known food plants of the Hessian Fly in America, and neither oats nor the grasses are attacked.

The remedies which have given the best results against the autumn brood are late sowing and careful preparation of the land, so as to induce a vigorous growth.

THE WESTERN WHEAT-STEM SAWFLY (Cephus occidentalis, Riley & Marlatt).— For several years the larva of a wheat-stem sawfly has done some injury to growing wheat at different places in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. It was at first supposed, from the similarity of the attack and from a few reared specimens, that the insect was the European species, Cephus pygmæus, L., which had appeared suddenly in injurious numbers at Ithaca, N.Y., in 1889. This attack was treated of at length by Prof. Comstock in Cornell Agricultural College Bulletin No. 11, 1889. The following year the insect disappeared entirely, and nothing has been seen of its work from that time. In previous reports I have referred to this western sawfly as C. pygmæus, but recently specimens of our North-western insect have been submitted to Prof. A. D. MacGillivray, of Cornell University, who has identified them as Cephus occidentalis, Riley and Marlatt. The insect has been studied by Mr. Norman Criddle, of Aweme, Man., and he has added very materially to our knowledge of the species and its work. He has discovered its native food plants and also that these are far more attractive to it than the wheat plant, which it occasionally infests.

'July 10, Aweme, Man.—I collected several specimens of the Cephus yesterday. They were all resting on Agropyrum caninum. So far, I have been unable to find them elsewhere; and, though they are always found rather plentifully around the edges of wheat or indeed anywhere, infesting the above grass, I have very seldom been able to find wheat plants attacked by them. I have not yet been able to get hold of the species which breeds in Ammophila longifolia; but I am confident that it will prove to be a distinct species, as the larva is very different, being quite yellow in colour, while that of the Agropyrum species, C. occidentalis, is white.'

'July 30.—I found to-day two stalks of wheat infested by Cephus and several stems of Agropyrum were found also attacked within a few feet of them. I afterwards hunted over a large area of wheat, but was unable to find another wheat plant which was infested, though any amount of Agropyrum caninum was found which had been attacked. In several cases the grass was in the wheat fields. I think, therefore, that the wheat being attacked must be considered an accidental occurrence. At the same time, if the grass failed for any reason to form heads, these insects might possibly develop into a pest of some magnitude.'

'Aug. 4.—Two more stalks of wheat have been found attacked by the Agropyrum Cephus in a place where that plant was rare. I also found it quite numerously yesterday infesting our native quack grass, Agropyrum glaucum, R. & S., var. occidentale, V. & S.'

'Aug. 6.—Cephus occidentalis has now been found here, feeding in the following grasses: Agropyrum caninum, A. glaucum, var. occidentale, and A. tenerum, and also in rye and wheat, the first named and possibly the second being the native food plants, the others being only occasionally attacked.'—NORMAN CRIDDLE.

From the above it is evident that several native grasses are more attractive to the Western Wheat-stem Sawfly than is wheat. Some of the above species of grasses are common in almost all parts of the West, and their occurrence may be hoped to protect wheat from serious attack under ordinary circumstances. Should the larvæ, however,

at any time occur in noticeable numbers in a growing crop of wheat, it may be remembered that they pass the winter on the fields in the bases of straws, which they have cut off before spinning the silken cocoons in which they winter over, close to the surface of the ground. The stubbles in fields which have been infested, should, therefore, be burnt over in autumn or spring, or should be ploughed down deeply before the middle of June, so as to make it impossible for the flies to work their way up to the surface. Stubble fields left for summer-fallowing should be turned down early in June; and, should the insect at any time become more destructive than it has in the past, early summer-fallowing should be practised every other year.

THE JOINT WORM (Isosoma tritici, Fitch).—Injuries to grain crops in Canada by Joint Worms are seldom complained of; but during the past summer there have been a few outbreaks which have been serious, although restricted as to area. These were in western Ontario and in Prince Edward Island. Mr. T. D. Jarvis, of the Agricultural College, at Guelph, reports that the Joint Worm was abundant and destructive at Guelph. Mr. D. C. Dewhurst also reported it from Cottam in Essex county, and Mr. R. J. Doake from Millbrook, Durham county. Notwithstanding these local occurrences there were few references to Joint Worms in correspondence. In Prince Edward Island the loss from Joint Worms seems to have been more severe. Through the kindness of the Rev. Father Burke I learnt of the occurrence and obtained particulars. The Joint Worm was frequently found in the same fields with the Hessian Fly and the Wheat Midge. The two last, however, were in much smaller numbers than the first.

'Aug. 22, Bayview, P.E.I.—Find inclosed sections of wheat straw with diseased joints. There is considerable damage to wheat in this locality. The disease is always in the top joint. If this increases here, I fear very much for our wheat crop another year.'—WALTER SIMPSON.

'Sep. 17, Darnley, P.E.L—Herewith I send samples of injured wheat straw. What is the cause of the swollen and bent stem? Many fields are affected with these distorted joints and short straw. Some fields are half gone.'—WILLIAM BASSETT.

'Aug. 22, Park Corners, P.E.I.—I send sample of my wheat. The whole crop was destroyed by some kind of vermin which has also destroyed all wheat about here.'—ALEX. CAMPBELL.

'Nov. 17, Kensington, P.E.I.—I learn by inquiry that the Joint Worm has been troublesome in lots 18 and 19 in Prince county, and on lot 20 in Queen's. There are also a few other places. Where the crop was light, the damage was almost complete. In strong growing grain there was only slight loss.'—JOHN ANDERSON.

'Aug. 14, Malpeque, P.E.I.—I send you samples of wheat which have been affected while growing, by two different enemies. You will notice that some stalks have a swollen joint just below the head, which has turned it at about a right angle to the stalk. I have opened some of these and find small maggots. Another trouble seems to be that the stalk is eaten almost off very near to the base, so that it dies. These two troubles are causing great damage in this vicinity. Some of our wheat fields in this vicinity, especially in Long River and French River, are much injured, so that some farmers are cutting down their grain for feed.'—REV. E. J. RATTEE.

Upon examining these samples, it was found that they were badly attacked by the Joint Worm and also by the Hessian Fly. There were also a few specimens of the red larvæ of the Wheat Midge clustered round the kernels of the wheat in the ear.

Mr. Rattee was informed what the insects were, and it was suggested that the stubble should be ploughed down deeply directly the crop was cut. In his reply, he points out that there would be difficulty in getting farmers to do this because of the prevailing practice of seeding down with a wheat crop, for hay the following year. This, of course, would be a difficulty everywhere; but, as the Joint Worm distorts the stems so that a large number of the hardened joints occur so close to the ground that they are left on the fields with the stubble, it will be found a paying practice even to plough down these new meadows after a single year's growth, rather than to leave them

for hay while there is any risk of allowing the Joint Worm to increase. Moreover, if a few pounds of clover seed are mixed with the grass seed at the time of sowing, the growth of clover will much more than pay for the seed used by the extra fertility thus added to the soil. Mr. Rattee states that the areas specially infested in his district were the western portion of Queen's county and the eastern part of Prince county.

The standard remedies for Joint Worms are deep ploughing or the burning over of stubble before the insects emerge in spring, the destruction of straw and screenings, and a short rotation of crops, with high farming to keep up the fertility of the soil. Prof. F. M. Webster, who has made a special study of the insect enemies of small grains, writes on this subject in Circular No. 66, U. S. Bureau of Entomology, as follows: 'There are no known remedies for Joint Worms; but there are several preventive measures that are not impracticable and are reasonably efficient. The Joint Worm Convention which was held many years ago at Warrenton in Virginia, recom-mended officially that a better system of farming be adopted, with the use of guano and other fertilizers, to promote a rapid growth and early ripening of the grain, and also the burning of stubble, all of which are as advisable to-day as they were at that time. The most serious ravages are observed on thin or impoverished soils, especially along the margins of the fields infested. Anything, then, that tends to add vigour to the young growing grain, will constitute a preventive measure. Burning the stubble where this is practicable, is, of course, most efficacious; but, over the larger portion of the territory ravaged by this pest, it is customary to seed for grass after wheat, and under this condition burning over the stubble fields is impossible. Such fields should be raked over with an ordinary hay rake and the loosened stubble removed and burned before the adults emerge in spring.

If the straw can be cut low enough to carry the larva-bearing joints from the field with the crop, the using up of this straw before spring would dispose of the insects in a satisfactory manner. It must not be forgotten that at threshing time many of the broken off hardened pieces of straw become separated and are carried through with the grain or with the rubbish. These, therefore, must be attended to in some way which will destroy the larvæ or prevent them from hatching in the spring. All screenings are far better for feed when crushed, and the larvæ in the refuse might be destroyed by placing this in a cattle yard, where it would be trodden into the sodden earth, or into a fresh manure pile, where the insects would be destroyed by the heat of fermentation or by being saturated with the ammoniacal liquids.

THE WHEAT MIDGE (*Diplosis tritici*, Kirby).—In my last year's report I referred to an outbreak of this old enemy of the wheat grower, in the Chilliwack valley of British Columbia. As it was thought possible that the injury might recur this year, a full account of the life history was then given, with a list of the best remedies. During the past summer the Wheat Midge again appeared and was the cause of much loss. Mr. Thomas A. Sharpe, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm for British Columbia, reports as follows:—

'Agassiz, July 19.—Our spring wheat is badly infested with weevil (= Wheat Midge). Last year it took a large share of Chilliwack spring wheat and some late patches on this side. This year it is taking every one's crop so far as I can hear.'

In 1904 the British Columbia outbreak was the only one reported; but during the season of 1905 I have received reports that the Wheat Midge has been detected at one or two localities in Ontario and in Prince Edward Island. Undoubted specimens were received from the Rev. E. J. Rattee, of Malpeque, P.E.I., and Dr. Charles E. Saunders handed me a specimen found at Ottawa in wheat grown on the Experimental Farm. He further tells me that he found a few of the larvæ last year, when examining hybrid wheats produced in the experimental plots. He also gave me grains of wheat showing the characteristic injury of this insect. In the Ontario Crop Report for August last it is stated that, although all correspondents are silent as to the presence of Hessian Fly, three or four mention injury from either Midge or Joint Worm.

As this minute insect is capable of causing enormous losses in the wheat crop, should it increase in numbers, it seems well to repeat the remedies which have given the best results.

Remedies.—The remedies for the Wheat Midge depend largely upon the way it passes the winter. The methods which have given the best results are as follows:—

(1) Deep ploughing directly the crop is carried, so as to bury the larvæ so deep that the flies cannot work their way out through the soil.

(2) The burning of all chaff, dust or rubbish known as 'screenings' or 'tailings' from beneath the threshing machines, as these contain many of the larvæ which are carried with the crop. If fed to chickens or domestic animals, this should be done in a place where none of the puparia can escape destruction.

(3) Clean farming, including the cutting of all grasses along the edges of fields and the ploughing down of all volunteer crops found in wheat fields before winter sets in, so as to destroy an autumn brood where one exists.

(4) The cultivation of such varieties of wheat as experience has shown are least affected by this insect.

CUTWORMS IN GRAIN.-There have been rather extensive injuries by cutworms in grain fields in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories during 1995. The worst of these were in the Edmonton district and other points in Northern Alberta, and in Northern Manitoba. Very few specimens were sent with these complaints of injury, farmers for the most part failing to see the importance of forwarding samples of what they consider such a well known pest. This, however, is far from being the case, and it would help most materially in many instances toward getting prompt and useful advice if specimens were sent. There are a great many kinds of cutworms, all of which vary somewhat in their habits. The points of value to a specialist when advising farmers how to avoid loss, are the exact identity of the species at work, because the habits, the ordinary food plant, usual time of attaining full growth, when power to do injury to crop ceases, and many other points which bear on the choice of the most practical remedy to be recommended, are already known for many species of cutworms. A glance at specimens of the insects is of far more use than the longest descriptions of the cutworms by those who are not used to describing insects. From such specimens as were sent, it is evident that the greater part of the loss in many different kinds of crops was due to the Red-backed Cutworm (Paragrotis ochrogaster, Gn.). This is a very wide-spread species, occurring from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. The caterpillar, when full grown, is nearly two inches long; it is very voracious, and will attack almost all succulent vegetation. It is the species which has been the cause of by far the greater part of the loss in grain fields of the West during recent years.

The following letters, chosen from many received, indicate the nature of the infestation:-

'June 10, Regina.—Cutworms, mostly *P. ochrogaster*, are making havoc in wheat and out crops up the Edmonton line.'—T. N: WILLING.

'June 12, Edmonton.—I send specimens of worms that have been destroying the grain about a month. They seem to be most destructive on summer-fallow, although they are now working on spring ploughing and new breaking. They have completely destroyed about ten acres of oats and barley for me, and partly destroyed some wheat. They have destroyed grain over a large part of this country, some having lost from one-third to one-half of their crop. They are now crawling over the ground by the thousand and are working on grain that is ten inches high.'—JOHN N. KERK

'June 12, Winnipeg, Man.—I have just returned from a week's farmers' insitute work in the Swan River and Dauphin districts in Northern Manitoba. At Dauphin a number of the farmers were complaining that considerable damage had been done

to the crops by cutworms. One farmer, Alex. Birrs, of Dauphin, had had about ten acres of his oat field entirely cleaned out by this pest.'-GEO. BATHO.

'June 20, Dauphin, Man.—I have sent by this mail a pill-box containing about ten cutworms gathered from my barley field, together with a few of the stems cut off by them, including a sunflower stem, which was not cut through entirely, but so nearly so that the plant had fallen to the ground. When I last wrote, the cutworms were working in my neighbour's wheat; but on Friday last they appeared in my barley, although half a mile intervenes, which is sown to wheat. These pests are very prevalent in the Dauphin district. I had an idea that their spreading arose from allowing fallows to grow up in weeds. Their appearance in my barley confirms this idea, as my barley field was not ploughed until spring. A part which was fall-ploughed is free of cutworms. I will be glad of your opinion of this matter."—THOMAS O. ROBSON.

'November 21, Winnipeg, Man.—Cutworms have been noticeable in some distriets during the past scason. Reports in a few cases indicated that crops of oats and wheat had to be ploughed up; but the extent of the damage from this pest could not be considered in general to be alarming. It is sufficient, however, to show that in future this insect will have to be considered by the agriculturists of Manitoba, and perhaps, in some districts, a system of cultivation, adopted that will tend to retard its reproduction.'—W. J. BLACK.

The poisoned bran remedy for cutworms is so remarkably effective that I cannot understand how it is farmers who suffer year after year from these enemies, do not remember about it and save their crops. On the whole, I know of no remedy for any injurious insect which has given better results. I can only suppose that the reason why it is not more used, is that, owing to the large size of grain fields, added to the fact that the cutworms do their injury at night, farmers do not at first notice them and then give up in despair, thinking that nothing can be done. A noticeable feature in nearly all the letters received was that these outbreaks occurred on land where vegetation had been left standing the autumn before, either in stubble fields or upon so-called summer-fallows which had been allowed to grow up to weeds late in autumn, because it was thought that, as the weeds could not ripen seeds after the last harrowing, they could do no harm. The presence of vegetation on land in autumn, however, attracts the female moths which lay the eggs from which cutworms are produced. Therefore, all summer-fallows should be kept thoroughly clean right up to cold weather in autumn. Another noticeable fact with regard to the habits of the Red-backed Cutworm is its tendency, when occurring in large numbers, to take the habit of the true Army Worm and march from field to field in search of food. This enables farmers who are alert to head off their advance by placing poisoned bait in their way, which they will eat as soon as they reach it and will be killed in large numbers. If bran cannot be conveniently obtained, any kind of coarse vegetation may be used,-lamb's-quarters, grass, or weeds tied in loose bundles-taking as much as can be grasped in the hand at one time for each bundle, and then dipping these into water containing about an ounce of Paris green to 5 gallons of water. These bundles should be placed about six or eight feet apart, in advance of the army of caterpillars. If bran can be obtained, the mixture should be made dry enough to be broadcasted lightly through the grain or in such places where the cutworms are most abundant. The food habits of the Red-backed Cutworm are remarkable and differ in this respect from almost any other insect known to me. Sometimes a horde of these caterpillars will attack by preference some particular kind of plant and leave other things untouched. They have been found to occur in weedy wheat fields and confine their attention entirely to the lamb's-quarters and other weeds. In other places they will attack oats and leave everything else untouched, and, even when an oat field joins a wheat field, they will stop when they reach the wheat and wander on long distances in search of other food. At other places it will be the wheat that is destroyed and oats will escape. From the above, it is plain that some little observation and thought will be of advantage when an attack is noticed. and it may even

be found wise on special occasions to leave a horde of cutworms alone all the time they are confining themselves to weeds, but to watch them carefully and have everything ready to apply the poisoned baits, should they change their taste and turn to the farmer's crops. What I wish to point out to farmers now, is that in outbreaks of cutworms, both in gardens and also in field crops, the poisoned bran is a practical remedy which they will do well to try, over a small space, at any rate, whether they believe in its efficacy or not. I have occasionally met people at farmers' institute meetings who jeered at this remedy and declared that it was of no use. In every instance, however, I have found, upon pressing the matter, that it had never been tried by those who condemned it. In field practice, then, it is plain we have two good remedies for cutworms, first the keeping down of all weeds in the autumn, so that the egg laying female moths may not be attracted to the fields, and the poisoned bran or poisoned bait in spring, when the cutworms are found at work.

GRASSHOPPERS OR LOCUSTS.—The same satisfactory report which was made last year with regard to the injurious occurrence of locusts in Manitoba can be repeated for 1905. The only injuries by these insects which were brought to my notice in 1905, were in Manitoba, and were of a trifling nature. This was probably largely due to the nature of the season in those districts, where in the past they have done so much harm. Mr. W. J. Black, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, writing on this subject, says: 'That celebrated Manitoba intruder, the grasshopper, was not in evidence during the past year to the same extent as previously. A few farmers in the municipality of South Cypress found it necessary to use Paris green to destroy the insects during the early summer; but, owing no doubt to an abundant rainfall in the season when crops were growing, no serious damage has resulted.

Mr. Norman Criddle, of Aweme, Man., says:—'Locusts are no longer troublesome here. In the Stockton district a strip of wheat on light soil was noticed which had been eaten into for about fifteen feet. This was the only place that I have heard of where any damage was done, and, so far as I could see, no effort had been made to stop their depredations.

THE PEA MOTH (Semasia nigricana, Steph.).—The caterpillars of the Pea Moth were abundant in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and also in some parts of Quebec province and in northern Ontario. In the past there is no doubt that injury by this insect has been confused with that of the Pea Weevil. This is largely due to the foolish and widespread use of the word 'bug,' for every kind of insect; but in this case I find that it has been the cause of the useless expense and trouble in treating a large number of seed peas for an insect which was nowhere near the seed but was passing the winter safely in the fields where it had destroyed a crop the previous year. The Pea Moth has come much more into prominence during the past two seasons, owing to the almost total absence from our Canadian pea fields of the Pea Weevil (Bruchus pisorum, L.). The presence of the Pea Moth in Canada as an enemy of cultivated crops may be said to be a regular occurrence in all the eastern provinces, from the Atlantic seaboard as far as the eastern counties of Ontario. In the province of Ontario, although sometimes widespread and serious outbreaks occur, they are of a very intermittent nature and for many years no injury can be detected in cultivated peas. There is, however, in wild leguminous plants a native insect with a very similar caterpillar, which is widely distributed through most parts of Canada. Although the work of this insect has been detected many times, up to the present the moths have not been reared.

Owing to the importance of the injury by the Pea Moth, I have, when occasion arose, tried experiments to see whether spraying the peas immediately after the pods were formed with a poisoned soap mixture might not be effective in the same way that a similar treatment is for the Codling Moth. The insect occurs so seldom at Ottawa that it is difficult to arrange experiments. Some years ago Mr. J. E. Wetmore,

of Clifton, N.B., kindly carried out for me some experiments which seemed to indicate that this might be a useful remedy; but I regret to say that some careful investigations recently made by Mr. Saxby Blair, at the Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia, have not confirmed these good results. The exact history of our American Pea Moth has never yet been traced; but it is to be presumed that the eggs are laid on the young pods as soon as these are formed, and that the caterpillars eat their way into them and attack the forming seeds. It was hoped that, by distributing a thin film of poison over the plants and pods, the young caterpillars would be poisoned when eating their way in. On account of the waxy covering on the surface of all parts of the pea plant, whale oil soap was added to the poison mixture to make it adhere. For early peas the application was Paris green 1 lb., whale-oil soap 1 lb., water 40 gallons. The plots were sprayed just after the pods were formed, and one application only was made. The early varieties of peas used were the Alaska, Gradus and American Wonder. The pods were gathered about 10 days after the spraying, and, when the treated and untreated lots of 500 pods each were examined, it was found that there was practically no difference in the amount of infestation, which ranged from 3 to 11 per cent. For late peas, the amount of Paris green was doubled for a second application, that is, these peas received two sprayings, the first on July 20, with the 1 lb. mixture of Paris green, and the second on July 29, with half a pound. The pods were not gathered until August 17, and the results were no better than in the other experiments. Where the poison was used, 22 per cent of the pods were wormy; ond where none was used, there were a few more, i.e., 27 per cent. It is possible that a knowledge of the full life history of this insect may give a suggestion as to a practical remedy, and efforts will be made to obtain these data as soon as possible.

The remedies which have given the best results, are the planting of peas as early as possible and sowing the earliest ripening varieties. For table use any variety which can be grown ready for the table by the first week in July, will be free from attack. As this insect passes the winter as a caterpillar inside a silken cocoon spun in the ground beneath the plant upon the seeds of which it had fed, it is of course advisable to adopt the common sense practise to use land for the new crop as far as possible removed from fields which have been used previously for the cultivation of seed pease. As soon as the crop is picked, all pea vines should at once be burnt so as to destroy small and imperfect pods which frequently contain the larvæ of the moth.

The perfect insect which lays the eggs from which the 'pea worms' hatch is a small gray moth three-eighths of an inch in length when the wings are closed, which is able to fly a considerable distance. A correspondent was good enough to give me the following information which may be of use in working out the complete life history of this insect. Mr. W. E. Taylor, writing from Beaverton, Ont., on Nov. 25, says:

'I wish to ask you about the statement in Bulletin 52, where you recommend to sow pease as far as possible from the previous year's pea field. I sowed my pease this year more than a mile from any other pea field and pease have not been grown near here for three years. The crop was wormy. We have no 'Bug' or true Pea Weevil here, so they were the caterpillars of the Pea moth. The seed was sown about May 20, and it was an early kind, the June or Dan O'Rourke. How did the pest get here? Do the moths lay eggs on the dry pease and gum them over?'

In the above instance the moths must have flown from a distance to lay their eggs. These, as stated above, are laid outside the pea pods, while these latter are green and soft.

FODDER CROPS.

Fodder crops were, on the whole, very satisfactory. Large crops of hay were secured in the west, and the prairies provided good pasture all through the summer. Brome grass and Western Rye grass are being more grown every year. 'Pastures (in

Ontario) were in from fair to good condition during the summer and fall, and this favoured all classes of live stock. Cold, wet weather at time of planting gave corn a set back; but midsummer conditions were so favourable that corn picked up in a wonderful way. Most returns show an average yield.'-C. C. JAMES, Nov. Crop Bull.

The same conditions and results as prevailed in Ontario, were also found in Quebec and parts of New Brunswick. For the last named province, generally speaking, the crop of hay was good; some counties cut more than ever before, but a cold, wet spring followed by a long drought was severely felt in some places. The returns from Nova Scotia in all but two or three counties show fodder crops were well above the average. 'We have had a better season for the growth of crops than for several years, that is, if we except apples.' (B. W. Chipman.) In Prince Edward Island 'Hay crops were almost up to the average. Clover and timothy were somewhat light owing to the drought of last year. Hay was saved in good condition. In very few places is corn reported below the average.' (J. C. Readey.) There was no serious loss in fodder crops from insects. Cutworms, as is the case every year, were troublesome in some places early in the season, but the season allowed of gaps being filled by resowing. Near Montreal the Corn Root Maggot was reported in corn fields where germination of the seed had been delayed by cool, dry weather. Clover, although very much attacked by the Clover-seed Midge in Ontario, gave very heavy crops of hay in all the eastern provinces of the Dominion. The Clover Leaf Weevil and the Green Clover Weevil were reported from the Ottawa district, the former for the first time, and the Redheaded Flea-beetle (Systena frontalis, Fab.) from Ottawa and Guelph; but no appreciable injury was wrought. Clover Dodder was frequently inquired about from the abundance of the seed in clover seed sold. In one instance a crop of alfalfa at St. Mary's, Ont., was much injured.

THE ROSE CHAFER (Macrodactylus subspinosus, Fab.).—This well known enemy of the fruit grower and flower gardener has this year appeared in a new role. Towards the end of June last the Steele, Briggs Seed Co., of Toronto, sent me several specimens of the Rose Chafer beetles, with the surprising statment that they had been taken from a 20-acre field of fodder corn, growing near Priceville, Ont., which they had been attacking for two days. The corn at the time was about eight inches high, and growing very thriftily. There was no appearance whatever of any trouble four days before the letter was written; but the beetles appeared in vast numbers on June 26, and covered about two-thirds of the field, averaging about twenty insects to a plant, and began to devour the leaves. Naturally a remedy was asked for as soon as possible, as it was claimed that no one there knew the insect or had ever seen anything like it before on corn. It was suggested to the owners, Messrs. S. Price & Sons, of Toronto. to spray the fields at once with a whale-oil scap solution of one pound of scap in five gallons of water, this application having been found very effective against the Rose Chafer by Prof. Webster, in Indiana, the spray killing every beetle it fell upon. It was also suggested to dust the crop with a mixture of one pound of Paris green in 20 pounds of freshly slaked lime. Fortunately, the visitation was of very short duration, and the crop subsequently outgrew all traces of the injury. Messrs. Price & Sons wrote with regard to this outbreak on July 19, as follows: 'We are glad to say that the Rose Chafers which were injuring our corn field a few weeks ago, have all gone. They all went inside of 24 hours after we had written to you. They stayed with us for three days and did considenable injury; but the corn now seems to have outgrown it, and to be all right. They all flew away before we had a chance to spray them.'

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Root crops in most parts of the Dominion gave heavy returns. Potatoes in Ontario and in parts of Manitoba were materially reduced by the Potato Rot. Turnips were.

generally speaking, poor and far less satisfactory than mangels. The Turnip Aphis was reported as in greater numbers in western Ontario than for many years. In the eastern counties of the province the reverse of this was the case. Cutworms did some harm and the Turnip Flea-beetle was stated to be very destructive in Pictou county, N.S. The Colorado Potato Beetle was less destructive than usual in the Maritime Provinces, but was mentioned as unusually abundant in Manitoba. Mr. W. J. Black, of Winnipeg, writes:- 'The Potato Beetle has this year been much more in evidence than ever before; and, in many cases, those who have not been previously familiar with this insect and its method of destroying the potato plant, have had their crops literally consumed before they were aware of what was taking place. The greatest damage from this pest has been in the Red River valley; but it would appear that it is gradually working its way westward. It was noticeable as far west as Portage la Prairie; but at Brandon it has not yet become destructive. Cutworms, chiefly the Red-backed Cutworm, did much injury at several places, in gardens as well as in fields. Where attended to promptly with the poisoned bran remedy satisfactory results were invariably secured. Two new pests of cultivated plants were reported from Manitoba by Mr. Norman Criddle. The Knot-weed Beetle (Gastroidea polygoni, L.) did considerable harm to rhubarb by eating holes in the leaves, and Galeruca externa, Say, a chrysomelid which feeds naturally on Lepidium apetalum, an indigenous member of the cress family, turned its attention to cabbages and turnips.

THE STALK BORER (*Papaipema nitela*, Gn.).—In the past all references to injury by stalk borers in potatoes, corn and other crops in Canada have been for the most part attributed to the caterpillars of the Stalk Borer (*Papaipema nitela*, Gn.), sometimes referred to as the Potato Stalk Borer. At Ottawa many years ago I found that nearly all injuries by stalk borers to plants in vegetable and flower gardens were by the Burdock Borer (*Papaipema cataphracta*, Grt), and I could find no specimens of *P. nitela* in collections, which had been reared from cultivated plants in Canada. During the past summer, however, *P. nitela* was very abundant and destructive in the western counties of Ontario and in the State of Michigan. Through the kindness of Professor Lochhead, I learnt of localities where I could obtain specimens for study. Mr. G. W. Riseborough, of Fargo, Ont., helped me very much in this investigation and kindlysent me several consignments of the caterpillars and the plants they were attacking, as well as some parasites which he had found with the larvæ. Although, on the whole, this abundant occurrence of the Stalk Borer in Ontario had little effect on the crops attacked, it was very interesting and worthy of record.

'Fargo, Ont., July 3.—I was examining to-day some of my corn fields and find that the borer has left them very thin in some places. The injury is more noticeable in corn than in other plants, because the top fades quickly. I have found several other fields besides my own affected by this insect. The good corn weather which we have had recently, has pushed the plants on so fast that the effects of the borer are not nearly so apparent now as they were, and, apart from one or two pieces, the damage does not seem to be very great. Many other plants were affected in this neighbourhood besides the corn. I have found the caterpillars in potatoes, tomatoes, Canada Thistle, elder, lamb's-quarters, garden beans, ragweed and a few kinds of garden flowers.'

'July 7.—I was looking at 30 large tomato plants to-day which are just beginning to blossom, and I find 8 of them with borers in them.'

'July 13.—I found a worm yesterday just beginning to bore into a pigweed stem. When discovered, only his head was buried. In fifteen minutes he had buried in his whole length. I was surprised, too, to find a plant of sweet clover which as you know has a very tough stem, with three holes in it and two worms. They cleaned out the centre of the stem for about two feet. The early potatoes, tomatoes and most flowers and weeds do not show the effect of the borers so quickly as the corn does, because they do not fade so easily. The corn in this section never grew more quickly than during

the last two weeks. The effects of the worm are not so noticeable as they were a little while ago.'-G. W. RISEBOROUGH.

'Mount Brydges, Ont., June 30.—I send you specimens of a grub which is playing havoc with the potato and the tomato crop. They bore into the stalk and eat the heart out. I have taken dozens of them out of potato and tomato plants and of course the plant is done when the trouble is noticed.'—W. B. DUNN.

It is very seldom that a remedy is required for stalk borers in Canada. The number of specimens which occur in any one locality is, as a rule, small, and no remedies need to be applied. Whenever an injured plant is noticed, the borer should be sought for and destroyed; but I know of no treatment by which their outbreaks could be prevented. The presence of the larvæ in many kinds of weeds points to the advantage of keeping down all such useless and unnecessary vegetation.

THE CORN WORM (Heliothis obscura, Fab., =H. armiger, Hbn.).—This insect which always occurs in Canada in an irregular manner did no harm in the eastern provinces and in Ontario, but for the first time was complained of from Manitoba. The species was known to occur in the prairie provinces from moths which had been collected, but up to the present so little sweet corn has been grown for table use that no one had noticed its injury before this year. The first mention came to me through the Nor-west Farmer, early in September. The samples sent were grown by Mr. Neil Bayne, at Pipestone, Man., who sent several ears injured in the ordinary way, and also some of the caterpillars at work in them. Both the green and the brown colour varieties were represented. The brown were stated to have been much more abundant in the early ears of corn, to which they had done a great deal of damage. The attack came to an end about September 20.

Under date September 11, Mr. W. C. Hall, wrote from Headingly, Man.:--'I send an ear of sweet corn (Cory) and shall be obliged if you can let me know what grub this is, which is infesting a great part of the corn this year for the first time. Many ears are destroyed, the injury begins at the top.'

The most westerly occurrence was at Fairy Hill, Sask., from which place Mr. Robert Mollard writes: 'Sept. 4.—Inclosed you will find a cob of corn eaten by a grub, which is also in its place in the cob. This is the first year I ever saw corn affected in this way, and most of the cobs are similarly affected.'

It is only recently that the farmers on our prairies have discovered that they can grow excellent sweet corn for table use, and it will be most unfortunate if this troublesome pest should develop in such numbers as to induce growers to give up the culture of such a popular and wholesome vegetable.

The remedies which have been recommended, are the hand-picking and destruction of the caterpillars as soon as their presence is detected by the premature discoloration of the silk. It is also claimed that many moths may be taken at night in lantern traps consisting of a lighted lantern placed in an open pan containing water with a little coal oil on the top of it. When a crop is known to have been attacked by the Corn Worm, the old stems should be removed from the field as soon as the crop is gathered, and the land ploughed deeply in autumn so as to break up the cocoons and expose the pupze to the weather and their various enemies among the small birds and mammals.

THE VARIEGATED CUTWORM (*Peridroma saucia*, Hbn.).—In 1900 this large and late occurring species of cutworm did a great deal of harm to all kinds of vegetation on the Pacific coast, extending from Northern British Columbia as far south as Oregon. Very little injury has been recorded against it since that time; but during the past summer the caterpillars were found in noticeable numbers at several places in British Columbia, reports having been received from Mr. J. W. Cockle, of Kaslo, Mr. W. Á. Dashwood-Jones, of New Westminster, Mr. R. V. Harvey, of Vancouver, and from Mr. J. R. Anderson, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia, who writes under date July 26:—'I regret to say that *Peridroma saucia* is again bad this year,

not as numerous as in 1900, nor, as far as I can make out, so widely distributed. It is sufficiently bad, however, to induce me to send out the emergency bulletin, of which I send you a copy. It is remarkable how soon people forget what has been told them, and I have constant applications for information as to the best remedy. I am again recommending the Paris green and bran which did such excellent work in the last outbreak.'

Mr. T. N. Willing, of Regina, N.W.T., in reporting on the injurious insects of the year, states that the larvæ of this moth were very abundant during August at Regina, and he sent several of the moths, which he had reared from caterpillars in gardens at Regina.

The comparative abundance of the species in British Columbia should be turned to advantage by gardeners in that province to prepare themselves before next season with materials for poisoning the caterpillars, should they appear again in numbers next summer. If this is done there should be no great loss.

THE TURNIP AND CABBAGE APHIS (Aphis brassicæ, L.).—Reports relating to the Turnip Aphis from our own correspondents during the past summer were very few; but it is stated by Prof. James in his November Crop Bulletin as follows:—'The aphis popularly known as the turnip louse appeared in greater force (in Ontario) than for years and hindered the development of the bulbs, which several correspondents describe as being rather small and rooty. The cabbage worm or an insect resembling it also attacks the plant in different parts of the province. Favourable reports regarding the crop were rare.'

'Manilla, Ont., Dec. 1.—I started on an institute trip at Shelburne, Grey county, Ont., and came south and east. We heard great complaints about the Turnip Aphis destroying the turnip crop west of Toronto, but not much damage appeared to have been done east of that city. The early sown fields suffered most, and, so far as I could learn, those fields that were sown after June 20 appeared to be almost free from aphis. I have made it a point to sow my turnips for many years past from June 20 to 22, and we have never had any serious trouble with the aphis. Sometimes we could find a few plants in a place with some on, but not enough to injure even those to any great extent.'—Hy. GLENDINNING.

There were also restricted but very serious outbreaks in some parts of British Columbia.

'St. Mary's Creek, Gang Ranch, B.C., June 12.—Kindly give me a cure for the lice that settle on cabbages and turnips, completely destroying them. They accumulate by millions. Last season was our first experience. They completely destroyed our whole cabbage plot. I have been in this country 47 years but I never saw them before.' -W. W. WYCOTT.

'Monte Creek, B.C., Aug. 16.—I send you a few leaves of Swede turnips covered with a pest which has spread terribly quickly and is now going from the turnips to the cabbages. Last year we had some of these, but they were not nearly as bad. It would seem as if the very hot weather and scarcity of water for irrigating is favourable to their increase.'—HEWITT BOSTOCK.

'Cash Creek, B.C., Sept. 23.—I send specimens of a pest which destroyed my turnip crop last year and threatens them again this. Kindly give me the name and some remedy if you know one. If there is none, we must give up trying to grow turnips.'—C. A. SEMLIN.

Reports of injury by this insect to rape came from Mr. George Wright, of Elora, Ont., and from Ottawa. Dr. Hamilton, of Mahone Bay, N.S., writes of its injuries in his locality as follows:—

'The turnip aphis was abnormally abundant this year, specially on cabbage. I heard of patches in which nearly every plant was affected. We have these insects in some numbers every year, but it is only at intervals and in special localities that the damage is very severe. Perhaps to this is due the fact that hardly anybody here seems

to know of or apply the proper aphis-destroying mixtures which answer well for this as for other species.'

The Turnip Aphis and Cabbage Aphis are the same species. It was probably imported from Europe many years ago and is now a pest right across the continent. In British Columbia it is as a rule much more destructive to early cabbages and cauliflowers in gardens than is the case in the East, where its chief depredations are in turnip fields.

The remedies which have given the best results are the prompt spraying of the first colonies of the season as soon as they appear, with kerosene emulsion or whalecil soap solution. Of great importance as a means of destroying large numbers of the eggs or of the plant-lice which may possibly winter over as such in Canada (they certainly do so in some parts in the egg condition) is the ploughing down deeply, the feeding off, or the removal from the fields of all leaves of turnips and cabbages as well as remnants of those crops.

THE RED TURNIP BEETLE (Entomoscelis adonidis, Fab.).—The usual accounts of slight injury to cabbages and turnips have come in from points in the North-west Territories and Manitoba. Mr. Norman Criddle reports the beetles as rather common at Aweme, Man., on radishes in gardens and on a native food plant, Erysimum parviflorum, on the open prairie. For the first time, however, injury by these insects has been reported from British Columbia, from Mr. H. E. Church, of Hanceville, and Mr. C. H. Norris, of Hazleton. The latter writes that it had given great trouble attacking turnips, cabbages, &c., and was worst on young turnips of which it stripped the leaves clean, leaving only the ribs. Specimens were even sent from Dawson, Yukon Territory, by Mr. W. J. Reynolds, who said that they had destroyed cabbages entirely, eating them right down to the stump, and were at the time of writing, July 26, eating the turnips to rags.

Any of the ordinary arsenical poisons for leaf-eating beetles have proved effective against the Red Turnip Beetle. It has been found that dry mixtures are more convenient for use on cabbages and smooth-leaved turnips, owing to their waxy covering. Should it be more convenient to use liquid mixtures, these can be made to remain on the surface of the leaves by adding about a pound of soap to every ten or fifteen gallons of wash.

THE CARROT RUST-FLY (*Psila rosæ*, Fab.).—It is some years since we have had a severe attack of Carrot Rust-fly as far east as Ottawa; but early last summer several occurrences were brought to my notice around Ottawa. Some of these were only slight attacks, but in other cases whole crops were destroyed. Strange to say, although so severe in early carrots, there was no appearance of injury when the roots were dug in the autumn. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick this is a much more troublesome pest of the market gardener than it is further to the west; but even there it is intermittent in its attacks. Dr. C. A. Hamilton writes that in 1902 and 1903 onehalf to three-quarters of his carrots at Mahone Bay, N.S., were destroyed by it. In 1904 and 1905 he did not see a single damaged root, although the carrots were sown in the same garden. Notwithstanding this immunity in his garden in 1904, several of his neighbours suffered severely. During 1905 there was practically no injury.

The treatment which has given good results in preventing injury by the Carrot Rust-fly, is to sow as late as possible and when thinning out carrots, to do this late in the day and then spray the rows at once with a deterrent wash such as kerosene emulsion or a carbolic wash. The time when most injury is done is in June and July, so that two or three sprayings, a week apart, will generally protect the crop from injury in ordinary years. Should maggots be found in stored carrots, the sand in which these roots have been kept for the winter should in spring be treated in some way that will insure the destruction of the puparia or will at any rate prevent the emergence of the flies. This may be done either by burying it in a deep hole or by throwing it into a pond or into a barnyard, where it will be thoroughly trampled by stock.

16 - 12
THE DIAMOND-BACK MOTH (*Plutella maculipennis*, Curtis).—The small active caterpillars of this moth were abundant and destructive in many places during 1905. They did considerable harm in rape fields and on Swede turnips and cabbages, and occurred at various places from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. I have no record of widespread or very serious damage in the East, but there is every indication that, if the summer had been a hot and dry one, the loss would have been very great. As it was, the frequent and copious rains in those places where the outbreaks occurred, enabled the plants to make such vigorous growth that the attacks of the caterpillars were of small moment. It is well known that moisture and continued damp weather are detrimental to this insect. Dr. C. A. Hamilton found the species very abundant for several miles round Mahone Bay, N.S. It also occurred in Prince Edward Island. at Youghall, near Bathurst, N.B., at Ottawa, and at several places in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

The remedies for this insect are dusting the plants infested with a dry Paris green mixture consisting of one pound of Paris green in twenty-five of lime or wood ashes, or spraying them with kerosene emulsion or a whale-oil soap solution. To allow of the mixture being thrown well up under the leaves such a convenient implement as has been given to me by Mr. Geo. E. Fisher, of Freeman, Ont., should be used. This consists simply of a short length of metal pipe bent in the middle to the required angle and having the nozzle attached to one end. As a supplementary treatment inducing a vigorous growth, light dressings of some quick acting fertilizer such as nitrate of soda, hoed in round the roots of the plant, are of great advantage.

THE CUCUMBER AND POTATO FLEA-BEETLE (*Epitrix cucumeris*, Harr.).—A serious enemy to potatoes, but one which is frequently overlooked, is the so-called Cucumber Flea-beetle. This minute dusky-black hopping beetle, about one-twelfth of an inch in length, appears early in spring and again about the beginning of August, and sometimes in such numbers that it becomes a serious check to potatoes, tomatoes and all kinds of cucurbits or members of the Gourd family. A remarkable outbreak of this beetle occurred in Nova Scotia last August.

'Mahone Bay, N.S., August 14.-We have the Cucumber Flea-beetle here on pota toes more or less plentifully every year especially in June; this spring, however, I thought they were not as abundant as usual. On August 3 1 looked over my potatoes for the Colorado Potato Beetle and do not remember seeing any flea-beetles at all. On August 5 one side of the patch was simply alive with them, and by the next day they had spread over the whole patch. I partly counted and partly calculated the number and found them to average about 800 to each plant. By the 9th they had destroyed between a quarter and a half of the leaf surface of the side of the patch first attacked. That afternoon I gave them a dose of poisoned Bordeaux mixture. On the 11th they had practically disappeared. A neighbour's potatoes about 150 yards away were nearly as badly infested as my own. I have an idea that the poisoned Bordeaux mixture may act rather by driving the beetles to adjacent vegetation than by killing them. After they left the potatoes they turned their attention to cucumbers, beans, pumpkins, squashes and tomatoes which were badly eaten. On account of this troublesome pest it is almost impossible, without the most careful attention, to raise tomatoes here from seed sown in the open, because they sweep away the young plants as soon as they appear above the ground.'-C. A. HAMILTON.

The efficacy of the poisoned Bordeaux mixture for this insect was discovered by Prof. L. R. Jones, of Vermont, in his very thorough experiments with Bordeaux mixture against the Potato Rot. It is probable that the copper sulphate in this composition does have much effect in rendering the foliage distasteful to the beetles; but there is also little doubt that great numbers of the beetles eat the foliage and are poisoned. This useful remedy is suitable for application to all of the plants mentioned above and is also useful upon them in preventing fungous diseases which regularly attack them.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST AND BOTANIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

THE SUGAR BEET WEBWORM (Loxostege sticticalis, L.).—In my report for 1903 I referred to an outbreak of the Sugar Beet Webworm in the West and treated it at some length, so that in case of a future outbreak those who are now turning so much attention to the cultivation of the sugar beet in the Cardston district of Alberta, might be prepared. During the past autumn I received an account of a local occurrence in that district. Mr. J. B. Merrill, who is a most progressive farmer and fruit grower at Magrath, Alta., writes on August 25:—'I send you by this mail specimens of worms which are destroying our beet crops here at an alarming rate. I take them to be the Sugar Beet Webworm of your 1903 report. What had we better do to control them? We are spraying them with Paris green now, but the beets are stripped of their leaves. Do you think that they will survive the attack and be of any use?'

Mr. Merrill was written that he had applied the right remedy and that the plants would certainly revive, but would be injured to the extent that the leaves had been destroyed, and that, although the roots would be reduced in size, they would probably still give a paying crop. That this proved to be the case is shown by a later letter from Mr. Merrill:—

'Magrath, Alta., Nov. 3.—I have to day delivered the last load of my beets on the cars, so am now in a position to answer your questions. I had a very good stand of beets on my 17 acres. Towards the end of August, after a three days' absence, I was surprised to find the plants covered with worms. Part of the field had been irrigated. Here the plants were not as badly affected as where they had no water. These latter were swept clean, but they afterwards started a new growth of leaves, and from this part of the field I harvested only four tons to the acre; but the watered beets yielded 13 tons to the acre. When ploughing up the beets, we found enormous numbers of the worms about two inches under the surface of the soil. These we hope to destroy by winter cultivation. I think that the moths must have come from an adjoining lucerne patch.'

THE SPINED RUSTIC (Barathra occidentata, Grt.) .- During the month of July a great many different kinds of plants in gardens were attacked at Ottawa by large, smooth, cutworm-like caterpillars, which were at first greenish in colour, having the body divided into two equal areas above and below the spiracles. The upper of these areas, or the back of the caterpillar, was darker by reason of some black patches. and the under side of the body was of a yellowish hue. These rather inconspicuously marked caterpillars were largely nocturnal in habit, coming out at night and feeding singly on nearly all kinds of vegetation, but being particularly destructive to the seed pods of larkspurs and to the foliage of the bleeding-heart (Dielytra spectabilis). In the vegetable garden, spinach and cabbages were most attacked. After the last moult, about the middle of July, these caterpillars were much more conspicuously marked, presenting a handsome Mamestra-like appearance, with three lines down the back and with each segment ornamented with large velvety black patches; the head is honeycoloured and mottled. When full grown these caterpillars are very voracious. They are about two inches in length, cylindrical in shape like cutworms and attain a diameter of nearly 1 of an inch. There is great variation in their colours, some specimens appearing to be almost black while others have a dark olive green aspect; but all specimens show a distinct band along the sides below the spiracles, which is clear yellow in colour, marked centrally with red. These caterpillars were the progeny of a noctuid moth which up to the present time has been a very rare species in all collections of insects. It has been identified for me by Dr. J. B. Smith, as Barathra occidentata, Grt., an insect which is so rare that the only two specimens I had ever seen were two reared by Mr. Guignard from larvæ which he had found upon larkspurs in his garden in 1898. Mr. C. H. Young, of Ottawa, an energetic collector of moths, also took a single specimen on June 6 of the same year, and another one the following year on

16-12¹/₂

June 19. During last summer, while collecting moths at Ottawa, we found that this species was well represented among captures which we made during the month of June around electric lights; and several more specimens were collected hiding away in dark corners of offices and out-buildings. A few weeks later than this, caterpillars were found in great abundance out of doors on various kinds of plants. These we were able to identify by comparing them with specimens which we had reared from eggs laid by captured females. We were fortunate enough to work out the whole life history of the species. There is only one brood in the year, the eggs being laid in June and July and the caterpillars feeding-through July and into August. When full grown they bury a few inches beneath the surface of the ground and change to shining brown chrysalids, from which the moths do not emerge until the following June. The moth is a handsome insect, expanding over an inch and a half when the wings are open. The upper wings are a dark silvery gray, so thickly checkered and marked with waved blackish lines as almost to hide the ground colour; hind wings silvery gray clouded with fuscous on the outer half. Near the end of the upper wings is a waved white line. The outer or kidney-shaped of the two marks which are characteristic of noctuid moths, is margined with black and is boldly marked with white; but the other, the orbicular, . is hardly perceptible from the other marks of the wings. On each of the upper wings are three rather large suffused pale, bronzy areas, one close to the base, and the other two towards the upper and lower angles. The upper of these lies beyond the kidneyshaped mark and just inside the waved white line which runs down inside the outer The thorax and abdomen are crested and of the same colour as the general margin. tone of the wings. The genus *Barathra* to which this moth belongs, is easily distinguished from its near relatives by the presence of a long curved claw on the outer side of the tibiæ of the front pair of legs.

Not only did this insect occur in abundance at Ottawa, but specimens were sent from Mahone Bay, N.S., where my energetic correspondent, Dr. C. A. Hamilton, makes many very valuable observations for me. Dr. Hamilton found the caterpillars when they were quite small, upon cabbages, turnips, cauliflowers, corn and sweet pease. They were, at the time he first wrote, July 23, quite small, and were of the green colour which characterizes the first stages. Like the larvæ of many other noctuids, while very young, they resemble in shape and manner of moving those of the geometer moths. Dr. Hamilton writes:-- 'Aug. 11.-I am sending you some more of the caterpillars which I find on my cabbages and cauliflowers. I have also found them on sweet peas and on one small patch of Kohlrabi. I also send a few from corn. I have examined nearly all the patches of these vegetables about this village and from one to six miles out in various directions, and have found them present in all but a few cases. The damage, on the whole, is not very great, the worst perhaps being in a small patch of cabbage in which I counted 14 out of 70 plants, so badly eaten as to be worthless. A few other patches were nearly as badly injured, but most had only from one to five per cent noticeably affected. Turnips were infested to about the same extent. Cauliflowers are not much grown here, but I saw many plants almost ruined. The attacks were confined almost entirely to the cultivated Cruciferæ. Fresh batches of young were being hatched from the egg until up to about August 1.'

Moths of this species were taken at Lévis, Que., by the Rev. Dr. Fyles, and I found the caterpillars in great numbers stripping a patch of cabbages in the garden of Mr. W. McKirdy, at Nepigon, Ont., on August 21. These were very much later than at Ottawa, where most of the larvæ had attained full growth two or three weeks sconer.

As a remedy for this insect, almost any of the ordinary applications for leaf-eating insects would answer; but I found them less susceptible than I supposed would be the case, to an application of pyrethrum insect powder. There is, of course, the possibility that the powder may not have been good; but it did not kill the caterpillars as quickly as is the case of most other similar caterpillars upon which I have tried it. The poisoned bran mash answered well at Ottawa.

FRUIT CROPS.

The fruit crops from one cause or another were somewhat irregular, except in British Columbia, where they were well up to the average and of high quality.

In Ontario, although a good crop of apples was marketed, there were districts where they were poor. This was thought to be largely due to the severe winter of 1903-4, followed by the very heavy crop of last year, followed again by the hard winter of 1904-5. Apples in the Ottawa district, where the orchards had been sprayed, were of high quality and abundant. Heavy wind storms in October reduced the yields of first-cless fruit to some extent.

The St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys and the Eastern Townships of Quebec gave good crops of autumn and early winter apples, but very light crops of winter varieties.

Mr. A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture, in summing up the apple crop for the year says:—'The Dominion, as a whole, will produce about one-third as many apples as last year. The fruit will be freer from scab, but somewhat more injured by Codling Moth. The favourable weather of autumn. allowed the numerically small crop of apples on the trees to fill up better than usual; and, although the apples are on the whole rather small, they are clean and of good quality, and probably the final result will give average paying returns to the growers.'

The apple crop in Nova Scotia is reported as being below the average on account of a heavy frost in June, which injured the blossoms; nevertheless, it is estimated that there were probably four hundred thousand barrels for export and the local market, worth at current prices close to one million dollars.

Mr. S. C. Parker, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, reports on the crops of the celebrated Annapolis Valley, N.S.—' Apples: crop fair, probably 75 per cent of average, quality varying from good to very poor; fungi quite bad although thorough spraying gave some clean orchards. The pear crop was large, but of rather poor quality. Plums and small fruits gave good crops. A severe frost on June 6 did much injury to blossoms, and perhaps easterly winds and dull weather during the blossoming period did more. Early fall frosts injured the cranberry crop somewhat. A sharp freeze on October 26 ruined many hundred barrels of unpicked apples. Season was very favourable except for one or two frosts.'

Losses from the attacks of injurious insects were less than usual in all parts of the Dominion, owing to the much greater attention which is now being given by fruitgrowers to spraying and other advanced methods of orchard management. Peaches in the Niagara district and in British Columbia, where grown, were a heavy crop. Much the same may be said of pears and plums. Plum rot and curculio are mentioned in Northern Ontario reports. The grape crop of Ontario was heavy, and as there were no killing frosts till very late, the fruit ripened well.

Small fruits almost everywhere gave fairly good crops. The insects which were oftenest mentioned as injuring fruit crops were the San José Scale, the Codling Moth, the Apple Woolly Aphis, which has been more abundant than for many years, the Apple Aphis, the Oyster-shell Scale, and the Cherry Slug. The Apple Maggot mentioned in my last report as present at Como, Que., was this year much more prevalent in that locality, and a special effort was made to apprise the fruit growers of the best remedial measures and the danger of neglecting to attend to the matter at once.

Notwithstanding the magnificent crop of fruit gathered in British Columbia, there was considerable injury done by regularly occurring insect pests. The Woolly Apple Aphis and the Green Apple Aphis were very abundant in some places and did noticeable injury. According to Mr. R. M. Palmer, who has excellent opportunities for examining the crops throughout the province, the Eye-spotted Bud-moth has been worse than for many years in the Victoria district. The injury of this caterpillar was also much augmented by a late frost in May. Mr. Thos. Cunningham, the In-

spector of Fruit Pests, reports the Lesser Apple Worm as abundant and destructive at Kamloops and Trail.

THE SAN José SCALE (Aspidiotus perniciosus, Comstock).—Much has been written recently in newspapers and magazines on the San José Scale injury in Ontario, but there is, as a matter of fact, little change in the condition of our orchards in Ontario since last year. This in itself is not satisfactory, because, where careful commercial growers have attended to their orchards properly, and have used the recommended remedy, good clean crops have been harvested. There are, however, a great many small growers and private individuals who do nothing at all against the scale, and consequently it holds its own. The Federal Government still maintains at considerable expenditure fumigation stations, by which any danger of the introduction of infested stock is prevented. The Provincial Government of Ontario and the leading nurserymen are making every effort to avoid the distribution of infested nursery stock, and, if a greater effort were put forth by all concerned, this dire enemy of the fruit grower could certainly be reduced very much in numbers.

I regret to have to state that I have this year received specimens of the San José. Scale from two localities in British Columbia. The attention of the Provincial Government has been drawn to the matter, and the few trees which are infested in both cases will be destroyed before another season opens. The first of these was discovered by Mr. J. W. Cockle, of Kaslo, B.C., a keen entomologist and one therefore well able to detect the enemy and give advice to the owner of the trees. It is satisfactory to find that in both of these cases the trees have been planted for a long time and date back previous to the enforcement of the San José Scale Act and the establishment of the fumigating stations.

For the San José Scale more careful treatment and persistent effort is necessary than for many other insects the fruit grower has to deal with. The standard remedy is the lime and sulphur wash which has so often been mentioned in these reports and for the making of which and instructions in its application, necessary information will be given to any one who applies for them. Prof. J. B. Smith of New Jersey recommends very highly two recently sent out proprietary mixtures : Kil-o-scale and Scalecide, which have given good results with him. They are petroleum preparations which have been prepared largely under Dr. Smith's supervision.

THE CODLING MOTH (Carpocapsa pomonella, L.).—The Codling Moth, which on the whole, perhaps, is the worst enemy of the fruit grower, has levied a heavy toll as usual in unsprayed orchards; but, wherever thorough work has been done in spraying regularly with the poisoned Bordeaux mixture, good results have almost invariably followed. In every part of eastern Canada where apples are grown, reports speak of injury by this insect and, as is pointed out by the Rev. Father Burke, possibly the comparative scarcity of fruit this season makes the injury by the Codling Moth scem more apparent. There is now not the slightest doubt that in all parts of Canada east of Toronto spraying orchards regularly with poisoned Bordeaux mixture, three or four times in spring, the first application to be made within a day or two after the blossoms fall and the subsequent sprayings, each ten days apart, is a satisfactory and well paying remedy for the Codling Moth. A striking instance of the value of regular spraying, year after year, was this year to be seen in the orchard of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, where not an apple injured by the Codling Moth was to be found, whereas, on the other hand, in orchards just close by, where no spraying had been done, more than half the crop of apples was destroyed, also in the Botanic Garden, which lies about half a mile on the opposite side of the orchard, in the collection of wild apples and crabs, the fruit was severely infested. These it had not been considered worth while to spray, as the trees are merely grown for ornament.

The Codling Moth is normally single brooded at Ottawa and the double brooded habit of the species is not general east of Toronto. In 1905 I had an opportunity of

rearing a considerable number of the larvæ and was much surprised to find that some of these after spinning their coccons changed at once to pupæ and gave forth the moths soon afterwards. These, however, formed only a small percentage of the whole, for by far the larger number remained in the larval state and will not pupate until next spring. The above larvæ were full grown and began to spin up July 25, and I am of the opinion that not only at Ottawa, but at some other places in eastern Canada where a partial second brood was this year noticed, this premature development of the moths was due to about a fortnight of excessively and exceptionally hot weather in July as they were nearing full growth.

West of Toronto, in addition to regular spraying, banding the trees with burlap bands to catch the larvæ of the first brood when they spin up is necessary.

It has long been a matter of wonder that the Codling Moth, which is so abundant in the States of Oregon and Washington, should not have established itself as an injurious fruit pest in British Columbian orchards. Although carefully sought for, no instance of apples infested by this insect have been detected until the present season. An insect which causes a somewhat similar injury, the Lesser Apple Worm [Enarmonia (Grapholitha) prunivora, Walsh] has frequently in the past been mistaken for the Codling Moth in British Columbia; but, with the exception of a single specimen of the moth sent to me by the Rev. J. H. Keen, from Metlakatla, B.C., where no apples are grown, and which he had found in his house, I have never been able to learn of the occurrence of this insect in British Columbia until Mr. J. W. Cockle, of Kaslo, B.C., sent me this autumn an undoubted specimen of the Codling Moth, which he had reared from infested apples growing in an orchard at Kaslo. It is deeply to be regretted that this insect has found a foothold in British Columbia, although this at some time was almost inevitable, from its abundance in orchards to the south. It is well for the province that Mr. Cockle, being a trained entomologist, should have been able to detect both this insect and the San José Scale before they had spread further. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Provincial Government and it is their intention to deal with both of these occurrences before another season opens.

THE WOOLLY APHIS OF THE APPLE (Schizoneura lanigera, Hausmann).—An insect which has been strikingly more abundant during 1905 than it has been for many years, is the Woolly Aphis of the Apple. This has been noticed all through Ontario and Quebec, and Mr. R. M. Palmer tells me that it has been more destructive in British Columbia than for many years. The injury by the Woolly Aphis is sometimes very severe in the United States, particularly by the root-inhabiting form of the species; but it has never been a very serious pest in Canada; even in British Columbia, where it is regularly much more abundant than in the East, it is less destructive than the Apple Aphis and some other well known enemies of the fruit grower. The eradication of this pest when it has established itself upon the roots of apple trees in an orchard, is a difficult matter. The methods which are usually adopted, are the uncovering of the roots and pouring in hot water almost at the boiling point, or the injection into the soil of bisulphide of carbon. Another method which has been highly praised, is digging in tobacco dust around the roots. This material can be purchased, it is claimed, from cigar factories at a reasonable amount, and, when this does not exceed one cent per pound, the tobacco is worth fully that price as a fertilizer. The form which occurs in Canada most widely, is that which may be seen during the summer and autumn gathered together in white woolly clusters on the shoots from the base of the trunks of neglected trees and upon the branches, where they cause swellings in the bark by sucking the sap and at the same time poisoning the tissues. In the vicinity of Ottawa the wild hawthorns were even more seriously attacked than apple trees in orchards. although some of these latter were so infested that one correspondent spoke of them as presenting the appearance of having been whitewashed.

The remedies for the form which occurs on the branches, are the same as are used for ordinary plant-lice; but, as these are protected by a waxy covering, it is well to

apply the liquid with considerable force and also to have it mixed with hot water which gives it greater penetrating power. A kerosene emulsion may be made for this purpose, of the standard Riley-Hubbard emulsion diluted with six, instead of nine parts of water. Whals-oil soap solution should be applied hot and one pound in five gallons of water.

THE APPLE MAGGOT [*Rhagoletes* (Trypeta) pomonella, Walsh].—In the autumn of 1904 an outbreak of the Apple Maggot, known also in the New England States as 'the railroad worm,' was detected in some of the apple orchards at Como, Que. During the past season it has been found that the insect has established itself in many other orchards surrounding the first point of injury.

As there are several large and valuable orchards in this locality, much anxiety was felt by the owners of these, that the habits of the insect and the best remedial treatment should be made known to all apple growers of the district, so that by concerted action the outbreak should be controlled before more loss accrued. With this object in view, I visited Como early in October, and examined several of the orchards under the guidance of Mr. R. W. Shepherd, who kindly put himself at my disposal end accompanied me, and also helped me in many other ways to get into touch with the owners of several orchards.

One of Mr. Shepherd's own orchards had been affected last year, and this summer he had faithfully carried out suggestions of control based on the experience of those who had suffered from the Apple Maggot in other places.

All windfalls had been fed to cattle, and a herd of pigs had been kept in the orchard throughout the summer. It may be well, however, to point out, as the experiment will be anxiously watched by his neighbours, that some badly affected crab apple trees were in a sense overlooked, the fruit of which was thoroughly infested at the time of my visit. It would appear that the fruit of this class of apples does not fall from the trees when attacked, to the same extent as the larger apples. At that time, however, Mr. Shepherd at once had the fruit of these trees threshed from the boughs and destroyed. A circular letter giving the nature of the pest and advice as to the best treatment of infested orchards was at once prepared and a copy sent to every **apple** grower in the district. Notwithstanding the severity of the outbreak, the experience of others who have suffered loss from the Apple Maggot, would seem to give reasonable ground for hope that much may be done to reduce loss. The following letters from the State Entomologists of Maine and New Hampshire respectively, show that good results have followed the adoption of the best, so far, recognized method of prevention. The insect has been present in these States for some years.

'Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.—Your letter concerning the Apple Maggot is received. There seems to be no marked change from year to year in the occurrence of this pest here. We have in the State numerous orchards in which the trees have not been pruned for a generation at least and in which the windfalls lie ungathered. The owners of such orchards frequently complain that the trees might as well be cut down, for the "Railroad Worm" gets all the apples. On the other hand, none of the leading orchardists seem to feel that the case is hopeless. They recognize the Apple Maggot as a pest to guard against and believe that care in putting the windfalls out of the way is the only practical method of doing it. Thus, it is no uncommon situation to have well cared for orchards where infestation by R. pomonella is almost unknown, while within a few miles the owners of neglected trees say that for years they have not gathered a crop. There is one notable case of this sort in the southern part of the State, where in the midst of an infested area a very large orchard ships perfect apples every fall and no loss is caused by the maggot.

'A few successful orchardists think it pays to keep a few sweet apple trees scattered about as traps, as the flies seem always to deposit in these by preference; and the whole situation is sometimes handled by sacrificing some sweet fruit and subsequently destroying this infested lot. I trust that the outbreak near Montreal will not prove so serious as it seems at present.'-EDITH M. PATCH.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST AND BOTANIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

'New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N.H.— I have not heard of any serious trouble from the Apple Maggot this year, although it is quite common in our summer apples. I think it is somewhat worse this year than last year; but it has not caused any very serious injury, so far as I have heard. It becomes seriously injurious periodically.'—E. D. SANDERSON.

THE BUFFALO TREE-HOPPER (Ceresa bubalus, Fab.).—A great many specimens of rough and gnarled twigs of apple trees have been sent in from time to time, but more frequently during the last year or two, which were due to the injuries caused by small grassy-green homopterous insects that bear on the thorax two horns which are supposed to give it a resemblance to the buffalo. The only harm done by this little insect to orchard trees is by the egg-laying females, which cut two semi-circular gashes right through the bark deeply into the wood, and into each of which they insert from five to ten eggs. Each female lays between one and two hundred eggs, and consequently makes several of these gashes before she has deposited her whole supply. The eggs remain in the wood and do not hatch until the following June; each egg is about onesixteenth of an inch long, slightly curved and yellowish white in colour. When the young hatch, they crawl out of the egg-shell which remains in the wood and prevents the wound from healing up for a long time. Young twigs of two or three years old are frequently selected by the females for ovipositing, and, if there are only a few of the scars, little injury is done; but it seems to be a habit of this insect to work somewhat in company, and frequently a single tree may be found with a great many egg-deposits in the wood, while others close by are untouched. The two slits almost meet each other but do not quite touch at the top and bottom, but the small piece of wood and bark between them dies and, together with the empty egg-shells, prevents the healing of the wound, so that, where there are many deposits on the same tree, the injury is serious and a check is sometimes given to young trees, which they do not get over.

The Buffalo Tree-Hopper while young lives chiefly upon the sap of weeds and other coarse vegetation, and very little of its food is derived from the apple trees where the young larvæ are first hatched. For a few days, at any rate, after they have first hatched, they may be seen on the trees running quickly round the branches and hiding whenever looked at. At this time, which, however, does not last for many days, good work may be done by spraying the infested trees with kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap. It is very difficult to reach the eggs by any winter treatment, but probably spraying with crude petroleum or an emulsion of that oil might be applied without injury to the trees. The remedy recommended by Mr. C. L. Marlatt, the First Assistant United States Entomologist, is the limiting of the amount of foreign vegetation about and in orchards and nurseries. He thinks that little damage may be anticipated where the ground between the trees is kept clean and constantly cultivated. Vigorous pruning in winter, by which as many as possible of the egg clusters are removed, is also advised. The mature insects seem to be attracted by beans and some other low-growing vegetables. These then might be planted in orchards between the trees as trap plants to be afterwards sprayed with strong mixtures of kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap, when the larvæ, nymphs or adults are seen to be numerous enough upon them to make it worth while. The time recommended by Mr. Marlatt is about July 1.

THE WESTERN HARVEST-FLY [Cicada (Platypedia) putnami, Uhler].—An extremely common insect in most parts of British Columbia, is a species of Cicada of about the same size as the well known Cicada septendecim, L., of the United States. This latter is known under the erroneous name of Seventeen-year Locust, but, so far as I can learn, has been never or very seldom taken in Canada. The Western Cicada is enormously abundant nearly every year in Vancouver Island in June; and I have found it in like numbers in the Kootenays, particularly at Nelson, where in the begin-

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ning of July in 1896 the shrilling of the males among the aspen poplars and willows on the mountain side above the town was almost deafening. The species occurs right across the mountains, as I have specimens from Banff, and last year Mr. Dalton Tipping sent me a specimen which he had taken at Blackfalds, in Alberta.

Up to the present season no injury to cultivated trees had been complained of in British Columbia, but on July 3 last, Mr. E. Hulme, of Rock Creek, in the Boundary District, B.C., sent me samples of apple branches which had been punctured by the egg-laying females. As in the case of the other species of the genus, *C. putnami* lays its eggs in deep slits made into the wood of various trees; but the young do not feed on the wood or foliage of the trees where the eggs pass the winter; on emerging, they fall to the ground and burrow into the earth, where they attack the roots. Mr. Hulme stated that his young apple trees had been planted four years, and he had not previously noticed any injury; but this year some of the branches had been cut in four or five places.

It is hoped that this may be only an accidental injury to apple trees; but British Columbia is now becoming such an important fruit producing country and such large areas are yearly being cleared and planted to orchards, that any insect which is likely to develop into an enemy of the fruit grower is worthy of attention.

THE SLEEPY WEEVIL (Otiorhynchus ovatus, L.).—In my last report reference was made to the attacks of the larvæ of this weevil on the roots of strawberries. The insect occurs right across the continent and is frequently sent to the Division for information concerning its habits; but this is usually on account of the frequency with which it is found crawling about inside houses. Complaints of injury to vegetation are seldom made; but occasionally the damage done by the larvæ is considerable. Mr. E. McTaggart, of Hatzic, B.C., wrote as follows last spring:—' May 3.—I am sending a box containing a number of small white grubs. This insect has been working for the past three or four years in our strawberries, feeding on the small white root feeders. They bid fair to put us out of the strawberry business, unless we can find some way to control them. This will be a serious loss; for strawberries are our most important crop.'

Specimens sent from British Columbia previously, showed that the larvæ of the Sleepy Weevil have also the habit of boring cavities into the caudex or short underground stem of old strawberry plants, in the same way as, and frequently in company with, the larger larvæ of the Black Vine Weevil (*Otiorhynchus sulcatus*, Fab.). Mr. McTaggart was advised to adopt the 'one-crop method' of growing his strawberries, by which finer berries are produced and the beetles are prevented from increasing. I find also that large numbers of the mature beetles may be trapped by putting shelters, such as small flower-pots with a little hay in them, inverted and raised from the ground on short pegs, about the beds. The beetles are largely nocturnal in habit and will make use of these shelters for hiding in by day. They can be easily cleared out by taking each pot off the peg and shaking the hay over a pan or pail with a little water and coal oil in it. They are remarkably sluggish insects and make no effort to crawl away by day.

Father Burke sent specimens from Alberton, Prince Edward Island, which he had found eating cavities into low growing apples; many fruits trailing on the ground were damaged. He had also found the beetles in the blooms of dahlias and eating the leaves of the wild buckwheat.

Mrs. Thomas Sharpe, writing from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., on August 9, sent specimens of the Black Vine Weevil which had been found very plentifully on the raspberry bushes, and also several Sleepy Weevils which she said 'we find all over the house. Do we carry them in on our clothes from the garden or are they some destructive house insect ? We are quite alarmed at the numbers of them which we find about the floors.'

It is probable that some of these may have been carried into the house from the garden; but these insects have a well marked penchant for crawling into houses and

other places where they are decidedly objected to by housekeepers. Neither the Black Vine Weevil nor the Sleepy Weevil have wings; so they cannot fly like most other beetles and can only move from place to place by crawling.

THE STRAWBERRY WEEVIL (Anthonomus signatus, Say).—It is some years since a bad outbreak of the Strawberry Weevil has occurred in Canada; but in June last I learnt from Mr. Sydney H. Preston, of Clarkson, Ont., which is a few miles west of Toronto and an important strawberry producing district, that a great deal of damage was being done in the extensive strawberry plantations of that locality. Mr. Preston writes:—

'Clarkson, June 9.—I inclose some strawberry blossoms cut by the insects which are sent with them in the box. They are doing a great deal of damage in this locality.'

'June 17.—I grow only a few strawberries for my own use and have not seen the weevils on my own place, though I find many buds and blossoms and small berries cut through the stem, as in the inclosed sample; but my neighbours are all large growers and the complaint of damage is general. The cutting of the fruit stems is also attributed to this insect, but possibly that may be a mistake. Last season was the first in this locality that the injury was noticeable, and many growers then feared that their crops would be ruined. However, there seemed to be an abundance of fruit in spite of this.'

The habits of the Strawberry Weevil are interesting. It passes the winter in the mature beetle form, and, just before the flowers of the strawberry unfold, the insects fly to the strawberry beds and may be found in large numbers upon the flowering stems. When the female lays her eggs, she punctures a closed bud, for which purpose she generally chooses the earliest and largest. This is done with her sharp and slender beak, and the hole penetrates to the centre of the bud. She then deposits a single egg, pushing it down into the hole. Having done this, she crawls to the stem of the flower and gnaws it nearly through, so that the bud hangs down and eventually drops to the ground. Inside the cut off bud the young grub hatches and passes through all of its stages, the dead flower remaining closed around it as a protection. When the grub is full-grown, it forms a brittle cocoon of the debris, and in about a month from the time the egg is laid, the perfect beetle eats its way out. The new generation of beetles may frequently be found at Ottawa in the latter half of July and early in August. There is only one brood of this beetle, as far as known, and, as all the beetles disappear suddenly in the beginning of August, it is supposed that they go into hibernation at that time, hiding away beneath moss or among bushes and perhaps in woods, where they remain in a lethargic condition until the following spring. The varieties of strawberries chosen by the females for egg-laying are always those which produce pollen in considerable quantities, and it is chiefly upon the pollen that the larve feed. Varieties of strawberries with entirely pistillate flowers are not attacked; consequently, when the Srawberry Weevil is abundant, growers will do well to plant pistillate varieties as much as possible, and only enough plants of varieties which produce perfect flowers (which have both stamens and pistils) as will ensure the proper fertilization of the fruit. .The number will to a large measure depend upon the variety grown and the number of flowers produced. Among the standard varieties of strawberries most highly recommended by Mr. W. T. Macoun, the Horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, the following may be mentioned as having proved the most satisfactory for general purposes, after being tested for several years :---

> Pistillate. Sample. Buster. Bisel. Greenville. Marie. Warfield.

Perfect. Glen Mary. Beder Wood. Enhance. William's. Lovett. Pocomoke.

A reference to the good qualities of each of these varieties is made in the Report of the Horticulturist for 1904 at page 121.

Many experiments have been made to discover a practical remedy for this troublesome insect, which at different times has done a great deal of harm in Canada. Many years ago I suggested covering the plants just at the time the beetles appear, with gauze, cheese cloth, or even paper; but these methods all have the very great disadvantage of excluding the swarms of flies, bees and other insects which frequent the flowers and aid in the fertilization. Trapping the mature beetles when they fly to the plants, it is claimed, has produced good results. For this purpose the pollen-bearing plants should be planted in rows so that they may be sprayed when found to be covered with the beetles, either with a whale-oil soap solution or a kerosene emulsion. As has been pointed out by Mr. F. H. Chittenden, in an excellent bulletin on this subject (U. S. Div. of Ent. Circular 21, 2nd series, 1897), 'for the complete success of this method, it is essential that the non-fertilizing plants (the main crop) should be perfectly pistillate and bear no pollen at all.'

THE CURRANT MAGGOT (*Epochra canadensis*, Loew.).—Injury to currants both black and red by the larvæ of the Currant Fly are somewhat frequent in the West, and, unfortunately, up to the present time no very satisfactory remedy has been devised. The only treatment which has given any results, is the laborious one of removing about three inches of the soil from beneath bushes which had been infested, replacing this with fresh soil, and then treating the infested soil containing the puparia, in such a way that when the flies mature they cannot emerge. The following letters were received during the past summer:—

'Rock Creek, B.C., June 27.—I send to-day samples of gooseberries and currants which are affected with white maggots. I should like very much to know what we can do to avoid this pest. Last year we tried spraying with quassia chips and whale-oil soap solution, from the time the blossoms opened out; but it did no good whatever. The fly seems to lay her eggs when the berry is almost full grown. We have over 100 bushes and all are a complete loss. We have tried putting unslaked lime under the bushes, and we keep them well trimmed up; in fact, some of our currant trees are two and a-half feet high, but all are affected in the same way.'—MRS. BART INGHRAM.

'Indian Head, N.W.T., July 3.—I send you a few currants to show you how badly affected they are. At least half the crop was stung early in the season and fell off. Those that remain on the bushes, are in the condition of these I send you. In a recent trip through Kinistino, Melfort and the other districts around Prince Albert, through which we travelled together five years ago, I noticed that the currants were all affected in the same way. It would be of advantage, I think, if you could advise farmers what to do to save their fruit.'—ANGUS MACKAY.

'McLean, Assa., July 3.—I am sending a few currants which are infested with some insect. They are beginning to fall off now. This is the third year they have been infested; but I can't find out what kind of insect it is, although I often hunt for it.'—W. J. FANNING.

The maggots are very hard to recognize when at work in the currants, and many correspondents, like Mr. Fanning, have had difficulty in detecting them. They were however, present in the specimens which he forwarded. In addition to the measure suggested above, of removing the earth from beneath infested bushes, it is claimed that much good has been done by allowing poultry to run in a plantation where the Currant Maggot is known to be infesting fruit. The birds scratch beneath the bushes and destroy large numbers of the puparia. It is probable that the eggs are laid by the female flies when the currants are quite small, as freshly emerged flies were sent to me from Vancouver Island under the date May 20.

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FOREST AND SHADE TREES.

No extensive injury to forest or shade trees by insects has come under my notice during 1905, but there have been local outbreaks of some importance. In Alberta the Forest Tent Caterpillar has again stripped aspen poplars, and mention has been made of its work on maples and in orchards in Nova Scotia. There are also indications that Tent Caterpillars are again on the increase in Ontario and Quebec. The Larch Sawfly (Nematus erichsonii, Hartig), which appeared in a few places last year upon the native tamaracks and imported European larches, was this year much more abundant, and for some hundreds of miles along the Canadian Pacific Railway between Ottawa and Lake Superior had stripped the young tamaracks growing in the swamps along the railway. Occasional mention was also made by correspondents of the work of this insect in the Maritime Provinces. An insect which has not previously been recorded as doing harm in Canada, the Larch Case-bearer, has this year been found in considerable numbers at Ottawa on the European larch. The Negundo Plant-louse which has occasionally been so numerous upon the cultivated and wild Ash-leaved Maples in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, was again extremely abundant in some places this year. The Cottony Maple Scale (Pulvinaria innumerabilis, Rathvon), which for several years has been abundant on the shade trees in some of the cities of western Ontario. was during 1905 even more so than in previous years. The outbreaks of the Whitemarked Tussock-moth, which in previous reports have been referred to in some Ontario cities, and in Montreal, have attracted much public attention, and at last efforts are being put forth by the municipal authorities in various cities to control these destroyers of the public shade trees. In Vancouver Island, the oak-looper Therina somniaria, Hulst, which was complained of as being abundant last year, during 1905 swarmed in countless numbers over the oak trees in the vicinity of Victoria, B.C., and stripped them of their leaves. The Spruce Gall-louse was exceptionally abundant in 1905, and requests for information as to its life habits and the possibility of its becoming a destructive enemy of Canadian spruces, came in from many correspondents in all parts of the country. The ornamental cedars on the Central Experimental Farm were very much disfigured by the mining larvæ of a very small moth belonging to the genus Argyresthia. The moths appeared at the end of June and were found flying in clouds around all varieties of the American Arbor-vitæ, or so-called White Cedar. The full life history and the exact identity of the species are not yet worked out; but young larvæ were found in the twigs early in spring, the moths emerged in the latter half of June, and the young larvæ are at present in enormous numbers passing the winter inside the small twigs. As yet, no parasites have been bred. What was apparently this same species, was sent to me in 1899 by Mr. Thos. Ware, from Plattsville, Ont. Writing of this occurrence, Mr. Ware says: 'The insects did my cedars considerable damage in 1899; and not only mine, but whole cedar swamps lost their green and looked quite brown. The trees have since been slightly affected each year, but not to any great extent. I saw a few of the insects this summer but the hedge has not suffered.' The injury to ornamental shrubs, and there are many varieties of the white cedar grown as such, has certainly been serious this year at Ottawa. So far, no remedies have been tried. The Fir Sawfly, Lophyrus abietis, Harr., appeared upon cultivated White Spruces in two or three places in Manitoba. Mr. T. C. Court sent specimens from Petrel. Manitoba, and their work was noticed upon cultivated spruces around the government offices in Winnipeg as well as in the sand hills south of Douglas, Man. This insect occurs in troublesome numbers from time to time in Manitoba, but is easily controlled by poisonous sprays if promptly applied as soon as the larvæ are noticed. A very similar larva, but probably of another species of sawfly, was sent to me by Mr. H. H. Miller, M.P., from Hanover, Ont., where it had been found in destructive numbers upon a cedar (arbor-vitæ) hedge which was much valued by its owner.

THE SPRUCE GALL-LOUSE (*Chermes abietis*, L.).—An insect which is spreading widely through the Dominion and which of late years has been the cause of much anxiety among the growers of ornamental spruces and even of lumbermen, is the Spruce Gall-louse. This is the insect which causes the elongated green cone-like galls on the twigs of the native Black and White Spruces and of the imported Norway Spruce. These galls have been more than usually abundant during the summer of 1905, particularly upon young transplanted trees. Specimens have been sent in from many places.

Although undoubtedly the Spruce Gall-louse does injure trees to a serious extent when present in large numbers and also gives them a very unhealthy and unsightly appearance, still I do not know of any actual instances where it has killed trees outright.

About the end of July the galls begin to dry up, and the cavities at the base of the leaves open slightly and allow the young gall-lice, of which there are several in each cavity, to escape. These then crawl out and rest upon the leaves, and after a short time they moult and appear with wings. This is the time when the insect spreads from tree to tree; for these mature females fly to fresh trees or to fresh branches on the same tree and begin to lay small, pale yellow eggs, which are in clusters of from 20 to 50 together. From these eggs young plant-lice hatch, which remain on the twigs and at the base of shoot buds until the following spring. Many of these young lice, however, die before spring, and those which do survive the winter, may be found at the bases of the buds in May, enveloped in a coat of white waxy threads. These young plant-lice are very small when winter sets in; but in spring they grow rapidly, and, after moulting the old winter coat, they secrete another of much finer texture and much more conspicuous, of long woolly threads. When full grown these insects, which are all females, lay clusters of upwards of 300 eggs at the bases of the young shoots just about the time the spruces are beginning their new spring growth. The eggs are light yellow in colour, extremely small, about one-sixtieth of an inch in length, and each one is attached by a slender thread-like stem about twice the length of the egg. In about a week the very minute nymphs crawl out from beneath the woolly mass consisting of the dead body of their mother, and crawl on to the young shoots, where they take up their position at the bases of the leaves which have already begun to swell and form galls before their arrival, owing to the presence of their mothers during the winter. The green cone-like gall grows rapidly during June; the base of each leaf swelling and expanding so as to form a cavity which gradually develops and covers in some of the young insects. In time this cavity is closed all but a narrow semi-circular slit at the top. It is claimed by Prof. R. A. Cooley, who did very careful work on this insect while at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, that, in general, all of the nymphs which enter one gall, arise from the egg cluster laid by one female. As the gall grows in size, these cavities are enlarged, this leaves room for the increased growth of the insects which it contains.

As stated above, these insects do not become full grown and emerge from the galls until the end of July or during August. The remedies for the Spruce Gall-louse, unfortunately, cannot be applied when the insects occur on very large trees and in forests; but, upon hedges and in ornamental grounds good work has been done by spraying the trees at the time the young plant-lice are exposed on the trees, viz., in May, and after they emerge from the galls in August. Good results were secured by spraying with a tobacco and soap wash made by soaking ten pounds of tobacco leaves in 3 or 4 gallons of hot water for six hours, the liquid strained off and two pounds of whaleoil soap added. When the soap is all dissolved, the mixture can be diluted to 40 gallons. Two or three applications should be made at short intervals.

THE LARCH SAWFLY (*Nematus erichsonii*, Hartig).—About 20 years ago the Larch Sawfly was imported into America, probably with trees sent to the Harvard Arboretum and Botanic Garden at Cambridge, Massachusetts. From that point it seems to have

spread widely and very rapidly northward. In 1882 it reached Canada, and for three or four years after that did an enormous amount of injury by stripping the leaves from the tamaracks, or American larches. The attack was very severe, and, although from the injury being done comparatively early in the season, the trees were able to push forth a certain amount of foliage; after three or four years of being stripped, the larches over millions of acres, and practically over the whole of eastern Canada, were almost wiped out. With this large destruction of its food plant the insect practically disappeared, and little has been heard of it until last year, when it again became noticeable upon ornamental European larches and in a few places was observed on the young growth of larches in swamps. During the past summer there has been a marked increase in the numbers of the larvæ or false caterpillars. The injury is mentioned incidentally in correspondence from many points. Rev. Father Burke writes from Prince Edward Island:---'I am sorry to say the Larch worm is again appearing on the new growth, and I fear we may have it much more abundantly next year.' In the Nova Scotia Crop Report for November, 1905, a correspondent writing from Richmond county says :--- 'Insects have again been destroying juniper trees.' This is a reference to the Larch Sawfly. The American larch, known also extensively in this country under its Indian name of the tamarack, is called in the Maritime Provinces by the inaccurate name of 'juniper,' a name which is also curiously, and with equal inaccuracy, given in the upper Ottawa country to the Banksian or Jack Pine. In New Brunswick I saw evidences of the work of the Larch Sawfly at several places along the Intercolonial Railway and in Ontario for hundreds of miles along the Canadian Pacific Railway between Ottawa and Lake Superior. The larches at Nepigon, Ont., north of the lake, showed no injury, and I am under the impression that so far this new outbreak of the Larch Sawfly has not as yet reached west of Lake Superior. The tamarack swamps west of Nepigon were scanned carefully in passing along the railway, and a large swamp was examined more critically near Douglas, Manitoba, but no trace of the larvæ was seen. Specimens of the larvæ were sent from Burlington, Ont., by Mr. R. C. Cummins at the end of June.

A feature of the last outbreak of 1882 to 1885 was the rapidity with which the attack spread and the suddenness with which it disappeared. Occasional specimens of the sawfly or of the colonies of larve have been seen from time to time since 1885; but there has been no noticeable destruction until the present year. The territory over which this insect is known to have spread in the old outbreak, is all through Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, right up to Labrador (*teste* Dr. Robert Bell and Mr. A. P. Low). We have no information relating to the vast tamarack swamps north of Saskatchewan and Alberta; but there is little doubt that this enemy spread through all districts where the American larch grew naturally, and that the depredations of this one insect resulted in an enformous loss to the Dominion in one of its valuable assets. Unfortunately, no remedy can be applied over the vast areas of forest where the insect is likely to occur, should it increase again; but upon ornamental grounds small groups of trees can be easily protected by the ordinary spraying methods. The best poison probably, for this insect would be a spray of Arsenate of lead 1 lb. in 40 gallons of water.

THE LARCH CASE-BEARER (Coleophora laricella, Hbn.).—In the month of May last the young leaves of the European and other larch trees on the lawns and in the Botanic Garden of the Central Experimental Farm, were seen to present a bleached white appearance; and, upon examination, it was found that the upper ends of the leaves had been hollowed out and were shrivelled. It was then found that this work had been done by large numbers of the small European Elachistid moth Coleophora laricella, Hbn. Although this insect has been recorded as injurious to larches in America on a few previous occasions, this, I believe, is the first occurrence of the Larch Case-bearer in Canada. Dr. Howard has kindly referred me to the American literature of the subject and tells me that he himself saw the larvæ very abundant some years ago in a

191

larch plantation near North Andover, Mass. In 1886 Dr. H. A. Hagen published in the *Canadian Entomologist*, an article on its injuries to the European larch in Massachusetts. In 1892 Mr. J. G. Jack, as related in Insect Life, vol. IV., p. 105, states that the insect had been introduced into Massachusetts for a number of years, and that its ravages had sometimes been quite noticeable in the Arnold Arboretum. Mr. Jack wrote from Berlin in an article entitled 'Notes of a Summer Journey in Europe,' which appeared in *Garden and Forest* for February 24, 1892, p. 87, and says of this insect that 'the European larch is sometimes seriously injured and is often killed by the larvæ of this moth, which eat out all the interior of the leaves, leaving only the dry, hard, shrivelled epidermis.' He also points out that the Japanese larch, both in Germany and at the Arnold Arboretum, is not attacked by the insect.

The numbers of the larvæ upon the trees at Ottawa in May last were not large enough to have any serious effects upon either the growth or appearance of the trees; but I regret to find this autumn that the small cases of the larvæ are enormously more abundant than they were last spring. The winter cases are very slender and vary from 21 to 4 millimetres in length by about half a millimetre in diameter. They are open at the end and are almost cylindrical in shape, like a cut off leaf. For that reason they are easily overlooked. There were among these larval cases a very small percentage which were curved after the manner of the winter cases of the Cigar Case-bearer of the Apple; but it is possible that these may have been the cases of another species. The cases of the full-grown larvæ of the Larch Case-bearer are after the same pattern as the winter cases, but are thicker and resemble more nearly those of the Cigar Case-bearer by being tapered slightly to each end. They are very little longer than the winter cases but have a much larger diameter, being over one millimetre at the widest part; and the end is somewhat pinched in. The colour is pale drab. The caterpillars have a curious habit, when full grown, of fastening themselves in the centre of a fascicle of leaves, where they are very difficult to detect. There is only one brood in the year, the moths of which appear in June. They are very small, not expanding more than one third of an inch when the wings are opened, of an ashy satiny gray colour, with long, slender antennæ. After pairing, the females lay their tiny yellow eggs on the needles of the larch. These soon hatch, and the larvæ eat their way into the slender needles of the empty skins of which, subsequently, they make the slender cases in which they pass the winter, attached to the twigs of the trees. As soon as the buds begin to swell in spring, these minute caterpillars revive and feed upon the young leaves. When a caterpillar attacks a leaf, it eats a hole in the side, and, as it consumes the interior portion, it protrudes its body from the case until it can reach no further without leaving the case. In spring the young caterpillar grows rapidly, and its winter case soon becomes too small for it; so, it is split down the side, and the empty skin of another leaf is inserted. This operation is repeated from time to time when necessary, until full growth is reached. Some cases from successive additions have a ridged or striated appearance. Pupation takes place inside the case, and the moths emerge from the upper end. Up to the present time nothing in the shape of a practical remedy is recorded.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. Scheck, of the German Consulate, in Montreal, I have received the following interesting account of the habits of this insect, in Germany, from Mr. Rudolph Japing, Forest Assessor, Muenden, Hanover, Germany:

'The moths of *Coleophora laricella*, Hbn., fly during the day time in May and June. The females lay yellow eggs on the needles, which in 6-8 days turn to a grayish colour. Upon hatching the young caterpillar eats its way into a needle, consumes the interior, and from the empty skin makes a small bag in which it lives until September. During winter the caterpillar remains in this bag, generally on the top of the branches, more seldom in crevices of the bark. In spring it is again found mining in the new needles, and soon has to enlarge its bag, which it does by joining to it a part of a newly hollowed out needle. In this bag the insect changes to a chrysalis in April and May, the moth emerging at the end of May.



THE SPINED RUSTIC (Barathra occidentata, Grt.) Moths (the lower, typical), and caterpillars, young, half grown and full grown.



CLOVER DODDER ON ALFALFA. (Figure kindly lent by "Farmers' Advocate," London, Ont.)

'The injury to the trees from these insects can be very great, especially in spring. The growth stops and the trees become feeble and are thus susceptible to canker, which often follows the damage done by the insect. The Larch Case-bearer is mostly found on trees from 10 to 40 years old.

'In nature the insects are devoured by many birds, and in autumn they are often destroyed by protracted rains and by early frosts.

'Trees badly infested by these insects should be cut down from the middle of June till the end of August. This causes the leaves to dry up and the caterpillars die of starvation. It would be better to burn the needles, but this is possible only in nurseries. In the extensive forests of Canada it would be difficult to do anything effective to destroy the insects.'

THE WHITE-MARKED TUSSOCK-MOTH (Hemerocampa leucostigma, S. & A.).-Of recent years the shade trees in several of our Canadian cities have been very much disfigured by the caterpillars of this well known native insect. Energetic measures have been taken by the local newspapers and the civic authorities, particularly in Toronto and Montreal, to reduce this quite unnecessary injury to the fine shade trees in these beautiful cities. Public meetings have been called, and the advice of specialists has been taken. There is nothing of any importance which is still unknown of the habits of this insect, and all that is now necessary is the prosecution of a vigorous campaign at once, so as to control as soon as possible, if not actually to wipe out, this unwelcome guest which has done so much harm. The subject was treated of at some length at a public lecture which I had the honour of delivering before Toronto University in February last, and again before the Toronto Horticultural Society in June. The discussions were reported at length with further comments by the Toronto Globe and other newspapers. A similar action was taken in the city of Montreal where a conference was summoned by the Montreal Natural History Society, and a thorough discussion of the subject took place. The Montreal Star, La Presse, and other newspapers, published several articles in their daily editions, and at request I prepared a full artic's for the Weekly Star and Family Herald. The course of action recommended by me at all of the above meetings was to destroy the caterpillars by splaying the trees while the caterpillars were young, with arsenites or other active poisons, and the collection of the conspicuous egg masses during winter. Prof. D. P. Penhallow, of McGill University, has taken an active and useful part in distributing information on the subject, and in drawing the attention of the public of Montreal to this important matter, and his efforts have been ably supplemented by Mr. H. H. Lyman, who has materially assisted with expert advice as to the correct natural history of the insect. It is to be hoped now that public attention has been drawn to this matter, vigorous measures will be adopted, and that private citizens will second the efforts of the municipal authorities by attending to their own trees and gardens, which cannot be well reached by officials. In this way this insect may be very much controlled. Its possibilities for injury are only too well known by what it has done in New York. Rochester, Cleveland and other cities in the United States.

THE VANCOUVER ISLAND OAK-LOOPER (*Therina somniaria*, Hulst).—The beautiful oak trees which form such an attractive feature of Victoria, Vancouver Island, have again this year suffered severely from the attacks of the caterpillars of this geometrid moth. It was hoped from the large numbers of parasites which were reared from the pupe last autumn, that the injury during 1905 would have been less than in the preceding season. These hopes, however, were doomed to disappointment, for the caterpillars occurred last spring in countless myriads and stripped every vestige of foliage from most of the oaks around the city and for several miles out into the country. Mr. J. R. Anderson wrote under date June 23:—

'*Therina somniaria* is already at its deadly work worse than ever. The oaks in some places are already stripped of their leaves, and other plants are being attacked 16-13

by the famished larvæ, which are as yet only half grown. What is to be done, I do not know, unless the parasites increase. Treatment of the trees with poisons over miles of country is of course out of the question.'

There is some doubt among entomologists as to the exact status of T. somniaria as a species. It has usually been considered that it is a form of Therina fervidaria, Hbn., but the difference in the food plant, fervidaria having been found in nature, here at Ottawa and in other places, feeding on conifers, seemed to indicate, more perhaps than the slight differences in markings on the mature insects, that the western form would probably prove to be a different species. Having received eggs from Mr. Anderson early in the spring, as soon as the young larvæ hatched, they were placed upon fresh twigs of the hemlock spruce (Tsuga Canadensis), and, although it cannot be said that at any time they fed upon the hemlock with avidity, nevertheless some specimens were carried through upon this food plant alone and gave moths at the usual time. Moreover, on Vancouver Island, when travelling with the Rev. G. W. Taylor, in September last, a few miles out of Victoria, we observed one instance where the larvæ, after having stripped the oak trees, had spread for a short distance into a grove of Western Hemlock Spruce and Douglas Fir, the leaves of which to some extent had been eaten by them. Mr. Taylor, who is a specialist upon the Geometridæ considers it more probable that Therina (Ellopia) somniaria of Hulst is a variety of Therina fiscellaria of Guenee, which is a segregate from the old composite species Therina fervidaria of Hubner, than that it is identical with the type species T. fervidaria, Hbn. He says :--- 'It may be said that T. fiscellaria and T. somniaria feed as larvæ on deciduous trees, while true T. fervidaria feeds on conifers.' It would appear from experiments which I have carried on at Ottawa, that this generalization is accurate, and, although eggs of somniaria from Vancouver Island gave larvæ which under compulsion fed on hemlock spruce, a conifer, others from the same batch of eggs ate oak, their natural food plant, much more readily. T. fervidaria at Ottawa feeds naturally on hemlock spruce.

From pupe received from Mr. J. R. Anderson, which had been collected at Victoria, several specimens of *Pimpla scriptifrons*, Cress., were reared, thus adding one more species to the many parasites which are already known to prey upon this insect. I saw the mature moths and the parasites emerging in enormous numbers in Victoria – on September 18 last. Trees, fonces, and sides of houses were swarming with the pretty soft brown, large-winged moths.

THE APIARY.

The Apiary, as in the past, has been under the management of Mr. John Fixter, the farm foreman, whose report I append herewith. The same experiments which have been carried on for some years have most of them been repeated on account of the large amount of interest which has been evinced in the subject by correspondents and visitors to the Central Experimental Farm. The services of Mr. Fixter have been asked for at a great many meetings of bee-keepers, and, whenever his duties at the Central Experimental Farm would permit of it, he has attended these metings and given addresses.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN FIXTER.

· SEASON OF 1905.

The season of 1905 has been a fairly good one; especially in western Ontario the honey crop has been excellent, both as to quality and quantity; parts of Quebec report medium crops, while other sections report heavy crops. Correspondents from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North-west Territories.

also British Columbia, report medium to heavy crops and that bee-keeping is on the increase in each of those provinces.

The season opened very late in the Ottawa valley, there being so much cold wind at the end of March and up to April 11. It was necessary to keep the bees in their winter quarters until this latter date when the colonies were placed on their summer stands after being confined in their winter quarters for 139 days. The temperature, 52 degrees, and the weather bright and mild on April 11 were most favourable for the cleansing flight of the bees. Then followed many days of cool and windy weather, which kept the bees confined to their hives; this continued the greater part of April, the average temperature for April being 41.14. May set in warmer, the bees gathered pollen freely, and built up fairly well. During the long cold spell in April it was found necessary to feed the bees to keep up brood rearing and to prevent spring dwindling.

The number of colonies on November 23, 1904, was 50, all of which came safely through the winter. Of these two were sent to the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N.S. Eight colonies being rather weak were doubled with others, leaving 40 strong colonies to begin the season of 1905. These were again increased by swarming to 50 colonies, when the hives were put into their winter quarters on November 7, 1905. They all weighed then over 50 pounds each. The honey crop at the Experimental Farm Apiary has been a fairly good one, the average yield being 73 pounds per colony, spring count.

EXPERIMENTS ON HOW TO PREVENT SWARMING.

I.-H. G. Sibbald's Plan.-For this test six colonies of bees in eight-framed Langstroth hives were selected weighing on an average 481 pounds each. All were examined from time to time for swarming. On June 10 there was no sign of swarming. At that date each colony had abundance of brood and a considerable amount of new honey. On June 15 they were again examined. Three colonies were found preparing to swarm. Those three colonies were set off their old stands on other stands a little to one side. New haves were placed on the old stands thus left vacant. Each one of these contained two empty combs and five empty frames with two inch starters of foundations. Next, one frame of brood with queen-cells on it, was taken from each one of the old colonies that had been set to one side, making sure that we did not get the queen, and placed with the adhering bees in the hive between the two empty combs. The extracting super that had previously been removed from the old colony, was placed on the new hives with all the bees it contained. On June 19 a second examination was made. One more colony was preparing to swarm; this one was treated the same as the former three. The old colonies that had been manipulated, were examined, and all queen-cells were found to be destroyed. The old colonies were then placed on their original stands, removing the one frame of brood from the new hive, destroying all queen-cells on it and placing it in the old colony. Any bees that remained on the starters were transferred to the old colony. The extracting super that was taken off the new hive was again placed on the old colony along with the bees it contained, making one very strong colony. The fourth colony that was found preparing to swarm, was treated after four days in the same manner as the three former colonies. The other two colonies did not swarm during the season. At the close of the season we had six very strong colonies, with plenty of stores for winter and 468 pounds of extracted honey.

II.—Forced or Shaken Swarms.—For this test six colonies of bees in 8-framed Langstroth hives were selected, weighing 493 pounds each. Examined on June 10 they showed no sign of swarming; there was abundance of brood and considerable new boney. June 15 a second examination was made; four colonies were preparing to swarm. The two remaining colonies did not swarm during the season.

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Six other hives are previously prepared for swarms, each containing, in the order named from left to right: four dummies, one starter, one worker comb and two starters. One of these hives is brought and set on a stand directly behind one of the hives to be treated. The operator removes the first two dummies (Nos. 1 and 2) from the left or nearer side of the new hive, and puts them on one side. He then lifts from the brood chamber of the old hive the comb nearest to him, shakes it almost free of bees, and places it in the new hive next the left wall. The next comb in the old hive has a double space for shaking off. After being shaken it is placed beside the first, and the return motion of the hand carries the dummy (No. 3) from the new hive to the old one. Comb No. 3 is shaken, carried to the new hive, and dummy No. 4 is brought back. The fourth comb changes place with the first starter, and so on. When the eighth comb has been shaken in its own hive and transferred to the new, the brood chamber of the old hive is filled up with the remaining two dummies, Nos. 1 and 2. We then put supers on again, close the hive and the bees have been swarmed.

On the seventh day after shaking, the four old colonies were removed to another location. Most of the bees that were flying went with the shaken swarm, leaving the old colony so weak that it did not have any inclination to swarm, and only made sufficient honey to carry it over winter.

At the close of the season we had from this test 10 colonies and 432 pounds of extracted honey.

EXPERIMENTS IN IMPROVING STOCKS OF BEES.

Every farmer knows that there are great differences in his cows, hens, &c., but there is too often an idea that all bees are alike, and that bee-keeping is all a matter of luck. If you observe closely, you will find that one colony of bees may give you good returns, while another just beside it, does nothing in the surplus chamber. Bees are by no means all alike. They differ in disposition, temper, industry, and in other ways. It is worth while for you to have the best. Fortunately the change from poor to good stock may be made more rapidly than with other stock, and at less expense. By paying out a dollar or two for a queen, you may change a colony of poorest black bees to Italians. All you need to do is to send off your order to a reliable queenbreeder, such as advertise in our bee journals and agricultural papers, and the queen will come by mail, with directions for introducing it, which are easily followed. As a worker bee only lives about six weeks in the honey season, and, as the new queen will be laying from one to three thousand eggs in a day, you will see that, if you get an Italian queen into a colony, it will not be a great while until all the bees in the hive are Italian. Even if you do not change from one kind of bees to another, it is generally a matter of advantage to introduce fresh blood occasionally. In any case, whether you get fresh stock from outside or not, whether your bees are Italians or hybrids, there is always something to be done in the way of improving your stock, so long as any one of your colonies is better than the others.

How are you to know which are your best colonies? By keeping track of their performance, and putting it down in black and white. You can keep account of the amount of surplus honey you take from each colony, and set it down at the time. The next year you can select the best colony for your queen-breeder, and a certain number of the next best colonies for drone rearing. One thing, however, must be taken into consideration, and that is, whether there has been no change of queens in any of these colonies. The colony that gave you the largest amount of surplus last year, may have got a new queen last fall or this spring; the young queen may also have met a drone of poor stock, and from this you do not wish to breed. You can, therefore, count only on those colonies that have made a good record and still have the same queen with which they began the season last year. You must also take into account any special advantages or disadvantages. For instance, if from colony No. 1 you took two frames of brood in the spring to give to No. 2, and you then found that No. 2 stored just a

little more surplus than No. 1, it would not be fair to rate No. 2 as better than No. 1. The matter of swarming also comes in. A colony that has cast no swarm throughout the season, will be expected to store more surplus than either the swarm or the mother colony, generally it will store more than both together. Nearly always, however, it will be found that the bees that do the most work, are the least given to swarming; so, the swarming of a colony counts against it in making out its character.

In the ordinary course of management, where bees are left to their own way, and all the increase is through natural swarming, there will, of course, be the most increase from the colonies most given to swarming, which means that the general character of the Apiary will run toward swarming rather than storing. We want, however, to have the tendency not to swarm. There is a way in which a good deal can be done in the way of improvement, even by those most skilled in the management of bees.

Having decided which one, or two, or three, are the best colonies you have, watch for the first one that swarms. Suppose Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are your best, that No. 4 is the next strongest, and the rest follow in the order of their strength, 5, 6, &c. Suppose No. 2 swarms; hive the swarm and put it on the stand of No. 2. At the same time, put the old No. 2 in place of No. 4, and put No. 4 in a new place. All the field bees that were in No. 2 will join the swarm, making it good for work. The old No. 2 (now No. 4) will thus be deprived of its field bees, but on the other hand it will get all the field bees that belonged to old No. 4. In about eight days No. 2 will have a young queen matured, and will send out a swarm. You will now proceed much as you did before. Hive the swarm and put it in the place of No. 2, and put No. 2 in place of No. 5, putting No. 5 in a new place. The field bees of old No. 5 will strengthen No. 2, now on No. 5 stand, and in a day or two it will send out another swarm. Proceed as before, putting No. 2 in place of No. 6, and so on as long as swarms issue. In this way you have, perhaps, no swarms from old Nos. 4, 5, &c., but in their place you have swarms from No. 2, all of them having queens of your best stock. When No. 1 swarms, or No. 3, you can treat them the same way.

There is, of course, the possibility that No. 1 or 2 may not be among the first to swarm. Take frames of sealed brood from colonies that you do not want to swarm, and give them to one of your best colonies, while delaying the swarming of those from which the brood was taken. Of course, when you take these frames of sealed brood, you will merely exchange them for frames that have little or no sealed brood in them.

QUEEN REARING.

Rearing queens has become a regular trade, and some bee-keepers make a business of shipping queens by mail to those who wish to purchase. Although it may not be desirable for the farmer with only a few colonies to go into the subject fully, he should know enough about it to rear the queens at times, for his own accommodation.

When a colony prepares for swarming, a number of queen-cells are started, six, eight, ten, possibly many more. As soon as the first one of these is sealed, the colony is likely to throw off a prime swarm. Six or seven days after this swarm has issued, the mother colony may divide up into two or more parts, each part being called a nucleus, the word 'nucleus' merely meaning a very small colony. You will generally have enough queen-cells in each nucleus without any attention on your part, but not always. Sometimes you will find a large number of queen cells on one comb, and some combs without any. So, it might happen that if you give the matter no attention you might have a nucleus without any queen cell.

Another thing must be considered. A large proportion of the queen cells are built on the lower or outer edges of the combs. If these were left in the old colony without dividing, they might be all right; but when these combs are used as nuclei.

it is harder for the smaller number of bees to keep them warm, and when a cool night comes, the bees will shrink away from the edges of the combs, and the queen cells will be chilled. Hence, you must see that each nucleus has at least two or three good queen cells where they will be sure to be inside of the cluster of bees in the coolest nights. So you will cut away cells from the edges of the combs and from combs that have them to spare, and fasten them where required. To cut out the cells, you may use a pocket knife with a very sharp, thin blade that is more than an inch long. You need not cut away more than enough to get all the cell; but be very careful not to cut into the cell; also not to let one of the cells fall, for while the young and tender queen is in the cell, a fall may cause a defective wing or leg.

To fasten a queen-cell where you want it, use a very slender wire nail an inch and a half long. Push the nail through the base of the cell, but be sure it does not enter the cavity of the cell. Nail the cell right over some of the brood, for it will be more surely taken care of there than if separate from the brood.

It may be noticed that the bees build queen-cells with the points hanging downward, but it is not important that you should have them in exactly the same position. A still better plan than a nail to fasten a cell, is a staple, the staple being an inch and a half wide with points one inch long. Lay the cell against the comb, put the staple over it so that the cell is at one side of the staple, and then sink into the comb the staple point that is farthest from the cell. Possibly you may be inclined to think that because only one queen is to be reared in a nucleus, there is no need to have more than one queen-cell. That would be a mistake. While most of the cells reared by a colony preparing to swarm may be of the very best that colony can rear, it is not safe to assume that all are equally good. Some cells may contain poor queens, and some cells may contain nothing but a dead larva. So it is wise to have a number of cells in a nucleus, at least two or three. The bees will be likely to use the best. You will be able to see a difference in the appearance of the cells, and while you are dividing the cells among the nuclei, you may as well see that each nucleus has its fair share of the best-looking cells. The best cells are generally among the largest and longest, and are deeply pitted over the surface. A stubby cell that is not pitted but has a smooth surface, is not likely to be good. When the young queen is five to eight days old, she will fly out on her wedding trip, and about three days later she will begin laying. It may be well not to look for eggs till the queen is perhaps two weeks old, for at first the eggs are few, and not easily found. If you do not find eggs when the queen is two weeks old, you are not likely to find any later—the queen has been lost on her wedding trip or there is some other trouble. It is a good plan to give a nucleus a frame of eggs or unsealed brood from a choice colony when the young queen is four or five days old. If some ill has befallen the queen on her wedding trip, or if she has entered the wrong hive, the bees will start queen-cells from this young brood. This young brood seems also to have a sort of stimulating effect on the bees, and it is believed it may hurry up the young queen in her work of laying.

CARE OF EMPTY COMBS .- REMEDY FOR BEE MOTH.

Almost any bee-keeper will have honey-combs that are for a time unoccupied by bees; even if through no other cause, colonies may have died in winter, leaving combs empty or containing honey or pollen. Such combs are valuable property and will repay the care required to preserve them. The three principal enemies of unoccupied combs are mould, mice and moths.

Combs kept in a damp, close cellar are likely to be affected by mould. This cannot be entirely prevented where bees are wintered in the cellar; for, even if no colonies die, it may happen that some of the outer combs unoccupied by bees will be covered with mould. Fortunately, the remedy is not difficult. Put a mouldy comb next the brood-nest of a prosperous colony in the working season, and you will be surprised to

find how soon the bees will clean it up so that you will hardly recognize it as the same comb.

Mice must be kept away from combs by shutting these up in hives or in such other place where the mice cannot enter. But be careful that you do not pen the mice in with the combs.

The chief enemy of the apiarist is the Wax Moth. If a colony dies in the spring and the hive remains unnoticed on its summer stand, it is almost certain that, before the summer is over, you will find it containing a solid mass of webs and cocoons, with perhaps not a vestige of comb left. You may have sealed up the hive moth-tight before it is warm enough for a moth to fly; the result will be the same; for the eggs of the moth by some means have been laid, during the previous fall, in the hive, notwithstanding the presence of the bees. It is, however, not an easy thing to make a hive moth-tight, for a moth will squeeze through a much smaller crack than a bee. The right thing to do with a hive full of combs upon which a colony has died, is to get the combs as soon as possible in the care of a strong colony of bees. Especially if of Italian blood, the bees will make short work of cleaning out the worms before they are large enough to do much harm.

There will be little danger to the combs from the moth until the weather has become warm and bees have been flying for some time, say about the time of apple bloom. When a hive is noticed with unoccupied combs, clean out all dead bees, and put it under a hive occupied by a strong colony. If there should be any entrance directly from outside into the upper hive, close it up, so as to oblige the bees to pass through the lower hive in going in and out. Keep the entrance very small the first few days, for fear of robbers. After the colony has had this lower hive in charge for about a week, so as to get it cleaned out and get used to the work, you can give it a second hive of combs to clean out, putting the second in the place of the first.

If colonies have died in hives in the cellar, there will not be the same need of haste as to getting them in care of the bees. Indeed, it may not be a bad plan to take into the cellar hives whose bees have died on the summer stand; for in the cellar the worms will hardly get a fair start until the next spring, when the unoccupied combs will be needed to form swarms. It is well, however, to look at them occasionally to see that they are all right, for it is not difficult to see where the worms have run their silken galleries. The question is often asked whether it will do to hive a swarm in a hive in which a colony has died. Unless such a hive is exceedingly filthy, the bees will promptly clean it up, at the same time being saved much labour in building new combs.

It is well to know that freezing destroys the worms. So a hive of combs that has been left out all winter, is in no danger of worms until well along in warm weather, when moths have had time to mature and to lay eggs. If such combs are hung up in an airy place with a space of an inch between them, they will almost surely be safe from worms throughout the summer, and indeed worms may not trouble them all summer if left in the hive in their usual position.

If for any reason it is desired to kill worms in combs, sulphur is the material usually resorted to. A very little of the fumes of burning sulphur will finish the worms when they are quite small; but, when full grown, it takes a very heavy dose; so it is well first to pick out the larger ones by hand. For this take a sharp pointed knife and pick open the comb at one end of the silken gallery for half an inch, then commence at the other end and tear it open the whole length. This will drive the worm along till it comes out of the hole you first made. You can end its existence by what means may seem best. To fumigate a hive with sulphur, set into a pan or kettle partly full of ashes a smaller vessel of *iron*. In this put the sulphur and throw on it a shovelful of live coals or a red hot iron. This must be in an empty hive or some tightly closed box or chamber so that the fumes cannot escape. Great care must be exercised so that the fire does not extend to the surrounding wood. The combs placed over the burning sulphur may be prevented from catching fire by means of **a**

piece of old sheet-iron placed under them. It must be further remembered that burning sulphur destroys only the worms, not the eggs. So, it may be necessary to treat the combs a week or two later, when any eggs laid will have hatched. Combs of honey for table use are not likely to be infested with worms; but in the case of black bees, especially if the combs are left too long in the hives, there might be some worms. The dose of sulphur for these may be lighter than for brood combs; if the dose is too heavy, the white combs will assume a greenish colour, which, however, does not hurt them for eating.

When extracting combs are extracted for the last time in the season, it is the practice of most bee-keepers to allow the bees to lick them dry. A hive full of such combs may be placed over a colony, a propolis quilt with a small opening through it, having first been placed over the brood frames, and this allowing but one or two bees to pass at one time. Thus, the bees are not so apt to break down the combs and there is less danger of robbing; but a surer way is to set the hive at some distance from the apiary and let the bees have free play at it. After being thoroughly cleaned, all hives containing combs should be removed to a dark room until late in the autumn, and then to a building where they will get the full benefit of frost during the winter.

UNFINISHED SECTIONS.

At the close of the honey harvest there will always be more or less of the sections unfinished, the number varying greatly in different years. It will happen some years when the season is poor, that none will be finished. Even in the best of years there will be a considerable portion left unfinished, varying all the way from those the bees have not started at all, up to those that are filled with honey, but have a few cells unsealed. Those that have not been worked at by the bees, having no honey at all in them, may be put away until the next year, when they can be used. Be very careful, however, that you do not make the mistake of leaving such sections too long on the hives. When the harvest is over, they should come off at once, for the bees will only daub bee-glue upon them, and sometimes to such an extent that the sections will not be accepted by the bees the following year. Some make a practice of taking off all sections at the close of the clover and linden harvest, so as to have none of the dark honey in them and to avoid the bee-glue being put on them while the bees have nothing to do between the early and late harvests. If a fall flow comes, sections can be again put on, or, better, extracting combs.

Sections that are not entirely finished, will, of course, do for the table, and if they are to be sold, they must be sold at a lower price. Any that are less than half filled with honey, should be fed to the bees. If you set out a super of such sections where the bees can get at them, they would promptly carry out the honey, but would be so eager at this work that they would tear down the tender comb so as to ruin it. Extracting combs are not in the same danger unless they are new. To avoid having the sections ruined for future use, cover them up so as to leave a passage for only one bee at a time to get at them. It is better to set them 10 or 12 rods away from the apiary.

These sections, after being cleaned out by the bees will be valuable for use the next year, and one or more of them, if put in each super that is first placed on the hives, will start the bees promptly at work. If the sections were not cleaned out, the particles of honey remaining would candy and affect the new honey put in them the next season.

JOHN FIXTER.

DIVISION OF BOTANY.

CLOVER OR ALFALFA DODDER.

From time to time inquiries are made by farmers concerning curious leafless, thread-like, fleshy parasitic plants which they find climbing over clover and alfalfa in their fields. The latter plant is also known as lucern. The parasite injures the host plants very much. As a rule only a few patches will be found in a field; but occasionally, as in an instance referred to below, the dodder parasite increased to such an extent that the crop of alfalfa was practically ruined. Specimens of the parasites having been procured through the kindness of Mr. H. H. Miller, of Guelph, Ont., upon examination they proved to be the Clover Dodder, which in this country is more generally known under the name of Alfalfa Dodder. Formerly this species was known as Cuscuta trifolii, Bab., from the frequency with which it occurred upon clover (Trifolium) in Europe, but it seems to be now generally conceded that it is the same species as was described from plants growing parasitically upon the wild thyme, and for which reason it had been named Cuscuta epithymum. There are several kinds of dodders growing in North America; but in Canada it is a small genus consisting of only a few species. Of these there are only one or two which cause injury to crops; and by far the larger number of cases reported are by the Clover or Alfalfa Dodder; this is a European species which has doubtless been brought into this country with the seeds of alfalfa or clover. It does not confine itself to the different kinds of clover, or even to plants of that natural order, but has been found upon a great many different kinds of plants. It is an annual coming up from the seed every year, and in the past the injuries from this parasite have been so small that it would appear as if in many seasons the seed did not ripen sufficiently to allow the plant to increase and become very destructive. It must be remembered, however, that very little alfalfa, which is a long-lived perennial, has up to the present time been grown in Canada, and consequently the only chance which the dodder had to establish itself, was upon Red Clover, which is a much shorter-lived plant and, as a rule, at any rate, is ploughed down after the second year's crop has been taken.

The seeds of dodder would hardly be ripe before the first crop of clover was cut. and its only chance for ripening seed and perpetuating itself would be in those pods which formed low enough to be left on the stubble, or such as were ripe before the second crop of clover was cut in the autumn. The fleshy pods seem to take a long time to ripen; and among those I have examined, there were very few which seemed dry enough to withstand the September frosts without injury. This, however, is only conjecture, and doubtless in some places further west than Ottawa seed may have ripened this year as it has in previous years to some extent. That this is the case, is shown by the persistence of the plant for two or even three years in a field after it had first been observed. However, such plants may come from seed sown with the clover, of which the germination was delayed; for Mr. H. H. Miller, in a good article upon this subject which was published in the Farmer's Advocate for Nov. 23 last, states that ' the seeds will retain their vitality in the soil for five years or longer under favourable conditions. Tests as to vitality have shown that the half-ripe seed of this species will retain sufficient vitality to germinate almost as readily as the fully ripe seed. In some cases, they germinate more quickly; and, when the seeds have been found in their capsules, the percentage of germination was but little inferior to that of well ripened sced.'

The injury done to clover and alfalfa by the dodder is by actually sucking their elaborated sap from them. When the young seed first germinates, a slender yellow thread is pushed up from the soil, which swings round slowly as it grows, and, as soon as this thread touches a living plant, it twines itself around it and throws out from the surface which touches its host, many rootlets or suckers which grow into the tissues of the host plant and draw from it its sap. The host soon becomes dwarfed and in time dies. The dodder plant, however, in the meantime has thrown out a very much branched tangle of fine stems which have spread to other plants in the neighbourhood, from which it is also drawing its nutriment. As soon as the young dodder plant has attached itself to a suitable host, its connection with the soil dries up and ceases. The flowers of the dodder are not produced until the plant has attained a considerable size, when it may form a thick mat from two to four feet across. The flowers are borne in thick conglomerate clusters along the stems and are sometimes so abundant that they almost hide the yellow or reddish stems. Although the plant belongs to the Convolvulus family, the tiny five-lobed corolla does not very much resemble the well known shape of the flowers of the Morning Glory. The seed pod, however, and the shape of the contained seeds show the relationship. The separate seeds found in clover seed are variable in size, some being about the same size as Red Clover seed, others much smaller. They are obtusely triangular, of a pale greenish or yellowish brown colour, with the surface finely granulated.

It is probable that the large seeds, nearly as large as those of clover are of a different species from those usually found, which I take to be *Cuscuta epithymum*. Mr. G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, tells me that 'owing to the shortage in the clover seed crop of last year some of our seed merchants imported a lot of clover seed which had originally come from Chili, but was procured through European merchants. This seed was badly infested with Clover Dodder and Wild Carrot. The supply of lucern seed sold in Canada usually comes from Utah, and generally contains some dodder seed. If properly cleaned, however, lucern can be made practically free from dodder seed.'

Mr. Clark also writes me as follows: 'Since discussing the matter of the identity of the different-sized dodder seeds found in clover and alfalfa seed, I have gone more carefully into it and now believe that this recently introduced large dodder seed is *Cuscuta racemosa*, Mart., var. *chiliana*, Eng., of which you will note considerable reference made in the reports of French, German and Swiss botanists as a species of dodder found in clover seed imported from South America. We have been able to secure a specimen of seed that was grown by Dr. Stebler, of Zurich, which he classifies as *racemosa*, and which we believe to be almost identical with the dodder imported into Ontario during the past season. We have yet to learn whether this dodder will stand our Canadian winters, but it seems that *C. epithymum* may become a nuisance in the south-western part of the province of Ontario.'

The following is cited from Mr. Miller's article in the *Farmer's Advocate* and refers probably to the worst occurrence of the Alfalfa Dodder which has ever been noted in Canada:

'As a good example of the injury this weed may accomplish when it once becomes established, let me mention a case in St. Mary's, Ont., where a fifteen acre field of alfalfa was in two years practically destroyed by this weed. The writer had the opportunity of visiting this field several times during the past summer, and through the courtesy of the owner secured the following information: The field was seeded down in 1902 with alfalfa, oats being used as a nurse crop. Conditions being favourable, it gave a beautiful stand in 1903, being cut twice and giving a total yield of about six tons per acre. The first indication of dodder was noticed June 1, 1903, when the owner found about a dozen small round yellowish patches, which he attributed to the bursting of drainage tiles. In about two weeks, however, these had spread so as to attract special attention, and, upon examination, he found masses of tendrils. In 1904 it had spread so as to produce a blight throughout the field. The alfalfa was

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cut once and gave a yield of one and a half tons per acre. In 1905 six acres were cut and gave a yield of about one ton of dodder stems and alfalfa per acre. The remainder of the field was not considered worth harvesting, as the dodder had taken entire possession of the crop.'

The question has been raised as to whether alfalfa badly infested with dodder is fit for food for various kinds of stock. Hearing that Mr. T. Murray Bell, of Otterburn Farm, St. Mary's, had some dodder on his alfalfa, which he had fed to sheep, I asked him to let me know the particulars, which are given in the following letter:—

'St. Mary's, Aug. 13.—I have your favour of the 8th, and as requested I send you three samples of alfalfa with and without the parasite. You ask if this crop is grown for seed here, or merely for hay. In reply, as far as I know, it is merely grown for hay and is cut twice in the season. Yes, we fed our parasitized clover to our breeding ewes all last winter without any evil results, two-thirds of them having twins and an abundance of milk with little or no other feed. We intend doing the same thing this winter. The above mentioned hay was fully mixed with dodder when housed; and, when all was fed up this spring, there was no dodder to be seen anywhere. I believe that, if a field infested with dodder were depastured with sheep after the hay was taken off, little or no dodder would be left afterwards, provided of course that it had not already seeded itself.'

In August last I had an opportunity of discussing with Mr. Miller the occurrences of dodder at St. Mary's, and he obtained for me some heavily infested samples of alfalfa, and also, from the same field and grown on the same soil and under similar conditions, a sample of normal alfalfa which had not been attacked by dodder. These were submitted to Mr. F. T. Shutt, the Chief Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, who has kindly furnished me with the following report, from which it will be seen that, as far as the chemical food constituents are concerned, the dodder-infested hay is of about equal value with the unattacked hay; but it must not be forgotten that the crop per acre is very much less, and above all, that the plants in an infested field are destroyed. This analysis is of value in showing that, when hay is found to be infested, there is no need to follow the general course and burn it, unless it is only occurring in very small patches through a crop.

ALFALFA AFFECTED WITH DODDER.

We received from Mr. H. H. Miller, O.A.C., Guelph, on August 16, three samples of alfalfa, as follows.—No. 1 free from dodder, No. 2 slightly affected with dodder and No. 3 very badly damaged, indeed, practically destroyed, with dodder. All the samples were in good condition.

At the suggestion of Dr. Fletcher, the Botanist, we submitted to analysis Nos. 1 and 3, with the object of ascertaining how far the feeding value of the alfalfa, as revealed by chemical analysis, might be affected by this parasite. In the following table the composition of the alfalfa is given, the results being presented as calculated both on the fresh and water-free material:—

Analysis.

resh material—	No. 1. Unattacked.	No. 3. Very seriously affected.
Moisture	73.41	72.24
Protein	4.91	4.77
Fat or oil	·67	•95
Carbo-hydrates	10.76	13.15
Fibre	7-84	6.81
Ash	2.41	2:08
		•
	100.00	100-00

Water-free material—	U	No. 1. lattacked.	No. 3. Very seriousl y affected.
Protein		18.49	17.19
Fat or oil		2.51	3.41
Carbo-hydrates.		40.35	47.35
Fibre		29.50	24.55
Ash	••	9.15	7.50
		100.00	100.00
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Presuming that the stage of growth of the alfalfa is practically the same in both cases, a comparison of the data should enable us to learn what effect or influence, if any, the dodder has had upon the host plant—alfalfa.

In respect to the most important nutrient, protein, the unattacked alfalfa is somewhat the richer; but the difference is by no means a marked one. The fat, or rather ether extract, includes a certain amount of chlorophyll, so that the slightly higher percentage in the affected alfalfa can scarcely be construed as indicating any superiority. The percentages of fibre and ash are slightly lower in the dodder-affected alfalfa.

It might scarcely be warrantable to draw any conclusion from so few data as to the physiological effect of the dodder; but I think we may safely infer that no great difference in feeding value exists between the dodder-free and dodder-affected alfalfa.

FRANK T. SHUTT,

Chemist, Dom. Exp. Farms.

Eradication.—The chief safeguard against dodder injuring a crop of clover or alfalfa, is to examine carefully all seed purchased and clean out thoroughly all weed seeds before sowing. The dodder seed, when once known, can easily be recognized by its dull surface and triangular shape. When dodder plants are found to be growing in a field the patches should be cut at once and the ground hoed so that no low-growing plants may ripen seed. Burning small areas by putting straw or coal oil over them is said to be effective, but would be less convenient than hoeing out the infested plants. Where a whole field has been thoroughly infested, it should be put under a short rotation in which clover for hay is omitted for at least two rotations, as it is claimed that the seeds will remain in the soil for five years without decaying; therefore, some of the seeds of the original sowing, particularly if these were rather dry, might be delayed in germinating for that time. As stated above, it is only quite recently that dodder has occurred in Canada in sufficient quantity in crops to do extensive harm; but, with the increasing cultivation of alfalfa, it is of course possible that it may become a more frequent enemy of farmers. It is therefore important that its habits and appearance should be known as soon as possible.

REPORT OF THE CEREALIST.

CHAS. E. SAUNDERS, B.A., Ph. D.

DR. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the third annual report of the Cereal Division.

The various problems in connection with the growing of wheat in this and other parts of Canada have occupied the greater part of my time during the past year. Attention has also been given to the other cereals as well as to the fodder crops included in the scope of this Division.

The winter months were occupied chiefly in the selecting of grain and in making milling and baking tests of important varieties and commercial mixtures of wheat. With the co-operation of the Chemical Division, a careful and thorough study was made of the milling and chemical value of the different grades of wheat in the Manitoba Inspection Division, using the crop of the previous year (1904). The results of this investigation were published in the form of a bulletin (No. 50) last June.

In February I attended the annual meeting of the American Breeder's Association, held at Champaign, Illinois, and presented a paper on 'A Natural Hybrid in Wheat.'

After the close of this meeting I visited wheat-testing laboratories in Chicago and Minneapolis, and spent part of a day at the Minnesota State Agricultural Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park. From this point I travelled to Brandon to attend the sessions of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. At this meeting I gave an address on the breeding and testing of wheats as carried on at the Experimental Farms.

The work of cross-fertilising in cereals was continued this year as usual, although the number of crosses made was not very large, owing to the fact that the work of previous years has given rise to such quantities of material as it is almost impossible to manage.

The study of these new types, and the selection from them of the most desirable sorts for propagation occupied much time during the summer.

Attention was also given to the second of the new races of hardy apples which are being produced at this Farm. Six crosses were made between hybrids of the first race and some of the standard apples, 121 seeds being obtained.

As soon as the cereal harvest was over I made a journey westward, visiting some of the more important wheat growing districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, for the purpose of studying the variations produced in wheat by differences in soil and climate, and to see to what extent the Red Fife wheat is mixed with other sorts. Many interesting observations were made, and important specimens collected on this trip.

I acknowledge with pleasure the valuable assistance rendered to me by Mr. George Fixter, foreman in charge of the field work of this Division. and by Miss M. Hager, who has aided me in the diverse kinds of work carried on in the office.

For samples of seed grain I am indebted to Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of Guelph, who sent to me Mandscheuri barley and Early Ripe oats, to Prof. Ten Eyck, of the Kansas Experiment Station, and Prof. M. A. Carleton, of the Department of Agriculture at

Washington, from both of whom were received samples of Turkey Red winter wheat, to Mr. A. Kirsche of Pfiffelbach-Apolda, for new varieties of cereals and to Mr. Wm. Farrer, of Lambrigg, N.S.W., for samples of some new Australian wheats of his own breeding.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. SAUNDERS,

.Cerealist.

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CROSSING AND SELECTION OF CEREALS.

Increased care is being exercised every year in the selection of seed for the small groups of plants grown for breeding purposes. The improved, selected strains now being grown at this Farm furnish excellent material for this work of originating new sorts.

As the number of cross-bred kinds now on hand is so large, only a few new crosses were made this year. The conditions, as to weather, were quite favourable, and good results were obtained. In barley one cross was made, giving 14 seeds, and in wheat seven crosses, giving 80 seeds. The number of wheat flowers operated on was 104, the percentage of success being therefore nearly 77. Judging by the experience of former years this should represent nearly 75 per cent of true cross-bred kernels. It seems impossible to avoid entirely the production of self-fertilised grains.

The work of cross-fertilising was begun on June 27th and finished on July 8th. The cross-bred seeds obtained in 1904 were sown about a foot apart each way. Most of the seeds germinated. The plants made vigorous growth and matured large quantities of seed in nearly all cases. About 90 plants were harvested, among the most interesting being some beardless types of two-row barley, and some strong, early kinds of wheat produced by crossing Aurora with Red Fife and Riga with Pringle's Champlain.

The grain obtained from the mother plants raised from the cross-bred seeds of 1903 was sown in groups, the seed from each mother plant being carefully kept separate. As every seedling in each group can fairly be regarded as a distinct variety there were in this plantation approximately 40,000 varieties of wheat, 4,000 of cats, 5,000 of barley and 1,000 of peas, a total of about 50,000 new varieties. The great majority of these were rejected before or during the harvest, but several thousand of the more promising plants were retained for more thorough examination during the winter.

In addition to these unfixed sorts there were sown about 100 other new varieties or new selections, chiefly of wheat, in small plots. These are now quite fixed in type and they presented a most striking and beautiful appearance as they ripened. A few sorts were rejected for weakness of straw or for other reasons, and the remainder will be subjected to further careful study before being tested in the larger plots. The heavy storms which occurred during the ripening season made the observations on strength of straw particularly valuable. Among the most interesting new varieties and strains in this collection may be mentioned several selections from Red Fife, which are of the highest gluten strength and some of which ripen somewhat earlier than ordinary Red Fife. There are also some superior strains of Preston, Stanley, Percy, Huron, Riga and other cross-bred sorts produced in the first few years after the establishment of the experimental farms, as well as strains of other varieties which have not yet been described. Some crosses between Colorado wheat and Common Emmer and between Red Fife wheat and wheats of the durum or inacaroni class are showing desirable qualities and may prove useful for those farmers who raise wheat for chickens. One of these new sorts (known for the present under the record number of

21

8 C) was subjected to a partial analysis by the chemist of the experimental farms and showed the remarkably high protein content of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Another variety (9 J 3) showed more than 17 per cent of protein.

Among the new sorts of wheat recently obtained from other countries the variety called 'Bobs,' which is of high quality, was watched with special interest this season. A few seeds of this wheat were sent to this farm by the originator, Mr. Wm. Farrer, of New South Wales, who states that in the warmer districts of that colony it shows considerable power to resist rust. It did not, however, withstand the attacks of rust in the climate of Ottawa, this season, so well as several of our standard sorts.

Another very interesting variety, which has been named Aurora, may also be mentioned. It was obtained by the selection of a very early and strong plant obtained by growing some mixed wheat imported from India. The amount of seed of Aurora on hand did not permit the sowing of one-fortieth of an acre this season, but the small plot sown ripened on July 21st, having matured in the remarkably short time of 87 days. This is our earliest wheat. It produces hard red kernels of good quality, but appears to be only moderately productive and has short straw. It will be further tested. It was crossed with Red Fife in 1904 and the plants raised this season from the cross-fertilised seeds were vigorous and early. They seem likely to give rise to some important new wheats.

VISIT TO MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

About harvest time the writer travelled through portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the purpose of studying the wheat fields in those provinces as well as to inspect the uniform test plots of cereals on the branch experimental farms. The principal points visited were Indian Head, Brandon, Neepawa and Dauphin. Much information of value was obtained and many interesting samples of grain were collected. The wheat fields in both of the provinces visited were found almost invariably to contain a noteworthy proportion of varieties other than true Red Fife, amounting in some instances to about 50 per cent. Many of these sorts are easily distinguishable from Red Fife, and could be eliminated by any farmer who would take pains to purify his seed. The commonest kind is a bearded wheat with red chaff which has been known in some localities under the name of Assiniboia wheat. There are perhaps two or three slightly different varieties included under this name, but it may conveniently be used for them all as they are very much alike. Altogether there were found about fifteen varieties mixed with Red Fife. The study of these is not yet completed, but it appears that, with the exception of White Fife, which is seldom met with, they are all inferior to Red Fife for the production of strong flour, and are, therefore, a menace to the reputation of the wheat of these provinces. The varieties with very short heads (club wheats) are especially poor and should be regarded in almost the same light as noxious weeds.

CEREALS IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY.

Samples of such varieties of grain as seem likely to be of value to settlers in the district drained by the Peace River are sent to them from time to time from this farm. Some reports and samples have been received back from these settlers.

Mr. Allan Brick, of Peace River Landing, sent very good samples of Stanley and Preston wheat and Tartar King oats from the crop of 1904.

Mr. Charles Bremner, of Spirit River, reported concerning the season of 1904: 'The barley (Odessa) produced good samples, also the oats (Tartar King), but the wheat was badly frozen in July and August.'

The Rev. Father Josse, O.M.I., of Spirit River, reported: 'The samples you sent us have succeeded very well. Both the wheats ripened all right (Stanley and Gehun). Odessa barley and Flying Scotchman oats have succeeded perfectly well. This year was a pretty dry one.'

The Rev. Robert Simpson, of Spirit River reported: 'The season was against us. We sowed on April 27th and all were ripe by August 25th. The Preston wheat and Tartar King oats yielded heavily. Of course the straw was shorter than it would have been had we had rain.'

The Rev. Brother Laurent, O.M.I., of the St. Bernard Mission, Little Slave Lake, reported that the Tartar King oats did very well, but that the varieties of wheat sent to him (Stanley, Preston and Early Riga) did not do so well as the Red Fern which has been grown there for four years. Odessa and Clifford barley did not suit the conditions in that section so well as the barley which was introduced several years ago.

Only one report on the results of the season of 1905 has thus far been received:

Mr. William Smith, of Fort Vermilion, reports that his samples were sown on June 6th and cut August 15th. The quantities sown were 1 lb. each, and the amounts harvested were: Preston wheat, 26 lbs.; Harold wheat, 11 lbs., and Flying Scotchman oats, 12 lbs. He says: 'The Preston wheat ripened fully as early as the Harold. The oats came to maturity about the same date as the wheat, and the kernels were plump and good.'

It is evident, from these reports, that great differences exist in the various sections of country drained by the Peace River, and that much further experimental work with cereals will be necessary before the possibilities in regard to grain growing there can be fully understood.

GRADES OF WHEAT IN THE MANITOBA INSPECTION DIVISION.

The results of the study of the various grades of wheat in the Manitoba Inspection Division (crop of 1904) have already been published in Bulletin No. 50 of the Experimental Farm series. For the purpose of making further observations on the character of the wheat some of the seed in each grade from No. 1 Hard to No. 5 was sown on this farm last spring, and observations were made, later in the season, on the character of the grain produced from each grade.

The proportion of heads not of the Red Fife type was determined for each grade with the following results:—

																													P	er cen	ι.
No.	1	Hard.						•	•		· •						•							•						8:4	•
No.	1	North	ern	•	•	•		•			•								•				•							9.8	
No.	2	"																					•.					•		6.9	
No.	3	"																										•		6.2	
No.	4	Extra.										•																		7.1	
No.	4										•.						•							•						9•3	
No.	5		• •		•	•	•		•		• •		•	•	•	•	•.	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	• •		•	•	9.7	

As the samples sown were thoroughly representative of the averages of the grades, the above figures show clearly that the lower grades contain, as a rule, about the same proportions of Red Fife as the higher grades. The figures given do not represent the total quantities of other varieties present, but only those which could be distinguished from Red Fife without much difficulty.

The weight of crop produced from the plot of each grade was not determined but was certainly greatest in the plots where good seed was sown.

The quality of the different samples of grain harvested was carefully observed. The differences found were, however, quite insignificant in most respects. Each sample contained about 98 per cent of hard kernels; but while practically all the kernels



Photo. by C. E. Saunders. 1, 2 AND 3 ARE TYPICAL HEADS OF RED FIFE, (ACTUAL SIZE.) 4 AND 5 ARE TYPICAL HEADS OF WHITE FIFE, (ACTUAL SIZE.

produced from the highest grades of seed had a red skin, the crop from No. 2 Northern and the grades below this showed a small proportion of kernels with a yellow skin. These are, of course, not necessarily inferior in quality, though less popular at present. In plumpness there was a very slight difference in favour of the crop from the higher grades.

The red chaff, bearded heads ('Assiniboia' wheat), which were the most conspicuous type present other than Red Fife, gave grain quite as free from soft kernels as the Red Fife and of a richer red colour. The Assiniboia did not ripen appreciably earlier than the Red Fife. These observations, as well as those made by the writer in the wheat fields of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, show clearly that the prevailing idea that this Assiniboia wheat is an early, soft variety of poor colour is quite erroneous. Though undoubtedly inferior to Red Fife for the production of strong, pale-coloured flour, the appearance of the grain is better than Red Fife if judged by the ordinary standards. This serves to show that colour and hardness alone are very poor indications of actual milling value.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

So far as the writer is aware no careful descriptions of the most important varieties of wheat which have been long under cultivation in Canada have ever been published. It seems necessary therefore to describe a few of our best known sorts, in regard to some of which considerable confusion and misunderstanding exist.

Red Fife (Scotch Fife).—Kernels red, inclined to pale rather than dark red, of medium size but somewhat short. Heads of medium length, averaging about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long at Ottawa, tapering, essentially beardless, but having, as a rule, a few elongated uwns (generally from 3 to 7) towards the tip. In rare cases some of these awns may be as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, but they are usually less than an inch long. In some instances the heads are devoid of conspicuous awns. Chaff smooth and usually of a straw-yellow colour, though in some climates it takes a faint reddish tinge, not sufficient however to cause any difficulty in separating the heads from those of other sorts with true red chaff. The spikelets are set at moderate distances apart, there being usually not less than 16 spikelets in head $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and not less than 17 in a head 4 inches long. Straw stiff and of good length, usually about 46 inches long at Ottawa. Ripens rather late and gives a good yield. It makes exceptionally strong flour of a rich cream colour (not essentially white as is often supposed).

Red Fife was introduced into Canada by Mr. David Fife (not Fyfe), who happened to obtain one kernel of it mixed with a quantity of wheat which came to him from Dantzic by way of Glasgow. Red Fife is still grown in central Europe under the name of Galician. The variety from Hungary, known as Hungarian Mountain, appears also to be identical with Red Fife.

The annexed plates show some typical heads of Red Fife and of other similar varieties, and also some unusual heads of Red Fife. Owing to the similarity which exists between Red Fife and some other sorts any attempt at hand selection of the heads of Red Fife should be made only in fields of *known purity*. Any heads of White Russian which might be present would be almost sure to be picked out on account of their unusual length, and thus in the course of a few years by repeated selections of the largest heads a serious proportion of this poorer variety would inevitably be present. In the opinion of the writer it is unsafe as a rule to select Red Fife with a view to saving seed from specially large heads. The selection of *typical* heads should be the first aim.

White Fife.—A full description of this wheat is unnecessary as it is practically identical with Red Fife in all respects except in regard to the colour of the skin of the 16—14

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kernel. Repeated tests at the experimental farms have shown that this wheat gives practically the same yield as Red Fife, and ripens at the same time, notwithstanding that many farmers believe the White Fife to be earlier and more productive. As found in commerce, White Fife seldom contains less than 20 per cent of red kernels, probably Red Fife and White Russian, but the kernels of true White Fife have a yellowish skin, quite distinct from the reddish skin of Red Fife. It is generally supposed that White Fife is inferior to Red Fife for milling purposes, but careful tests made by the writer showed that (using pure White Fife) the two varieties behaved in the same manner when milled and gave flour which was practically identical in colour, in power to absorb water, and in ability to produce a large, high loaf. The present prejudice against White Fife is clearly without just grounds, and arises from confusing soft starchy samples of Red Fife (which are unpopular among our millers) with White Fife. However, as the colour of the skin of each variety is constant, there is no difficulty in distinguishing soft Red Fife from either soft or hard White Fife. White Fife is not, as is sometimes supposed, essentially a soft wheat, but usually shows about the same degree of hardness as Red Fife grown in the same soil and climate.

White Russian.—Kernels red, rather large and inclined to be starchy. Heads tapering, essentially beardless (but usually with a few prominent awns at the tip), and above medium length, being as a rule about 4 inches long at Ottawa. Chaff yellowish, smooth. In typical heads the spikelets are set rather far apart. A head 4 inches long generally has 16 or fewer spikelets. Straw stiff and of good length, usually about 47 inches long at Ottawa. Ripens rather late and gives a good yield. This variety makes flour of a less pronounced cream colour than Red Fife, but the flour has distinctly less strength. White Russian should not be grown in those districts from which wheat is sold for export, as its production would tend to lower Canada's present enviable reputation for strength in wheat.

Wellman's Fife.—A prolonged and careful study of this wheat has satisfied the writer that it is the same as White Russian, mixed, however, as a rule, with a varying proportion of Red Fife. Its cultivation should be discouraged wherever the production of wheat of the highest quality is aimed at. It was obtained by Mr. D. L. Wellman, of Minnesota, who selected the best looking beardless heads out of a field of mixed wheats, obtained by him under the name of Saskatchewan Fife. Under such circumstances it was natural that the selection should consist chiefly of White Russian, the heads of which are above medium length. The average yield given by Wellman's Fife is practically identical with that obtained from White Russian.

Monarch.—This wheat is also a strain of White Russian, varying somewhat in its purity, and giving about the same average returns as that variety.

McKendry's Fife, which was re-selected at the Minnesota Experiment Station and was given the name 'Minnesota No. 181,' is another strain of White Russian. It gives a good yield, but shows as a rule little or no superiority over the original variety as grown at the Dominion Experimental Farms.

Minnesota No. 163 also appears to be identical with White Russian. In productiveness it has shown itself inferior to Minnesota No. 181.

Powers' Fife re-selected and sent out by the Minnesota Experiment Station under the name 'Minnesota No. 149,' is a pure strain of Red Fife of excellent quality, but it has proved somewhat less productive than the parent variety at all of the Dominion Experimental Farms except Indian Head, Sask.

Club.—This variety was obtained from a district in Manitoba, where it is being grown to some extent. It is not being tested in the larger plots at this farm on

account of its poor quality. Kernels rather dark red, of about medium size. Heads short, compact, thickened towards the tip, essentially beardless, but often having at the tip a few awns about half an inch long. Well-developed heads are about 23 inches long. Chaff reddish, smooth. Straw moderately stiff and of medium or below medium length. Ripens a few days before Red Fife. Rusts rather badly, as a rule, at Ottawa, but produces good kernels in some parts of Manitoba. In spite of the excellent appearance of this wheat, when grown under favourable conditions, it is to be entirely condemned for purposes of export or for the production of strong, pale flour at home. The colour of the flour made from Club wheat is a dark unattractive yellow-not at all to be compared with the fine cream colour of Red Fife flour. In gluten also the Club shows itself very deficient, having a much smaller quantity than the Red Fife and the gluten being of inferior quality. In making dough from Club wheat flour it was found that less water was taken up than in making dough from Red Fife, and the volume of the loaf produced was smaller. The general appearance of bread made from Club wheat flour is extremely poor, and there is no doubt that if this wheat were grown to any large extent in Manitoba it would seriously injure the present high reputation of the wheat of that province.

Unfortunately, owing to the fact that the market value of Manitoba wheat is determined by colour and hardness rather than by quality for flour production, Club wheat commands a good price, being generally quite hard and of a rich red colour. Indeed, the writer has been informed that it sometimes commands a higher price than pure Red Fife.

Hungarian White.—This variety was obtained from a seedsman in Germany. It is a promising sort, being fairly early in ripening and of good quality. Kernels red, of about medium size, but somewhat elongated. Heads bearded, tapering, of about medium size. Chaff yellowish, smooth. Straw moderately stiff and of good length. Ripens a little before Red Fife. Makes excellent, strong flour. This wheat resembles Red Fern in many respects, but is distinguished from that variety by the greater length of kernel in the Hungarian.

FIFE WHEATS.

Having endeavoured to give a satisfactory definition of true Red Fife and of some of the other so-called Fife wheats, it would seem desirable to state if possible the distinguishing characters of the Fife group, especially since the Grain Inspection Act of 1904 is so worded as to require certain proportions of red wheat of the Fife class in all but one of the higher grades in the Manitoba Inspection Division. It would have been convenient to reserve the name Fife for varieties similar to true Red Fife or White Fife in general appearance and quality, but the term is already in use, as we have seen, for different strains of White Russian, a wheat which produces flour having distinctly less strength than that made from Red Fife. It seems impossible, therefore, at present to give any narrow limitation to the term. The effect of the Grain Inspection Act is, naturally, to broaden the meaning of the word Fife (in the absence of any legal definition of it) to include all varieties of spring wheat grown in the prairie provinces.

CEREALS IN SMALL PLOTS.

An alphabetical list of the principal varieties of the different cereals grown in small plots during the past season is here given. The total number of these plots was 216. Those varieties which are given under letters and numbers are new sorts produced at this Farm, but not yet named.

 $16 - 14\frac{1}{2}$
EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Spring Wheat

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

3 B 3 (Dawn \times Red Fife). 6 F 2 (Red Fife \times Polish). 6 T 7 D (Red Fife \times Roumanian). 7 E8 C (Red Fife X Goose). 9 G (Common Emmer X Colorado Wheat). 9J3 10 F (Colorado Wheat \times Common Emmer). Advance (2 strains). Alpha (selected). 'Aurora. Banat. Bearded March. Beaudry Bishop (6 strains). Robs. Burkinshaw's Early. Campbell's White Chaff, Cape. Chester (selected). Club. Countess (selected). Downy Riga (5 strains). Early Haynes' Blue Stem. Early Sonora. Ebert (selected). Eurasian. Fraser Red. Grant (3 strains). Gurke. Herisson Beardless. Hindoo. Hungarian Mountain.

Huron (4 strains). Japanese. John Brown. Ladoga (Black Sea). Liberty. (Markham (2 strains). Miller. Moscow. Naples. Nixon A. Onegafife. Onegagehun. Outlook. Percy (2 strains). Persian Black. Preston (10 strains). Pringle's Champlain (3 strains). Pringle's Defiance. Prospect (2 strains). Red Bearded. Red Fife (12 strains). Red Preston. Red Riga (3 strains). Red Swedish. (Riga (2 strains). Robin's Rust Proof. Sicilian. Spence Yellow. Stanley (3 strains). Strubes. White Fife (5 strains). Yellow Cross. Yellow Fife.

Macaroni or Durum Wheat.

Adjini Red. Arneutka. Italian. Madonna. Mahmoudi Yellow. Polish. Red Indian. Sleaford. Sorentino.

Emmer and Spelt.

9 H 2 (Common Emmer × Colorado Wheat). 9 K 2

Black Bearded Spelt. Double Emmer.

Oats.

Abyssinia. Aitken Black. Australian. Banner (2 strains). Bayonet. Bergs (black). Beseler. Black Mesdag. Bonanza. Brown Algerian. California Prolific (black). Clydesdale. Cream Egyptian. Doncaster Prize. Early Archangel.

Hulless White (beardless).

Blue Short Head.

Petschora.

Early Blossom. Early British. Early Maine. Early Ripe. Eureka. Flying Scotchman. Leutenwitzer. Liberty. Longhouton. Newmarket. Norwegian Black. Oderbruch. Prince Royal. Rennie's Prize White.

Salines. Scottish Chief. Selchower. Selected Columbus. Selected Daubeney. Selected White Giant. Sheffield Standard. Tobolsk. Tunis (brown). Victoria Prize. White Russian. White Schonen. White Wonder. Zhelannii.

Six-row Barley.

Phœnix. Small Blue Naked. Success (beardless). Surprise. Taganrog. Vanguard.

Two-row Barley.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

Hofbrau. Improved Thanet. Jewel. Kinver Chevalier.

Peas.

Elephant Blue. Fergus. Forrest. French Canner. Green Marrowfat. Harrison's Glory. Maple.

Prize Prolific. Triple Naked (beardless).

Multiplier. New Potter. Norwegian Grey. Oddfellow. Perth. Trilby.

Large Naked.

Alma. Arthur (2 strains). Bright. Bruce. Centennial. Creeper. Elder.

Ottawa Select (spring).

Black Two-row.

Erfurt White.

Gambrinus.

Early Chevalier.

Rye.

Dominion (winter).

UNIFORM TEST PLOTS OF CEREALS, FIELD ROOTS AND FODDER CORN.

The standard and new varieties of cereals which are obtainable commercially are annually grown in plots of one-fortieth of an acre, along with the cross-bred sorts produced at the Farms and a number of other varieties obtained from various sources. The field roots and fodder corn are grown in similar plots, and the yield per acre is usually estimated from the crop obtained from one-hundredth of an acre. The object of these tests is to determine the relative productiveness, earliness, &c., of the different varieties. Those which for a series of years are found to be distinctly inferior are rejected, and strong efforts are made to keep the list within as small bounds as possible without omitting anything which may ultimately prove of value.

The number of these larger plots grown during the past season was as follows:----Spring wheat, 59; macaroni wheat, 11; winter wheat, 19; emmer and spelt, 10; oats, 79; six-row barley, 41; two-row barley, 25; winter barley, 1; peas, 33; spring rye, 1; winter rye, 4; mixed grain, 6; soja beans, 2; field beans, 4; flax, 7; millet, 6; turnips, 20; mangels, 17; carrots, 11; sugar beets, 8; Indian corn, 33; making a total of 397 plots. These represent about 340 varieties.

Some of the varieties mentioned in the Report of the Experimental Farms for 1904, have been discontinued on account of lateness, small yield, or for other defects.

PREPARATION OF LAND FOR THE UNIFORM TEST PLOTS.

The system of cultivation adopted for the land devoted to the experimental plots is necessarily somewhat different from that which is generally considered advisable in ordinary farming; but it is worthy of mention that abnormally large quantities of fertilising material are not employed. The land used for the plots consists of three separate fields, and a three-year rotation is practised. Each field receives every third year a dressing of fresh barn-yard manure. This has been applied in the past at the rate of only twelve tons per acre, but this amount has been found insufficient whenever the manure has not been of the highest strength. The quantity is therefore being This is at the rate of 6 tons per acre for each year. increased to 18 tons per acre. While this is a somewhat larger quantity of barn-yard manure than is used in ordinary farming, it must be remembered that there is no opportunity in this case for the ploughing under of sod or for allowing the land to be used sometimes for pasture. as is the common practice. For these reasons it seems necessary to apply the manure in somewhat greater quantities than usual, though it cannot be fairly claimed that the land is unduly enriched by this method. The manure is spread on the ground and ploughed under in spring. The field is then used for roots, fodder corn and other

hoed crops. In the autumn, after the harvest is over, the land is ploughed about seven inches deep, and is left in that condition until the following spring, when it is cultivated twice with a two-horse cultivator and harvowed twice with a smoothing harrow. Cereals are then sown. After the grain is harvested the land is ploughed about three or four inches deep, to start the shed grain and any weed seeds present, and is again ploughed a few weeks later about seven inches deep. In the following spring it is prepared as before and cereals are again sown. It is not, however, the practice to sow the same cereal twice in succession on the same piece of land.

SELECTION OF SEED FOR UNIFORM TEST PLOTS.

In order to obtain the seed for the uniform test plots in the best condition, and as nearly as possible in a state of absolute purity, selected heads are gathered by hand from the plots just before the grain is cut. About eight pounds of heads are harvested in this way. During the winter these selected samples are carefully threshed and cleaned by hand; and the grain to be sown the next season is thus brought to a very high standard of purity. This method has been used for several years with wheat and barley; and is being continued with these grains. In oats, however, the selection of heads is not usually carried out unless the grain in the plot shows signs of being mixed. It is much more difficult to select the heads of oats; and the plots are always injured more or less while the work is being done, on account of the growth of the oats being very thick.

In all cases, when the seed for the plots is not obtained by hand selection in the field, the crop is thoroughly screened and carefully hand-picked before any of it is sown.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY SOWING OF CEREALS.

Repeated tests have been made at this Farm to ascertain the best time in spring for the sowing of cereals in order to obtain the largest possible yield. The experiments have proved that in this climate cereals should generally be sown about as soon as the land can be brought into proper condition. The reduction in yield due to delay in seeding is usually considerable, even when the delay is only a week long. The loss is especially serious with wheat and oats, and is sometimes quite disastrous in seasons when rust is abundant. The comparatively large yields obtained in the experimental plots on this Farm are due in part to early sowing.

The best time for sowing cereals on this Farm has been found to be from about April 20th to 26th in an ordinary season.

WEATHER.

The past season was on the whole very favourable for crops. The weather during the spring and early summer months was about normal in character, but in July and August there were some heavy storms which caused the grain to lodge to a considerable extent. Such severe tests of the strength of straw are, however, of great value in experimental work. Rust on cereals was prevalent, but did less damage than in the previous season. Field roots and Indian corn gave good yields owing to the abundance of moisture throughout the season, and would no doubt have done even better had not the general character of the season been somewhat cool.

SPRING WHEAT.

The following varieties of spring wheat were added to the uniform test plots this season :--

Hungarian White .- See 'Descriptions of Varieties of Wheat.'

Kirsche.—This wheat was received from Mr. A. Kirsche of Pfiffeibach-Apolda. It produces large red kernels. The head is short and beardless, slightly tapering, and with the spikelets set very close together. The chaff is smooth and somewhat reddish. As this wheat is late in ripening, is badly affected by rust and shows very distinct lack of strength in its gluten it seems unnecessary to further test it in this country.

The plots of wheat were sown on April 24th, and were all one-fortieth of an acre in extent. The seed was used at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The soil was a loam of good quality.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 60 pounds.

*Varieties produced at the Central Experimental Farm are marked with an asterisk.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
•••				Inches.		Inches.	Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.	
$\begin{array}{c}123\\456\\7\\89\\011\\123\\456\\7\\89\\011\\222\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\22\\23\\33\\33\\33$	Australian F. Chester * Wellman's Fife. Advance * Australian No. 12. Early Riga * Preston *. Pringle's Champlain. Gehun. Dawn * Huron *. Red Fife. Red Fife. Red Fife. Red Fife. Red Fife. Nockendry's Fife (Minn. 181) Hungarian White. Riga * Downv Riga*. Laurel * Stanley *. White Russian. Australian No. 9. Monarch. Ebert *. Colorado Bishop *. Clyde *. Minnesota No. 163. Australian No. 23. Herisson Bearded. Countess * Percy *. White Fife. Nixon *. Haynes' BlueStem(Minn. 169) Marvel. Power's Fife (Minn. 149). Weldon *. Blue Stem. Saumur. Pearl Kirsche.	Ang. 3 July 29 Aug. 5 " 2 July 27 Aug. 2 July 27 Aug. 2 July 27 Aug. 2 " 27 July 27 Aug. 5 " 14 " 27 Aug. 5 " 14 " 27 Aug. 5 " 14 " 27 Aug. 5 " 14 " 28 Aug. 5 " 14 " 28 Aug. 5 " 14 " 28 " 28 " 14 " 28 " 28 " 14 " 28 " 28 " 14 " 28 " 28 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29	$\begin{array}{c} 101\\ 96\\ 103\\ 103\\ 101\\ 1100\\ 94\\ 1000\\ 99\\ 93\\ 101\\ 103\\ 105\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103$	$\begin{array}{c} 46 \ to \ 48\\ 49 \ to \ 51\\ 50 \ to \ 52\\ 52 \ to \ 54\\ 47 \ to \ 54\\ 47 \ to \ 47\\ 45 \ to \ 52\\ 50 \ to \ 54\\ 47 \ to \ 56\\ 50 \ to \ 56\ to \ 56\\ 50 \ to \ 56\ to \$	Stiff Medium. Stiff Weak Medium. Stiff Medium. Stiff Medium. Stiff Medium. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	4 34 4 354 4 354 4 354 4 4 45553 4 4 393 5 5 33 3 35 2 34 35 5 2 3 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 & 40 \\ 376 & 20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .335 & 345 \\ .20 & .335 \\ .344 & 20 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .333 & 320 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .333 & 333 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .20 \\ .20 & .$	$\begin{array}{c} 60\\ 60\\ 60\\ 60\\ 57\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59\\ 59$	Badly. Considerably. Slightly. " Considerably. " " " " Slightly. Badly. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Badly. Considerably. Badly. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. " " Badly. Slightly. Considerably. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

SPRING WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

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Most Productive Varieties of Spring Wheat.—Excluding the macaroni wheats, which are considered separately, the most productive varieties of spring wheat at this Farm for the last five years have been Preston, Herisson Bearded, Advance and Pringle's Champlain. Huron and Red Fern have given almost as large yields. All of these are bearded wheats, Pringle's Champlain and Red Fern being probably the test for milling purposes.

Among the most productive beardless varieties may be mentioned Red Fife, White Fife, White Russian and Laurel. Of these Red Fife and White Fife are the best for making strong flour.

Earliest Varieties of Spring Wheat.—The earliest variety of spring wheat grown on this Farm during the past season was Aurora. Only a very small amount of seed of this wheat is on hand, and it is not yet available for distribution. The earliest varieties grown in the regular plots were Early Riga, Ebert, Riga, Downy Riga and Gehun. These ripen as a rule about two weeks before Red Fife or White Fife at this Farm. The variety called Bishop, which was described in the report for last year, ripens about 4 or 5 days later than the earliest group, and the well-known sorts, Preston and Stanley, ripen about 2 or 3 days later than Bishop.

The very early sorts mentioned are being selected and propagated, but thus far an extremely limited distribution of one or two of them is all that is possible. Such samples are only sent when there is good reason to believe that they will be of real value to the farmers applying for them. It should be kept in mind that extreme earliness is usually associated with a rather low yield and short straw. It is therefore often unwise to grow such wheats in districts where the ripening season is long enough to mature the more vigorous sorts such as Preston, Stanley, Pringle's Champlain or the still later varieties Red Fife and White Fife.

The earliest kinds of wheat which are as yet included in the regular distribution enough to mature the more vigorous sorts such as Preston, Stanley, Pringle's Champlain. Stanley and Percy are beardless sorts.

MACARONI OR DURUM WHEAT.

The term 'macaroni' wheat is generally employed to designate those extremely hard varieties with large kernels of which 'Goose' or 'Wild Goose' is the best-known example in Canada. The different sorts of macaroni wheat are by no means identical in quality, though they are usually considered to be so. They are looked upon with disfavour by millers; and farmers who grow any wheat of this class should exercise great care to prevent it from becoming mixed with wheat which is to be sold for flourmaking.

As a rule, these wheats suffer less from drought and from rust than other sorts. They may, therefore, in some cases, be grown to advantage, especially in any rather dry district where rust is apt to be severe. They are not, however, to be generally recommended for damp climates. It should also be borne in mind that the market price of macaroni wheat is usually lower than that paid for varieties of wheat which are popular for milling purposes.

The plots of macaroni wheat were one-fortieth of an acre in extent. The seed was sown on April 20th at the rate of 14 bushels to the acre. The soil was a sandy loam.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 60 pounds.

MACARONI WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

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Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	No. of Days maturing.	Length of Straw, includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Roumanian. Beloturka. Yellow Gharnovka Gharnovka Black Don Velvet Don. Kahla. Kubanka. Goose. Mahmoudi. Medeah.	Aug. 3 " 3 " 3 " 5 " 5 " 4 " 8 " 7 " 7 " 7 " 4	$105 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 109 \\ 107 \\ 106 \\ 110 \\ 109 \\ 109 \\ 109 \\ 109 \\ 106 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 $	Inches. 48 - 50 46 - 48 49 - 51 49 - 51 48 - 50 48 - 50 48 - 50 45 - 47 50 - 52 46 - 48 42 - 44	Stiff Medium Stiff Stiff " " Medium Stiff	Inches. 21 - 3 21 - 31 223 - 31 223 - 31 223 - 232 224 - 232 234 - 233 234 - 232 234 - 233 234 - 233 334 - 233 334 - 233 334 - 233 334 - 334 334 - 334 334 - 334 334 - 334 334 - 334 3	'umf1 20 337 22 28 20 26 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Lbs. $62\frac{1}{2}$ $64\frac{1}{2}$ $61\frac{1}{2}$ $59\frac{1}{2}$ $59\frac{1}{2}$ $59\frac{1}{2}$ 57 62 63 58 59	Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably.

Roumanian, which stands at the head of the list this year, has also given the highest average yield during the past five years.

WINTER WHEAT.

The plots of winter wheat were sown on September 8th, 1904. All the plots were one-fortieth of an acre, and the seed was used at the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre. The soil was a clay loam.

Owing to the cool weather which prevailed in September and October the growth on the plots was less vigorous than usual when winter set in. The ample covering of snow, however, prevented serious injury during the cold weather, and the plots made good growth in the spring and early summer. An unusually heavy crop of grain was harvested.

The well-known variety, Turkey Red, is omitted from the plots this season, owing to the fact that the seed was not in a satisfactory condition. Two new strains of selected Turkey Red were obtained this past summer, one from the Kansas Experiment Station (Turkey Red No. 380), and the other through the Department of Agriculture at Washington. These were sown in the plots this autumn.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	No. of Days maturing.	Length of Straw, includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Hend.	Yield per acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
$\begin{array}{c}1\\1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\end{array}$	A merican Banner. Gold Coin Jones' Winter Fife Abundance Early Red Clawson Dawson's Golden Chaff Prosperity Kharkov Red Chief Buda Pesth. Early Windsor Invincible Egyptian Amber	July 21 " 20 " 21 " 21 " 21 " 21 " 22 " 21 " 22 " 21 " 22 " 21 " 22 " 21 " 22 " 21 " 20 " 21 " 22 " 21 " 21 " 20 " 21 " 21 " 20 " 21 " 20 " 21 " 21 " 20 " 21 " 20 " 21 " 24	316 315 315 316 316 316 316 316 316 316 316	Inches. 49 - 51 49 - 51 51 - 53 50 - 52 54 - 56 49 - 51 51 - 53 51 - 53 52 - 54 46 - 48 51 - 58 52 - 54 46 - 50 52 - 54 46 - 50 52 - 54 54 - 50 55 - 52 54 - 50 55 - 52 55 - 52	Stiff Weak Stiff Medium Stiff	Inches. 34333344432		Lbs. 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 61 - 59 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60 - 60	Considerably. " Badly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. " Slightly. " Considerably.
14 15 16 17 18	Red Velvet Chaff Silver Sheaf Imperial Amber Padi Reliable	" 20 " 20 " 24 " 25 " 25	$ \begin{array}{c} 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 310 \\ 31$	555 - 57 555 - 57 141 - 46 146 - 48	11	33 - 4 34 - 4 34 - 4 34 - 34 34 - 34	35 40 34 31 40 30		Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably.

WINTER WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

EMMER AND SPELT.

The plots of emmer and spelt were one-fortieth of an acre. The grain was sown on April 20th, at the rate of about 120 lbs. per acre. The soil was a clay loam.

Long Emmer and Single Emmer will be rejected from the plots next year on account of their extreme lateness in ripening.

Nam Nam	e of Variety.	Date of Ripe ing.	No of data	maturing.	Length of Straw, includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
1 White Spe 2 Smooth Sp 3 Common I 4 Thick Em 5 White En 6 Red Emm 7 Long Emn 8 Red Spelt 9 White Bes 10 Single Em	lt Sunmer mer mer ner rded Spelt mer	Aug.	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 23 \\ 14 \\ 14 \\ 30 \\ \end{array} $	$113 \\ 117 \\ 103 \\ 105 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 125 \\ 116 \\ 116 \\ 132$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Inches.} \\ 49 & 51 \\ 44 & 46 \\ 46 & 38 \\ 43 & 45 \\ 45 & 47 \\ 41 & 43 \\ 47 & 49 \\ 46 & 48 \\ 47 & 49 \\ 34 & 36 \end{array}$	Stiff	Inches. $4\frac{1}{2} - 4\frac{4}{44}$ $1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ $2\frac{1}{2} - 3$ $2\frac{1}{2} - 3$ $3\frac{3}{4} - 4$ $3\frac{1}{4} - 4\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{1}{2} - 3$	Lbs. 2,400 2,120 2,060 1,920 1,620 1,620 1,380	Lbs. 271 28 361 302 30 32 27 29 271 29 271 29 271 29 242	Considerably. Slightly. "Considerably. Slightly. " "

EMMER AND SPELT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

OATS.

The varieties added to the plots this season are:--

Dinauer and Fichtel Mountain.—These were obtained from Germany. They are white oats with loose, open heads.

Kirsche.—This was obtained from Mr. A. Kirsche, of Pfiffelbach-Apolda. It is a white oat with a loose, open head.

Green Russian.—This variety is grown in some parts of Manitoba, but had not been tested, previously, at this Farm. It is a mixture of at least two sorts, white and yellow, both having loose, open heads.

The plots were sown on April 26th and 27th; the seed being used at the rate of two bushels per acre for most varieties, but in somewhat greater quantities whenever the oats were of unusually large size. The plots were one-fortieth of an acre. The soil varied from a sandy loam to a clay loam.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 34 pounds.

*Varieties produced at the Central Experimental Farm are marked with an asterisk.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	No. of days maturing.	Length of Straw, includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
	· · ·		i I	Inches.		Inches.	ðush. Lbs.	Lbs.	
1234567	Banner. White Giant Uberfluss. Bavarian Improved American Danish Island Golden Tartarian	July 31 Aug. 1 July 31 Aug. 1 July 31 Aug. 6	96 97 95 96 97 95 101	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Medium Weak Medium Stiff "	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ 7 - $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ 8 - $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ 8 - $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ 9 - 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	328 331 31 32 331 331 331 331 331 331 30	Considerably. Badly. Considerably. " Badl y. "

OATS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

OATS-TEST OF VARIETIES-Concluded.

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Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	No. of Days maturing.	Length of Straw, includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
$\begin{array}{c} 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12$	Probstey Fichtel Mountain Lincoln Abundance Welcome Twentieth Century Kirsche Mennonite Early Golden Prolific Goldfinder. Holstein Prolific Goldfinder. Holstein Prolific Goldfinder. Holstein Prolific Goldfinder. Holstein Prolific Goldfinder. Holstein Prolific Goldfinder. Mennonite Bell (black) American Beauty Improved Ligowo Black Beauty Whiting Waverley Virginia White Abundance. Excelsior (black) Milford White* Gold Rain Irish Victor Kendal Black* Wide Awake. Swedish Select. Scotch Potato. Green Russian. Golden Fleece. Tartar King Forbes* Hazlett's Seizure. Atlantic. Columbus Joanette (black). Siberian Bestehorn's Abundance. Big Four. Daubeney. Great Northern. Kendal White* Sorgenfrei. Buckbee's Illinois. Milford Black* Storm King. Gatton's Abundance. Swedish Ligowo Dinauer. Colossal. Early Angus. Sensation Golden Giant. Tiola Anderbeeker.	Aug. 1 July 26 " 31 Aug. 1 July 20 " 27 " 31 " 26 Aug. 1 " 27 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 20	$\begin{array}{c} 97\\ 97\\ 91\\ 96\\ 97\\ 94\\ 92\\ 95\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 96\\ 97\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96\\ 96$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Inches.} \\ 47 & -49 \\ 38 & -40 \\ 45 & -47 \\ 40 & -42 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 43 & -42 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 43 & -45 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 43 & -45 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44 & -46 \\ 44$	Medium. Stiff Medium. Stiff Medium. Stiff Medium. Stiff Medium. Stiff Medium. Stiff Stiff Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. Medium. Stiff. 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Considerably. Badly. Considerably. Badly. Considerably. Badly. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""</td></td<>	Lbs. 34 ± 35 35 ± 35 36 ± 35 36 ± 35 37 ± 35 38 ± 35 38 ± 35 39 ± 35 30 \pm	Badly. Considerably. Badly. Considerably. Badly. Considerably. Badly. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
04	Cumese Marco	1 1 0	"	1.0 - 3	Discussion.	1,3 0	2) 102	

Most Productive Varieties of Oats.—Among the most productive varieties of oats grown for the past five years at this Farm the following white varieties deserve special notice:—Banner, White Giant, Lincoln, and Virginia White Abundance. Among the mixed sorts (white and yellow), Uberfluss and Holstein Prolific have given large re-

turns. The most productive of the pure yellow oats have been Mennonite and Columbus. The most productive black oat has been Black Beauty.

Earliest Varieties of Oats.—Among the earliest varieties of oats should be mentioned Tartar King, Welcome and Daubeney. These are all white oats and give a fair crop, but farmers are advised not to grow them except in cases where earliness is of very great importance. The white oats mentioned in the preceding paragraph will generally be found more profitable.

SIX-ROW BARLEY.

The Mandscheuri barley introduced into the plots this year is a strain obtained from Prof. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College. Mandscheuri and Mensury are probably different strains derived from the same original Manchurian barley. While it is to be regretted that such remarkable names are in use, we must accept them as they are. The two strains of this barley were grown side by side this year, and are being carefully compared to determine, especially, which of them gives the larger average yield in the climate of Ottawa. The results of the present season are very striking, but, of course, a single test cannot be considered here as conclusive.

The plots were all one-fortieth of an acre. The seed was sown on April 26, at the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre. An unusually heavy crop was obtained. The soil was a clay loam.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 48 pounds.

* Varieties produced at the Central Experimental Farm are marked with an asterisk.

-					the second se				
Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per Acr9.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\0\\1\\1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\0\\1\\1\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2$	Nugent* Mensury. Albert* Trooper*. Oderbruch. Odessa. Common. Summit*. Claude* Brone * Mandscheuri. Black Japan Silver King Escourgeon. Argyle* Stella* Royal* Sis Jsk. Hulless Black Yale* Blue Long Head Chinese Hulless Rennie's Improved Empire * Norwegian Eclipse Champion (beardless)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	89 86 89 87 85 85 87 88 88 88 88 88 89 87 85 84 89 89 88 88 89 88 88 89 88 88 89 88 88	Inches. 42 - 44 39 - 41 40 - 42 41 - 43 43 - 45 42 - 44 39 - 41 42 - 44 43 - 45 38 - 40 42 - 44 32 - 34 43 - 45 38 - 40 42 - 34 43 - 45 38 - 40 42 - 34 43 - 45 38 - 40 42 - 34 40 - 42 37 - 39 44 - 46 44 - 46 44 - 46 44 - 46 42 - 37 - 39 44 - 46 43 - 45 37 - 39 34 - 36 36 - 38 36 - 38 36 - 38 37 - 39 37 - 39 39 - 41 41 - 43 43 - 45 45 - 47	Stiff Weak Weak Medium Weak Medium Weak Medium Stiff Weak Stiff Weak Stiff Weak Stiff Stiff Weak Stiff	Inches. 345334 533 533 534 534 534 534 534 534	$\begin{array}{c} {}_{sq1}24\\ {}_{sq1}24\\ {}_{sq1}24\\ {}_{sq1}24\\ {}_{sq1}24\\ {}_{sq1}24\\ {}_{sq1}26\\	Lbs. 46 46 47 46 47 46 47 46 47 45 47 45 45 47 45 47 45 47 45 47 45 47 45 45 47 46 45 47 46 45 47 46 45 47 46 45 47 46 45 47 46 45 47 46 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	Slightly. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

SIX-ROW BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

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Most Productive Varieties of Six-Row Barley.—Taking the average of the returns for the last five years, the varieties of six-row barley found to be the most productive at this Farm are Stella, Odessa, Nugent, Mensury and Blue Long Head.

Earliest Varieties of Six-Row Barley.—The differences in earliness to be observed among the varieties of six-row barley are not very striking. Among the earliest sorts are Odessa and Mensury.

Beardless Six-Row Barley.—The tests carried on at this farm indicate that Champion is the best variety of beardless barley that has been grown here. It ripens early but gives a poor yield and is not to be recommended.

Hulless Six-Row Barley.—The most productive variety of hulless barley which has been tested at this farm is Hulless Black. This is a bearded sort. It ripens early but has weak straw and gives a small yield.

TWO-ROW BARLEY.

Archer Chevalier is a strain of the well-known Chevalier barley. It was obtained from Ireland and was sown in the plots for the first time this year.

The plots of two-row barley were sown on April 25th, the seed being used at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The plots were one-fortieth of an acre. The soil varied from a light loam to a clay loam.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 48 pounds.

*Varieties produced at the Central Experimental Farm are marked with an **a**sterisk.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, includ- ing head	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
$\begin{array}{c}123456789101112131451671892022232425\end{array}$	Swan's Neck Danish Chevalier French Chevalier Hannchen Standwell. Bestehorn's Kaiser Clifford* Archer Chevalier Swedish Chevalier Harvey* Logan* Primus. Beaver* Jarvis* Princess. Invincible Maltster Canadian Thorpe. Sidney* Princess Svalof Gordon* Dunham* Newton Brewer's Favourite	July 22 " 25 " 25 " 24 " 25 " 27 " 31 " 26 Aug. 1 July 26 " 26 " 26 " 26 " 26 " 31 " 25 Aug. 1 July 31 " 31 " 31 " 31 " 27 " 31 " 31 " 26 " 31 " 31	88 91 90 93 97 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 91 91 91 97 97 93 97 97 93 97 97	Inches. 38 to 40 45 = 47 44 = 46 33 = 35 39 = 41 37 = 39 41 = 43 47 = 49 34 = 36 36 = 38 46 = 48 46 = 48 60 = 52 50 = 52 50 = 52 35 = 37 40 = 42 41 = 43 44 = 46 36 = 38 44 = 46 36 = 38 45 = 47 44 = 46 36 = 38 45 = 47 45 = 47 47 = 49 45 = 47 47 = 49 36 = 38 45 = 47 45 = 47 47 = 46 38 = 38 47 = 38	Medium. Stiff " Medium. Stiff Weak Medjum. Stiff Weak Stiff Weak. Stiff Stiff	In ches. 21, $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 $	$\begin{array}{c} {}_{\rm ver} {\rm grn} \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2553 \ .2$	Lbs. 491 49 511 501 492 48 492 48 47 50 51 51 51 51 51 402 48 48 48 48 48 49 48 49 48 49 48 49 48 48 49 48 49 48 48 48 48 48 49 48 48 48 48 48 48 49 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. Slightly.

TWO-ROW BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Most Productive Varieties of Two-row Barley.—Taking the average of the returns for the past five years, the varieties of two-row barley found to be the most productive at this Farm are: French Chevalier, Danish Chevalier and Canadian Thorpe. Other very productive sorts are Standwell, Beaver and Princess Svalof. The latter is, however, late in ripening.

Earliest Varieties of Two-row Barley.—The earliest variety among the more productive sorts tested for the past five years is Beaver. It ripens about two or three days before French Chevalier.

Beardless and Hulless Two-row Barley.—The varieties of beardless and hulless two-row barley which have been tested at this Farm are so deficient in strength of straw that it has not been thought necessary to grow them in the larger plots.

WINTER SIX-ROW BARLEY.

The variety of winter six-row barley known as Zero which was mentioned in the report for last year was tested again. A plot of one-fortieth of an acre was sown on September 8th, 1904. The soil was a clay loam. It made good growth in the autumn, stood the winter pretty well, and gave a fair yield of grain. It did not, however, produce nearly so large a crop as the best sorts of spring six-row barley, and did not ripen remarkably early. The date of ripening was July 22nd, and the yield per acre was 43 bushels 16 lbs.

PEAS.

The plots of peas were one-fortieth of an acre each. The soil was a sandy loam. The seed was sown on April 28th, at the rate of two or three bushels per acre, according to the size of the pea. A large crop was obtained.

Three varieties, Crown, Mummy and Paragon have been withdrawn from the plots, but will be re-introduced as soon as satisfactory strains of seed shall have been obtained. The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 60 pounds.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of days Maturing.	Character of Growth-	Length of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 101 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 190 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 2$	White Wonder. Gregory* German White Canadian Beauty. Golden Vine Picton*. Agnes*. Chancellor Victoria* Pearl* Early Britain. Cooper*. Prince*. English Grey Duke* Mackay* Prussian Blue. Black-eye Marrowfat. Carleton* Daniel O'Rourke. Wisconsin Blue. Wisconsin Blue. White Marrowfat. Arthur*. Macoun*. Kent*. Prince Albert. Archer*. Field Grey. Nelson*.	Aug 8 " 15 " 9 " 10 " 12 " 12 " 12 " 12 " 12 " 15 " 15 " 16 " 16 " 15 " 16 " 15 " 16 " 15 " 16 " 15 " 16 " 16	$\begin{array}{c} 102\\ 109\\ 103\\ 104\\ 106\\ 106\\ 106\\ 112\\ 103\\ 109\\ 104\\ 103\\ 110\\ 109\\ 110\\ 104\\ 112\\ 109\\ 104\\ 108\\ 104\\ 109\\ 101\\ 108\\ 109\\ 101\\ 109\\ 109\\ 100\\ 110\\ 108\\ 109\\ 100\\ 110\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100$	Medium Strong " " " " " " "	In. 26-30 65-69 64-68 66-70 68-72 58-62 66-70 64-68 64-68 64-68 64-68 64-68 64-68 64-68 62-66 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72 68-72	In. 2 -25 21 - 24 21 - 2	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{q}_{1} \\ {}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}^{*}{}$	Lbs. 62 62_{3} 63_{4} 63_{2} 63_{2} 63_{2} 63_{2} 63_{2} 63_{2} 62_{3} 62_{3} 62_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63_{4} 63

PEAS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

• Varieties produced at the Central Experimental Farm are marked with an asterisk.

Most Productive Varieties of Peas.—Among the most productive sorts of peas grown for the past five years at this Farm are Golden Vine, Victoria, Mackay, White Wonder, Prince, Canadian Beauty and Prussian Blue.

Earliest Varieties of Peas.—Chancellor is perhaps the earliest ripening variety at this Farm. It ripens as a rule about four days before Golden Vine, and gives a good yield.

SPRING RYE.

One plot of spring rye (one-fortieth acre) was sown on April 26th, the seed being used at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The soil was a clay loam. The grain was ripe August 1st (97 days). The straw was stiff, its length (including the head) being 56 to 58 inches. The heads were from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. The yield, expressed in 'bushels' of 56 lbs., was 40 bushels per acre; and the weight of the grain (after cleaning) was $56\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the measured bushel.

WINTER RYE.

Four varieties of winter rye were sown on September 8th, 1904. The plots were one-fortieth of an acre, and the seed was used at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. The soil was a clay loam. All the plots made good growth in the autumn, but in the spring the plots of Emerald and Giant were found to be rather badly winter-killed. These two varieties have been discontinued on account of their lack of hardiness.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 56 pounds.

Numbar.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw including Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
1 2 3 4	Mammoth White Thousandfold Emerald Giant	July 21 " 24 " 26 " 27	316 319 321 322	In. 62-64 70-72 54-56 54-56	Stiff	In. 4-13 4-45 4-15 4-43	$\begin{array}{c} .{}^{\rm reg}{}_{\rm reg}{}_{\rm reg} \\ {}^{\rm sq}{}_{\rm reg}{}_{\rm reg}$	Lbs. 56 57 56 56 56	Considerably.

WINTER RYE-TEST OF VARIETIES.

GRAIN SOWN IN DIFFERENT QUANTITIES PER ACRE ON SANDY LOAM.

These experiments were all conducted on plots of one-fortieth of an acre each. The wheat was sown April 29th and was ripe August 8th. The oats were sown April 29th and were ripe August 3rd. The barley was sown April 29th and was ripe July 22nd.

Though these tests have now been carried on for five years the results appear somewhat contradictory and do not yet permit the drawing of definite conclusions. The yields obtained this season are here given:—

Bush. Bush. Bush. Bush. I 1 101 32 " $1\frac{1}{4}$ 101 31 " $1\frac{1}{2}$ 101 25 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 101 26 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 101 26 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 72 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 56 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 64 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 56 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ 96 64 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 66 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 66 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ 96 64 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 66 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 64 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ " $2\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ " $2\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ " $2\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$		Name of Variety.	Quantity Sown per Acre.	Number of Days from Sowing to Harvesting.	Yield Ac	l per re.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•	Bush.		Bush.	Lb
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Preston W	Vheat	1	101	32	20
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			14	101	31	20
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			11	101	25	
"" $2\frac{1}{3}$ 101 26 Banner Oats $3\frac{1}{2}$ 96 45 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 72 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 96 56 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ 96 64 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ 96 66 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ 96 64 Mensury Barley $1\frac{1}{2}$ 84 37 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 84 37 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 84 37 " $2\frac{1}{2}$ 84 37		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$\tilde{2}^{2}$	101	28	40
Banner Oats			21	101	26	40
Banner Oats 1_1 96 4_5 " 2 96 72 " 2_1 96 56 " 3 96 64 " 3_1 96 64 " 3_1 96 64 " 3_1 96 64 " 3_2 96 64 " 3_2 96 64 " 2_2 84 37 " 2_2 84 28 " 3_1 84 28			3	101	27	-10
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sanner Or	ats	14	101	45	30
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$\hat{2}^2$	96	72	32
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			21	96	56 /	16
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	н		$\frac{-2}{3}$	96	64	21
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			31	96	77	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $			4	96	64	24
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mensury]	Barley	11	81	39	24
" 21 84 28 " 31 84 35			$\frac{1}{2}^{2}$	84	37	44
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	51	94	90	26
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	27	01	20 95	
		*****	0 91	01	00	20
	11	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1 27	04	50	30

GRAIN SOWN IN DIFFERENT QUANTITIES PER ACRE ON CLAY LOAM.

These experiments were all conducted on plots of one-fortieth of an acre each. The wheat was sown April 28th and was ripe August 7th. The oats were sown April 28th and were ripe August 2nd. The barley was sown April 28th and was ripe July 22nd.

The results obtained this season are here given :---

Preston Wheat	Bush. 1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	101 101 101	Bush. 25 32	Lbs.
Preston Wheat	$1 \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ 1\frac{1}{2}$	101 101 101	25 32	
	$1\frac{1}{1}$	101 101 101	32	•••
11 ·····	11	101	04	
	6 ²	1 101	1 90	
	× ×	101	20	20
	21	101	20	20
	3	101	20	10
Banner Oats	ĭł	96	80	90
	$\tilde{2}^{2}$	96	52	10
	21	96	70	90
	3	96	60	14
	Ši	30	75	10
	4	96	83	10
Mensury Barley	11	85	60	10
Mensury Dano,	$\hat{2}^{2}$	85	56	20
	21	85	46	20
	3	85	37	02
	31	85	49	- 14 Q
	4	85	53	36



Photo. by U. E. Saunders. 6 AND 7 ARE UNUSUAL HEADS OF RED FIFE, (ACTUAL SIZE.) 8 IS A TYPICAL HEAD OF WHITE RUSSIAN, (ACTUAL SIZE.) 9 IS A SMALL HEAD OF WHITE RUSSIAN (EASILY MISTAKEN FOR RED FIFE).

Taking the average results for the five years during which these experiments have been carried on we find that the best quantity of Preston wheat to sow on clay loam is $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, either a smaller or a larger amount of seed giving a reduced yield.

11 bushels per acre gave an average yield of 27 bushels 44 lbs. per acre.

11 bushels per acre gave an average yield of 28 bushels 48 lbs. per acre.

2 bushels per acre gave an average yield of 27 bushels per acre.

The other quantities of seed used also gave smaller returns than were obtained from 14 bushels.

The results with Banner oats do not form a regular series and it is evident that further tests must be made.

While the average returns for Mensury barley are not free from irregularities they permit definite conclusions to be drawn. About two bushels per acre is the best quantity to sow on clay loam.

14 bushels per acre gave an average yield of 53 bushels 19 lbs. per acre.

2 bushels per acre gave an average yield of 54 bushels 39 lbs. per acre.

The larger quantities of seed sown gave somewhat smaller returns than those obtained from 2 bushels per acre. In addition to the reduced yield the extra cost of the larger amounts of seed must also be considered.

PLOTS OF MIXED GRAIN.

In choosing the varieties for these plots the greatest care is exercised to sow together only such sorts as are known to mature in almost the same number of days, so that they may both be ready for cutting at the same time. Only one column is given for the number of days maturing, as in every case the mixtures ripened with great uniformity.

The plots were one-fortieth of an acre and the seed was sown on April 26th. Wheat was used at the rate of 60 lbs. per acre, oats 40 lbs. per acre, barley 50 lbs. per acre, and emmer 70 lbs. per acre. The soil was a clay loam.

Varietics.	Da of Riper	te f ning.	No. of Days Maturing.	Yield per Acre.	Proportions in Crop Harvested.				
 Wheat and Oats— Pringle's Champlain wheat and Amer- ican 'Triumph oats Breston wheat and White Giant oats Wheat and Two-row Barley— Gehun wheat and French Chevalier barley 	Aug. " July	1 1 29	97 97 94	Lbs. 2,580 2,500 2,060	37 63 39 61 40 60	7 per cent wheat = 955 lbs. per acre 3 " oats = $1,625$ " 9 " wheat = 975 " 1 " oats = $1,525$ " 0 " wheat = 824 " 0 " wheat = 824 "			
Oats and Two-row Barley— American Beauty oats and Princess Svalof barley Welcome oats and French Chevalier barley	.	3 0 30	95 95	2,740 2,560	53 47 42 58	3 " oats = 1,452 " 7 " barley = 1,238 " 2 " oats \approx 1,075 " 8 " barley = 1,485 "			
Oats and Emmer— Banner oats and common emmer	Aug.	2	98	2,560	76 24	6 " oats = 1,946 " 4 " emmer = 614 "			

16 - 15

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

SOJA BEANS.

Two plots of the common soja bean were sown on May 25th and were cut on October 6th. The size of the plots was one-fortieth of an acre. The soil was a sandy loam. As the beans did not ripen the weight of green crop only was determined.

Plot 1.—Sown in rows 21 inches apart; growth strong and even, leafy; average height 43 to 45 inches; total yield of green crop 9 tons 1,600 lbs. per acre.

Plot 2.—Sown in rows 28 inches apart; growth strong and even, leafy; average height 45 to 47 inches; stalks considerably stiffer than in plot 1; total yield of green crop 10 tons 800 lbs. per acre.

The returns this year agree with those of previous years, showing a decided advantage in sowing the beans in rows 28 inches apart rather than 21. Taking the average of the results for the past five years the plots in which the rows of beans were 28 inches apart gave a yield of 11 tons 1,000 lbs. per acre, while those in which the rows were 21 inches apart gave 10 tons 744 lbs.

FIELD BEANS.

Four plots of field beans, one-fortieth of an acre each, were sown on May 26th. The soil was a loam of good quality.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 60 lbs.

FIELD BEANS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripeni	e ing.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Yi P Ac	eld er re.	Weight per Measured Bushel after Cleaning.
1 2 3 4	California Pea Bean White Field. Marrowfat. Norwegian Brown.	Sept. 1 " 2 " 2 Aug. 2	12 21 23 29	109 118 120 95	Inches. 18–22 20–24 24–28 9–13	Inches. $3\frac{1}{2}-4$ 4 $-4\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{3}{2}-4\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{4}-4\frac{3}{4}$	Bus. 42 32 27 27	Lbs. 20 20 20 	Lbs. 642 64 63 601

FLAX.

The plots of flax were one-fortieth of an acre. The seed was sown on May 25th, at the rate of 60 lbs. to the acre. The soil was a loam of good quality. The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 56 lbs.

\mathbf{F}	LAX	TEST	OF	V	RIETIES.
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Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Plants.	Length of Plants. Weight of Seed per Measured Bushel.	
1234567	Riga Russian, Novarossick. White Flowering. Yellow Seed Common. La Plata.	Aug. 18 " 17 " 29 " 18 " 22 " 18 " 31	85 84 96 85 89 85 98	Inches. 31–33 35–37 32–34 31–33 34–36 34–36 31–33	Lbs. 54 53 52 $54\frac{1}{52}$ $53\frac{1}{2}$ 52	Bush. Lbs. 10 40 9 30 9 10 8 7 10 4 20 4

MILLET.

The plots of millet were one-fortieth of an acre. The soil was a good rich loam. The seed was sown with a hand seed drill on May 12th. The plots were cut when the seed was in the doughy state.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Cutting.	Length of Straw.	Character of Growth.	Weight per Acre, Green.	Weight per Acre, Dry.
$1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6$	Italian or Indian. Pearl or Cat-tail African Green Californian White Round French Moha Hungarian.	Aug. 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	Inches. 59-63 50-54 70-74 43-47 60-64 48-52	Strong	Tons. Lbs. 14 1,840 14 160 13 480 11 10 1,280 8 1,200	Tons. Lbs. 6 1,360 8 1,040 7 1,120 6 240 5 1,200 4 1,680

٦	AILLET	TEST	OF	V	ARIETIES.
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FIELD ROOTS.

The advantage of late pulling for field roots having been clearly proved by the experience of several years, comparative tests, by pulling on two different dates about two weeks apart, were discontinued this season. All the roots were harvested at the one time, but the harvesting was left until quite late so as to enable the roots to make as large a growth as possible.

The yield per acre of the field roots is calculated from the weight of the crop gathered from one-hundredth of an acre.

The soil on which the field roots were grown was a good rich loam.

It is probable that in some instances varieties which are mentioned in these tables under different names are identical in all essential respects.

In Canada the ton contains 2,000 pounds.

TURNIPS.

Two sowings were made of each variety, the first on May 10th and the second on May 23rd. The seed was used at the rate of about four pounds per acre. Before sowing, the land was made up in drills two feet apart and rolled with a heavy land roller, which flattened the drills nearly one-half, leaving a firm seed bed. When the young plants were about three inches high they were thinned out, leaving them about seven inches apart in the rows.

The roots were pulled on October 25th.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TURNIPS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yield per Acre from 1st Sowing.		Yi per Ac 2nd S	ield ere from owing.
1233456789101111213141516617781920	Perfection Swede	Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
	New Century	36	560	19	400
	Jumbo	34	1,900	18	1,200
	Kangaroo	34	1,100	20	100
	Mammoth Clyde.	34	800	16	2000
	Emperor Swede	32	1,400	15	1,500
	Hartley's Bronze	32	1,400	17	1,500
	Sutton's Champion	31	1,400	17	1,500
	Magnum Bonum	30	1,400	17	1,500
	Selected Purple Top.	30	1,600	17	1,500
	Carter's Elephant	29	1,600	13	1,200
	Good Luck.	29	1,700	14	700
	Elephant's Master	29	1,700	16	300
	Halewood's Bronze Top.	29	1,700	11	600
	Skirvings.	29	1,700	11	1,00
	East Lothian	29	1,700	13	300
	Hall's Westbury	29	1,700	14	600
	Bangholm Selected	29	1,000	10	1,700
	Drummond Purple Top.	29	400	13	
	Imperial Swede	29	200	16	750

The average yield from the 1st sowing was 30 tons 1,060 lbs. per acre. The average yield from the 2nd sowing was 15 tons 1,852 lbs. per acre.

MANGELS.

Two sowings were made of each variety, the first on May 10th, and the second on May 23rd. The seed was used at the rate of about six pounds per acre. Before sowing, the land was made up in drills two feet apart and rolled with a heavy land roller to make a firm seed bed. When the young plants were about three inches high they were thinned out, leaving them about seven inches apart in the rows. The roots were pulled October 25th.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yi per acr 1st so	Yield per acre from 1st sowing.		eld e from owing.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Half Long Sugar White Prize Mammoth Long Red Mammoth, Yellow Intermediate Prize Winner Yellow Globe. Leviathan Long Red Giant Yellow Intermediate Giant Yellow Intermediate Ideal Giant Yellow Globe Selected Yellow Globe Mammoth Long Red Half Long Sugar Rosy Yellow Intermediate Gate Post. Triumph Yellow Globe. Selected Mammoth Long Red.	Tons. 52 46 45 40 40 40 37 37 37 37 37 37 36 35 29 28	Lbs. 600 700 950 200 1,400 1,250 900 600 800 800 800 800 800 500 1,200	Tons. 32 25 27 30 25 24 26 23 29 27 21 23 22 27 21 23 22 27 31 28 16	Lbs. 800 1,500 300 1,600 300 1,600 300 600 700 1,400 800 1,950 400 1,500 1,800

MANGELS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

The average yield from the 1st sowing was 39 tons 165 lbs. per acre. The average yield from the 2nd sowing was 26 tons 29 lbs. per acre.

CARROTS.

Two sowings were made of each variety, the first on May 10th, and the second on May 23rd. The seed was used at the rate of about six pounds per acre. Before sowing, the land was made up in drills two feet apart and rolled with a heavy land roller to make a firm seed bed. When the young plants were about three inches high they were thinned out, leaving them about five inches apart in the rows. The roots were pulled October 25th.

CARROTS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yie per acr 1st sc	eld re from owing.	Yie per acr 2nd so	eld e from owing.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Mammoth White Intermediate Improved Short White New White Intermediate Giant White Vosges Ontario Champion Carter's Orange Giant Early Gem Long Yellow Stump Rooted Kos Kirsches Half Long Chantenay	Tons. 32 30 30 28 24 23 21 21 19 14	Lbs. 500 1,700 1,600 600 1,000 600 1,200 1,100 600 1,600 200	Tons. 19 19 21 17 21 20 23 18 18 13 11	Lbs. 300 1,300 1,400 1,000 1,000 500 600 300 500 600 1,300

The average yield from the 1st sowing was 25 tons 427 lbs. per acre. The average yield from the 2nd sowing was 18 tons 1,100 lbs. per acre.

SUGAR BEETS.

Two sowings were made of each variety, the first on May 10th, and the second on May 23rd. The seed was used at the rate of about six pounds per acre. Before sowing, the land was made up in drills two feet apart and rolled with a heavy land roller to make a firm seed bed. When the young plants were about three inches high they were thinned out, leaving them about five inches apart in the rows. The roots were pulled on October 25th.

Though all the varieties mentioned here are commonly classed as sugar beets, it should be noted that the only ones recommended for use in the manufacture of sugar are Wanzleben, French Very Rich, and Vilmorin's Improved.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

SUGAR BEETS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yi per acr 1st sc	eld e from wing.	Yi per acı 2nd s	eld re from owing.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Danish Red Top Danish Improved Red Top Sugar Improved Imperial. Koyal Giant French Very Rich Vilmorin's Improved. Wanzleben	Tons. 40 38 36 32 29 29 29 26 25	Lbs. 1,300 1,900 900 1,600 600 900 600	Tons. 25 25 17 20 24 17 15 14	Lbs. 200 1,500 1,300 600 1,500 300 1,500 400

The average yield from the 1st sowing was 32 tons 725 lbs. per acre. The average yield from the 2nd sowing was 20 tons 162 lbs. per acre.

INDIAN CORN.

The corn was sown with the seed drill in rows thirty-five inches apart, and was also sown in hills thirty-five inches apart each way. When the plants were about six inches high they were thinned out, leaving them from six to eight inches apart in the rows, and leaving four or five plants in each hill. The seed was sown May 22nd, and the corn was cut green for ensilage September 11th. The yield has been calculated from the weight of crop cut from two rows, each 66 feet long. The soil was a rather heavy loam.

For the making of ensilage the corn should be cut when the kernels are in the late milk or doughy stage; but the summer at Ottawa is not always warm enough to bring the later varieties to this state of maturity before it is necessary to cut the crop to avoid frost.

In Canada the ton contains 2,000 pounds.

INDIAN CORN-TEST OF VARIETIES.

-									
Number.	Name of Variety.	Character of Growth.	Height.	Leafiness.	Condition when Cut.	Weig A grov Ro	ht per cre vn in ws.	Weig A grov Hi	ht per cre vn in ills.
			Inches.	[~~		Tons.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.
1	Eureka	Very strong.	115 to 120	Leafy	Early milk	37	1,130	36	380
2	Pride of the North	Strong	100 n 105	Very leafy	ų	33	1,650	31	700
3	Thoroughbred White Flint	TT 11	100 1 105		"	33	880	35	180
- 4	Red Cob Ensilage	Very strong.	125 - 130	Medium		32	1,450	27	560
5	Cloud's Early Yellow	Strong	105 + 110		Late milk	32	1,340	27	340
- 0	Superior Fodder	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	115 1 120	Veryleaty	No cobs	32	900	33	1,100
- 7	Wood's Northern Dent		110 1115	11	Early milk.	31	1,360	29	1,950
8	Longfellow	11	80 1 55	Leafy	Late milk	31	920	24	730
-9	Selected Learning	11	115 n 120	Very leafy	Early milk	31	700	26	1,900
10	King Philip.	Medium	100 + 105			30	940	27	1,330
11	Early Mastodon.	Strong	105 + 110			30	60	26	1,020
12	Giant Prolific Ensilage	11	110 1110	".	No cobs	29	1,620	26	1,900
13	Salzer's All Gold.		105 1 110			29	1,620	31	1,800
14	Evergreen Sugar	Medium	95 11 100	Leaty	Late milk	29	520	29	300
15	Early Butler.	Very strong.	110 1115	0	Early milk.	28	1,750	29	1,620
16	Compton's Early.	Strong	80 1 85		Late milk	28	1,310	25	710
17	Champion White Pearl,	very strong.	110 1 110	Medium	Early milk	27	1,880	24	400
18	Angel of Midnight	Medium	95 100	very leaty	Early milk	27	450	26	360
19	White Cap Yellow Dent.	Strong	100 1 105	. <u>"</u> ••	11	27	450	27	780
20	Mammoth Cuban		105 1 110	Leary		26	1,900	27	1,550
21	North Dakota White	Medium,	94 1 100	very leafy	"	26	1,900	26	30
			'					1	

The average yield from the rows was 30 tons 987 lbs. per acre. The average yield from the hills was 28 tons 1,221 lbs. per acre.

REPORT OF THE CEREALIST

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

INDIAN CORN SOWN AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

Three varieties were chosen for this test: Champion White Pearl, Selected Leaming, and Longfellow. The seed was sown May 22nd, and the corn was cut for ensilage September 11th. Sixteen rows of each variety were sown, that is, four rows at each of the distances mentioned, and the yield per acre has been calculated from the weight of crop obtained from the two inner rows in each case. The length of the portions of the rows cut for weighing was 66 feet.

Name of Variety.	ariety. between the Rows. Growth.		Height when Cut.	Condition when Cut.	Yield per Acre.	
Selected Learning Champion White Pearl. Ungfellow	In. 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 42 21 28 42 21 28 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 42 28 35 35 42 21 28 35 35 42 21 28 35 35 42 21 28 35 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 42 21 28 42 21 28 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 28 42 21 28 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 28 42 21 28 28 42 21 28 28 42 21 28 28 42 21 28 28 42 28 28 42 21 28 28 42 21 28 28 42 21 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	Very strong. """""" """""""""""""""""""""""""""""	In. 95-100 100-105 100-105 110-115 115-120 115-120 90-95 95-100 95-100	Early milk "	Tons. 30 32 27 30 29 30 29 26 24 27 27 27	Lbs. 1,992 1,706 1,660 912 590 66 900 280 1,676 504 340 1,736

FIELD PLOTS OF POTATOES.

As the experimental plots of field roots and fodder corn do not occupy the whole of the field in which they are placed, the remaining space is usually filled with potatoes, such varieties being grown as are likely to be of service in the annual distribution of samples from this Farm.

The area devoted to the different varieties varies considerably. This season the plots were from about one-quarter to three-quarters of an acre in size.

The potatoes were planted May 15th, and were dug September 29th.

In spite of repeated sprayings with Bordeaux mixture, those varieties which were grown in rather heavy soil were considerably affected by rot. The varieties grown in rather light soil were not much affected.

The yield per acre is expressed in 'bushels' of 60 lbs., and includes only the sound potatoes.

Vumber.	Varieties Grown in rather Light Soil.	Yield per Acre.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Dr. Mærker Early White Prize Money Maker Everett Reøve's Rose. Rochester Rose. Burnaby Manmoth Canadian Beauty Late Puritan	Bushels. 274 241 225 217 207 206 182 157 140

Number.	Varieties Grown in rather Heavy Soil.	Yield per Acre.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Swiss Snow Flake. Uncle Sam American Wonder . Bovee Carman No. 1 Vick's Extra Early State of Maine	Bushels, 202 166 162 149 145 143 94

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER.

(A. G. GILBERT.)

OTTAWA, December 1, 1905.

To Dr. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in submitting to you the eighteenth annual report of the Poultry Division of the Central Experimental Farm.

Whether discussing some of the more recent phases of poultry development or giving detailed account of the experimental work carried on during the past year, there was always the intention of conveying to the farmers of the country and others interested such information as would be found of practical benefit to them.

With this object in view the first portion of the report is devoted to the consideration of certain changes which have lately taken place in the home market, the requirements of which, while they have become more exacting, have also become more valuable.

A number of extracts are quoted from letters written by farmers who not only show in these quotations large margins of profit made by them in catering, with poultry products of the best quality, to the more exacting demands referred to; but also describe their methods of management and the rations used by them in bringing about these profitable results.

The second part of the report gives detailed account of the experimental work of the year which, for the most part, was carried on under the immediate supervision of my assistant, Mr. Victor Fortier. To his careful and systematic recording of the *data* relating to the different experiments in combination with a thorough knowledge of the details of poultry breeding, much of the interesting experience gained is to be attributed.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the attention and correctness shown by Mr. Summers in securing results of the trap test, and other experiments entrusted to his care. Mr. George Deavey has been active and regular in the performance of the work allotted to him.

During the latter part of the season a small poultry house of new pattern with scratching shed attachment was erected and will be used in promoting the work of building up hardy and prolific winter egg laying strains of fowls.

Addresses were given by the writer during the year at different points throughout the country.

Mr. Fortier addressed meetings, or attended poultry shows at St. Therese, Cowansville, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Quebec City, Rivière du Loup and St. Justin, in the province of Quebec, and Ottawa, later in the year.

An exceedingly useful and instructive exhibition was made by our Division at the Central Canada Exhibition held during the second and third weeks of the month of September last. The display showed the methods adopted and appliances used in the prosecution of the work of our department as well as a number of birds of very fine type and quality, which received much appreciative comment.

233

The letters received during the year numbered 2,993, and those sent away, 3,043. Besides a large number of reports were despatched in response to requests for them.

For further particulars relating to the work of the past year, I beg to refer you to the following report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, A. G. GILBERT.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY DIVISION.

There are certain features in connection with the work carried on by this Division during the past year that warrant more than passing notice. A brief discussion of these features, which not only mark distinct advance in the poultry branch of farm work but directly affect the production and consumption of poultry and eggs, will doubtless be of interest to producers, purveyors and consumers. Among the subjects considered are:

1. Continued high prices for midsummer eggs, but which must be strictly new laid.

2. Decreased exports notwithstanding increased production.

3. Has the cost of production kept pace with increased prices?

5. Is the home production of the better quality of poultry and eggs equal to our local demands?

6. Some difficulties in the way of placing strictly new laid eggs and the desirable type of chickens on the market.

7. Letters from farmers showing large margins of profit made by the sale of reliable eggs and the superior quality of poultry.

A marked feature of the year was the greatly increased demand from all parts of the country, but chiefly from farmers, for information as to the most suitable breeds of poultry and their proper management, and for the fowls themselves for laying, market or breeding purposes, far beyond the capacity of our department to supply.

While these are all gratifying instances of growing interest in this branch of farm work, that there is great room for further development is proved by the fact that the supply of the better quality of poultry and eggs is yet far short of the demands of the home and British markets. Another sign of the rapidly growing value of our home market is the continued high value of eggs laid in the midsummer months. To find a reason for these high prices is the subject of much speculation among those who cannot see why summer eggs should be worth more now than heretofore.

CAUSES OF THE HIGH PRICE OF SUMMER EGGS.

One likely reason for the continued high price of midsummer eggs was said in report of last year, 1904, to be the more general practice on the part of farmers and poultry fanciers of having their fowls moult in summer. As the moulting period is one of comparative non-production and usually occupies from 8 to 10 weeks, its effect on the heretofore large midsummer egg supply, will readily be appreciated. More recent investigation shows another likely cause for the midsummer shortage of eggs to be the practice on the part of dealers or their agents of purchasing during the summer months from farmers or village storekeepers large numbers of eggs for the purpose of preservation in cold storage or by other means.

These eggs are purchased at the lowest price and held over for sale in the city markets when values are at their highest.

WHY SHOULD EXPORTS OF POULTRY AND EGGS DECREASE IN THE FACE OF INCREASED PRODUCTION ?

As compared with the exports of poultry and eggs for the year 1904, amounting to \$1,250,197, those of the succeeding year 1905, valued at \$858,289, show a considerable falling off. The first inclination on reading these figures would be to attribute the decline in value to a lessened demand on the part of the English consumers. But the reverse is actually the case, for Canadian poultry and eggs were never in greater request or better repute than they are at present. What then is the cause of the decrease in the export value of these articles? This question is frequently asked. There is an explanation therefor. Close observation of and experience in the different phases of poultry and egg production suggest the following influences as likely to have brought about the present state of affairs, viz.:--

1. Increased home consumption with increased prices.

2. The higher price of meat which has resulted in a greater consumption of eggs.

3. A greater and growing appreciation of the better class of poultry and eggs which can only come from carefully reared chickens and cleanly fed hens.

4. The extra care and effort required in obtaining the 'selected' article, which as a result is calculated to be in lesser than greater supply.

5. A popular opinion that there is less waste in a dozen cggs even at advanced prices than there is in meat of the same value.

6. The convenience and despatch with which eggs may be prepared as food under many varied conditions.

HAS THE COST OF PRODUCTION INCREASED WITH ENHANCED VALUES?

This is another question that frequently occurs in connection with the increased values of poultry and eggs. In reply it may be said that experience tends to show that there should be lessened rather than increased cost of production to the different classes of producers, who are acquainted with up to date poultry management and in this way:--

To the farmers of the country in the more general use of many forms of waste, convenient to them, and which hitherto may have been unthought of or neglected factors as applied to poultry keeping. Among these forms of waste may be classed refuse of table and kitchen; unmarketable roots or vegetables; small grains which may be ground up and made into mash; chaff or short straw or hay, which can be used for litter or scratching material on the floor of the pens, heads, livers or other forms of meat waste; skimmed milk, curd, whey, &c., which can be used to good purpose in the fleshing of chickens and in egg production; and farmers have their grain at cost.

To specialists and other poultrymen, many of the aforementioned forms of waste will doubtless be available, as well as numerous preparations of meat, meals and clover --the by-products of farm, factory and packing house. These and other preparations of grit, and broken oyster shells are put up in convenient packages and sold at reasonable prices by poultry supply houses, or their agents throughout the country.

Until recent years the use of these essentials was little understood nor were they easy to precure, but the development of poultry keeping created a demand for them and in response the supply came.

The better appreciation and more general use of these varied forms of waste and by-products—so long as the latter are cheap and effective—should tend to prevent an increase in the cost of production, if not to actually lessen it.

HAS THE PRODUCTION OF THE BETTER QUALITY OF POULTRY AND EGGS KEPT PACE WITH THE HOME DEMAND?

This is a question that is the subject of much interesting speculation. It is one that presents itself in connection with the growing value of the home market for the

better quality of poultry and eggs. Increasing prices show that the supply is yet short of the demand. There can be no doubt that the home requirement for both these products is far greater to-day than ever before and equally true is it that the taste of our home consumers for the better quality was never more exacting than it is to-day. This is instanced in the increased demand in summer for the 'strictly new laid egg' with the flavour peculiar to it. The leading purveyors of the cities do not hesitate to say that their customers are no longer content with the vague assurance 'that the eggs are probably fresh.' If after they are bought the eggs turn out to be bad the seller is sure to hear about it. So the city or town grocers, like their customers, become more exacting, and the farmers or collectors in turn have to be more cautious as to the freshness of the eggs and quality of the poultry they sell.

Perhaps the exacting nature of these demands is a cause for the apparent difficulty in meeting them. It has already been remarked that 'increased care and effort' are required to produce the 'selected' article. This at once means higher value for the greater labour expended. Certain it is that these are causes for the comparatively slow response on part of producers to remunerative margins of profit. These profits are shown in a later page by the farmers who made them by catering to the 'exacting' demands referred to with high class products. Long experience has shown that there are certain conditions which govern the production of the high priced article. These conditions must be unflinchingly observed by farmer, amateur, or professional manager of a poultry plant before they can place the 'selected' or 'guaranteed' eggs and plump chickens—which will bring the highest prices—into the hands of leading city purveyor or private customers. These conditions are named as follows:

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF 'SELECTED' EGGS AND POULTRY.

SUMMER EGGS of undoubted freshness and flavour must be-

(a) Strictly new laid when sent to city dealer or sold to private customer.

(b) They should reach the consumer within one week of being laid.

(c) Non-fertilized.

(d) After being taken from nests—until shipped or sold—should be kept in a sweet smelling cellar or cupboard.

WINTER EGGS-

(a) Should be collected before being frozen.

(b) Sent to city dealer, customer or sold on market within ten days of laying.

(c) Kept meanwhile in clean, sweet smelling storing place.

(d) Preferably non-fertilized, but this is not so strictly insisted on as in the case of summer eggs, for in winter there is not the same risk of germ development.

EGGS OF BOTH SEASONS.—In order to have the desirable flavour at all seasons eggs should come from cleanly fed and kept hens. The fowls should not have access to decaying animal, or, vegetable matter. This particularly applies to summer. The rests at all times should be clean, comfortable and free from lice. The largest eggs will be laid by hens. Pullets may yield a greater number but their eggs will be found to be of smaller size. Whether laid by hens or pullets the eggs to be of large size and good quality must come from generously fed birds.

POULTRY OF BEST QUALITY.—To have chickens of the desirable type and quality, they require to be:—

(a) Of correct market type. This is brought about by breeding from parent stock of like type.

(b) They should be carefully housed and regularly fed from time of hatching until saleable age.

(c) They should not be expected to 'pick up all their own living.' This practice is too common. Chickens so treated or in any other way neglected are not likely to make good market specimens, breeding stock or show birds.

(d) Chickens, their coops and colony houses should be kept free from lice. Lice-infested chickens do not thrive.

(e) A thriving chicken should be a hearty eater, an industrious forager and quick grower.

The faithful observance of the foregoing conditions is likely to be followed by the best results in the rearing of the better class of table poultry and the obtaining of reliable eggs. The proper food and treatment for chickens will be found in a following page.

APPRECIATION OF THE BETTER QUALITY.

Farmers and others who contemplate going into poultry and egg production will find it to their advantage to correctly size up the requirements of the present day markets. They should, from the outset, make it a rule to produce none but the best quality of poultry and eggs. That the better quality receives the highest price is shown in the following letters from farmers, their wives or daughters:—

PETROLEA, November 20, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I am offered by Mr. Gatehouse, of Dorchester street, Montreal, to whom you referred me, the following prices:

Eight to 10 cents per lb. for ordinary farm chickens; 10 to 14 cents per lb. for fattened chickens according to quality.

Fresh eggs 40 cents per dozen, with the prospects of an advance in a few days. I received his letter a week ago (November 13).

In reply, the above correspondent was advised to carry out her intention of keeping none but pure bred Plymouth Rocks, which would not only give her eggs, but chickens of the most acceptable market types. In this way she would have opportunity to receive the highest values for both articles.

The following is an instance where the best quality poultry, properly plucked and dressed, received the highest prices:

MYRTLE, ONT., October 23, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—We sent our poultry to Mr. H. Gatehouse, Dorchester street, Montreal, and received the following prices for them: Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels (dressed) 15 cents per lb. Ducks—Pekin and Rouen—of large size and good quality, 16 cents per lb.

It cost one cent per lb. for express charges to Montreal. The cockerels were dressed in the same manner as were the poultry shown by the Central Experimental Farm at the Central Canada Exhibition in Ottawa last month (September). They were plucked but not drawn, with feathers on wing tips, and their heads placed under their wings. We send all our poultry to Mr. Gatehouse.—(Sgd.) Mrs. F. LEA.

The following is another instance of the better quality receiving best prices:

ELMHURST, RAMSAY, November 14, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—In July last I sold April hatched chickens at 20 cents per lb. In August the May chicks at 16 cents per lb. Live weight in both cases. Up to this date I have sold 90 cockerels.—MRS. JOS. YUILL.

MARGINS OF PROFIT MADE BY FARMERS. INSTANCES OF SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The question as to possible margins of profit in poultry keeping is frequently asked. For many years past it has been the contention of enthusiastic advocates of poultry culture that, when properly managed, no branch of farm work should pay a better margin of profit. In reports of this department for many years past it has been held that, by obtaining eggs in winter and selling them at city prices, in combination with the rearing of the best types of market chickens in early summer, a margin of from one to two hundred per cent profit should be made by farmers, according to their near location to or distance from a city market. That these calculations, made after long experience, were not over-estimated is shown by the following instances of successful poultry management, and related by farmers over their own signatures, in leading agricultural papers of recent date. These statements are doubly valuable for they not only show large margins of profit, but the methods of feeding and management whereby they were made:---

STATEMENT 1.—Made by Mr. J. R. Henry, of Wentworth County, in *Farmers'* Advocate of March 9, 1905: 'Have had eggs all fall and winter in good supply. Have kept account, and have sold more than \$2 worth of eggs for every \$1 worth of feed consumed. And in growing early chicks for market, have made \$3 for \$1 cost. I find I can raise chicks to eight weeks for \$8 per hundred, and make them ready for market. Yes, my hens pay and pay well.

'In feeding, I try to follow, in part, Ottawa Experimental Farm teachings. Morning, first thing, a little tasty mash, but not more than a pint to twenty-five hens. Then stir up the litter, and scatter a half pint of screenings; this again at noon. Open up the windows and doors, unless storm beats in. During day, clover leaves in trough, also apples and apple peelings. I like to hang cabbage and mangels for them to pick at high enough that they have to reach or jump for them. I think it best to feed the green bone or other animal food about two hours before sundown each day, about one-half ounce to each hen. Then give a final feed of grain in the straw, about two quarts to twenty-five hens. Then, at sundown give a mash composed of cooked potatoes and peelings, with any kitchen scraps, with chop and shorts stirred in until stiff—all they will eat. Water, grit and oyster-shell at will. I think wheat the best all-round grain, if we were compelled to use only one kind. Always, when wheat is high, eggs are dear also, so we can draw a safe conclusion.'

STATEMENT No. 2.—By Mr. J. F. Riddle, of Norfolk Co., Ont., in the Farmers' Advocate of March 2, 1905, and which shows a large margin of profit from his hens and his manner of feeding them, viz.:—

'In the year 1903 I kept 40 females (Barred Plymouth Rocks) and they netted me \$34 over and above the feed bill. In 1902 my sales amounted to \$101.40, with net profit of \$43.36. In 1901 receipts were \$103.50, my profit being \$52, but I cannot say how many I kept these two years.

'I have always fed a variety of grains—wheat and buckwheat forming the principal part—with very little corn or oats. I give one or two messes of cooked vegetables, mixed with shorts, each week, with cabbage or mangolds for a change. They get greencut bone or liver two or three times a week; also clover leaves, either dry or in the mash. They get a warm mash nearly every day, either night and morning. I strive to keep them busy and contented the whole day long.

STATEMENT No. 3.—By Mr. E. C. Parker, Compton, Que., March 16, 1905.—An estimate of the profit to be made from selling eggs during the summer and winter months may fairly be had by calculating that it costs during summer 5 cents to produce a dozen eggs, which sell for 16 cents, a moderate value at that season. Allowing that it costs twice as much to produce a dozen eggs in winter, when they sell in Montreal at 35 to 50 cents per dozen, as I show later on, we still have a profit of from 25 to 35 cents per dozen. From 100 April and May hatched White Wyandottes (50 of each), I got \$14.30 worth of eggs in November, 1903. In December of same year they laid 1,141 eggs. In January, 1904, they laid 1,385, about 115 dozen. In February they laid 1,393 eggs. The prices received per dozen were : Novem-

ber, 40c.; December, 50c.; January, first two weeks, 45c., last two weeks, 40c.; February, 40c. for the first three weeks, 35c. for the last week. The total amount received by me from Mr. Graham, of Montreal, was \$149.41. This record is to March 1. My methods of management are and have been as follows:—By selecting the best I have now no poor egg layers. I keep 6 to 8 inches of straw on the floors of the pens, and change it about once per week. The whole grain is fed in the litter during the winter. Rations are:—

Morning (early).-Cracked corn.

About 11 a.m.—Mangels or cabbages.

Noon.-Wheat.

P.M. ration.—Mash composed of second crop clover hay (cut), bran, middlings, ground oats, cornmeal and a small part of meat meal.

Any spare skimmed milk is also given to the fowls. I am a great believer in fresh air, and my houses are open every fine day during winter, and as a result they are always dry, and I have few cases of sickness. I do not believe that hen's kept in the manner outlined, and if of a good egg-laying strain, get too fat to lay, so I feed them all they will eat up clean. I never could get hens to lay well unless they were fat and well fed.'

The last statement is most important, as the experience gained in our department in the winter feeding of the laying stock in cold quarters leads to the same conclusion.

STATEMENT No. 4.—By Mrs. Joseph Yuill, of Ramsay, Ont., near Carleton Place. 'I never had such good results from my fowls as I have had during the past year. I have cleared \$17 per month from 35 hens from December 1, 1904, to end of March last. This from eggs only.'

STATEMENT No. 5-By Mr. John Nadeau, East Montmorenci, Que.: 'Last fall I began with 15 hens of different kinds. They were put into a poultry house 15 x 17, with a scratching shed attached 10 x 18. I fed as follows :--

'Morning Ration.-Warm mash composed of bran, ground oats and ground barley.

'Noon.—Oats and barley mixed. Sometimes buckwheat or wheat replaced the barley. This was thrown into the litter on the floor of the scratching shed to cause the hens to search for it.

Afternoon.—Oats and barley, or wheat or buckwheat mixed in lieu of the latter. This was always thrown into the litter. Every effort was made to keep the fowls busy.

'On May 2 last, I set three hens (old) on 39 eggs, and from them received 32 strong and vigorous chickens. I attribute the fertility of the eggs and the strength of the germs to the exercise, fresh air and plenty of room.

'Between the fall of last year and October 2 of this year (1905), I sold eggs and chickens which made me \$26.79 above all expenses. This may seem a small amount of profit, but I have on hand 44 hens and a cockerel.'

EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

The experimental work of the year began in the latter part of October, 1904, when the following work—preliminary to the birds going into winter quarters—was performed, viz,:—

The pullets were removed from the cockerels into their future winter quarters. This was done for the reason that the pullets at this season are apt to be annoyed with the attentions of the more precocious cockerels—particularly those of the Mediterranean breeds.

The pullets were placed by themselves so that they could be better cared for and more generously fed in order to induce early laying. This method of treatment will be found decidedly beneficial.

Care was taken by judicious feeding to prevent the older hens from going into winter quarters over-fat, which they are likely to become if heavily fed before beginning to lay again. To still further prevent any risk of becoming over-fat the hens were not kept in the same pens with pullets. Experience has shown that pullets will lay well and keep in good condition on rations which are likely to make older hens too fat.

COMMENCEMENT OF WINTER LAYING.

The fowls were well over their moult and in good condition when they went into winter quarters, towards the end of November. Winter laying commenced at the beginning of December. The first hens to lay were Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Grey Dorkings, Buff Leghorns and Silver Laced Wyandottes. Egg laying was fairly general by the third week of the month. As at a similar period during the previous year the weather was extremely cold, and new laid eggs were in limited supply and high in price, especially during the Christmas season.

BUILDING UP PROLIFIC EGG LAYING STRAINS OF FOWLS BY MEANS OF TRAP NESTS. DETAILS OF FIRST YEAR'S RESULTS.

In January, 1904, the work of building up prolific egg laying strains of fowls was commenced. There are two methods by which this purpose may be accomplished. One is by 'observation' of the birds, and the other by 'trap nests.' The latter method was adopted as likely to prove most correct. The manner of operating the trap nests, may be described as follows: Each fowl, in the different laying pens, bears a number affixed to one of its legs. On entering a nest to lay the hen involuntarily releases a hinged door which falls and closes the exit and also prevents another fowl from making her way into the nest. After the hen in the nest has laid she is released by the attendant, who notes her number and marks it on a card conveniently situated in each pen. A complete history of each individual hen is so secured. The following tables show the results from the use of the trap nests for the first year and their value in making plain the good and bad qualities of the individual members of the laying pens. Additional information shows the composition and cost of the rations used, the value of the ergs sold and the profits made by each group of fowls.

TABLE 1.—Individual hen records shown by trap nests.12 Barred Plymouth Rockhens, 3 years old.Pen 1.

Hen No.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
	1905											1904		
1	1	0	0	17	24	10	4	14	5	j o		9	80	Broody and broken up twice dur-
19 3 6	0 16	0 20	23 16	19 10	16 0	13 10	7 0	4 0	3 0	0 0	•••	0	85 72	Used for setting from April 19
37	0	0	12	20	11	18	12	0	0	0		0	73	Broody twice during season, but
*41	0	1	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	30	Used for setting from Apl. 29 to July 1.
49	5	16 10	19	2 16	0	0	10	3	8	0	••••	0	63 28	Setting from Apl. 7 to June 1.
*71	ĩ	1	4	12	9	18	0	Ö	Ö	0		Ŏ	45	Broody once, but broken up.
80	11	19	24	17	0	0	17	6	10	19	• • • •	0	125	Setting from Apl. 20 to July 3.
*86	7	5	1	12	ğ	- 비	0	U	0	0	••••		20	Broody 3 times, but broken up.
100	0	1	20	17	21	7	Ö		ŏ	 0		ŏ	66	Showed no inclination to set.
						1							1	This egg was laid in the straw on the floor of the pen.
Total.	43	77	158	159	89	78	50	23	26	19	••••	9	731	point

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

240



Chickens from Fowls kept in Unheated Houses with Scratching Shed attachment.
 Chickens from hardy strains. Colony House on the left; Brooder on the right.
 Pullets and Cockerels from good egg-laying fowls.

Hens marked * were the poorest layers, and were neither used for breeding stock in our department nor were they sold for a like purpose.

RATIONS.

The rations used in feeding the above fowls were of the following composition: Whole grain $\frac{1}{2}$ wheat $\frac{1}{2}$ oats mixed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to each pen per day. Mash (wet) 1 lb. per day, composed of 2 parts shorts, 1 part ground oats, 1 part ground barley. Grit and oyster shells in regular supply. No meat, bone or roots were given to the fowls in this pen.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

Value of grain consumed, 435 lbs. at 14c. lb \$5 44	
" mash consumed, 178 lbs. at 1c. per lb 1 78	
" grit and shell consumed, 30 lbs 0 25	
" 15 egg boxes for shipping at 8c. each 1 20	
	\$8 67
RECEIPTS.	
Value of 506 eggs sold for eating 10 55	
" 15 settings of eggs of 15 each	

- \$25 55

or, \$1.403 per hen. Gain by this pen of......\$16 88

Eggs for eating purposes were sold during the year at the following prices, viz:-Dec., 1904 and Jan., 1905, at 40c. per doz.; Feb., 35c.; March, 22c; April, May, June and July, 18c.; Aug., 20c.; Sept., 25c.; Oct., 30c.; Nov., 30c. These prices apply to all following cases where eggs were sold for eating.

The above table also shows that the average time taken to 'break up' a hen when broody was 6 days and it was 6 days more before she began laying again.

In the cost of the rations is included the feeding of the male bird from January to July. It is the same in following tables.

TABLE 2.—Individual Hen Records shown by Trap Nests, Barred Plymouth Rock hens, 3 years of age. Pen No. 2.

Hen No.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
4 *20 25 30 *35 37 67 77 78 91 *98 91 *98	1905 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 0 0 17 0 29	0 0 1 14 1 1 0 0 0 15 19 0 17 0 0 67	2 0 0 18 16 5 0 5 8 16 20 10 10	$ \begin{array}{c} 18 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 18 \\ 13 \\ 15 \\ 19 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 6 \\ 25 \\ 15 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 163 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{c} 14\\ 1\\ 10\\ 9\\ 9\\ 13\\ 10\\ 12\\ 11\\ 24\\ 13\\\\ 129\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10\\ 0\\ 4\\ 8\\ 5\\ 8\\ 9\\ 9\\ 12\\ 10\\ 7\\ 2\\ -1\\ -85\\ 85\\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 13 \\ 2 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 0 \\ \hline \\ 79 \\ \end{array}$	0 0 0 5 0 6 4 4 4 1 1 0 0 	0 0 0 1 2 2 5 5 0 3 0 0 1 1 17	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 14 0 222		1904 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 11 1 1 6 0 0 16 0 0 30	$\begin{array}{c} 44\\ 4\\ 36\\ 76\\ 57\\ 42\\ 62\\ 62\\ 108\\ 108\\ 40\\2\\2\\ 751\\2\\ 751\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\$	Showed no broodiness. Broody once, and broken up. Broody 5 times, but broken up. Broody once "four times "six"""""" Broody in Mch. Used as setted from Apl. 7 to May 7. Broody but broken up four times after this. Broody but broken up 3 times. "once but broken up. """""" These eggs were laid in the straw on the floor.
16	16													

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

51

* Hens marked with an asterisk were the poorest layers, and were neither used nor sold for breeding purposes.

RATIONS.

Rations and their composition used in feeding above pen of fowls were as follows:--

Whole grain ration, ½ wheat, ½ oats, fed in quantity of 1½ lb. per pen per day. Mash—same as in Table I, but fed once every three days and in quantity of ¾ lb. instead of 1 lb. per pen.

Cut bone and roots three times per week.

Grit, oyster shells, drink water in regular supply.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

Cost of grain, 450 lb. at 1 ₄ c. per lb	
" mash, $130\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at 1c. per lb	
" cut bone, 34 lb. at 2c. per lb 0 68	
" roots (in winter), 52 lb. at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb 0 26	
" grit and shell, $29\frac{1}{2}$ lb 0 20	
" 18 egg boxes for shipping at 8c. each 1 44	
	\$ 9

RECEIPTS.

Value of	481 eggs sold for eating \$9 87	
"	270 eggs for breeding, 18 settings of 15 eggs	
	each	
	——— \$ 27 8'	7
		-
	Gain of	3

or \$1.53 per hen.

T_{ABLE} No. 3.—Individual Hen Records shown by Trap Nests, White Plymouth Rocks, three years of age. Pen No. 3.

Hen No.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July,	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
	1905								ļ			1904	l	
*3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				. 	0	00	Died August 15, 1905.
*10	0	0	0	14	18	0		0	0	0	• • • •	0	32	Did not become broody.
32	21	22	13	18	24	0 19	10	0	0	10	••••	11	140	Broody 3 times but broken-up.
08	1	6	1	14	22	19	0	4		0	••••	0	07 1	Died Feb 16
20	0	2		••••							• • • • •	ŏ	2	Died March 7
93	ŏ	5	13	10	16	11	8	Ö	i i i	0		ŏ	63	Did not become broody.
*95	Õ	0	4	19	9	0	1	0	0	0		0	33	H . H .
30	0	3	6	25	22	22	11	5	0	0		0	94	Broody once; broken up.
46	0						••••	• • • •				0	00	Died Jan. 23.
55	0	0	10	23	23	20	11	0	9	0		0	96	Did not become broody.
100	2	13	7	24	24	21	10	0	10	17	• • • •	0	128	н п
Totals	24	52	60	147	158	92	51	9	19	32		17	661	

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

Hens marked thus * were poor layers, and were neither used nor sold as breeding stock.

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

RATIONS.

Mash was given in summer time to replace the cut bone and in the same quantity, viz., 1 part shorts, 1 part meal.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

Gain of
\$20 58
eggs each 10 50
" 158 eggs sold for breeding, 101 settings of 15
Value of 503 eggs sold for eating
RECEIPTS.
" 11 egg boxes for shipping at 8c. each 0 88
" grit and shell, 24 lbs 0 20
" roots, 137 lbs. at ½c. per lb. (in winter) 0 68
" mash, 125 lbs. at 2c. per lb
value of grain, 398 lbs., at 1_{2} c. per 10

or \$1.13 per hen (10 birds in pen).

Nos. 30, 55 and 100 which were pullets were selected with other good layers for breeders. It will be noticed that several hens in this group did not become broody. Their selection for breeding stock might be the first step in building up a non-setting strain of White Plymouth Rocks.

TABLE No. 4.—Individual Hen Records by Trap Nests, Buff Orpington Hens, two years of age. Pen No. 4.

Hen No.	muary.	ebruary.	arch.	pril.	ay.	ine.	ıly.	ugust.	ptember.	ctober.	ovember.	ecember.	otal of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
	Ja	Ĕ.	M	A	М	J.	۱J،	A	ŭ	Ŏ	<u></u>	G	H	
	1905										1904			
*1	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	8	Showed no desire to sit.
7	7	20	12	12	10	6	4	6	0	0	1	0	17	Broody 3 times ; broken up.
13	18	10	11	0	0	0	12	4	3	0		2	60	Broody 4 times and set from June 2 to 23
17	9	1	25	0	18	4	12	0	5	0		12	86	Broody 3 times ; broken up.
29	4	5	15	Ö	13	Ō	-9	5	0	0		15	66	Broody 3 times; set May 23 to June 17.
47	18	13	9	2	0	0	5	2	0	0		Í O	49	Broody twice; set and raised chicks from April 17 to July 13
53	14	15	16	5	13	6	5	6	1	8		13	102	Broody 6 times : broken up.
63	0	2	21	3	Ö	12	6	3	7	0		0	54	Set from April 7 to May 3;
	-	-							i i		Ι.			Broody twice afterwards.
66	- 7	8	19	6	15	12	8	1	9	0		6	91	Broody 4 times ; broken up.
76	16	7	12	14	0	14	10	0	3	6		15	97	n 5 n
*86	0	1	5	5	10	9	- 3	5	1	0		0	39	u 1 u
*90	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0		0	14	1 u 1 u
						1					<u> </u>		2	These two eggs were laid in the
Totals	93	83	150	49	80	76	75	32	29	14		63	745	straw on the floor.
								1			1			

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

The three hens marked * were neither used nor sold for breeding stock. $16-16\frac{1}{2}$

RATIONS TO ABOVE GROUP.

Whole grain ration composed of $\frac{1}{2}$ wheat and $\frac{1}{2}$ oats, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day. Mash, twice per week.

Cut bone and roots, twice per week.

Grit, oyster shells and drink water in abundant supply.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

Cost of	grain, 456 lbs. at 14c. per lb	\$570	
""	mash, 135 lbs. at 1c. per lb	$1 \ 35$	
"	cut bone, 35 lbs. at 2c. per lb. (in winter)	0 70	
"	roots, 50 lbs. at ¹ / ₂ c. per lb. (in winter)	0.25	
"	grit and oyster shell, 35 lbs	$0\ 25$	
"	six egg boxes for shipping at 8c. each	0 54	
		\$8	79
	RECEIPTS.		

Value of 655 eggs sold for eating	\$14 63	1	
" 90 eggs sold for breeding, 6 settings of 15 eggs each	6 00) - 20 68	3
Gain of		\$11 84	4

Or \$0.99 per hen. It will be noticed from the table that hens Nos. 1, 86 and 90 laid very few eggs. They were not only non-profitable, but partly ate the profits made by others. This is a striking instance of the value of the trap nest in discovering nonlayers.

TABLE No. 5.—Individual New Records by Trap Nests—White Leghorn Pullets. Pen No. 5.

Hen No.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total No. of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
10 11 34 50 53 63 65 69 77 84 90 97 78 4 90 97 79 97	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 17 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 16 \\ 0 \\ 14 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 11 \\ 18 \\ 129 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 16 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 15 \\ 0 \\ 12 \\ 19 \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 109 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 9\\ 16\\ 9\\ 4\\ 13\\ 11\\ 18\\ 2\\ 6\\ 6\\ 9\\ 16\\ 8\\ 15\\ 142\\ 142\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 23\\ 22\\ 10\\ 8\\ 16\\ 15\\ 18\\ 14\\ 13\\ 17\\ 20\\ 16\\ 19\\ 19\\ \hline 230\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 19\\ 21\\ 14\\ 10\\ 12\\ 17\\ 21\\ 20\\ 16\\ 19\\ 16\\ 21\\ 1\\ 23\\ -230\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13\\14\\9\\13\\17\\12\\16\\20\\9\\14\\10\\15\\184\end{array} $	8 4 2 6 3 1 4 4 9 2 0 0 1 0 44	0 5 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 4 18	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ -12 \\ \end{array} $			0 0 5 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	95 115 54 52 90 58 107 53 69 76 73 111 57 119 1,129	Dead, August 26.

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

Two pens were selected from the above group of fowls, one composed of good and the other of bad layers. The good layers were selected from hens Nos. 11, 53, 63 and 90, which represented an average of 105 eggs per hen per year. The poor egg layers

chosen were 34, 50 and 65, representing the small average of 53 eggs each per year. Results from these two widely differing pens will be noted with interest after another season.

RATIONS FED TO ABOVE PULLETS.

Whole grain ration, one-half oats one-half wheat, twice per day.

Mash composed of two parts shorts, one part ground oats and one part ground barley, three times per week.

Cut bone three times per week.

Roots three times per week.

Grit and oyster shells in abundance.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

Cost	of grain, 440 lbs. at 1_4 c. per lb	\$ 5 50
"	mash, 143 lbs. at 1c. per lb	$1 \ 43$
"	cut bone, 38 lbs. at 2c. per lb	0 76
"	roots, 50 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb	0 25
"	grit and shell.	0 25
"	30 egg boxes for shipping at 8c. each	2 40

Receipts.

Value of	of 679) eggs s	sold for	eating		• • •	\$ 15 2 1	
"	450) eggs s	sold for	r bræding	, 30 setting	gs of		
15	eggs	each				• • •	30 00	
							\$45	21
							hann to a second se	
		Gain	of				\$34	62
		_		•••••				

or \$2.88 per hen. For price of eggs sold at different periods see Table I.

TABLE No. 6.—Individual Hen Records by Trap Nests.—Cross-bred Pullets. Pen 26. FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

Hen No.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total No. of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
8 30 38 39 48 74 75 76 87 94 Totals,	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 21 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 0 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 10$	9 20 6 9 8 20 5 18 9 1 105	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 21 \\ 5 \\ 23 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 87 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 22\\ 17\\ 14\\ 13\\ 13\\ 15\\ 15\\ 6\\ -129\end{array}$	0 18 21 14 18 0 10 23 16 9 	36 1 7 3 6 7 2 13 48	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4	0 4 0 0 0 0 9 9 13	 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 9	$\begin{array}{r} 23\\ 106\\ 58\\ 72\\ 61\\ 70\\ 50\\ 86\\ 62\\ 44\\ \hline 632 \end{array}$	Dead June 16. Showed no inclination to sit. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

RATIONS FED TO ABOVE PEN 26.

Whole grain ration $\frac{1}{2}$ wheat $\frac{1}{2}$ buckwheat	20	ozs.	per d	ay.	
Mash-2 parts shorts, 1 part oats ground,					
1 part ground barley	10	"	every	3	days.
Cut green bone	10	"		"	
Roots	10	"		"	
Grit and oyster shells in sufficient quantity.					
COST OF RATIONS.					
Grain, 370 lbs. at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb		\$4	63		
Mash, 122 lbs. at 1 cent per lb		1	22		
Cut bone, 24 lbs. at 2 cents per lb		0	48		
Roots 35 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb		0	18°		

Grit and shell, 30 lbs		
	\$6	76
RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF EGGS.		
Value of eggs sold during the year	13	37
Gain made	\$6	61

or 66 cents per hen.

TABLE NO. 7.-Individual hen records by trap nests. Cross bred pullets. Pen No. 27. FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

Hen No.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
	1905											1904		
$\begin{array}{c}2\\35\end{array}$	6 3	18 10	21 3	$26 \\ 10$	$22 \\ 2$	$12 \\ 14$	2 4	4 5	0 0	0 11		0	111 62	Showed no desire to sit. Broody once; but broken up. Sat from April 19 to May 27.
36	0	1	1	1	17	11	3	0	0	0		0	34	Broody 3 times after this.
40 46	. 4	13	12	$\frac{21}{15}$	16	14	10	6	4	Ŏ		0	81	Showed no broodiness.
$\hat{51}$	3	5	8	15	19	10	7	3	6	0		0	76	Broody once; broken up.
60	2	10	13	19	21	11	11	1	0	0		0	88	11 11
62	8	6	8	10	12	- ð 10	0	Ų	0	19	••••	0	46	Did not sit.
09		0	- 1 1	10	21 10	19	Ö K	4	0	10	••••		19	II Breader an an a busham am
70			4	-11	10	- 11			4				05	broody once; broken up.
Totals	28	76	74	146	145	127	57	29	14	24		0	. 720	

RATIONS FED TO ABOVE PEN 27.

Whole grain—Oats only	20 ozs.	per day.
Mash	8"	"
Roots	1 lb.	"
Grit and oyster shells in regular supply.		

COST OF RATIONS.

Oats, 408 lbs. at 1 cent per lb	\$408
Mash, 178 lbs. at 1 cent per lb	1 78
Roots, 154 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb	0 77
Grit and oyster shells, 30 lbs	0 2 5

REPORT OF THE POULTRY MANAGER

SESSIONAL PAPER Nc. 16

RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF EGGS

Value of eggs sold during the year..... \$11 59

or 57 cents per hen. Average number of eggs laid per hen, 72.

ESTABLISHING STRAINS OF PROLIFIC WINTER LAYERS COMBINED WITH CORRECT MARKET TYPE.

SELECTION BY MEANS OF TRAP NESTS.

With the object of establishing strains of fowls which would make good winter layers in unheated quarters, combined with correct market types, 23 Barred Plymouth Rock and a similar number of White Wyandotte pullets were placed, during the fall of last year, in a new poultry house of most approved pattern, a full description and illustration of which appeared in report of 1904. Both varieties of the fowls named are well known as most acceptable market types and particularly suited to make excellent layers in cold quarters. Trap nests were used to distinguish between the good and the bad layers. The results of the first year's experience in the prosecution of this work is given in the following tables, which with calculations based thereon convey useful and instructive information.

TABLE 1.—Barred Plymouth Rock pullets. Individual records shown by trap nests. Pen 34.

He n No.	January.	Februasy.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ *9\\ 15\\ 21\\ *26\\ 33\\ 34\\ 46\\ 53\\ 56\\ 661\\ 666\\ 61\\ 666\\ 72\\ 74\\ 75\\ 85\\ 94\\ 956\\ 98\\ 98\\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 2\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 2\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 12\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 1\\ 1\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\$		111 255 122 0 177 188 8 8 8 155 144 188 166 18 14 17 15 19 23 266 .21 226 .21	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 17\\ 21\\ 0\\ 18\\ 12\\ 20\\ 0\\ 15\\ 222\\ 20\\ 0\\ 15\\ 0\\ 16\\ 17\\ 16\\ 0\\ 19\\ 15\\ 0\\ 10\\ 18\\ 17\\ 111\\ 16\\ 0\\ 18\\ 17\\ 111\\ 16\\ \cdots\\ \cdots\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 155\\ 15\\ 16\\ 0\\ 0\\ 6\\ 9\\ 9\\ 7\\ 7\\ 122\\ 5\\ 6\\ 8\\ 9\\ 9\\ 122\\ 10\\ 0\\ 0\\ 222\\ 15\\ 12\\ 11\\ 18\\ -1\\ 1\end{array}$	5 8 122 0 1 8 7 4 10 14 6 7 6 11 11 0 8 7 10 13 8 8 18 13 12 	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			45 83 73 68 53 30 57 61 75 63 75 63 75 75 63 75 75 82 71 78 82 100 87 82 100 87 2	Showed no inclination to set. Broody twice; broken up. "3 times " Dead, Aug. 17. Broody twice; broken up. "4 times " Showed no broodiness. Broody twice; broken up. "0nce '" "4 times " "4 times " "3 " Dead, Map 24. Broody 3 times; broken up. "4 " "3 " "3 " "3 " "3 " "3 " "3 " "3 times " These eggs were found on floor
Totals	0	50	267	349	300	228	188	36	13	22	••••	0	1,455	in straw.

FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

None of the pullets in this or the following pen were used for sitters.

The cock bird died during first week in May, but was replaced.

The average egg production of the birds in this pen was 634 eggs per hen per year.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

TABLE 2.—White Wyandotte Pullets. Pen 35.FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904, TO NOVEMBER 1, 1905.

Hen No.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Мау.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total of Eggs laid.	Remarks.
1 3 5 15 19 24 * 32 4 * 48 * 48 * 48 * 48 * 48 * 48 * 67 67 68 * 67 73 * 77 * 77 * 83 * 84 * 85 88 88 892	1905 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{c} 6\\ 18\\ 0\\ 0\\ 7\\ 18\\ 0\\ 7\\ 0\\ 0\\ 2\\ 0\\ 3\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 4\\ 4\\ 0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 20\\ 12\\ 18\\ 0\\ 11\\ 16\\ 0\\ 14\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 14\\ 13\\ 0\\ 13\\ 7\\ 9\\ 21\\ 0\\ 10\\ 11\\ 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 20\\ 10\\ 23\\ 0\\ 9\\ 18\\ 8\\ 8\\ 8\\ 18\\ 6\\ 4\\ 17\\ 13\\ 15\\ 13\\ 20\\ 9\\ 6\\ 19\\ 15\\ 6\\ 18\\ 14\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\ 19\\ 12\\ 2\\ 14\\ 13\\ 15\\ 13\\ 15\\ 13\\ 18\\ 9\\ 9\\ 14\\ 12\\ 13\\ 11\\ 16\\ 18\\ 12\\ 13\\ 10\\ \end{array}$	$15' \\ 19 \\ 15 \\ 20 \\ 22 \\ 12 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 8 \\ 16 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 16 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 13 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ 13\\ 9\\ 12\\ 14\\ 12\\ 10\\ 12\\ 14\\ 7\\ 7\\ 3\\ 8\\ 4\\ 8\\ 11\\ 7\\ 5\\ 11\\ 4\\ 8\\ 4\\ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$				$ \begin{array}{c} 1904 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$\begin{array}{c} 94\\ 114\\ 58\\ 85\\ 67\\ 98\\ 50\\ 76\\ 37\\ 33\\ 55\\ 57\\ 60\\ 45\\ 63\\ 49\\ 44\\ 86\\ 47\\ 500\\ 51\\ \end{array}$	No inclination to set. """ Broody once. Broken up. No inclination to set. Broody 4 times. Broken up. "3""" Broody once. Broken up. "3""" Broody 4 times. "3""" Broody 4 times. "3""" Broody 4 times. "3""" Broody 4 times. """""""""""""
Totals	0 14	0 73	10 234	5 306	3 304	$\frac{3}{292}$	1 202	3 17	0	0	 	(1 0	25 1,442	These eggs were laid in the straw on the floor.

The egg production per hen per year of the above pen was $62\frac{3}{4}$.

The fowls of both pens had opportunity to run outside on a manure heap on and after February 26. The pullets in neither pen laid early for the reason that they were hatched late.

RATIONS AND HOW FED TO ABOVE PULLETS.

The rations fed to the fowls in the foregoing pens 34 and 35, and manner of feeding them was as follows:--

Whole grain— $\frac{1}{3}$ wheat, $\frac{1}{3}$ buckwheat, and $\frac{1}{3}$ oats. This was thrown in the straw on the floor of the scratching sheds, morning and evening, in quantities of 6 to 10 lbs., according to the weather. It was found that the most grain was consumed during the colder weather.

Mash.—Was composed of two parts shorts, one part ground oats, one part ground barley. This was fed at noon in quantity of 3 lbs. per day in a trough in the roosting room.

Cut bone.-Fed in quantity of 2½ lbs. every 3 days.

Roots.-About 3 lbs. every 3 days.

Grit, ground oyster shells and drink water were in regular supply.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN CONNECTION WITH FOREGOING PENS 34 AND 35.

It will be noticed that the receipts in the following calculations are arranged to show in:--

No. 1 Table .-- Revenue from sale of eggs only.

No. 2 Table.—Cost of rearing 100 chickens from May 1 to July 21, 1905, and then the cost of feeding the same chickens from July 21 to September 1 (4 months in all). These details show that if sold at end of July the chickens would have been worth more than at the later period.

No. 3 Table.-Value of the combination of egg layers and market types.

No. 4 Table.—Revenue made by C. E. F. Poultry Department by sale of eggs and stock for breeding pruposes.

TABLE 1.

Revenue from sale of Eggs for eating and hatching purposes with value of Birds and cost of feeding.

Value	of 46 pullets at \$1 each	\$ 46	00
"	2 cockerels at \$1 each	2	00
"	grain, 272 lbs. at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb	34	05
"	mash, 680 lbs. at 1 cent per lb	6	80
"	cut bone, 178 lbs. at 2 cents per lb	3	56
"	beets, 174 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb	0	87
"	grit and oyster shell	1	00
"	66 egg boxes for shipping at 8 cents each	5	28

Receipts from sale of Eggs.

Value	of eggs sold during the year	\$33	00
"	" for breeding purposes, 66 settings, 15 eggs		
	each	66	00
"	44 hens on hand, at \$1	44	00
"	1 cock on hand, at \$1	1	00
	, –		
		\$144	00

Lost during the year, 3 birds; gain, \$44.44, or 96 cents per hen.

TABLE 2.

Showing cost of rearing 100 chickens from birth to the age of 2 months and 21 days (May 1 to July 21).

Chickens in lot: Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes (45 cockerels and 55 pullets).

Cost of production-	
250 eggs for incubation, at 2 cents each	\$5 00
Coal oil, 4 galls., at 25 cents, \$1; interest on machine, \$1.25	2 25
Food consumed-	
38 eggs, at 2 cents, cut up for mash	0.76
13 lbs. bread, at 3 cents	$0 \ 36$
$5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. rice, at 5 cents	$0\ 27$
5 lbs. oatmeal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents	0 13
118 lbs. wheat, at 1 ¹ / ₄ cents	1 48
17 lbs. ground barley, at 1 cent	0 17
$10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat meal, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents	0 26
12 lbs. ground oats, at 1 cent	0 12
Total cost of production	\$1 1 80
Total weight of lot at age of 2 months and 21 days, 1482 lbs.	
Value of lot, $148\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., at 25 cents per 10	

\$99 56

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Cost of feeding 100 chickens during 1 month and 10 days (July 21 to September 1).

Food consumed---

12 lbs. meat meal at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents	• •	. () 30
5 lbs. barley, at 1 cent		0) 05
30 lbs. shorts, at 1 cent		. () 30
34 lbs. ground oats, at 1 cent		C) 34
128 lbs. wheat, at 11 cents		1	60
25 lbs. oats, at 1 cent	• •	C) 25
Total cost of feeding	• •	\$2	84

TABLE 3.—Showing value of eggs sold from pens 34 and 35 for hatching, and value of chickens at 4 months from eggs from these pens.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Value of breeding stock, 46 pullets at \$1	\$46 00	
Value of breeding stock, 2 cockerels at \$1	$2 \ 00$	
Value of food consumed by old birds	46 28	
Cost of rearing 100 chickens, at 4 months of		
age (Sept. 1)	14 64	
-		\$108 92

RECEIPTS FROM EGGS AND FLESH.

Value of eggs sold during the year	\$33 00	
Value of eggs sold for breeding, 49 settings at \$1.	49 00	
Value of 100 chickens at age of 4 months (Sept.		
1), weight 272 lbs., at 13 cents	34 66	
Value of 44 yearling hens, at \$1	44 00	
Value of 1 yearling cock, at \$1	1 00	
Lost during the year, 3 birds.		
-		161 66
Net profit		\$52 74

or \$1.15 by each hen.

TABLE 4.—Revenue made from sale of eggs for hatching and stock for breeding purposes. Pens 34 and 35.

Value of breeding stock, 2 cockerels, 46 pullets	\$48	00		
Value of food consumed	46	28		
Cost of rearing 100 chickens at age of 4 months				
(Sept. 1)	14	64		
Cost of 50 shipping egg boxes, at 8 cents each.	4	00		
Cost of 35 coops (shipping birds), at 25 cents each	8	75		
			\$121	67
Value of eggs sold during the year	\$33	00	• ···-,	
Value of eggs sold for breeding.	49	00		
Value of 35 cockerels sold for breeding, at \$1	35	00		
Value of 10 pullets sold for breeding, at \$1	10	00		
Value of 18 chickens sold for eating 45 lbs. at		• -		
13 cents	5	85		
Value of cockerel on hand at \$1	1	00		
Value of 30 pullets on hand at \$1	30	00		
Value of broading stock	48	00		
value of breeding stock	10		211	85
Lost during the year, 3 birds	\$3	00		00
Net profit.		•••	\$87	18
the sech has				

or $$1.89\frac{1}{2}$ by each hen.

INCUBATION.

HATCHING RESULTS FROM INCUBATORS AND HENS. CHICKENS HATCHED FROM HENS KEPT IN WARMED AND COLD HOUSES.

On the dates named in the following tables, two incubators—as described—were set in operation in the same building. Some interesting results are shown, among which will be noted the difference in the germ strength of eggs laid by fowls which were kept in houses without any artificial heat, but with scratching shed attachment, and those from hens in partially warmed compartments, but with no such opportunity for exercise or such abundance of fresh air.

Description of Eggs.	Pen No.	No. of Eggs.	Clear.	Dead Germs.	Dead in Shell.	Chickens hatched.	Percentage.	No. of Days.	Time of Cooling.	TRM Hot V	TEMP. OF IN		P. OF INCUBATORS.			Tem Roo F	p. of om.	Remarks.
Test No 1Hot Water Incubator.									Minutes	A.M.	Р.М.	А.М.	Р.М.	А.М.	Р.М.			
Barred Plymouth Rock White Plymouth Rock White Leghorn Barred Plymouth Rock White Wyandotte Totals	2 3 5 34 35	81 28 62 38 61 270	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 11 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 15 \\ 65 \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 11 \\ 35 \\ 23 \\ 38 \\ \overline{} \\ 141 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 39\frac{1}{56\frac{1}{2}} \\ 60 \\ 62 \\ \hline 52\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 20 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 102 \\ 103 \end{array} $	$100 \\ 1031 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 1031 \\ 1031 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 1$	100 102 J03 103 103 103 103	$101 \\ 103 \\ 102\frac{1}{2} \\ 103 \\ 102\frac{1}{2} \\ 103 \\ 102\frac{1}{2} \\ 103 \\ 102\frac{1}{2} \\$	$68 \\ 54 \\ 62 \\ 70 \\ 62 \\ 72 \\ 72 \\ 72 \\ 72 \\ 72 \\ 72 \\ 72$	76 78 86 90 84 90 88	3rd day, 1st cooling and turn- ing, a.m. First test.		
Test No. 2.—Hot Air Incubator. White Plymouth Rock White Leghorn Silver Laced Wyandotte Barred Plymouth Rock White Wyandotte Totals	3 5 200 34 35	35 57 14 51 65 222	6 .9 3 16 19 53	6 15 3 6 10 40	8 12 0 4 8 32	15 21 8 25 28 97	43 37 57 49 43 43 43	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	20 25 30 35 35 35 35 40 40 45 45 0 0	$\left \begin{array}{c} 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 102\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 102\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 104\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103$	$\begin{array}{c} 104\\ 102\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 102\\ 102\\ 102\\ 103\\ 104\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103$		$\begin{array}{c} 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 104 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 102 \\ 104 \\ 102 \\ 104 \\ 102 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 70 \\ 74 \\ 68 \\ 64 \\ 68 \\ 64 \\ 58 \\ 58 \\ 52 \\ 68 \\ 60 \\ 62 \\ 64 \\ 61 \\ \end{array}$	80 90 86 82 72 74 80 80 80 80 86 86 86 82 87 88	Last test. Last cooling, p.m.		

Some results made evident from the above figures are:-

Eggs from hens in Nos. 34 and 35 pens (cold houses) showed greatest percentage of fertility and hatched the most chickens. This corroborates the experiences of previous years, as shown in reports of 1903 and 1904.

The eggs with the weaker germs were laid by hens in pens Nos. 2, 35 and 20, which were in partially warmed houses.

The birds which laid the eggs were given the same rations in both cases.

Eggs were turned once per day after cooling. During the cooling of the eggs the doors of the incubators were left open.

Neither incubator required any moisture.

TEST NO. 3.—RESULTS FROM EGGS OBTAINED FROM FARMERS AT END OF AUGUST.

For the purpose of showing the hatching of chickens by incubator during the fair of the Canada Central Exhibition held in this city from September 8 to 16 last, the following number of eggs were purchased from neighbouring farmers and placed in two incubators. The eggs which were from hens that had laid well during the season, but had free run, showed remarkable fertility and strength of germ. The incubators were placed on an inclosed platform around which a constant stream of people passed. There was much vibration, but this did not seriously interfere with results.

Description of Eggs.	Kind of Incubator.	No. of Eggs.	Clear.	Dead Germs.	Dead in Shell.	Chickens Hatched.	Percentage.	Remarks.
Barred P. Rock, farmers stock	Hot water Hot air	220 229	25 20	25 42	10 15	160 152	72] 664	

EGGS FROM FARMERS' FOWLS. HATCHED IN INCUBATORS.

After the usual stay of 24 hours in the nurseries of the incubators, the chickens were removed to brooders close at hand where they made good growth.

TEST NO. 4.-HATCHING EGGS BY HENS.

The following eggs, which were imported from England, were given to four hens on April 28 last. Results obtained were :--

Description of Eggs.	No. of Eggs.	Broken by Hens.	Clear.	Dead Germs.	Dead in Shell.	Chickens Hatched.	Percentage.	Remarks.
Faverolle	14 24 24 24 86	2 6 8 16	3 5 4 18 30	2 1 3 2 8	1 3 2 9	6 9 6 2 23	43 37 <u>1</u> 29 8 1 26 <u>1</u>	Strong chickens. Weak chickens.

TEST No. 5.—The eggs as described in following table were from Experimental Farm stock. They were set under hens on April 28 last. Particulars are:—

Description of Eggs.	Pen No.	No. of Eggs.	Clear.	Dead Germs.	Dead in Shell.	Chickens Hatched.	Percentage.	Remarks.
Barred P. Rock White "Leghorn	2 3 5 20 34	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 75 \\ 75 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 11 \end{array} $		$ \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 9 \end{array} $	6 8 6 10 7 45	50 661 46 831 54 60	$ brace$ 53 3_4 per cent.

FLESHING CHICKENS IN PENS AND CRATES.

The following tables show details in connection with the fattening of chickens conducted during the months of August and September last.

TABLE NO. 1.-DETAILS OF EXPERIMENT IN FLESHING CHICKENS IN PENS, AUGUST 3, 1905.

•				Ag	E.		•			WEIGHT.						
Pen or Crate.	No. of leg band on Chicken.	Breed.	Cockerel or Pullet.	Months.	Days.	Beginning of Ex- periment.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	Average at begin- ning of experi- ment.	Average at close of experiment.	Average total gain by chickens in 5 weeks.	Average gain by chickens in 1 week.	Remarks.
Group No. 1— Pen	$ \begin{array}{c} 11\\ 15\\ 23\\ 25\\ 29\\ 41\\ 44\\ 55\\ 71\\ 88\\ 99\end{array} $	B. Ply. R S. L. Wy B. Ply. R S. L. Wy B. Ply. R Crosses. B. Ply. R. Crosses. B. Ply. R.	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	222222222222222222222222222222222222222	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 12\\ 12\\ 20\\ 12\\ 20\\ 20\\ 8\\ 20\\ 8\\ 20\\ 8\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & $	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 10 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 2 & $	^{sq} 17 3 10 2 5 3 0 2 2 3 0 2 2 3 0 2 2 3 0 2 2 3 0 2 2 4 6 2 14 3 8	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{80}_{7} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ {}^{2} \\ 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& 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 4 & 8 \\ 3 & 10 \\ 4 & 8 \\ \end{array}$	²⁰ ³ ³ ¹² ³ ³ ¹² ³ ³ ¹² ³ ¹² ³ ¹² ¹⁰ ¹⁰ ¹⁰ ¹⁰ ¹⁰ ¹⁰ ¹⁰ ¹⁰	2 3	C DZ.	.zo 2 2	0 Cr.	Capons.
Group No. 2— Pen	21 35 50 58 59 70 72 83 88 88 90	B. Ply. R " Crosses S. L. Wy B. Ply. R S. L. Wy B. Ply. R	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	$\begin{array}{ c c c } 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 8 \\ 12 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 12 \\ 20 \\ 2 \\ 20 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 7 3 8 3 10 2 0 *3 18 3 8 3 7 3 8 3 7 3 8 2 14 3 6 5 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 6	4 4	1 14	0 6	

SESSIONAL PAPER No.

16

	_			Ag	E.					We	IGHT.					
Pen or Crate.	No. of leg band on Chicken.	Breed.	Cockerel or Pullet.	Months.	Days.	Beginning of Ex- periment.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	Average at begin- ning of experi- ment.	Average at close of experiment.	Average total gain by chickens in 5 weeks.	Average gain by chickens in 1 week.	Remarks.
Group No. 3— Crate	8 18 33 83 84 92 96 99	B. Ply. R	00000000	2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 3	20 28 4 20 20 20 10		.zO 3 3 4 3 5 10 2 10 2 5 3 11	sqT 3 12 3 3 12 3 12 3 12 3 12 4 2			³ qT 4 12 5 4 5 12 4 5 4 2 4 4 2 4 10 5 14	red 2 12	.zo 4 15	5 Lbs. 8 Oz.	o Libs. 2 Oz.	
Group No. 4 Pen "	26 27 36 49 68 80 81 96	B. Ply. R	00000000	2 *3 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2	$20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 4 \\ 20 \\ 20$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 3 & 11 \\ 3 & 9 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 14 \\ 3 & 6 \end{array}$	4 4 4 2 4 8 4 11 4 1 3 12 4 8 3 14	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\left \right ^{2} 14$	52	24	0 7 1	

TABLE NO. 2.—DETAILS OF EXPERIMENT FLESHING CHICKENS IN PENS AND CRATES, AUGUST 3, 1905.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

					IAD			0		uign	., L		Jopmen	, 0030		aucnon	, 11011	, mom	
		Ŀŝ.	peri-	WEIG	энт. 		weeks.		(Chick	cens.	Co	ST OF P	RODUCTIO	N.	-onp	t 14c. per lb.	t counted.	· ·
Group No.	Pen or Crate.	Number of Chicken	At beginning of ext ment. At close of experim		At close of experim Total increase in 5		0 TT 0 000 TT 0 000 TT 0	Initial weight. Value at 13c. per			Amount consum- ed in 5 weeks.	Value at 1c. per lb.	Cost of production, pound of increase	Total cost of pro tion.	Return from sale at	Profit. Labour not	Remarks.		
<u></u>			Lbs.	0z.	Lbs.	0z.	Lbs.	0z.	Lbs.	0z.	\$ (cts.	Lbs.	Cts.	Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
																			Rations for each Group.
1	Pen	11	24	2	47	4	23	2	24	2	3	13	56]	57	210	3 80	6 61	2 81	Ground oats, 3 parts; ground barley, 2 parts;
2	Pen	11	25	15	46	15	21	0	2 5	15	3	37	57 1	58	$3\frac{1}{4}$	4 05	6 57	2 51	mixed with skinned mik.
3	Crate	8	22	4	39	5	17	1	22	4	2	89	$51\frac{1}{2}$	52	3_{10}^{e}	3 51	5 50	1 99	10c. allowed for skimmed milk, in cost of production, for each group.
. 4	Pen	8	23	3	41	3	18	0	23	3	3	01	$51\frac{1}{2}$	52	310	3 63	5 76	2 13	Fronderious for each Broads

TABLE No. 3 --- WEIGHT, Development, Cost of Production, Profit from sale of Fowls.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

16-17

FERTILIZATION AFTER MATING.

In report of last year several instances are given with the object of showing how long after the removal of the male bird from the breeding pen, the effect of fertilization was strong enough to hatch strong chickens. The limit was found to be the eighth day. In the following table results are given to show how soon after mating the cock bird with the hens fertilization was sufficiently strong to hatch out vigorous chickens.

Hen No.	Date ar First M Date.	nd Hour of Mating. Hour.	Numbez of Hours between First Mating and laying of First Egg.	Number of Hours between First Mating and laying of First Fertile Egg.	Remarks.
8 30 38 39 48 75 76 87 94	May 29 " 29	3.16 p.m 0.00 " 3.45 " 4.05 " 3.18 " 3.53 " 4.45 " 3.02 "	18.15 M. 20.35 M. 17.05 M. 17.20 M.	54.10 M. 65.40 M. 42.18 M. 41.08 M. 39.15 M. 41.50 M.	A strong, healthy chicken hatched. The first fertile egg was laid on fifth day after This egg was broken in turning. [mating. Egg fertile ninth day after mating. "fourth " Strong chickens hatched. """""

In the above experiment pullets only were put into the breeding pen.

NUMBER OF EGGS LAID DURING THE YEAR.

The following number of eggs were laid during the different months of the past year :--

	201
December, 1904	001
January, 1905	986
February	$1,\!386$
March	2,162
April	3,001
May	2,912
June	2,204
July	1,116
August	310
September	218
October	182
November	355
· · · ·	·
	15,223

EGGS LAID IN SIX MONTHS. OLD HENS VS. PULLETS.

The following table shows the number of eggs laid by old hens and pullets of different breeds during the first six months of the year. Results convey some useful and interesting lessons which are noted in a later page. The rations used and method of feeding them will be found effective in the winter production of eggs.

RESULTS OF SIX MONTHS EGG-LAYING BY PULLETS AND OLD HENS.

No.	Variety.	Age.	January.	Pebruary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals for 6 months.
$12 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ *23 \\ *23$	Buff Orpington. White Leghorn. S. G. Dorkings. Black Minorcas. White Leghorns. Buff Leghorns. Black Hamburgs. S. S. Hamburgs. S. L. Wyandottes. Buff Orpingtons. White Wyandottes. B. P. Rocks. White Wyandottes.	3 years old. Pullets 2 and 3 years old. Pullets 2 and 3 years old. Pullets 1, 3 and 4 years old 1 and 2 years old. 2 years old. Pullets 3 years old. Pullets, late " Totals	90 142 69 54 25 62 25 39 28 86 58 6 8 692	80 116 91 53 16 52 63 43 54 103 51 50 75 848	$150 \\ 122 \\ 94 \\ 76 \\ 75 \\ 58 \\ 84 \\ 49 \\ 54 \\ 85 \\ 101 \\ 268 \\ 237 \\ 1,453$	49 185 95 129 129 122 95 72 103 102 349 304 1,853	70 178 73 1800 143 112 173 108 60 38 3 117 300 304 	71 135 52 119 119 111 85 120 85 28 67 84 228 292 1,479	511 878 474 618 499 481 587 421 296 296 2513 1,201 1,220 8,181

* These pullets were in a poultry house with scratching shed attachment. No artificial heat. The windows of the scratching shed were open on fine days during winter.

Some deductions from the above record are noted as follows:----

Ten White Wyandotte hens, 3 years of age, laid more eggs than the same number of Buff Orpington pullets.

Eleven White Leghorn hens, two and three years of age, laid more eggs than the same number of Buff Leghorn pullets.

In both the foregoing cases it is likely that the older hens were of a better egg laying strain than the pullets. But experience has shown that it is advisable not to arrive at a hasty decision in this respect for in several instances it has been noticed that poor egg laying pullets made admirable layers the year after, when hens. In connection with this feature it is remarked on page 239 of 1904 report, under the caption, 'Are fowls as good layers one season as another?' as follows: 'Records of egg laying by pullets and hens in our department, extending over eight years, go to show that pullets which laid well during their first winter did not make as good layers the next, when hens.' It was also shown that poor egg laying pullets made admirable layers when hens the next year. It will be interesting to note if the selection by trap nests of the best layers from year to year will overcome this feature. As a further means of obtaining data on the subject two breeding pens each of 6 White Leghorn pullets and cock bird, have been placed side by side. The pullets and cock bird in one pen are from parent stock which the trap nests have shown to be poor layers, and the pullets and cock bird in the other by the same agency have been noted as excellent layers. Useful results are anticipated.

Another lesson pointed out is that the majority of 23 Barred Plymouth Rock, and same number of White Wyandotte pullets did not begin to lay until March. They were actually unproductive during the winter months of highest prices. The coldness of the house may be advanced as a reason for their non-laying, and to a certain extent it doubtless retarded their growth and rapid maturity. But these pullets should have been well developed and laying before going into winter quarters, and these results can only be attained by early hatching. Again, the pullets came from parent stock which had not been accustomed to cold quarters. This, in combination with late hatching, would certainly be deterrent to early winter laying.

Remedies for the latter and other undesirable features shown by the record are suggested as follows:---

 $16 - 17\frac{1}{2}$

To secure early winter layers in either cold or partly warmed houses the pullets should be hatched early and come from strong and vigorous parent stock.

To have prolific layers of large eggs in either unheated or partly warmed houses, the pullets should come from hens which have proved to be good layers of large eggs.

As a means to this end trap nests—the operations of which are described in preceding pages—are coming into more general use.

A WINTER EGG-PRODUCING RATION AND METHOD OF FEEDING IT.

The rations which were fed to the fowls enumerated in foregoing record, and manner of using them were as follows. Both will be found effective in the winter production of eggs, about which there are numerous and frequent inquiries:

A. M. Ration.—Wheat or buckwheat alone or mixed with oats. This should be scattered in the litter on the floor in order to incite the fowls to exercise in searching for it.

11 A.M.—Steamed lawn clippings, 3 times per week. Other days roots or vegetables.

Noon.—A few hands full of oats thrown into each pen, if necessary to keep the fowls in exercise. Three times per week cut green bones in the proportion of one pound to 15 hens, took the place of the oats.

P. M. Ration.—Mash three times per week in such quantity as would be eaten up clean. Observation has shown that when mash was fed at the morning ration there was a tendency on the part of the fowls to eat so much of it as to make them disinclined for exercise. On the other hand, where fowls are kept in unheated houses in parts of the country where the winters are cold a small quantity of mash in the morning would probably be warming, and an incentive to egg production. In our department it has been the practice to vary the composition of the rations occasionally as well as times of feeding them. As a result, it has been shown that where there is such variety there is little likelihood of egg eating or feather picking.

Fresh water, grit and broken oyster shells were before the fowls at all times, as they should always be. The mash was composed as follows:—

Shorts, two parts.

Ground oats, one part.

Gluten meal, one part.

Occasionally small potatoes were boiled and used as a part, with evident benefit,

STOCK ON HAND DECEMBER 1, 1905.

Pen No.	Breed.	Cocks.	Hens.	Cockerels.	Pullets.	Remarks.
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{array} $	Barred Plymouth Rocks White Plymouth Rocks Buff Orpingtons White Leghorns Black Minorcas Silver Laced Wyandottes Buff Leghorns Mixed Buff Orpingtons White Leghorns		3 12 13 4 7 	1 1 1 4 4 5	11 11 11 13 12 9 2	2 Wh. Leghorns, 1 Bl. Minorca and 1 Bl. Hamburg.
12 13 14 15 16	Mixed			4 4 5		2 Wh. Leghorns, 2 Wh. Ply. Rocks. 1 S. L. Wy., 1 Wh. Ply. R., 1 Wy. 1 Bl. Min., 1 Buff Orp.
17 17 19 20 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	Black Hamburgs. White Leghorns. Barred Plymouth Rocks Light Brahmas. Mixed Buff Orpingtons Barred Plymouth Rocks Faverolles Silver Grey Dorkings Black Minorcas. Crosses. " " Barred Plymouth Rocks White Wyandottes Barred Plymouth Rocks White Wyandottes White Wyandottes Total.		6 3 5 2 6 5 7 9 3 6 16 16 123	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 8 1 1 12 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 63	$ \begin{array}{c} 4\\ 6\\ 4\\ 2\\5\\ 6\\\\ 13\\\\ 13\\\\ 156\\ \end{array} $	1 Bl. Minorcas, 2 Wh. Wyandottes. 5 Capons, 2 S. L. Wy., 1 W. Leghorn. 5 Wh. Wy., 6 Wh. Orp., 1 Wh. P. R.



EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

NAPPAN, N.S., November 30, 1905.

TO DR. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms.

Ottawa.

 S_{IR} ,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of operations on the experimental farm for the maritime provinces at Nappan, N.S.

The past season, although much more satisfactory than the season of 1904, has not been all that might be desired for crop growing. Spring came in rather late, with continued wet weather, although no great amount of rainfall, which, although retarding seeding operations, proved quite favourable to the growth of hay and grass. From June 20, to about the same date in July the weather was about all that could be desired, and all crops made great growth during this period. From this to the end of the growing season the drouth became more and more pronounced, reducing somewhat the apparently assured heavy grain crops, and even more so in the case of roots that usually make such a great proportion of their growth after September 15, they making practically none after this date, left only a fair crop. Aftermath and pasture was particularly poor, while the new take of clover and grass, that early in the season gave good promise, were in most places seriously damaged.

Following the custom of applying the tuberculin test to the herds from time to time at the experimental farms, it was decided to apply this test, although no symptoms had occurred to awaken suspicion that any of the animals might be affected. Accordingly tuberculin was applied for to the department, and arrangements made with Dr. F. G. Hall, V.S., Amherst, N.S., to test the herd, which was done on May 18 and 19, with the result that a very large proportion reacted or were suspicious.

This report being submitted to yourself, instructions were received to dispose of none of the products of those affected animals, to isolate those shown to be healthy, and that arrangements would be made by the department to have them tested again when a sufficient number of months had elapsed to insure reliability of second test.

Accordingly the second test was made by Dr. J. Frink, V.S., St. John, N.B., on October 11 and 12, which resulted in practically the same finding as the previous test.

As a result of both tests, out of a total of 71 head tested, only 14 were found that did not react either in one or other of the tests, 8 others reacted in the former and not the latter test, leaving 49 head reacting in both tests, May 18 and 19, and October 11 and 12.

I wish again to acknowledge my indebtedness for valuable assistance rendered by Mr. J. Thomas Coates, farm foreman, who has kept all records of crop experiments, and to Mr. R. Donaldson, herdsman, who has kept all records of live stock experiments, each doing so in a careful and painstaking manner.

WEATHER.

December commenced dull and open, followed by cool, bright weather to the middle of the month, except on the 6th and 8th, when there was a light fall of snow. The balance of the month was more or less broken with light snowstorms. A snowfall on the 18th made fairly good sleighing, and on the 26th improved the going in sleighs, which continued to the end of the month. The thermometer went to zero on the 16th, and registered below zero at night, from the 22nd to the 27th 14° below zero, the lowest for the month was on the 27th, and on the 31st the mercury fell to 8° below zero.

January commenced with sleighing, which continued until the first of April. The first part of the month was somewhat broken by light snow storms, the latter part of the month, however, was noted for many heavy storms, some of which blocked the roads

very badly. The thermometer registered below zero eleven times during the month, the lowest for some years being 31° below zero on the 15th.

The first week in February was fine, with the thermometer below zero much of the time. The remainder of February was also cold, but unusually stormy, with high winds. Roads were impassable much of the time, and railway traffic was suspended for several days. The micrcury went below zero point at nine different dates during the month. Generally speaking, the month was the most stormy of any experienced here during the past 30 years.

The first of March opened mild, but was followed by cold, fine weather until the 8th. Snow then went rapidly for a few days, followed by exceptionally cold weather, the glass recording 14° and 15° below zero on the 14th and 15th respectively. The balance of March was fine, with some mild weather, and the large quantity of snow gradually went away without the usual freshets. Towards the last of the month the roads were bad and sleighing was about broken up.

The first of the month of April was fine and quite mild, with not nearly the usual amount of rain; this also assisted materially in preventing the usual spring freshets. The remainder of April was fine, with some light rains, but the sky was usually overcast, preventing many bright days. The total rainfall for the month was only 1.24 inches. of which 1.02 fell on the 21st and 22nd.

The rainfall during May was greater than usual, and was pretty well distributed over the whole month. Rain fell on eleven different dates during the month. The continued wet weather, together with a somewhat lower temperature than usual, prevented the usual amount of field work from being done, and made farm work and plant growth backward. The first seeding was done May 1. This, however, was followed by wet weather and the ground was not fit to work again until the 4th. Seeding was continued on the 5th and 6th, but on account of rain no seed was again sown until the 13th, when seeding continued uninterrupted to the 17th. The balance of May, after the 20th, was favourable for getting spring work done. Very high winds prevailed on the 25th and 26th. The thermometer registered frost on six different nights during the month.

On June 7, in the early morning, the thermometer registered 5° of frost. This frost did considerable damage to tender plants, also to fruits which were then in full bloom. The first part of June was more or less broken with showery weather. Rain is recorded on twelve different dates. Exceptionally fine weather prevailed from the 16th to 26th. The temperature was about the average during this month, and crops that had such a backward appearance early, forced rapidly ahead during the latter part of the month. Only once during the month did the temperature go above 78°, and that was on the 15th when 81° was registered.

The rainfall during July was light, and only on six dates did rain fall, which totalled only 1.56 inches. July was about as warm as usual, but was not so high in temperature as during the previous year. The crops made exceptionally good growth during the first part of the month, and the hay crop was above an average. The grain crops, however, suffered greatly for want of rain during the last of the month. The thermometer went to 80° or above on the 8th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 29th, when 81°, 82°, 82°, 80°, 80°, 83° and 81° was registered respectively.

August was unusually dry, the only rainfall during the month of any consequence, was on the 6th and 7th of 62 inches, and on the 30th when 59 inches fell. The total rainfall for the month was 1:53 inches. Grain crops were very materially reduced in yield, and root crops got a severe set back owing to the prolonged dry weather. The average temperature for the month was the same as the previous year. The thermometer registered 80° or above 80° on the 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 22nd, when 80°, 80°, 81°, 81°, 82° and 81° was registered respectively. On the early morning of the 15th the temperature fell to freezing point in some parts of the maritime provinces and did great damage to corn, potatoes, buckwheat and other tender plants. Our thermometer registered only 38°, six degrees from freezing.

The month of September was more or less broken with showery weather, the heaviest rainfalls, however, were registered on the 4th, 6th, 14th and 26th, when 1.33 inches of rain fell. The weather conditions outside of these days permitted of getting grain harvested in a satisfactory manner. No frosts were recorded here during September.

October was unusually dry and fine weather continued almost all of the month, the rainfall being only 1 29 inches in all. No frost was recorded up to the 11th and 12th, when 5° and 7° respectively were recorded. Frost was again recorded on the 28rd.

The month of November was also unusually fine most of the time, with frequent light rains up to the 15th, 16th and 17th, 2 10 inches falling on those dates. Dry weather then continued until the 29th, when 1 61 inches of rain fell. Very little frost was recorded in this month until the 15th, when the mercury fell to 5° below zero. From the 19th to 22nd slight frosts were recorded and from the 27th to the end of the month, frost was recorded each day, while on the 29th 54° was also recorded, being only one degree below the warmest record for the month.

Rainfall.

1905.	1904.	
April 1:24 i	nches. 2 ·92	inches.
May 3.02	" 1.76	"
June	" 1.74	"
$J_{\rm ulv}$	" 2·15	"
August 1.53	" 3.51	"
September	" 4.52	"
October. 1.29	" 5.00	"
November 4.72	" 3.39	"
	" 94,00	"

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

The maximum and minimum thermometrical observations for the year beginning December 1, 1904, and ending November 30, 1905:--

Month.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1904. December	lst, 38° above zero	27th, 14° below zero.
January February March April May June July September October November	1st and 10th, 35° above zero 13th, 38° above zero. 30th, 50° 29th, 66° 29th, 73° 15th, 81° 19th, 83° 19th, 82° 11th, 74° 5th, 68° 25th, 65° 11th, 75°	

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

Experiments were again continued this year with the leading sorts of oats which were grown in uniform test plots of one-fortieth acre each. Thirty-nine varieties were included in this test. The plots received the same treatment and were on soil practically uniform throughout.

The ground was a clay loam, on which clover hay was grown the previous year

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

(1904). Grain in 1903 and roots in 1902 for which crop 20 one-horse cart loads of barnyard manure per acre was used. The land was ploughed in the fall and a very light crop of aftermath turned under. This spring it was harrowed with spring tooth, disc and smoothing harrows until a fine tilth was made. The seed was sown on May 15 with the seed drill at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. This ground was also seeded down to clover and timothy at the rate of 7 lbs. Mammoth Red clover, 3 lbs. alsike and 12 lbs. timothy seed per acre, by means of a grass seed attachment to the grain seeder. The grain was selected heads of the previous season's crop, being cut from the various plots at harvest time.

No fertilizer was used on these plots this season. The grain started rather slowly and in some places weeds got somewhat of a start, grass seed and clover also started fairly well; although not growing fast this grain always retained quite a deep, dark colour and from about the first of June to the middle of July made very good growth, from this time until ripe, the continued dry weather had the effect of reducing the prospects of a large crop. The straw was stiff and very clean, with no rust whatever, but quite a few heads of smut were noticed. The following yields were obtained from these plots:—

_										
Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including Head.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per mea- sured Bushel after cleaning.	Smutted.
			.	Inches.	Inches.		Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.	
1234567890112345678901123456789011234567890112345678901123456789011232222222222223333335667890010000000000000000000000000000000000	Improved Ligowo Mennonite Twentieth Century Joanette	Aug. 22	999 999 999 1005 1000 998 999 999 1001 1031 1055 1000 1015 1000 1011 1055 1000 101100 1005 1000 101100 10100 10100 10100 10100 10100 10100 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 1000000	$\begin{array}{c} 40 \ to \ 45\\ 41 \ \ \ + \ 46\\ 42 \ \ \ \ + \ 46\\ 42 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	5 6 1 7 9 9 8 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 7 8 9 9 8 8 1 9 9 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Branching. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5,600 4,800 4,840 5,400 4,680 4,680 5,400 4,520 5,010 4,680 5,400 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 4,600 3,320 3,480 4,280 3,4400 4,600 3,4400 4,600 3,4400 4,600 3,4400 4,600 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2400 3,2800 3,2800 3,2800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6800 3,6000 3,6800 3,6000 3,6800 3,6000 3,6800 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000 3,6000	$\begin{array}{c} 132\\ 996\\ 833\\ 82\\ 90\\ 85\\ 832\\ 12\\ 0\\ 0\\ 85\\ 832\\ 83\\ 90\\ 0\\ 28\\ 832\\ 12\\ 0\\ 0\\ 83\\ 832\\ 12\\ 0\\ 0\\ 83\\ 832\\ 12\\ 0\\ 0\\ 14\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12$	354 364 364 365 376 355 376 355 376 355 376 355 376 355 376 355 355 355 355 355 355 355 355 355 35	Slightly.
37 38 39	Milford White Early Golden Prolific. Scotch Potato	11 26 11 26 11 23	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \\ 103 \\ 100 \\ \end{array} $	38 " 42 42 " 46 40 " 44	6 " 9 5 " 8 5 " 8	Branching	3,920 3,040 3,080	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 46 & 16 \\ 45 & 30 \\ 45 & 30 \end{array}$	37 <u>1</u> 34 33 <u>1</u>	Slightly. Badly.

OATS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BARLEY.

Eighteen varieties of six-rowed and fifteen varieties of two-rowed barley were sown in uniform plots on one-fortieth acre each, on May 16. The land was a clay loam that had been in clover hay the previous year (1904), in grain in 1903 and roots in 1902, for which crop barnyard manure at the rate of 20 one-horse cart loads per acre was used. No manure or fertilizer of any kind has been applied since. This land was ploughed in the autumn and a very light crop of aftermath turned under and was worked up in the spring with spring-tooth, disc and smoothing harrows, and sown with seed selected from the previous year's crop by cutting picked heads at harvest time.

The grain was sown with the seed drill at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, and at the same time there was also sown 7 lbs. Mammoth Red clover, 3 lbs. Alsike Clover and 12 lbs. Timothy seed per acre. The grain made rather slow growth for some time, kut always retained a good healthy colour. Continued dry weather caused premature ripening. There was no rust, but some heads of smut. The following yields were obtained :--

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of ripening	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including Head	,Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per mea- sured bushel after cleaning.
1	Albert	Aug. 18	94	Inches.	Stiff	Inches. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	Lbs.	Bush. 1bs.	Lbs.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Brome. Mensury Common Stella Empire Royal Summit. Champion Argyle. Trooper. Rennie's Improved. Oderbruch. Yale Nugent Odessa Claude. Mansfield	" 21 " 19 " 17 " 19 " 18 " 17 " 18 " 17 " 18 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 " 17 "	97 95 93 95 94 93 95 93 94 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 120\\ 4, 040\\ 3, 240\\ 3, 880\\ 4, 000\\ 4, 000\\ 4, 020\\ 4, 020\\ 3, 000\\ 4, 020\\ 3, 640\\ 3, 620\\ 3, 640\\ 3, 620\\ 2, 520\\ 3, 280\\ 2, 580\\ 2, 680\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	48 48 50 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50

SIX-ROWED BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

_									
Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of ripening	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including Head	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per mea- sured bushel after cleaning.
$ \begin{array}{r}1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ \end{array} $	French Chevalier. Beaver. Danish Chevalier. Harvey. Newton Logan. Jarvis. Gordon. Invincible. Sidney. Dunham. Canadian Thorpe. Clifford. Swedish Chevalier. Standwell.	Aug. 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 19 " 21 " 18 " 19 " 21 " 21 " 21	95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 97 95 97 97 97	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Medium Stiff "	Inches. 3 to 4 2 u 34 3 u 41 2 u 32 2 u 3 2 u 3 3 u 5 2 u 3 2 u	Lbs. 3,880 3,200 4,040 4,080 3,600 3,880 3,720 3,080 3,080 3,160 4,000 3,680 3,680 3,680 3,680 3,680 2,600 2,440	Bush. lbs. 44 28 43 16 42 44 39 8 38 36 38 36 36 32 35 40 35 20 35 34 28 34 8 33 16 25 20 25	Lbs. 521 522 53 514 50 509 48 525 502 502 502 502 502 502 502

TWO-ROWED BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SPRING WHEAT.

Twenty-eight varieties of spring wheat were sown in plots one-fortieth acre each, on land that was a light sandy loam, and had been in clover hay the previous season, grain in 1903 and roots in 1902, for which crop 20 one-horse cart loads of stable manure was used. The land was ploughed in the autumn and a light crop of secondgrowth clover turned under. This spring this was well worked up with spring tooth and smoothing harrows, and sown with the drill seeder May 13, at the rate of 1⁴/₂ bushels per acre, together with Mammoth Red Clover 7 lb., Alsike Clover 3 lb., and Timothy seed 12 lb.

SPRING WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw	Yie pe Ac	eld er re.	Weight per mea- sured bushel after cleaning.
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	Pringle's Champlain Monarch Preston Bishop Colorado Stanley Hungarian White Hayne's Bite Stem Advance White Fife Clyde Power's Fife Weldman's Fife Australian No. 9. Countess Dawn Weldon Red Fife White Russian Red Fife White Russian Red Fern Chester Huron Early Riga Herisson Bearded	1905. Aug. 25 " 29 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 25 " 29 " 28 " 29 " 29	$\begin{array}{c} 104\\ 108\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 107\\ 108\\ 108\\ 108\\ 109\\ 104\\ 108\\ 109\\ 108\\ 109\\ 108\\ 105\\ 109\\ 108\\ 105\\ 109\\ 107\\ 108\\ 105\\ 109\\ 107\\ 108\\ 105\\ 109\\ 107\\ 108\\ 105\\ 109\\ 100\\ 104\\ 101\\ 104 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Inches.} \\ 38-43 \\ 40-45 \\ 36-40 \\ 36-40 \\ 40-43 \\ 40-44 \\ 40-44 \\ 40-44 \\ 40-44 \\ 40-45 \\ 38-42 \\ 40-45 \\ 38-42 \\ 40-45 \\ 38-42 \\ 38-42 \\ 38-42 \\ 38-42 \\ 38-42 \\ 38-43 \\ 34-38 \\ 40-42 \\ 38-43 \\ 34-38 \\ 40-42 \\ 38-43 \\ 34-38 \\ 40-42 \\ 30-35 \\ 30-35 \\ 30-35 \\ \end{array}$	Stiff	Inches. 2 - 33 + 42 24 - 33 + 42 24 - 33 + 42 24 - 33 + 42 24 - 33 + 24 24 - 34 + 24 24 -	Bearded Beardless. Beardless. Beardless. Bearded Beardless. Bearded Beardless. Beardless. """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Lbs. 4,120 3,480 3,720 3,560 3,880 3,600 2,820 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 2,520 2,520 2,550 2,550 2,550 2,550 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2800 2,2900 2,2000 2,2000 2,2000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 2,0	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{-}qsng35443321300\\ 3092882772766622554420200\\ 200184411131\end{array}$	80	$\begin{array}{c} 631 \\ 611 \\ 632 \\ 631 \\ 632 \\ 631 \\ 602 \\ 622 \\ 622 \\ 612 \\ 611 \\ 603 \\ 611 \\ 603 \\ 611 \\ 603 \\ 611 \\ 603 \\ 611 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\ 633 \\$

EXPERIMENTS WITH MACARONI WHEAT.

Four varieties of Macaroni wheat were grown in plots of one-fortieth acre each, alongside of the other wheat plots. The land was similar in character and received the same treatment as in the wheat plots and was sown at the same time (May 13). These varieties are separated from the other wheats on account of their inferior milling qualities. The following are the yields obtained:—

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw	Yield per Acre.	Weight permea- sured bushel after cleaning.
1 2 3 4	Roumanian. Goose. Yellow Gharnovka Mahmoudi	1905. Aug. 30 " 29 " 29 " 29	109 108 108 108	Inches. 38-42 34-40 35-41 35-38	Medium "	Inches. $2 -2\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ $1\frac{1}{2} - 2$ $2 -2\frac{1}{2}$	Bearded	Lbs. 2,280 1,720 2,320 1,800	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{\rm rgnR}_{\rm 22} \\ {}^{\rm rgnR}_{\rm 22} \\ {}^{\rm rgnR}_{\rm 16} \\ {}^{\rm rgnR}_{\rm 14} \\ {}$	Lbs. 623 63 621 623 623

MACARONI WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EMMER AND SPELT.

Two varieties each of Emmer and Spelt were sown May 13 in plots of one-fortieth acre each. The land was similar to that on which the other wheats were sown and received the same treatment. The yield from these plots is given in pounds, as with the

ordinary threshing the chaff is not separated from the kernels as in other grain and cannot well be compared with the other sorts which are threshed clean.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.
1 2 3 4	Red Spelt	1905. Sept. 2 " 2 Aug. 31 " 31	112 112 110 108	Inches. 38–43 34–41 35–40 32–38	Stiff	Inches. 2 -3 2 -4 2 -3 $1\frac{1}{2}-2$	Beardless. " Bearded "	Lbs. 3,600 3,000 2,200 2,400	Lbs. 2,440 2,360 1,120 2,400

Emmer and Spelt-Test of Varieties.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FIELD PEASE.

Thirty varieties of pease were sown in uniform plots of one-fortieth acre each, on a clay loam. This was in a poor state of fertility, having been in pasture for many years and no fertilizer having been applied for at least ten years. The land was ploughed in the fall and worked up this spring with disc and spring-tooth harrows, and sown with the drill seeder at the rate of from 2 to 3 bushels per acre, Mammoth Red clover being sown at the same time at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre.

The following yields per acre was obtained :---

PEASE-TEST OF VARIETIES.

-									
Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	Number of Days Matur- ing.	Character of Growth.	Length of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Size of Pea.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
			:		Inches.	Inches.		Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.
$\begin{array}{c}123456789\\0111234156789\\0111234156789222222222222222222222222222222222222$	Mummy Nelson English Gray White Marrowfat Paragon White Wonder Black Eye Marrowfat. Duke Chancellor Picton. Prince Albert Arthur Daniel O'Rourke Golden Vine Pride German White Cafleton Gregory Mackay Crown Wisconsin Blue Pearl Prussian Blue Pearl Kent Prussian Blue Agnes. Archer. Prince Early Britain. Macoun Victoria	Sept. 9 " 9 " 14 " 11 " 2 " 11 " 12 " 11 " 12 " 2 " 9 " 111 " 11 " 12 " 11 " 12 " 12	$\begin{array}{c} 109\\ 109\\ 114\\ 111\\ 102\\ 102\\ 111\\ 113\\ 102\\ 111\\ 112\\ 102\\ 109\\ 111\\ 111\\ 106\\ 111\\ 111\\ 106\\ 111\\ 111$	Medium. Good Medium. Good Medium. Good Medium. Good " " " Medium. Good Medium. Good Medium. Good " "	$\begin{array}{c} 36-40\\ 30-40\\ 37-42\\ 30-35\\ 30-36\\ 30-36\\ 33-35\\ 34-38\\ 29-33\\ 34-38\\ 29-33\\ 34-38\\ 35-40\\ 33-37\\ 34-35\\ 34-38\\ 34-40\\ 35-42\\ 30-34\\ 36-41\\ 33-34\\ 36-41\\ 33-34\\ 36-41\\ 33-34\\ 36-40\\ 33-36\\ 44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 36-40\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-46\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44\\ 38-44$	122 - 2 + 12 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	Medium " Large Medium Small Medium Small Medium Small " " Large Small " Large Small " Large Medium. " Large Small " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 633 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\ 6038 + 525 \\$

EXPERIMENTS WITH BUCKWHEAT.

Five varieties of buckwheat were sown in uniform test plots of one-fortieth acre each. They were sown June 20, and cut September 1 and 2. The land was a clay loam that had been in clover and timothy the previous season. This land had received a dressing of barnyard manure in 1902, when a crop of roots was grown. No fertilizer of any kind was used since. The sod was ploughed in the fall of 1904 and worked up well this spring. The following yields were obtained:---

BUCKWHEAT.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date Sowi	o of ng.	Date Ripen	of ing.	No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Yi p Ac	eld er ere.	Weight per Bushel.
1 2 3 4 5	Siberian or Tartarian Rye Buckwheat Gray Buckwheat Japanese Silverhull	June " " "	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\\2\end{array}$	Sept. " "	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$	73 74 74 73 74	Inches. 28-32 36-40 32-36 36-42 32-36	Stiff	43 37 32 25 24	sq 16 24 24 40 28	Lbs. 50 51 48 43 50

FIELD CROPS OF GRAIN.

Seventeen acres of field grain was grown. Ten acres of which was in plots of two acres each, the remaining seven acres in one lot. The land was a clay loam, the previous crop having been roots and corn, for which crop barnyard manure at the rate of 20 tons per acre was used. The plots ran crosswise of the field, the roots and corn plots having been run lengthwise of the field the previous year, consequently each grain plot was on the like amount of root and corn land. The land was ploughed in the spring and well harrowed, after which the grain was sown with the seed drill and with 3 bushels in the case of oats, 2 bushels in the case of barley and 3 bushels in the case of mixed grain, Mammoth Red clover at the rate of 7 lbs.; Alsike clover, 3 lbs., and Timothy seed 12 lbs. per acre was sown with this crop. The following is the crop harvested:—

F	IELD	CROPS	\mathbf{OF}^{-1}	GRAIN.
---	------	-------	--------------------	--------

Crops.	Yield	per re.	Weight per Bushel.
	Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.
 2 Acres Odessa Barley sown May 29, cut Aug. 23. 2 Acres Mixed Grain sown May 29, cut Aug. 24. 2 Acres Sensation Oats sown May 29, cut Aug. 29. 2 Acres Waverley Oats sown June 1, cut September 5. 2 Blk. Tartarian Oats sown June 1, cut September 8. 7 Acres Mixed Grain sown June 5, cut Sept. 5. 	39 53 62 59 43 42	12 20 2 14 17 0	48 40 84 34 34 40

FIELD CROPS OF MIXED GRAIN.

Eight acres was sown with mixed oats, barley and pease. The land was a clay loam in a very poor state of fertility, not having received manure or fertilizer of any kind for at least ten years. This crop was sown May 6 and cut August 23. The yield was 30 bushels, 15 lbs. per acre, weighing 40 lbs. per bushel.

Five acres mixed grain was grown. The land was a light clay loam. The previous crop was buckwheat, for which crop barnyard manure at the rate of 10 tons per acre

was spread on the surface in the winter of 1904. The land was ploughed in the fall. The crop was sown May 27 and cut August 31; Mammoth Red clover at the rate of 7 lbs., Alsike clover, 3 lbs. and Timothy seed, 12 lbs. per acre, was sown with this crop. The following is the yield obtained: 33 bushels, 6 lbs. per acre, which weighed 40 lbs. per bushel.

Three acres of mixed grain were sown on a clay loam field, that had previously been in clover a light second crop having been turned under in the fall of 1904. The ground was well worked up in the spring and sown May 17, cut August 21. With this crop was sown Mammoth Red clover at the rate of 7 lbs., Alsike 3 lbs. and Timothy seed, 12 lbs. per acre. This field gave a yield of 61 bushels per acre at 40 lbs. per bushel.

EXPERIMENTS WITH INDIAN CORN.

Twenty varieties of Indian corn were sown in rows 36 inches apart, and also in hills 36 inches apart each way. The land was a clay loam that had been manured in 1900, for a root crop grown that year, followed with grain, 1901; clover hay, 1902; grain again, 1903, and clover hay again in 1904. Stable manure at the rate of about twenty tons per acre was spread on the sod in the fall of 1904, and was ploughed under together with a heavy crop of grass. Early in June, just before planting, this was worked up into a good condition of tilth, when complete fertilizer at the rate of 300 lbs. per acre was sown broadcast and harrowed in. The corn was planted June 9, by hand machine. When the plants were about 6 inches high they were thinned out, leaving them from 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows, and from 5 to 8 plants in each hill. The land was gone over with a very light harrow before the plants came up, and three times with the Breed weeder in the next two weeks, and three times with the cultivator.

From the first this crop made very satisfactory growth, and at 60 days from coming through the ground, measured in many places 90 inches in height. The latter part of the season was not so favourable for growth. The following yields were obtained:—

_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
Number.	Name of Variety.	Height.	When Tasselled.	In Silk.	Condition when cut.	Weight per acre grown in rows.	Weight per acre grown in hills.
1 2 3 4 5	Thoroughbred White Flint Eureka Red Cob Ensilage Salzer's All Gold Pride of the North	Inches. 93 96 98 98 98 109	Sept. 1		Tasselled " "	Tons. Lbs. 30 1,600 29 850 28 1,200 27 670 27 450	Tons. Lbs. 24 1,500 25 1,150 26 800 24 1,170 26 1,900
6 7 9 10 11 12 13	Longfellow Early Mastodon Selected Learning Giant Prolific Ensilage Cloud's Early Yellow Evergreen Sugar Early Butler Angel of Midnight.	80 97 94 96 100 88 92 80	Aug. 22 Sept. 1 " 1 Sept. 1 " 1 Aug. 22	Sept, 1	Late milk Early milk Tasselled Early milk Late milk	26 20 25 1,700 24 1,830 24 950 24 70 23 1,850 23 1,520 22 1,650	22 1,100 18 1,050 22 550 21 130 20 1,470 25 1,370 21 550
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Compton's Early. North Dakota White. King Philip. Manmoth Cuban Superior Fodder. Champion White Pearl. White Cap Yellow Dent	80 82 85 96 94 102 94	11 dg. 22 1 26 1 26 1 26 1 26 1 20 1 20	bop. 1 " 1 " 5 " 10	In milk Watery Tasselled	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

INDIAN CORN-TEST OF VARIETIES.

REPORT OF MR. R. ROBERTSON

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

INDIAN CORN SOWN AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES APART.

Experiments were again carried on this year with corn planted at different distances apart. The land was similar to that in the uniform test plots, and had the same treatment. Three varieties were used. The corn was planted June 9 and cut September 27. The following table gives the names of the varieties used, the distances apart in the rows, and the yield obtained. The plots were one-fortieth acre each:—

Name of Variety.	Distance Apart.	Yield	d per re.
	Inches.	Tons.	Lbs.
Champion White Pearl	42 35 28 21 42 35 28 21 42 35 28 21 21 21	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.4 \\ 17 \\ 15 \\ 13 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 16 \\ 14 \\ 20 \\ 22 \\ 24 \\ 18 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 300\\ 200\\ 200\\ 100\\ 200\\ 900\\ 300\\ 740\\ 1,500\\ 1,500\\ 1,100\\ 500\\ 460\end{array}$

FIELD CROP OF INDIAN CORN.

Three acres of Indian corn was grown in six plots of one-half acre each. The land was a clay loam in a good state of fertility, and had been in clover hay the previous year. For five of these plots the aftermath was left growing until early in June. Manure at the rate of 20 tons per acre had been spread on the grass as early as possible in the spring, and early in June this was ploughed under along with a heavy crop of grass. One plot of one-half acre was ploughed last fall and manure spread on it at the rate of 20 tons per acre this spring, and well worked in with the spade harrow before sowing, the object being to compare the results of these two methods of treatment. The variety known as Longfellow was used for this latter plot.

To one-half acre each of Compton's Early and Dakota White was added commercial fertilizer at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre, another half acre of each was left with manure alone. After ploughing, this was well worked up with disc, springtooth and smoothing harrows and sown in rows 35 inches apart with the drill seeder on June 9. The land was gone over once with a light smoothing harrow before the corn came up and cultivated with the Breed weeder and one-horse cultivator six times throughout the summer. This crop made very satisfactory growth. The following table shows the results:—

FIELD CROP OF CORN-FERTILIZER EXPERIMENT.

Name of Variety, how Fertilized, size of Plot.			
North Dakota White.	Tons	. Lbs.	
acre—Manure 20 tons, commercial fertilizer 250 lbs. per acre	18 17	1,800 1,460	
Cost of commercial fertilizer at \$30 per ton			
Loss			
Compton's Early.			
1 acre-Manure 20 tons, commercial fertilizer 250 lbs. per acre	17 17	1,850 350	
Cost of commercial fertilizer at \$30 per ton\$ 3.75 per acre. Value of gain in crop, 1,500 lbs. at \$2 per ton] 1		
L_{OSS}			
FALL VERSUS SPRING PLCUGHING.			
Longfellow.			
2 acre—Ploughed in Fall	20 18	1,880 290	

EXPERIMENTS WITH TURNIPS.

Twenty varieties of turnips were sown this year on a elay loam soil that had been manured for roots in the season of 1900. Grain was grown in 1901, clover 1902, with the second crop turned under and grain again in 1903. Clover in 1904, the aftermath of this crop was ploughed under early last fall and cultivated twice with spade harrow. In the spring this was again cultivated with spring tooth and disc harrows. Barnyard manure was then spread on with a manure spreader at the rate of 20 tons per acre, and ploughed under and again thoroughly cultivated. Complete fertilizer at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre was then sown broadcast and harrowed in with the smoothing harrow. Rows were made 24 inches apart and the plants thinned out to one foot apart in the rows. The yield was calculated from the weight obtained from two rows each 66 feet long. The first plots were sown May 26, and a duplicate lot sown June 9, and all pulled October 16. Until about October 1 this crop appeared to be particularly good, tut made little increase after that date, owing to severe and continued drouth. The following were the results obtained:—

TURNIPS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yie A 1st	ld per cre. Plot.	Yield Acr 1st F	l per re. 'lot.	Yie A 2nd	ld per cre. Plot.	Yield Act 2nd I	l per re. Plot.
		Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
12345678991011213415617181920	Magnum Bonum. Perfection Swede Empire Swede. Hartley's Bronze Carter's Elephant. Skirvings. Good Luck Drummond Purple Top East Lothian Selected Purple Top Junbo Hall's Westbury. Bangholm Selected Kangaroo Elephant's Master Maminoth Clyde. Halewood's Bronze Top Imperial Swede. New Century. Sutton's Champion.	$\begin{array}{c} 43\\ 41\\ 40\\ 40\\ 39\\ 39\\ 39\\ 39\\ 39\\ 39\\ 39\\ 37\\ 37\\ 25\\ 35\\ 35\\ 35\\ 35\\ 35\\ 35\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 944\\ 688\\ 80\\ 1,624\\ 256\\ 1,344\\ 1,040\\ 888\\ 584\\ 432\\ 1,824\\ 1,848\\ 328\\ 1,824\\ 1,848\\ 328\\ 1,896\\ 1,592\\ 1,288\\ 832\\ 376\\ 1,008\\ 400 \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 1,449\\ 1,378\\ 1,368\\ 1,360\\ 1,337\\ 1,322\\ 1,317\\ 1,314\\ 1,309\\ 1,307\\ 1,297\\ 1,264\\ 1,238\\ 1,193\\ 1,188\\ 1,193\\ 1,188\\ 1,188\\ 1,193\\ 1,150\\ 1,172\\ 1,150\\ 1,140 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4\\8\\24\\36\\24\\20\\48\\41\\12\\4\\8\\16\\12\\8\\32\\56\\8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\29\\28\\22\\27\\28\\24\\25\\26\\31\\28\\31\\28\\31\\28\\27\\26\\28\\28\\27\\26\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\28\\$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{S32} \\ \textbf{1,128} \\ \textbf{1,888} \\ \textbf{1,456} \\ \textbf{1,904} \\ \textbf{1,328} \\ \textbf{240} \\ \textbf{1,248} \\ \textbf{1,924} \\ \textbf{1,934} \\ \textbf{440} \\ \textbf{776} \\ \textbf{696} \\ \textbf{624} \\ \textbf{392} \\ \textbf{116} \\ \textbf{1,000} \\ \textbf{1,304} \\ \textbf{1,936} \\ \textbf{488} \\ \textbf{1,000} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c} 52\\ 28\\ 36\\ 4\\ 8\\ 20\\ 48\\ 24\\ 16\\ 44\\ 52\\ 16\\ 46\\ 16\\ 48\end{array}$

FIELD CROPS OF TURNIPS.

Two and a half acres of turnips were sown in two lots of one acre each, and one lot of one-half acre. The land was a clay loam in a good state of fertility. The previous crop had been clover hay. The sod was ploughed in the fall and well worked up; it was again well worked up in the spring, and manure at the rate of 20 tons per acre spread on and ploughed under, it was then gone over with spring-tooth and disc harrows.

Each acre was divided into three parts, to one-third was added commercial fertilizer at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre, to another third at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre, and one-third left with manure alone, this was spread on the surface and harrowed in with the smoothing harrow, after which rows were run 26 inches apart, and the seed sown June 7. This crop grew exceptionally well until the early autumn, when the continued extremely dry weather retarded the growth considerably. The crop was harvested Nov. 4 and 6, with the following results:—

ą.

Field	CROP	OF	TURNIPS.
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Name of Variety, how Fertilized, size of Plot, and date pulled.	Yield per Acre.		Yield Acı	l per re.
Kangaroo-(Pulled November 6).	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
# acre-Manure 20 tons, fertilizer 500 lbs. per acre # "" 20 "" " 250 " # "" 20 "" only	29 29 28	1,685 125 655	994 968 944	45 45 15
Cost per acre of 500 lbs. commercial fertilizer at \$30 per ton \$7 50 Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only 50½ bush. at 6c. per bush				
Loss per acre \$4 47				
Cost per acre of 250 lbs. commercial fertilizer at \$30 per ton 3 75				
Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only 244 bush. at 6c. per bush 1 47				
Loss per acre				
Best of All-(Pulled November 6.)				
s acre Manure 20 tons, fertilizer 500 lbs. per acre s '' '' 20 '' '' 250 '' '' 20 '' s '' '' 20 '' '' 20 '' '' 20 '' '' 20 ''	26 25 25	1,700 925 700	89 5 848 845	45
Cost per acre of 500 lbs. commercial fertilizer at \$30 per ton \$7 50 Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only 50 bush. at 6c. 3 00				
Loss per acre \$4 00				
Cost per acre of 250 lbs. commercial fertilizer at \$30 per ton 3 75 Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only $3\frac{3}{4}$ bush. at 6c. 0 23				
Loss per acre]	
Hartley's Bronze-(Pulled November 4).				
acre—Manure 20 tons, fertilizer 500 lbs. per acre	29 29	1,520 968	992 982	4.
Cost per acre of 500 lbs. fertilizer at \$30 per ton \$7 50 Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only 91 bush. at 6c. 0 56				
Loss per acre \$6 94				

Six acres of turnips were also grown in lots of one acre each. This land varied very much, containing heavy clay loam, black muck, and sandy loam. These varieties of soil ran across the field, while the plots ran the other way. This land was in grain, 1904, hay, 1903, and was in rather a poor state of fertility. It was ploughed in the fall, worked up well this spring, after which barnyard manure at the rate of 20 tons per acre was applied with the manure spreader, after which the land was ploughed again and worked up well and sown in drills 26 inches apart. Six varieties were used. Different quantities of commercial fertilizers were used to different parts of each acre. The following table gives the particulars:—

a.

FIELD CROP OF TURNIPS-Concluded.

Name of Variety, how Fertilized, size of Plot, and date pulled.	Yield per Acre.		Yield per Acre.	
Sutton's Champion-(Pulled October 30).	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
s acre—Manure 20 tons, bone 500 lbs. per acre. s "" 20 " slag 500 " s "" 20 " no other fertilizer. Cost per acre of 500 lbs. bone at \$30 per ton \$7 50 Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only, 7 bush. at 6c. 0 42	24 25 24	660 520 1,080	811 • 842 818	••
Loss per acre				
Loss per acre \$3 81				
Kangaroo-(Pulled October 31).				
acre—Manure 20 tons, fertilizer intense 500 lbs. per acre. 8 "20 " slag 500 " 8 "20 " no other fertilizer	24 24 23	570 480 1,190	809 808 786	30 30
Loss per acre				
Loss per acre \$3 97				
Best of All-(Pulled November 1).				
acre—Manure 20 tons, fertilizer intense 500 lbs. per acre "20 "250 "250 " Cost per acre of 500 lbs. intense fertilizer at \$35 per ton \$8 75 Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only 42 bush. at 6c. 2 52	20 20 19	1,580 926 1,030	693 682 650	 6 30
Loss per acre\$6 23Cost per acre of 250 lbs. intense fertilizer at \$35 per ton	-			
Loss per acre \$0 90				
Hartley's Bronze Top-(Pulled November 2).				
acre—Manure 20 tons, fertilizer intense 500 lbs. per acre 1	. 24 . 24 . 23	1,440 1,710 200	824 828 770	30
Loss per acre	_		2	
Loss per acre \$0 90				
Magnum Bonum-(Pulled October 28).				
 acre—Manure 20 tons, bone 500 lbs. per acre	. 21 21 21	1,320 990 870	720 716 714	 30 30
Loss per acre \$7 12	1			
Empress-(Pulled October 23).				
1 acre-Manure 20 tons	19	1,600	660	••

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANGELS.

Seventeen varieties of mangels were sown in uniform test plots. The land was a clay loam manured in 1900 for roots, followed by grain in 1901, clover and timothy in 1902, grain again in 1903, and clover hay in 1904. It was ploughed early last fall, and a light coat of aftermath turned under, it was cultivated twice before winter and again in the spring. Barnyard manure was then spread with the manure spreader at the rate of 20 tons per acre; and ploughed under and again cultivated thoroughly. Complete fertilizer at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre was then sown broadcast and harrowed in with the smoothing harrow. Rows were made 24 inches apart, rolled down and sown with the Planet Jr. hand seed drill, in bunches, 12 inches apart in the row and from 4 to 8 seeds in a bunch. When about 3 to 4 inches high they were thinned out, leaving one plant in each spot. Two sowings were made of each variety, the first sowing was on May 25 and the second on June 8. The mangels were all pulled on October 12. The yield was calculated in each case from the weight of roots gathered from two rows each 66 feet long. The following were the yields obtained:—

Number.	Name of Variety.	Y per 1st	ield Acre. Plot.	Yi per 1st H	eld Acre. Plot.	Yi per 2nd	ield Acre. Plot.	Yio per A 2nd 1	eld Acre. Plot.
-		Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs	Bush.	Lbs.
9	Mammoth Yellow Intermediate	31	1,992	1,065	32	26	744	879	10
3	Prize Mammoth Long Red.	31	776	1.046	16	21	200	701	10
4	Lion Yellow Intermediate	30	1,104	1.018	24	19	1.824	663	44
5	Giant Yellow Intermediate	30	648	1,010	48	23	360	772	40
6	Giant Yellow Globe	29	1,888	998	8	25	8	833	28
7	Selected Yellow Globe		1,000	950	0	25	920	848	40
8	Prine Winner Velley Clebe	28	392	939	52 10	19	760	646	::
10	Half Long Sugar Bosy	21	1,002	022	12	19	1,970	671	10
ĩĭ	Selected Mammoth Long Red	27	416	906	56	18	1 544	625	44
$\overline{12}$	Triumph Yellow Globe	26	896	881	36	21	1.016	716	56
13	Ideal	25	8	833	28	21	560	769	20
14	Leviathan Long Red	24	1,704	828	24	15	1,920	532	
15	Mammoth Long Red	24	1,400	823	20	18	1,848	630	48
16	Giant Sugar	21	1 979	800	32		352	572	32
11		20	1,272	1 101	02	10	72	031	32

FIELD CROPS OF MANGELS.

Two and a half acres of mangels were grown in two lots of one acre each, and one lot of one-half acre. Three varieties were used, Yellow Globe, Yellow Intermediate and Mammoth Long Red. The land was a clay loam, in a good state of fertility. The previous crop was clover hay. The sod was ploughed in the early fall and worked up twice with the spade harrow. In the spring it was again well worked up, after which barnyard manure was spread on with the manure spreader at the rate of 20 tons per acre, and ploughed under; this was then well worked up. To one-third of each acre was added commercial fertilizer at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre, to another third at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre, and one-third left with manure alone. The mangels were sown in drills 26 inches apart. They were sown June 1, and harvested October 10 to 14. The following yield was obtained:—

Name of Variety, how Fertilized, Size of Plot, Date Pulled.	Y per	ield Acre.	Yie per A	eld cre.
	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Yellow Intermediate-(Pulled October 13).				
s acre, manure 20 tons, fertilizer 500 lbs. per acre s "" 250 " s "" no other fertilizer	21 24 22	1,200 180 820	720 803 747	
Cost per acre of 500 lbs. fertilizer at \$30 per ton.\$7 50Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only, 27 bush. at 6 cts.1 62				
Loss per acre				
Cost per acre of 250 lbs fertilizer at \$30 per ton				
Loss per acre				
Yellow Globe-(Pulled October 10).				
acre, manure 20 tons fertilizer 500 lbs. per acre.	22 21 20	700 75 1,250	745 701 687	15 30
Cost per acre of 500 lbs. fertilizer at \$30 per ton\$7 50Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only, 57½ bush. at 6 cts				
Loss per acre \$4 05				
Cost per acre of 250 lbs. fertilizer at \$30 per ton \$3 75				
Value per acre of gain in crop over manure only, 13 ³ / ₄ bush. at 6 cts				
Loss per acre \$2 92				
Mammoth Long Red-(Pulled October 14).				
1 acre, manure 20 tons, fertilizer 500 lbs. per acre 1 " 20 tons, no other fertilizer	20 19	1,360 400	689 640	20 • •
Cost per acre of 500 lbs. fertilizer at \$30 per ton				
Loss per acre \$4 54			;	

EXPERIMENTS WITH SUGAR BEETS.

Eight varieties of sugar beets were sown. The land was similar to that on which the mangels and turnips were sown, and it received the same treatment. Two sowings were made of each sort, the first on May 25 and the second on June 8. The seed was sown in rows 24 inches apart, in bunches 12 inches apart in the rows. When the plants were about 3 to 4 inches high the bunches were thinned out to one plant in each place. The whole crop was harvested October 13, and the yield calculated from the weight obtained from two rows each 66 feet long.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yi per 1st	eld Acre. Plot.	Yi per 2 1st 1	eld Acre. ?lot.	Yi per 2 2nd	ield Acre. Plot.	Yie per A 2nd 1	eld Acre. Plot.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Red Top Sugar. Danish Red Top Royal Giant Improved Imperial Danish Improved. Wanzleben. Vilmorin's Improved. French Very Rich.	Tons. 28 28 27 24 23 16 16 16 14	Lbs. 1,912 1,000 1,176 336 824 1,592 1,440 120	Bush. 965 950 919 805 780 559 557 468	Lbs. 12 0 36 36 24 52 20 40	Tons. 19 15 16 17 19 12 12 12 11	Lbs. 912 1,464 1,592 960 304 168 1,232 344	Bush. 648 520 559 582 638 402 420 372	Lbs. 32 24 52 40 24 48 32 24

SUGAR BEETS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CARROTS.

Ten varieties of carrots were under test. Two sowings were made of each sort, the first on May 25 and the second on June 8, in rows 24 inches apart, and thinned to about 3 inches apart in the rows. The ground was similar to that used for the turnip and mangel plots, and received the same treatment. The crop was pulled October 17. The yield was calculated from the weight of roots taken from two rows each 66 feet long. The following table gives the yield per acre obtained:—

Number.	Name of Variety.	Y per lst	ield Acre. Plot.	Yi per A 1st H	eld cre. Plot.	Yi per 2nd	ield Acre. Plot.	Yie per A 2nd I	eld Vere, Plot,
1 2 3	Improved Short White New White Intermediate Giant White Vosges	Tons. 19 19 18	Lbs. 304 0 1,544	Bush. 638 633 625	Lbs. 24 20 44	Tons. 12 12 11	Lbs. 1,683 320 1,712	Bush. 428 405 395	Lbs. 8 20 12
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Mammoth White Intermediate. Carter's Orange Giant. White Belgian Ontario Champion. Long Yellow Stump-rooted. Early Gem. Half Long Chantenay.	18 18 18 18 18 17 17 17 17	$1,392 \\ 1,240 \\ 784 \\ 24 \\ 808 \\ 504 \\ 200$	623 620 613 600 580 575 575 570	$12 \\ 40 \\ 4 \\ 24 \\ 8 \\ 4$	12 11 11 11 11 10 11	1,080 344 1,864 344 800 1,736 40	418 372 397 372 380 362 367	24 44 24 16 20

CARROTS-TEST	OF V	ARIETIES.
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EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

Forty-one varieties of potatoes were under test this year. The land was a clay loam on which potatoes had been grown last year (1904), for which crop 20 one-horse cart loads of barnyard manure had been spread on the previous autumn and ploughed under, together with a fairly good growth of clover. Last fall this land was left without ploughing after the potatoes were dug. This spring it was worked up well with springtooth and spade harrow; ploughed and again worked up well. Rows were run 30 inches apart and from 3 to 4 inches deep. Potato fertilizer at the rate of 400 lbs. per acre was spread in the rows before planting. The sets were planted one foot apart in the

rows and covered with the drill plough. The tubers were cut so as to have from two to three eyes in each set. The drills were harrowed down before the plants came up, to kill the weeds, and again drilled up a few days later. The cultivator was run between the rows about once a week until the vines were quite large. The field was hoed once by hand. These plots were sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green three times. There was no blight noticeable and no rot, but a considerable quantity of scab

was observed, more than has been seen here for many years.

The potatoes were planted May 31, and dug October 3 and 4. Each plot was two rows 66 feet long and 30 inches wide. The following yields were obtained :---

Number.	Name of Variety.	Quality.	Total Yield pe Acre.	ər	Yield Acre Mark able	per of et-	Yield Acre Unmarl able	per of ket-	Form and Colour.
qmnN 123456789011234156789222222222222222222222222222222222222	Name of Variety. Vermont Gold Coin Morgan Seedling Holborn Abundance. Vick's Extra Early. I. X. L Dooley. Empire State American Wonder. Late Puritan. Carman No. 1. Delaware. Early Elkinah Enormous. Rose No. 9. Early White Prize. Pearce. Pingree. Swiss Snowflake. Country Gentleman Rochester Rose. Penn Manor. State of Maine. Carman No. 3. Irish Cobler. American Giant. Maule's Thoroughbred Seedling No. 7. Sabean's Elephant. Burraby Mammoth Uncle Sam.	Quality. Good Medium Good """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Yield pe Acre. Bush. Lb 512 3 484 (477 2 424 3 413 3 407 4 413 3 407 4 413 3 407 4 387 1 380 4 387 1 380 4 387 1 380 4 385 2 345 2	r s. 604606002820044448088866200044422086422	Mark able Bush. J 444 413 396 374 363 380 347 341 330 303 297 292 281 305 292 270 270 270 272 253 237 263 253 272 264 248 224 248 224 248 222 209 211 189 209 211	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cet-}\\ \text{L} & \text{24}\\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & $	U11mar) able Bush J 50 55 50 55 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Rett-}\\ \hline\\ \text{Lbs.}\\ 12\\ 24\\ 336\\ 0\\ 0\\ 24\\ 0\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 24\\ 36\\ 12\\ 24\\ 36\\ 12\\ 24\\ 48\\ 24\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 0\\ 24\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 36\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12\\ 12$	Round, flat, white. Oblong, pink and white. Round, white. Long, pink and white. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""
35 36 37 38 39 40 41	Cambridge Russet Dreer's Standard Bovee Early Rose Early St. George Early Envoy. Reeve's Rose Early Andes	11	$\begin{array}{c} 263 \\ 264 \\ 257 \\ 244 \\ 233 \\ 233 \\ 222 \\ 217 \end{array}$	0 24 12 12 12 12 12 48	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36 48 12 12 36 48 48	81 72 66 66 94 59 66	24 36 0 36 24 0	Round " Oblong, pink and white. Long, pink. Oblong, pink. Round, pink.

\mathbf{P}	OTATOR	S-TEST	OF	VA	RIETIES.
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EXPERIMENTS IN INOCULATING CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

These experiments were carried on with seed treated and supplied from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Two half-acre plots were used for the Red clover and two for the Alfalfa, the seed for one plot in each case being treated with the culture of
bacteria, the other untreated. The land was in a poor state of fertility and supposed to be deficient in clover bacteria, as practically no clover had been grown on this land for quite a few years. For this reason this piece was selected, the claim being made that the effect of the treatment would be more clearly manifest where these bacteria were most deficient. Careful notes were taken from time to time but there was no perceptible difference between the plots sown with treated and untreated seed. A careful examination of the roots was also made and with the same results, the clover in each case having many more nodules than were found on the alfalfa.

A similar experiment was carried on in plots of one-twentieth of an acre each, on a piece of land in a good state of fertility, that had grown a crop of beans the previous year, with similar results. At present there is a good stand of both clover and alfalfa on this piece of land and it is being left without any other cover for the winter.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ALFALFA.

(Repeated from report of 1904.)

A one-fortieth acre plot of alfalfa was sown early in June, 1902, with barley as a nurse crop. The nurse crop was cut early in August. The plants only made fair growth and during the following winter were killed out excepting a few plants. These made very poor growth during the season of 1903, and now only two weak plants remain.

In 1903 a similar plot was sown early in June, wheat being used as a nurse crop, which was left uncut and allowed to remain as a protection during the winter. The alfalfa plants made a good start and nearly all came through the winter, but made very poor growth this season. A few plants of Red clover that happened by chance to get into this plot lived through the winter and made exceptionally good growth. This plot was cut twice through the summer, at which times the alfalfa was only from 4 to 6 inches high, while the few plants of Red clover in this plot were at least three times that height. The soil of these two plots was a heavy clay, underdrained, in a fair state of fertility and was well cultivated before sowing.

This season a plot of one-tenth acre of alfalfa was sown. The soil was a heavy clay, underdrained, and in a good state of fertility. This land was ploughed May 13 and well worked up. It was again worked May 29, June 20 and 29 with the springtooth and smoothing harrows. On July 7 this ground was again worked with the spade, spring-tooth and smoothing harrows, and alfalfa sown at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre with the grain seed drill. One-half of the plot was sown with wheat at the rate of 2 bushels per acre as a nurse crop, and the other half with alfalfa alone. The alfalfa on the plot without a nurse crop made a much more satisfactory growth than that with the nurse crop, and was much better than that of any former year. On October 20 the growth of that sown alone averaged 10 to 12 inches, and that with the nurse crop averaged only 5 to 7 inches. The nurse crop, which made a growth 6 about 24 inches, was allowed to remain as a protection throughout the winter.

This spring (1905) what remained of the nurse crop was removed. No particular difference was observed in the amount killed out either on that protected by the nurse crop or that unprotected, both growing fairly well in the early part of the season, that sown without the nurse crop being always considerably the best. On June 29, one one-hundredth of an acre of the best part of that which had no nurse crop was cut and weighed green, weighing 125 lbs., this being at the rate of 61 tons per acre, the remainder being too light to admit of being cut. An equal measure of clover cut from an adjoining field that had been sown about the same time the previous summer, gave 236 lbs., as against 125 lbs. of alfalfa.

EXPERIMENT WITH BEANS.

Three varieties of beans were sown with a view to test their relative value as a fodder plant: Common Soja beans, early Soja beans and Velvet beans. The Velvét beans did not come up, and seemed to rot in the ground. The following was the yield of the others from plots of one-thirtieth of an acre:—

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- V	$\alpha r_1 \alpha T \overline{v}$	
Y	arreuy.	

Yield per acre.

Soja beans (green)1,035 lbs.Soja beans (white)475 "Velvet beans (did not come up).

EXPERIMENTS WITH MILLET.

Six varieties of millet were grown in plots of one-fortieth acre each. The land was a heavy clay loam in a rather poor state of fertility, not having had any manure for some years. The ground was ploughed in the fall and well worked up in the spring, and sown June 17. The crop was cut September 22. The following is the yield per acre cut green:--

	Yi	ield p	er acre
Variety.	Τ	ons.	Lbs.
Italian	•••	10	280
Algerian		6	1,200
Green California		4	1,680
Moha Hungarian		3	680
White Round French	••	3	200
Pearl or Cat Tail	••	1	600

CLOVER EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments were again conducted for the purpose of indicating the gain, if any, from clover grown with grain crops and ploughed under as a fertilizer. These experiments have been conducted on the same land for the same three years. No fertilizer except the clover has been used. The soil was a clay loam, in a fair state of fertility. Twelve plots of one-fortieth acre each were used in this experiment, four plots each of oats. wheat and barley. In two of each (six in all) Mammoth Red clover was sown with the grain at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre. On the other six plots, no clover was sown. The plots sown with clover were the same as had been sown with clover in the previous years. The ground was ploughed in the spring and sown May 27. The following yields were obtained:—

CLOVER EXPERIMENTS.

Name of Variety and how Seeded.	Yield per acre
Wellman's Fife Wheat.	Bus. Lbs.
No. 1 Without clover	34 20
No. 2 With clover	40
No. 3 Without clover	39
No. 4 With clover	41 40
Picneer Oats.	
No. 1 Without clover	41 6
No. 2 With clover	55 10
No. 3 Without clover	60
No. 4 With clover	60 29
Odessa Barley.	
No. 1 Without clover	3234
No. 2 With clover	3744
No. 3 Without clover	38 26
No. 4 With clover	42444

SPECIAL EXPERIMENTS WITH FERTILIZERS.

Experiments with fertilizers of different kinds were continued for five years previous to 1904, it was then decided that further fertilizing of these plots should be discontinued for a time, and the land seeded to grain to determine to what extent the fertilizers already applied would continue to supply plant food for the crop. The field was seeded entirely to grain of different sorts. Two plots of each kind was sown. In one Mammoth Red clover was sown with grain, at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre, and in the other the grain was sown alone, not seeded. This is the second year that this has been done. The plots were one-eighth of an acre each. This ground was ploughed in the fall of 1904, the growth of clover was light owing to the particularly dry summer. The following yields were obtained from these plots:—

								-				-
Fertilizers used each year per acre, previous to 1904.	Waverley Oats, with Clover.	Waverley Oats,	WITDOUT CLOVER.	Colorado Wheat, with Clover.	Colorado Wheat, without Clover.	Newton Barley, with Clover.	Newton Barley, without Clover.	Mixed Grain, with Clover.	Mixed Grain, without Clover.	Golden Vine Pease, with Clover.	Golden Vine Pease, without	Clover.
1. Manure, 30 tons. 2. Manure, 15 tons, fertilizer, 250 lbs 3. Complete fertilizer, 1,000 lbs. 4. "500 lbs. 5. Check. No fertilizer used 6. Bone meal, 1,000 lbs. 7. "500 lbs. 9. Manure, rotted, 20 tons. 10. Check. No fertilizer used 11. Land plaster, 500 lbs. 12. Salt, 500 lbs. 13. Marsh mud, 100 tons. 14. Manure, green, 20 tons.	-qsng76 11 581 22 61 22 62 1 558 3 61 55 67 38 41 557 38 41 557 38 80		$\begin{array}{c} 303223282\\ 803223282\\ 803223282\\ 803223282\\ 803223282\\ 803223282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 80323282\\ 803232\\ 803232\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 8032282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803282\\ 803$		чта чта 445 331 423 360 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40		-qrmg 559 18 560 20 36 22 43 36 12 39 28 37 24 33 16 56 12 46 42 28 6 29 8 39 28 37 24 46 32 29 8 39 28 31 28 46 32 46 32 47 36 48 38 48 36 48 36 4	$\begin{array}{c}$		$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}m\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}q\mbox{-}q\mbox$		$-\frac{10}{10}$

HAY CROP.

The crop of clover and timothy on the upland was particularly good this season. Twenty-three acres yielded 57 tons, 1,340 lbs.

The hay on the marsh, owing to the breaking of dykes in this locality for the past two autumns, and the repeated overflowing of the land with salt water, was a particularly poor crop, and is likely to be so each year until the land can be reseeded . with clover and timothy. Forty-nine acres yielded 64 tons, 50 lbs.

The total hay crop was 121 tons, 1,390 lbs.

SUMMARY of crops grown exclusive of uniform test plots of grain and potatoes. Hay.

	Tons.	Lbe.
Marsh, hay.	. 64	50
Upland hay	57	1,340
*	121	1,390
Grain.	·····	
Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Mixed grain 1,007	30	40,310
Oats	20	12,396
Barlev 102	15	4,911
Wheat	43	1,243
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		58,860
Poots		
1,00,13.	Tons	Lhs
Turning (field grop)	. 204	674
Turning (test plots		1 540
Turnips (lest plots	. 0	1,010
	012	Q1/
	210	214
	F 4	
Mangels (field crop)	. 94	61
Mangels (test plots)	. 5	660
	<u> </u>	
	59	675
Corn.		
Corn (field crop)	. 60	507
Corn (test plots)	. 8	160
	<u></u>	
	68	667
		00.

SUMMARY OF FEED USED.

SUMMARY of feeds used in connection with stock on farms, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

	Hay.	Grain or Meal.	Corn and Roots.
Grown on farm Purchased On hand July 1, 1904	Lbs. 186,095 144,365	Lbs. 27,893 142,000 7,000	Lbs. 579,377
Total	330,460	176,893	579,377

The meal consumed consisted of oats, 40,172 lbs.; mixed grain (oats, pease and barley), 17,327 lbs.; gluten meal, 30,000 lbs.; oil cake, 4,000 lbs.; cornmeal, 6,000 lbs.; bran, 30,000 lbs.; middlings, 38,000 lbs.; buckwheat, 3,072 lbs.; barley, 1,322 lbs.; on hand July 1, 1904, 7,000 lbs.; total, 176,893.

DISPOSITION OF FEEDS.

Disposition of feed harvested and purchased for use of live stock on farm, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905:--

Class Fed.	Grain or Meal.	Corn or Roots.	Hay.	Grain ^{or} Meal.	Corn or Roots.	Hay.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.			
8 horses. 24 steers. 10 young steers. 21 cows (summer, 5 months). 22 cows (winter, 7 months). 23 dry cows, bulls and young stock Poultry 20 sheep. 40 swine Seed.	40,880 26,160 3,550 7,875 41,580 15,750 2,000 3,600 21,000 7,000	202,400 54,100 9,029 184,800 66,590 2,400 1,000	58,400 63,360 11,290 15,750 55,440 89,250 7,200	Weighed " Estimated Weighed Estimated Weighed	Weighed .	Weighed.
Total account Amount harvested Shrinkage	169,395 176,893 7,498	520,319 579,377 59,058	300,690 330,460 29,770			

GRAIN AND POTATO DISTRIBUTION.

Some of the most promising varieties of grain and potatoes were again distributed for test to farmers who made application. The following number of 3 lb. bags were sent out:---

Dats	.67
Barley	89
Vheat	69
Pease	41
Buckwheat	23
Potatoes	80
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total	69

HORSES.

There are at present on the farm eight horses, consisting of six heavy team horses, one express horse and one driver. There have been no changes during the year. One horse is now 23 years old, and although in good condition, will likely have to be replaced shortly. The health and condition of the horses has been good throughout the year.

CATTLE.

The stock of cattle on the farm at present consists of 71 head, as follows:-

Guernseys		5
Ayrshires		14
Holsteins		7
Grade females	• •	27
Steers, 1 year		10
Steer calves	• •	8

EXPERIMENTS WITH DAIRY COWS.

This experiment was carried on as in former years, to further determine the profit or loss of a fairly good dairy herd, well fed and cared for, with the feeds consumed charged at current market prices, and receiving credit for milk produced, the value of which being established by the price received at the creamery during the season.

The different feeds were charged at the following prices :—Hay, \$8 per ton (average price for last few years); roots, \$2 per ton; ensilage, \$2 per ton; wheat bran, \$19.50 per ton; gluten meal, \$27 per ton; oil cake, \$34 per ton; mixed grain (oats, pease and barley), \$24 per ton; making an average price of mixed meal ration, as per proportion fed to cows, of 1½c. per lb. The ration fed to cows in full milk was: ensilage or roots, 50 lbs.; meal, 9 lbs.; hay, 12 lbs.; making a cost of 20§c. per cow per day.

In summer months, while milking they were charged \$2.50 per month for summer feed as hereinafter explained, and when dry \$1 per month.

Different quantities were fed to different cows, according to their capacity to consume or produce, or period of lactation, and charged accordingly.

When dry in winter they were charged \$1 per month. From early fall until June they were kept in the stable, except on occasional fine days, when they were allowed out in the yard.

From June 1 to October, they were put out in the field the greater part of the time, night and day, but kept in during cold or wet weather.

They were fed, watered and milked each day, at as nearly regular intervals as possible.

The summer feed was practically all summer soiling crop, rye, clover or oats, pease and vetches grown together and sown at different times. After July 15 they were fed some hay, and after August 15 some green corn.

The milk of each cow was weighed at milking twice each day, and a careful record kept of the number of pounds given. The percentage of fat in the milk of each cow was determined by the Babcock milk tester, at the average of various tests taken throughout the year, and the fat, credited to the cow, on the basis that 85 pounds of fat produces 100 pounds of marketable butter.

The milk was sent to the Nappan dairy station until April 30, and the cows were credited with the butter produced at the prices paid to all patrons of that station, which averaged for the winter months 19 cents per lb. after deducting 4 cents per lb. for manufacturing and hauling milk. After this date the milk was separated at the stable, and the cream sent for a short time to the Maritime Dairy Co., Sussex, N.B., and the price credited, $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., being the average price received by this creamery for the summer months, after deducting $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., being the price charged for manufacturing.

The skim milk was credited to the cows at the rate of 15 cents per hundred pounds.

Twenty-two cows were in milk during the past season.

The fo	ollowing	will	show	the	results	obtained	:
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Number.	Name.	Age.	. Breed.	Date of dropping last calf.	Days in Milk.	Lbs. Milk.	Fat,	Butter.	Value Sk. Milk.	Total Credit.	Cost of Feed.	Profit.
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 14 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 22$	Corie Curly Rae Lida Rooker. Ilda Rooker. Lizzie Eva Rooker Rex's Maud Jesse Mossy Maggie Minnie Sarah. Flora Nora Winnie Flora Nora Winnie Polly. Beatrice' Mamie	$\begin{array}{c} 8 \text{ yrs.} \\ 6 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$	Ay. Grade Ay. G. Grade Holstein Ay. G. Grade Holstein Guernsey Ay. Grade Jer. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. G. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade Ay. Grade	Apl. 3,05 Feb. 16,05 Jan. 15,05 Jan. 25,05 Feb. 10,05 Jan. 1,05 Feb. 10,05 Jan. 1,05 Feb. 14,06 Jan. 1,05 Feb. 1,06 Sep. 30,04 Feb. 1,04 Sep. 21,04 Aug. 1,05	300 285 285 290 300 240 270 270 270 300 300 300 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 2	7,200 6,400 6,100 6,990 6,800 5,300 7,300 5,300 5,500 5,900 5,900 5,210 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540	$\begin{array}{c} \text{p. c.} \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$	Lbs. $338 \cdot 82$ $308 \cdot 70$ $315 \cdot 76$ $296 \cdot 04$ $288 \cdot 00$ $268 \cdot 11$ $283 \cdot 41$ $293 \cdot 05$ $243 \cdot 52$ $243 \cdot 47$ $265 \cdot 29$ $243 \cdot 47$ $265 \cdot 29$ $243 \cdot 17$ $265 \cdot 22$ $243 \cdot 17$ $216 \cdot 01$ $225 \cdot 7$ $216 \cdot 01$ $130 \cdot 01$	\$ cts. 7 · 20 6 · 40 6 · 99 6 · 80 5 · 30 7 · 30 5 · 30 4 · 50 5 · 50	\$ cts. 79 47 72 25 71 62 70 14 69 08 66 30 62 68 56 49 57 80 58 86 60 63 56 90 58 86 60 63 57 90 58 86 60 63 57 90 58 99 56 98 56 99 56 98 57 44 57 76 58 99 56 98 56 98 57 46 57 9 58 99 56 98 56 98 57 46 57 80 58 99 56 98 57 46 57 80 58 99 56 98 57 46 57 80 58 99 56 98 57 46 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 56 98 57 80 57 80 57 80 57 80 57 80 57 80 58 98 56 98 57 98 56 98 56 98 57 98 55 98 56 98	cts. 49 40 47 54 47 81 44 78 44 78 44 78 46 22 48 74 46 22 48 74 40 56 40 56	\$ cts. 30 07 24 71 23 81 23 64 17 56 17 20 14 96 14 96 14 43 14 43 14 43 14 43 14 43 12 12 14 68 12 22 14 51 14 96 10 25 9 90 9 69 9 05 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5

EXPERIMENTS WITH STEERS.

EXPERIMENT I.-Fed in Stalls vs. Fed in Loose Box.

Sixteen steers were used for this test, in two lots of eight each, termed lot I. and lot II., containing four $2\frac{1}{2}$ year old, and four $3\frac{1}{2}$ year old steers in each lot. Lot I. were placed in loose boxes, and lot II. were tied up, and were, as nearly as possible, equal in form, features and weight (shorthorn grades).

The weights given are the weights taken after a fast of fourteen hours, that is, from 7 p.m. to 9 a.m the following morning. Both lots were fed alike from start to finish of this test.

They were kept in the stable all the time, except on occasional fine days, when they were let out for a time, averaging not more than once a week.

The feeds were charged at the following prices:—Hay, \$8 per ton (average price for last 5 years); roots, \$2 per ton; ensilage, \$2 per ton; wheat bran, \$19.50 per ton; gluten meal, \$27 per ton; oil cake, \$34 per ton; mixed grain (oats, pease and barley), \$24 per ton; making an average cost of meal ration of 11 cents per lb. as per proportion fed.

The steers were all dehorned immediately after beginning of the test, with a keystone clipper. No bad effects were noticed.

As a result of the decrease in weight from this operation, a very slight increase was obtained up to December 1, showing that an average of two weeks was required to regain this loss.

The result of this experiment again shows slightly more gain for those fed in loose box-stalls, than for those tied up.

Following are the results obtained:-

REPORT OF MR. R. ROBERTSON

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

RECORD OF STEERS FED FROM NOV. 16, 1904, TO APRIL 30, 1905.

STEER EXPERIMENT I.

LOT I.-DEHORNED, FED IN LOOSE BOX.

Weight at Start, Nov. 16.	Gain, Dec. 1.	Gain, Dec. 31.	Gain, June 30,	Gain, Nov. 1.	Gain, Mar. 31.	Gain, April 30,	Weight at Finish, April 30.	Total Gains.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
8,815	50	700	525	415	280	120	10,905	2,090

LOT II.-DEHORNED, TIED IN STALLS.

8,940	. 45	675	490	4 65	200	135	10,950	2,010
	·				· ·			·

RATIONS AND COST PER DAY FOR ONE STEER FOR ENTIRE PERIOD.

Period.	Daily Ration.	Daily Cost.	Cost for Period.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nov. 16 to Dec. 1	Roots, 90 lbs Hay, 10 lbs	0 09 0 04 0 023	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 35 \\ 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 42 \end{array} $	
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31,	Roots, 60 lbs	0 06	1 80 1 20	2 37
Dec. 31 to Jan. 30	Meal, 3 lbs Roots, 40 lbs Hay, 10 lbs	0 039	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ $	4 08
Jan. 30 to Mar. 1	Meal, 4 lbs Roots, 30 lbs Hay, 12 lbs	$\frac{0.043}{0.03}$	0 90 1 44	3 84
Mar. 1 to Mar 31	Meal, 5 lbs Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 15 lbs	0 06 0 02 0 06	1 80 0 60 1 80	4 14
Mar. 31 to April 30	Meal, 6 lbs Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 15 lbs	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 07\frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 02 \\ 0 & 06 \\ \end{array} $	2 16 0 60 1 80	4 56
•	Meal, 7 lbs	0 083		4 92
Cost of feed one steer, 165 days			••••••	23 81

289

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENT WITH STEERS.

FINANCIAL PART.

Original weight of 16 steers, $17,755$ lbs. at 4c. per lb Weight at finish, 16 steers, $21,855$ lbs. at $5^{3}9_{100}$ per lb	§ 710 20 1,171 42
Balance	3 461 22 382 56
Net profit	3 78 66
Daily rate of gain per steer	os. 1.55 ets. 9.33 ts. 14.49

EXPERIMENTS WITH STEERS.

EX. II.---INFLUENCE OF AGE ON COST OF BEEF.

This experiment was carried on with a view to gain some data as to the influence of age upon the cost of production of beef.

Three lots of animals, of as nearly uniform type and breeding as possible, were selected for this test, consisting of eight 3-year olds, termed lot I; eight 2-year olds, termed lot II.; and eight yearlings, termed lot III.

The prices charged for feed consumed were the same as in 'Experiments with steers, Ex. I.'

They were all dehorned two weeks previous to beginning of test, and had evidently quite recovered from the effects of the operation at beginning of test, December 1.

The following tables will show the amounts fed and results obtained :--

Period.	Daily Ration.	Daily Cost.	Cost for Period.	Total Cost.
······································		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	Roots, 60 lbs Hay, 10 lbs. Meal, 3 lbs	0 06 0 04 0 033	1 80 1 20 1 08	
Dec. 31 to Jan. 30	Roots, 40 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 4 lbs	0 04 0 04 0 04	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 20 \\ 1 20 \\ 1 44 \end{array} $	4 08
Jan. 30 to Mar. 1	Roots, 30 lbs Hay, 12 lbs Meal, 5 lbs	0 03 0 04 1	0 90 1 44 1 80	38≇
Mar. 1 to Mar. 31	Roots, 20 lb ³ Hay, 15 lbs Meal, 6 lbs	0 02 0 06 0 07 1	0 60 1 80 2 16	4 14
Mar. 31 to April 30	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 15 lbs Meal, 7 lbs	0 02 0 06 0 08 3	0 60 1 80 2 52	4 56
Cost of feed 1 steer 150 days			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4 92 21 54 172 32

EX. II.-LOT I.-THREE YEAR OLD STEERS.

REPORT OF MR. R. ROBERTSON .

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

Weight of 8 steers, Dec. 1, 1904	9,110 11,075
	1,960
Daily rate of gain.	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 6375 \\ 14 \cdot 36 \\ 8 \cdot 76 \end{array} $

Period.	Daily Ration.	Daily Cost.	Cost for Period.	Total Cost.
1		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	Roots, 60 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 3 lbs	0 06 0 04 0 3 3	1 80 1 20 1 08	4.00
Dec. 31 to Jan. 30	Roots, 40 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 4 lbs	0 04 0 04 0 04 4	1 20 1 20 1 44	4 08
Jan. 30 to Mar. 1	Roots, 30 lbs	0 03 0 045 0 06	0 90 1 44 1 80	3 84
Mar. 1 to Mar. 31	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 15 lbs Meal, 6 lbs	0 02 0 06 0 07 1	0 60 - 1 80 2 16	4 14
Mar. 31 to April 30	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 15 lbs. Meal, 7 lbs.	0 02 0 06 0 08 2	0 60 1 80 2 52	4 56
Cost of feed 1 steer 150 days " 8 steers 150 days	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			21 54 172 32
Weight of 8 steers, Dec.	1, 1904		Lbs	Ł0

EX. II.-LOT II.-TWO YEAR OLD STEERS.

Weight of 8 steers, Dec. 1, 1904,	8,740 10,780
– Gain	2,040
Daily rate of gain per steerlbs. Cost of feeding per day per steer	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 70 \\ 14 \cdot 36 \\ 8 \cdot 44 \end{array} $

291

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Period.	Daily Ration.	Daily Cost.	Cost for period.	Total Cost.
		\$ cts.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	Roots, 60 lbs Hay, 8 lbs Meal, 3 lbs	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 031 \\ 0 & 032 \end{array}$	1 80 0 96 1 08	
Dec. 31 to Jan. 30	Roots, 40 lbs Hay, 8 lbs Meal. 4 lbs	0 04 • 0 031 0 044	1 20 0 96 1 44	3 84
Jan. 30 to March 1	Roots, 30 lbs	0 03 0 04	0 90 1 20 1 44	3 60
March 1 to March 31	Roots, 20 lbs	0 02 0 04	0 60 1 20	3 54
March 31 to April 30	Meal, 5 lbs Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 10 lbs	0 06 0 02 0 04		3 60
	Meal, 6 lbs	0 071	2 16	3 96
Cost of feed 1 steer 150 days	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••	18 51 148 32
Weight of 8 steers, Dec. Weight of 8 steers, April	1, 1904 1 30, 1905	••••••	Lbs 7,64 9,74	:0 :0
Gain	••••••	•••••	2,10	00
Daily rate of gain per a Cost of feed per day per Cost of 1 lb. gain	steer	· · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{.lbs.} & 1.7 \\ \text{.cts.} & 12.3 \\ \text{.} & 7.0 \\ \end{array}$	75 66 66

Ex. II.-LOT III.-YEAR OLD STEERS.

COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTS WITH STEERS.

EXPERIMENT II.

	Lot 1, 3-yr. old.	Lot 2, 2-yr. old.	Lot 3, year-old.
Daily rate of grain per steer	1 6375 lbs.	1.70 lbs.	1.75 lbs.
Cost of feed per day "	14:36 cts.	14.36 cts.	12.36 cts.
Cost of 1 lb. gain	8:76 "	8.44 u	7.06 ·

STEER CALF EXPERIMENT.

This experiment which was started in May, 1901, with ten calves, in two lots of five each, to determine the comparative economy of feeding calves a 'full fattening ration' as contrasted with a 'limited growing ration,' was continued from November 30, 1904, with animals termed lot II., Ex. II., and lot I., Ex. III., finished and sold April 30 and May 31, 1905. Ex. IV., lots I. and II. were also continued.

The following tables show the results:---

EX. II.-LOT II.-CALVES OF MAY, 1902, CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Period.	Daily Ration.	Daily Cost.	Cost for Period.	Total Cost.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	Roots, 90 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 3 lbs	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 09 \\ 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 03\frac{3}{6} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 70 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 08 \end{array}$	4.00
Dec. 31 to Jan. 30	Roots, 60 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 4 lbs	0 06 0 04 0 045	1 80 1 20 1 44	4 98
Jan. 30 to March 1	Roots, 60 lbs Hay, 12 lbs	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 07 \\ \hline \end{array} $	$ 1 80 \\ 1 44 \\ 2 16 $	4 44
March 1 to March 31	Roots, 40 lbs Hay, 12 lbs Meal, 6 lbs	0 04 0 04 0 07 1	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 20 \\ 1 44 \\ 2 16 \end{array} $	540
March 31 to April 30	Roots, 30 lbs	0 03 0 06 0 09 8	0 90 1 80 2 88	4 80
April 30 to May 30	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 15 lbs Meal, 10 lbs	0 02 0 06 0 12	0 60 1 80 3 60	5 58
Cost of feed, one steer, 180 days	·····, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 •••••		6 00 31 20
Lot 2.		Weight at start.	Weight at finish.	Gain.
Dec. 1 to May 30		Lbs. 5,475	Lbs. 6,800	Lbs. 1,325

Daily rate of gain per steerlbs.	1.47
Cost of feed per day per steer	17.73
Cost of 1 lb. gain	11.77
Cost of feed for lot, 180 days	\$1 56 0 0

Period.	Daily Ration.	Daily Cost.	Cost for Period.	Total Cost.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	Roots, 60 lbs Hay, 8 lbs Meai, 3 lbs	0 06 0 03 1 0 03 1	1 80 0 96 1 08	¥ Q1
Dec. 31 to Jan. 50	Roots, 40 lbs Hay, 8 lbs Meal, 4 lbs	0 04 0 03 1 0 04 3	1 20 0 96 1 44	9.60
Jan. 30 to March 1	Roots, 30 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 4 lbs	0 03 0 04 0 04\$	0 90 1 20 1 44	9 E (
March 1 to March 31	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 5 lbs	0 02 0 04 0 06	0 60 1 20 1 80	5.01
March 31 to April 30	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 10 lbs Meal, 6 lbs	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 02 \\ 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 07\frac{1}{5} \end{array} $	0 60 1 20 2 16	3 60
Cost of feed, one steer, 150 days] 	[3 96 18 54
Lot 1.	,,,,,,	Weight at start.	Weight at finish.	Gain.
Dec. 1 to April 30		Lbs. 4,820	Lbs. 6,535	Lbs. 1,715

Ex. III.-Lot I.-Continued from December 1, 1904.

Daily rate of gain per steerlbs.	2.28
Cost of feed per day per steer	12.36
Cost of 1 lb. gain	5.40
Cost of feed for lot, 150 days	\$ 92 7 0

EX. IV.-LOT I.-CALVES OF MAY, 1904, CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER, 1904.

Period.	Daily Ration.	Daily Cost.	Cost for Period.	Total Cost.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	Roots, 15 lbs Hay, 2½ lbs Meal, 2 lbs	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 01\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 01 \\ 0 & 02\frac{2}{3} \end{array}$	0 45 0 30 0 72	
Dec. 31 to Jan. 30	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 24 lbs Meal, 2 lbs	0 02 0 01 0 023	0 60 0 30 0 72	147
Jan. 30 to March 1	Roots, 25 lbs Hay, 4 lbs Meal, 2 lbs	0 62 1 0 01 3 0 02 4	0 75 0 48 0 72	1 62
March 1 to March 31	Roots, 30 lbs	0 03 0 013 0 022	0 90 0 48 0 79	195
March 31 to April 30	Roots, 30 lbs	0 02g 0 03 0 01 3	0 90 0 48	2 10
April 30 to May 30	Meal, 2 lbs Roots, 30 lbs Hay, 4 lbs	0 02 2 0 03 0 01 2	0 72 0 90 0 48	2 10
May 30 to Sept. 1	Meal, 2 lbs	0 02 § 0 01 §		2 10
Sept. 1 to Oct. 1	Green feed, 40 lbs	0 04 0 023	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	4 11 8
Oct. 1 to Nov. 1	Green feed, 40 lbs Meal, 2 lbs	0 04 0 02 2	1 24 0 74 8	1 92 1 94 2
Nov. 1 to Dec. 1	Roots, 40 lbs Hay, 5 lbs Meal, 2 lbs	0 04 0 02 0 023	1 20 0 60 0 72	
Cost of feed, one steer, 1 year	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		2 52
Lot. 1.		Weight at start.	Weight at finish.	Gain.
Period.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Dec. 1 1904 to Dec. 1 1905.		2,650	4,815	2,165
Daily rate of gain per s Cost of feed per day per """ Cost of 1 lb. gain	steer steer (winter) (summer) 1 year	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.lbs. 1. .cts. 6. 	18 60 32 98 04

..cts. 5.29

Ex. IV .-- LOT II .-- CALVES OF MAY, 1904, CONTINUED FROM DECEMBER, 1904.

Lot. II.	Daily Rations.	Daily Cost.	Cost for Period.	Total Cost
Period.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 1 to Dec 31	Roots, 20 lbs Hay, 2 lbs Meal, ½ lb	0 02 0 004 0 003	0 60 0 24 0 18	
Dec. 31 to Jan. 30.	Roots, 25 lbs Hay, 2 lbs Meal, <u>5</u> lb	0 023 0 604 0 008	0 75 0 24 0 18	1 02
Jan. 30 to Mar. 1	Roots, 25 lbs.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 02\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 01 \\ 0 & 003 \end{array}$	0 75 0 30 0 18	1 17
Mar. 1 to Mar. 31	Roots, 30 lbs	0 00g 0 03 0 01	0 90 0 30	1 23
Mar. 31 to Apl. 30	Meal, ½ 16 Roots, 30 lbs Hay, 4 lbs	0 00g 0 03 0 013	0 18 0 90 0 48	1 38
Apl. 30 to May 30	Meal, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb Roote, 30 lbs Hay, 4 lbs	0 008 0 03 0 01 3	0 18 0 90 0 48	1 56
May 30 to Oct. 1	Pasture at		4 00	1 38
Oct. 1 to Oct. 30	Roots, 30 lbs Hay, 4 lbs Meal, 1 lb	0 03 0 013 0 014	0 90 0 48 0 36	400
Oct 31 to Nov. 30	Roots, 40 lbs	0 04 0 013 0 011	1 20 0 48 0 36	1 74
Cost of feed, 1 steer, 1 year				15 52
· ·	Weight at start.	Weight at i	finish.	Gain.
Dec. 1, 1904, to Dec. 1, 1905	2,015 lbs.	3, 480 lb	s. 1	,465 lbs.
Daily rate of gain per s Cost of feed per day per """"	teer steer (winter) (summer)	·	lbs	30 30 82

COMPARISON OF STEER-CALF EXPERIMENTS.

. . .

Cost of 1 lb. gain....

Cost of feed for lot, 1 year....

Full feeding ration vs. light feeding ration, from birth to block.

Since May, 1901, experiments have been carried on each year to determine the comparative economy of feeding calves a 'full fattening ration' from the start, as contrasted with a 'limited growing ration.'

Each of the lots of 'full fattening ration' were sold when two years old, the lots on 'limited growing ration' in each case were continued until 3 years old before being sold.

REPORT OF MR. R. ROBERTSON

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

Following is a summary of results obtained:-

	F	JLL FATTER	NING RATIO	Limited Growing Ration.			
	1901.	1902.	1903.		1901.	1902.	
	Ex. I. Lot I. 5 Steers.	Ex. II. Lot I. 5 Steers.	Ex. III. Lot I. 5 Steers.	Average of 15 Steers.	Ex. I. Lot II. 5 Steers.	Ex. II. Lot II. 5 Steers.	Average of 10 Steers.
	Per Steer.	Per Steer.	Per Steer.		Per Steer.	Per Steer.	
Number of days fed Weight when put on experi-	713 ·	683 ·	515·	637 ·	1108.	1108.	1108.
nient Weight when slaughtered Daily rate of gain. Amount meal eaten " hay " " roots " " straw " " straw " " skiu-milk eaten " whole milk eaten " green feed " Cost of feed from birth to	166 [•] 1271 [•] 1·54 [•] 2590 [•] 14725 [•] 1712 [•] 728 [•] 3 months. 1240 [•]	191 ⁻ 1246 ⁻ 1·54 ⁻ 1633 ⁻ 2164 ⁻ 13360 ⁻ 1742 ⁻ 698 ⁻ 4300 ⁻	579 1307 1 41 1328 2210 13500 13500 21 months. 3080	312 1272 1588 2355 13861 1727 713 11 weeks. 2873	153 1306 1·04 1549 3470 24695 597 2080 360 10,months.	121 1360 1 11 1419 4489 23762 600 2320 120 10 months.	137 1333 1075 1484 3979 24228 598 2200 240 10 months.
block Cost of 100 lbs. increase live weight	\$65 47 \$ 5 92	\$58 35 \$ 5 53	\$43 00 \$ 5 90	\$55 60 \$ 5 78	\$72 00 \$ 6 24	\$73 91 \$ 5 96	\$72 95 \$ 6 10

SWINE.

The herd of pigs at present on the farm consists of Yorkshires, Berkshires and their grades and crosses, in all 49 head, as follows:—1 Yorkshire boar, 3 Yorkshire sows, 2 Berkshire sows, 3 grade sows, 10 grade pigs 6 months old, 30 grade pigs 1 to 3 months old.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SWINE.

Pasture vs. feeding in pens.

This experiment was again carried on as in past years, with two lots of 10 pigs each, as evenly divided as to age and weight as possible, being equal numbers from each litter and from 1 to 2 months old.

This experiment was commenced on July 1, with lot I. on pasture and lot II. fed inside.

They were fed equal amounts of milk and meal, consisting of shorts and buck-wheat.

The pasture consisted of clover, rape and hairy vetch on different parts of the field, and the pigs were changed from time to time.

A portable house was used for shelter.

From October 1 to November 15 all were fed alike in pens. Following are the results:--- 297

Lot 1.—Fed on pasture July 1 to October 1. Fed in pens October 1 to November 15.

	LOT I.			
Period.	Weight at Start.	Weight at Finish.	Gain.	
• •	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
July 1 to October 1	235	925	690	
October 1 to November 15	925	1,510	585	

Average daily gain	on pasture, July 1 to October 1	lbs.	·74
"	in pens, October 1 to November 15	lbs.	1.30
"	137 days	.lbs.	•93

Lor II.-Fed in pens, July 1, to November 15, 1905.

		Lot II.	
Period.	Weight at Start.	Weight at Finish	Gain.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
July 1 to October 1	245	1,073	828
October 1 to November 15	1,073	1,500	427

Average daily	gain in pe	ens, July 1 to October 1	:90
"	"	October 1 to November 15 lbs.	·948
66 ¹	"	137 dayslbs.	·916

SHEEP.

The flock of sheep at present on the farm consists of 7 Leicesters, 11 Shropshires and 4 grades, as follows:---

- 1 pure bred Leicester ram.
- 6 pure bred Leicester ewes.

7 pure bred Shropshire ewes.

4 pure bred Shropshire ewe lambs.

3 grade ewes.

1 grade ewe lamb.

POULTRY.

The stock of poultry on hand at present consists of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas and Buff Orpingtons.

During the month of November a number of old and undesirable birds were disposed of, and a number of cockerels of the different breeds sold to farmers for breeding purposes, leaving the stock on hand as follows:—

Breed.	Hens.	Cocks.	Pullets.	Cockerels.
B. P. Rocks	. 4	1	16	2
W. Wvandottes. \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots			8	1
W. Leghorns	. 2		3	1
Black Minorcas	. 5	• •	2	1
Buff Orpingtons		••	8	••

All have kept quite healthy, and 75 chicks were raised during the season.

Very few eggs were laid previous to March 1, owing to the fact that the hens were all at least one year old, no pullets having been kept last season.

The number of eggs laid by the different breeds up to July 1 is as follows:-

		Eggs laid.
12 B. P. Rocks		. 775
4 Blk. Minorcas		. 225
4 W. Leghorns		. 250
4 White Wyandottes	• •	199

BEES.

Bee-keeping in the maritime provinces has in the past received very little attention, and believing that they confer great benefits to the orchards from the carrying of pollen, besides their value as a revenue producer, further experiments with bees have been made.

On May 22, two colonies were received from the experimental farm at Ottawa, weighing 42¹/₂ and 38¹/₂ pounds respectively. Quite a number of dead bees were found in each, particularly in the lighter hive. One appeared to be in excellent condition, the other appeared only fairly strong, with little brood in the frames in the latter hive. As the weather continued cold and wet, and not at all favourable to honey gathering, it was considered wise to somewhat retard the stronger hive, and at the same time strengthen the weaker one by removing one frame well filled with brood from the stronger hive, and replacing it with empty frame from the weaker one. This was done on June 14.

From these, four swarms were secured, the first on June 22, second on July 5, third on July 7, and fourth on August 3.

Until after July 3, very little honey was gathered. From July 4 until August 5, all hives gained rapidly in weight, except one parent hive which had swarmed twice. This weak hive continued to dwindle until August 15, when it was completely deserted. After August 9, very little surplus honey was stored by any.

Fifty pounds of honey was taken from those hives August 25; this leaves for winter quarters five hives weighing respectively 55, 53, 54, 59 and 40 pounds.

On November 18 they were placed in the cellar of the superintendent's house, in the corner farthest from the door. This corner was partitioned off with matched lumber for the double purpose of keeping out light and keeping the temperature more uniform, which is at present from 40° to 45°.

The hives were placed on a shelf, one foot from the ground, and rested on 3 empty boxes.

A three-inch block was placed in front, between the bottom board and the brood chamber, making the full entrance three inches high across the front. The wooden covers were removed and replaced with chaff cushions four inches thick, and lapping the sides and ends four inches.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the year 2,080 letters were received at this Farm, and 1,812 sent out, exclusive of circulars sent with grain distribution and reports.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

EXHIBITIONS.

An exhibit of the products of the farm was made at Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, N.S., September 13 to 21; Fredericton, N.B., September 21 to 27; Yarmouth, October 4 and 5. Those exhibits have always been very much appreciated.

VISITORS.

As usual many visitors have been on the farm this year, the largest gathering being the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, July 15.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ROBERTSON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE HORTICULTURIST.

(W. S. BLAIR.)

NAPPAN, N.S., November 30, 1905.

To DR. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms,

Ottawa.

 $S\pi$,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of some of the work done in the Horticultural Department of the Experimental Farm for the maritime provinces during the year 1905.

The winter of 1905 was a severe one and the months of January and February were accompanied by an unusual fall of snow. The fruit and ornamental trees did not suffer from winter killing, but on account of snow drifting over them many were more or less injured by being broken when the snow settled. This trouble, however, was overcome in many cases by shovelling the snow away from a number of the fruit trees that were liable to injury, and in this way the branches were relieved of the heavy weight of snow. Some orchards in these provinces suffered greatly from being broken by the snow which drifted in some cases 10 to 15 feet deep around them, so that when the snow settled trees were in many instances practically stripped of branches.

The early spring was exceptionally late and backward, retarding the blossoming of fruit trees several days. The mean average temperature for May was 1° lower than the average for the past 5 years: For June $1\frac{1}{2}$ ° lower than that of the past 5 years. The month of July was up to the average in temperature, and August was about 1° lower than the mean average for the past 5 years. September, on the other hand, was somewhat warmer than that of the past 5 years by about $\frac{1}{2}$ ° in the mean average. The following table gives the mean average temperature for the months of May, June, July, August and September for the past 5 years as compared with that of this season. The rainfall during these months for the past 3 years is also given:—

	Mean Ten at Naj	perature opan.			
MOnth.	Average, 5 Years.	1905.	1905.	1904.	1903.
MayJune. June. JulyAugust September Total	48.04° 56.06° 64.22° 62.32° 56.08°	47 · 07° 54 · 52° 64 · 25° 61 · 41° 55 · 53°	Inches. 3 02 3 30 1 56 1 53 3 38 14 03	Inches. 1.76 1.74 2.15 3.51 4.52 13.68	Inches. 0.68 2.29 2.07 2.40 3.63 11.07

The latter part of June and the first half of July was practically ideal weather for all crops. The summer, however, continued too dry after the middle of July and during August for crops to develop properly. Good cultivation during the early part

301

of the season up to the middle of July very materially controlled the moisture supply, and fruit trees so treated apparently suffered little for want of moisture.

The only frosts in May were on the 2nd, 5th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 23rd, when 32°, 27°, 28°, 22°, 31°, and 31° were recorded, respectively. The only June frost was on the 7th, when 5° was registered. This frost did considerable damage to fruits in blossom at the time; tender plants that had been set out, and to grape vines. The apple blossoms here were not sufficiently advanced to be injured, but cherries and plums suffered so materially that no fruit set. The apples in blossom in the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys and in other parts of the province of Nova Scotia at this time were greatly injured by the frost. We escaped the usual September frost, although in some sections of the provinces a great amount of damage was done by a frost on August 15, and also by a September frost. The first fall frost recorded here was 5° on October 1.

The apple crop on the Nappan farm was much in advance of that secured in the past. The trees produced a good crop of excellent fruit. The apples developed better than they ever had done before. Many of the trees are of Russian origin, and lack in quality. For cooking purposes most of the Russian sorts are excellent. A number of varieties, such as Scott's Winter, Winesap, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin and Occident produce fruit that averages small and is not very marketable. The Gano, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent are inclined to overbear, and should have the fruit thinned, especially when the trees are young, otherwise it will be small and the trees are liable to be broken from an overweight of fruit.

A report is herewith submitted of some of the varieties of apples that have fruited here.

The strawberry crop was fairly good. The bush fruits were a fair crop.

The ornamental trees and shrubs have made good growth. One hedge of Sca Buckthorn (*Hippophæ rhamnoides*) was set in 1905, in place of Red-leaved Rose (*Rosa rubrifolia*), which made a poor hedge and was removed.

I beg to acknowledge the following donations: From Mr. Frank G. Semple, Brule, N.S. strawberry plants of 'Nick Ohmer,' 'Sample,' 'Splendid' and 'Brandywine.' From Mr. C. W. Smith, Sand Beach, N.S., seedling strawberry plants. From Templin & Co., Calla, Ohio 1 doz. 'Cardinal' strawberry plants. From Mr. Thomas A. Peters, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B., scions of yellow plum which originated near Fredericton. From J. C. Gilman, Esq., Fredericton, N.B., scions of Cranberry Pippin apple. From Mr. F. G. Semple, Brule, N.S., scions of Winter Rose apple. I am also indebted to Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for 40 additional varieties of strawberry.

I addressed several agricultural meetings in the maritime provinces during the year.

APPLES.

Aport.—Two trees of this variety were planted in 1890. This variety is of Russian origin and is identical with the Emperor Alexander. They have made strong growth, and produced the first crop of any consequence in 1904 when the trees averaged $31\frac{1}{2}$ pecks each. The same trees averaged only 8 pecks in 1905.

Alexander.—Synonym, Emperor Alexander. Three trees were set in 1890. This is a well known strong growing variety. The first crop of any quantity was in 1903 when the trees averaged 8 pecks. In 1904 they averaged 12 pecks, and in 1905, 29.33 pecks. It will be noticed that these three trees are much more regular bearers than the two above called Aport.

Allen's Choice.—One tree only planted in 1898 a strong grower. Fruited in 1905, 2 pecks. The fruit is of medium size, oblate, yellow skin covered over nearly the whole surface with red and striped. Quality good; season January; too small to be of much commercial value here.

Anis.—The variety we have under this name is identical with Yellow Transparent. Two trees set in 1890. These have fruited every other year since 1894. The yield in 1904 was the first large crop, when they averaged 4 bushels each. They produced no fruit this year.

Antonovka.—Two trees of this Russian sort were set in 1897. The fruit is large, yellow, oblong, conical. It is a good cooking sort, and will keep until December. The first large crop was in 1904, when the trees averaged 24 pecks. In 1905, 154 pecks per tree. This variety has no special commercial value.

Arabka.—Synonyms, Arabka Winter and Arabskoe. Two of the former and two of the latter were planted in 1897. They have made strong growth. The first crop of consequence was produced in 1903, when the trees averaged 3 75 pecks. In 1904 they produced an average of 7 94 pecks, and in 1905, 13 pecks. The fruit is large, round, conical, with a green, purplish-red skin. The flesh is greenish white. It is only valuable for cooking; season January. Useful in northern sections where fruit of better quality is tender.

Anisovka.—One tree of this variety was planted in 1890. This is a strong upright grower. The fruit drops badly just as it is about in condition to pull, which is a decided disadvantage. This tree has been top grafted. The fruit is above medium size, roundish, oblate, skin greenish-yellow, streaked and splashed with red. The flesh is crisp and pleasant. Quality good; season September and October.

Ananasnæ.—This is not true to name. It is the same as Anisovka. Two trees were set in 1890. They have fruited well during the past three years. In 1903 they averaged 11 pecks, in 1904, 4 pecks, 1905, 22 pecks. These trees drop their fruit badly just as ripe, otherwise it is a good autumn variety.

Banks.—Synonym, Bank's Gravenstein, Red Gravenstein. This apple is similar in every respect to the well known Gravenstein, except that it is more striped and splashed with red over the yellow skin. Two trees were planted in 1895, and two in 1898. Three of these have since died and the one remaining is not making strong growth. Sunscald and collar rot have been the principal cause of failure. A slight killing back of branches was noted one year. The one tree living, planted in 1898, produced 1 peck of apples this year.

Basil the Great.—Two trees supposed to be this variety were set in 1897. These have made strong growth. The fruit produced, however, show that the trees are Pointed Pipka. In 1903 these two trees averaged $2\frac{3}{4}$ pecks; 1904, $13\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, and 1905, 164 pecks. See Pointed Pipka.

Baxter.—Synonym, La Rue, Baxter's Red. Two trees were set in 1898. They have made fairly strong growth. The trees produced a few apples in 1903-04 and 1905. The growth of this tree is very upright. The fruit is large, round, conical. The skin is yellow, covered over nearly the whole surface with red, and striped with red. This is a promising variety. The fruit is handsome and above the average in quality. Season, December and January.

Beautiful Arcade.—Two trees were set in 1898. They have made good growth. The fruit is round, oblong, with greenish yellow skin. The quality is good. Different from the majority of Russian apples. The flesh is sweet, rich, melting, juicy. Season, September. Fruited, giving only a few specimens in 1904-05.

Bell Pippin.—Two trees were planted in 1897. They have made good growth. The fruit is large, oblate, conical and ribbed; skin greenish yellow, somewhat striped with red. Flesh greenish-yellow; quality fair. Season, December and January. Fruited in 1904, the trees averaging 1 peck. In 1905 they averaged 7½ pecks.

Ben Davis.—Two trees were set in 1893. They have made strong growth, but have not produced well-matured fruit. This is a well known variety which needs no description. The trees averaged 8½ pecks in 1903; 4 pecks in 1904, and in 1905 21 pecks.

Benoni.—Two trees were set in 1890. They have made very strong growth. The tree is a vigorous upright grower. The fruit is small to medium, roundish, oblate, conical. The skin is yellow, red, striped with crimson. Quality very best. This is a variety that is inclined to produce abundantly every second year. The fruit should be thinned on the tree in order to secure a good percentage of marketable fruit. This variety is one of the best hardy dessert apples. Season, October and November. It seems to do well in northern sections, being apparently as hardy as the Duchess, and equal in quality to the Gravenstein. One tree produced $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks in 1903; 31 pecks in 1904, and 2 pecks in 1905.

Bethel.—Synonym, Uncle Sam. One tree set in 1897 produced the first crop this season, giving 18 pecks. Fruit round, conical, medium to large. Skin greenish-yellow, striped with red. Quality fair. Keeps until March, but looses its character early in the winter. A very hardy strong growing tree. Useful in the colder sections as a hardy winter variety.

Bismark.—One tree planted is making poor growth. Fruit has been produced from grafts. It is medium to large, round, conical. Skin green, striped with red over part of the surface. Quality fair. Season, January. As grown here this variety is not of special value.

Blue Pearmain.—Two trees were set in 1890. These have made strong growth. The fruit is round, conical, medium to large. Skin dark purplish red, striped on crimson ground. Quality good. Season, January and February. This is a good winter variety. One yielded in 1903, 2 pecks; 1904, 9 pecks; 1905, none. The other produced in 1903, 16 pecks; 1904, 13½ pecks, and 1905, 27 pecks.

Borovinka.—This is a Russian variety identical with Duchess of Oldenburg in every particular, except that the fruit does not mature as early by one week. The fact that this variety is a few days later than Duchess makes it possible to extend the season of that apple a little longer. The yield in 1903 was 12 pecks; 1904, 17_2 pecks; 1905, 1 peck.

Bottle Greening.—One tree was set in 1891. A strong grower. Fruit oblate, conical. Skin greenish-yellow, with dull red blush. Quality good. Season, January and February. Has so far only fruited lightly. In 1903, 2½ pecks; 1904, 2 pecks; and 1905, a few specimens only. Said to be a good cropper when it gets well established.

Belle de Boskoop.—Tree planted in 1897. A strong grower. Fruited first this season, yielding 4 pecks. Fruit round, oblate, medium to large. Skin yellow, shaded and obscurely striped with red, russeted over nearly the whole surface. Season February and March.

Buckingham.—One tree set in 1895. A fairly strong grower. Fruited first in 1904, yielding 9 pecks; a few specimens only this year. The fruit is oblate, conical and of medium size. Skin greenish yellow, striped, shaded and splashed with crimson. Season, January. Quality excellent. This is a promising sort and apparently quite hardy.

Canada Baldwin.—Three trees were set in 1890. These made the most promising growth at the start of any trees in the orchard. The branches and trunks became sunscalded and gradually the trees have died, until now one only remains. The trees were abundant bearers when healthy. The fruit is oblate, of medium size. Skin greenish yellow, striped and washed with dark red. Season, December and January. Quality good.

Cinnamon Pine.—Two trees were set in 1897. The fruit seems to be identical with 'Anisovka.' These trees are situated in the sheltered orchard and do not drop their fruit so badly as those do more exposed. These averaged 2 pecks per tree in 1904, and 10.75 pecks in 1905.

Crimean Bogdanoff.—One tree set in 1895. Made strong growth. Fruited 1903, 9 pecks; and in 1905, 5 pecks. The fruit is ovate, medium to small. Skin yellow, nearly covered with red, striped. Quality poor. Season, November.

Cross, No. 15 M.—Two trees were set in 1897. They fruited well this season, averaging 12 pecks each. Fruit conical, ribbed, medium. Skin yellow. Quality poor, of no special value.

Danvers.—Synonym, Danver's Winter Sweet. Two trees were set in 1897. The trees are strong upright growers. Fruit oblong, conical, of medium size. Skin greenish-yellow, with dull blush. Quality good, sweet. Season, February and March. Bore their first fruit in 1904, when the trees averaged 3.37 pecks. In 1905, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pecks each.

Derby.—Two trees were set in 1890. Strong growers. They averaged 10 pecks in 1904, and 16 pecks in 1905. The fruit is oblate, of medium size. Skin yellow, sometimes slightly striped with red. Quality good. A good cooking and fair dessert variety. Season, January and February.

Domine.—One tree planted in 1895. Tree a fair grower. Fruited for the first time in 1904, yielding 4 pecks. Few specimens in 1905. Fruit oblate, of medium size. Skin greenish-yellow, partly covered with stripes of light red. Quality good. Season, February and March.

Duchess.—Synonyms, Oldenburg, Duchess of Oldenburg, New Brunswicker. A well known and popular variety that needs no comment. Two trees set in 1893 averaged 7 pecks in 1903, 11 pecks 1904 and $17\frac{3}{4}$ pecks in 1905.

Enormous.—One tree was set in 1897. Made strong growth. Fruited first crop of quantity this season, yielding 10 pecks. Fruit very large, round. Skin yellow; quality fair. A Russian variety. It is fit for cooking by the middle of August, when it can be picked with profit. The fruit is ripe early in September and drops easily. Valuable as a very early cooking sort.

Fameuse.—Synonym, Snow, Snow Apple. Four trees were set in 1890. These have made strong growth. They bore their first crop of any quantity in 1903, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ pecks. In 1904 they averaged 11 62 pecks, and in 1905, 9 25 pecks. The fruit is oblate, medium. Skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with red and crimson. Quality the very best. Season, November and December. One of the best dessert apples grown. Tree, hardy; fruit very liable to attack of apple scab, which may be kept in check by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Fanny.—Two trees were set in 1897. These have made fair growth. Fruited last season for the first time. Average yield of tree, 1904, $\frac{3}{2}$ galls.; 1905, 2 88 pecks. Fruit medium to large, round, oblate, conical. Skin dark red and crimson. Quality fair. Season, December and January. A promising variety.

Gano.—Two trees were planted in 1897 and two in 1898. These have made very strong growth. One of those set in 1897, when carrying about 6 pecks of fruit was struck by a strong wind and broken so badly that it was removed. The other tree yielded 5 pecks in 1903, 131 pecks in 1904, and 29 pecks in 1905. The fruit is round, conical, medium to large. Skin greenish yellow, covered with dark red. The two trees set in 1898 averaged 3 pecks in 1904 and 21 pecks in 1905. The fruit of these two trees is roundish, oblate and not so evenly coloured as the above, being somewhat more striped. The first set trees more closely resemble the Black Ben Davis, and the latter are more like Gano. The fruit is similar in quality and very closely resembles the well known Ben Davis. These two varieties, however, mature here much better than the Ben Davis.

Grandmother.—Two trees were set in 1897. The trees are upright and vigorous growers. Fruit oblate, conical, medium to large. Skin greenish white, streaked and splashed with light red. Quality good. Season, September; of Russian origin. Fruited

16 - 20

in 1905, averaging 41 pecks. Two trees set at the same time called *Avenarius* are the same as Grandmother. A fairly good dessert variety.

Grimes.—Synonym, Grimes' Golden. This is a good growing hardy variety, coming into fruit early. The fruit, however, runs small here. The tree is a good producer and the apple an excellent dessert sort. Season, January and February. Skin, yellow. A winter dessert apple of good quality for home use or local market.

Haas.—Synonym, Fall Queen. These trees were set in 1890. One has been top grafted. A strong grower. Fruit oblate, conic, of medium size. Skin greenish yellow, nearly covered with light red and striped with darker red. Quality poor. Season December. Average yield 1903, 93 pecks; 1904, 10 pecks, and 1905, 22 pecks. Not a desirable variety.

Hibernal.—This is a very hardy, vigorous, Russian variety of spreading habit, and one of the hardiest for extreme northern sections. Fruit oblate, conic, large. Skin greenish yellow, with dull bronze red on the sunny side. Valuable only for cooking, for which it is one of the best. Fruit hangs to the tree well and ripens evenly. Season, November and December. Tree planted in 1896 produced 3 pecks in 1903, 12 pecks in 1904, and 16¹/₂ pecks in 1905.

Hurlbut.—Synonym, Hurlburt. The two trees set in 1897 have made fair growth They bore a good crop in 1904, averaging $8\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, and in 1905, 7 pecks. The fruit is medium to large, oblate, conical. Skin yellow, splashed and striped with red. Quality good. Season, January. This is a variety that should be more largely planted.

Jonathan.—Two trees were set in 1890. They have made fair growth. They fruited in 1903, averaging 3 pecks per tree. In 1904, 4 pecks, and in 1905, 91 pecks. The fruit as grown here is small to medium, roundish, oblong, conical. Skin yellow, nearly covered with bright red and shaded into dark red in the sun. Quality good. Season, January to April. This variety, while of excellent quality, is sometimes too small to be profitable.

Keswick.—Synonym, Keswick Codling. Three trees set in 1890. One has been top grafted. They have made good growth. The two fruited, bearing an average of 21 pecks in 1903; 12 pecks in 1904; 34 pecks in 1905. Fruit round, oblong, conical, of medium size. Skin greenish yellow, sometimes slightly blushed in sun. Valuable only as a cooking apple. Season, October and November. Inclined to run small from setting too much fruit. Should be thinned. Not recommended.

Longfield.—Three trees were set in 1890. They have made strong growth and have fruited abundantly. The fruit is round, oblong, conic, small to medium. Skin yellowish white, with blush on sunny side. Quality good. A rather pleasant eating apple and good for cooking. Very hardy. Season, November and December. Useful for extreme northern sections.

McIntosh Red.—Three trees were set in 1890. They have made fair growth. Two trees set as 'Princess Louise' in 1892 have turned out to be McIntosh Red. They have made strong growth. The first trees planted yielded in 1903 an average of 7.67 pecks per tree; in 1904, 5.33 pecks, and in 1905, 25 pecks. The last set yielded an average of 2 pecks in 1904, and 12½ pecks in 1905. This variety has done well since 1903. The fruit has developed perfectly, and this apple may be regarded as one of the very best apples growing on the farm. This variety belongs to the Fameuse group, and is liable to scab if not carefully sprayed with Bordeaux; of fine quality for dessert. Season, December and January. Tree perfectly hardy, a good grower and productive. Fruit round, oblate, slightly irregular, medium to large. Skin whitish yellow, covered over nearly the whole surface with dark, rich wine red, shading to pinkish crimson in the shade. Should be more largely grown.

McMahan.—Synonym, McMahan White. One tree was planted in 1897. A very strong, vigorous grower. Fruit large, conical. Skin whitish-yellow. A good cooking sort. Season, December. One of the best growing trees for top grafting. An excellent sort for northern sections. Yielded in 1903, 5 pecks; 1904, 13½ pecks; in 1905 a few specimens only.

Melonen.—Synonym, Melon. One tree was planted in 1897. A strong grower. Fruited in 1904, 94 pecks, and in 1905, 18 pecks. Fruit oblate, of medium size. Skin yellow, somewhat striped with red. Season November. Quality poor. Of Russian origin. Fruit drops badly just before it is fully matured. Of little value.

Missouri.—Missouri Pippin. Two trees were set in 1897. Made strong growth. They averaged 5 pecks of apples in 1903, 5 pecks in 1904, and 63 pecks in 1905. Fruit round, oblate, medium to small. Skin greenish yellow, splashed and striped with light and dark red. This variety has so far not succeeded well here, it grows too small to be profitable.

Northern Spy.—One tree planted in 1892 has made strong growth. It fruited well this season, the first good crop, yielding 12 pecks. A well known strong growing variety. One of the best winter sorts.

Northwestern Greening.—Two trees were set in 1897. They made very strong growth at the start, but have not proved a success. One had to be taken out in 1903 and the other was removed this season. The trouble seems to be that the wood is not strong enough to support the branches, which break easily with the weight of fruit; or with ice or snow lodging on the branches after a sleet storm. These trees produced good crops in 1902-03 and 1904. The fruit is large, round, conical, and of even size. Skin greenish yellow. Quality fair. Season said to be January and February; with us this fruit goes bad at the core after the last of January, or in some cases even earlier. Two other trees of this sort have been planted to give it a further test.

Ontario.—One tree was set in 1890 and one in 1897. These have made fair growth. The trees came into fruiting early. The first ones planted bore a good crop, 11½ pecks in 1903, in 1904, ¾ peck, and in 1905, 21 pecks. The last tree planted fruited, bearing 4½ pecks in 1903, a few only in 1904, and 7 pecks in 1905. This tree has been sunscalded during the past winter. It is useful principally for cooking. The fruit is oblate, conic, large. Skin whitish-yellow, red and striped. Season, January and February.

Ostrakoff.—Two trees of this variety were set in 1890. They have made strong growth. The average yield of these trees was 5 pecks in 1903, 214 pecks in 1904, and 124 pecks in 1905. The fruit is not of high quality and drops badly just before thoroughly matured. This sort is the same as the varieties planted as *Sultan* and *White Astrachan*, which have the same fault. Neither of these sorts are valuable. The fruit is oblong, conical, of medium size. Skin yellow, somewhat streaked with red. Season, September.

Patten.—Synonym, Patten's Greening, Patten's Duchess. Two trees were set in 1897. These have made strong growth. A seedling of Duchess. They come into fruit early. Average yield in 1903, 33 pecks; 1904, 9:37 pecks, and 1905, 84 pecks. Fruit large, of even size, roundish, oblate. Skin yellowish-green, with a bronze blush in the sun. A good cooking variety. Season, December and January. A good sort for northern sections. Tree very hardy.

Peter.—This variety, as grown here, so closely resembles the Wealthy apple that we consider it the same.

Pewaukee.—Three trees were set in 1890, 2 in 1891 and 2 in 1892. These have all made very strong growth, this variety being one of our best growing trees. A well known winter apple of fair quality, but of a greenish colour, which is against it for

 $16 - 20\frac{1}{2}$

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

market purposes. It is useful principally for cooking. Season, December. The fruit has the bad fault of dropping easily just before fully matured. Two trees in the orchard, protected with shelter of natural spruce, yielded in 1903 an average of $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of dropped fruit, and 6 pecks were picked. Three trees in the unprotected orchard yielded in 1903 an average of 10 pecks of dropped fruit and 8 pecks picked. In 1905 the two trees in the protected orchard averaged 26 $\frac{3}{2}$ pecks picked and $1\frac{3}{2}$ pecks dropped, and in the unprotected orchard 3 trees averaged 13 pecks picked, and 2.33 pecks dropped. The season of 1904 was exceptional for winds.

Pointed Pipka.—Four trees were set in 1896. These have made very strong growth. The fruit is medium to large, oblong, conical. Skin whitish-yellow, streaked and splashed with bright red. Flesh white, good. Season last of September. A fairly good dessert apple of Russian origin. Same as the variety called Basil the Great. Tree very hardy.

Red Canada.—Synonym, Canada Red. Two trees were set in 1890. One cankered badly, made poor growth and was removed. The other has made good growth. It fruited in 1903, bearing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pecks; 1904, $2\frac{1}{4}$ pecks, and in 1905, 14 pecks. The fruit is oblate, conical, of medium size. Skin greenish-yellow, covered nearly with red and striped with crimson. Quality good. Season, February and March. This is a good winter sort, and the tree is very hardy.

Russian Tyrol.—One tree was set in 1895, has made strong growth. This is identical with Longfield, already described.

Scott's Winter.—Two trees were set in 1890. They have made strong growth and came into bearing early. They averaged 13 pecks in 1903; 5½ pecks in 1904, and 6½ pecks in 1905. The fruit is round, conical, small. Skin red striped. Quality fair. Season, February and March. The fruit of this variety is too small for general market purposes. Of value only for home use in northern sections, where other winter sorts will not succeed.

Scrinkia.—Two trees were set in 1890. They have made good growth. Fruited in 1903 averaging $13\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per tree. In 1904, 2·12 pecks, and in 1905, 25 pecks per tree. The fruit is of medium size, round, oblate. Skin pale yellow, somewhat striped with red. Quality fair. Season, October. A fairly good cooking and eating fruit.

Sunbeam.—One tree was set in 1897. This is a vigorous grower, and productive. It yielded in 1904, 25 pecks, and in 1905, $25\frac{1}{2}$ pecks. The fruit is of medium size, roundish, conical. Skin whitish green with a blush in the sun. The fruit drops badly just before fully matured. Quality fair. Season, November and December.

Thaler.—Synonym, Charlotten-Thaler. This seems to be identical with Yellow Transparent, with the exception that it may be a few days carlier.

Titovka.—Synonym, Titus apple. Two trees were set in 1890. They have made strong growth. Fruited in 1904, bearing 17½ pecks per tree, in 1905 a few specimens only. The fruit is large, oblate, oblong. Skin greenish-yellow, often nearly covered with deep red, striped with dark red. Quality fair. Season, September. This is a good cooking apple. The variety, Little Hat, resembles this and is probably the same.

Wellington.—Two trees were set in 1893. They have made strong growth. They averaged per tree in 1903, 18 pecks; 1904, 8 pecks, and 1905, 24½ pecks. The fruit is of medium size, round, oblate. Skin yellow with blush on sunny side. Very acid. Quality good. Season, February to April. Valuable only for cooking. Liked on the English market on account of its pleasant acidity. A valuable commercial sort. Inclined to overbear, and run small. Should be thinned.

Williams.—Synonym, Williams' Favourite, Williams' Early. Two trees were set in 1897. These have made good growth. They fruited in 1903, averaging 1 peck per tree; 1904, 34 pecks, and 1905, 84 pecks per tree. The fruit is medium to large, round,

oblong, conic. Skin light red ground, but nearly covered with a dark red, striped somewhat. Quality good. Season, September. An excellent dessert market sort, and very attractive on account of its fine colour.

York Imperial.—One tree was set in 1897. It has made fair growth and fruited first in 1902. Fruited in 1904, 2³ pecks; 1905, 12 pecks. The fruit is medium, oblate, oblique. Skin yellow, shaded with crimson, and indistinctly striped with red. Quality fair. Season, February to April. Somewhat inclined to be undersized.

Yellow Transparent.—A well known early variety. A valuable cooking apple, useful only for local markets and home use. A good eating apple when fully ripe. Five trees set in 1890 have made fair growth. They have fruited well. The average yield from these trees is as follows:—1903, 24 pecks; 1904, 5 6 pecks; and 1905, 13 7 pecks. These set their first fruit in 1893. Trees hardy. Season, last of August.

SOIL MOISTURE EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments to determine the moisture contents of soils when cultivated, as compared with those cropped were again conducted this season. The experiment included six different plots, each 25 feet wide and 400 feet long. Samples of the soil from these plots were taken at intervals of two weeks during the season to a depth of 14 inches by using round galvanized iron canisters which were driven into the ground to that depth and the column of soil removed. These samples were sent to Ottawa, where they were examined in the chemical laboratory of the Experimental Farms, and their moisture contents determined. The plots were alongside each other and the soil was of a fairly uniform character.

Plot No. 1.—The soil of this plot was in strawberries in 1903-04. The ground was ploughed early in the fall of 1904. It was thoroughly worked up on May 16 with the disc and springtooth harrows, and again once worked with the springtooth harrow before seeding to oats on May 23. The grain was sown with the seed drill at the rate of 8 bushels per acre. The growth of straw was good, averaging 36 inches. The crop suffered greatly for want of rain during the latter part of its growth and as a consequence the seed did not fill out well. The crop was harvested September 2. The ground had been seeded to timothy and clover with the oats. The grass and clover seed started fairly well, but owing to the dry weather at this date, October 30, there is not sufficient growth to cover the ground.

Plot No. 2.—The ground of this plot was in oats during 1904, having been seeded to clover and timothy with the oats in the spring of that year. The growth of clover this season was good, and the crop was cut for hay July 20, having made a growth of from 34 to 38 inches, averaging $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre.

Plot No. 3.—This plot was also in oats in 1904, having been seeded to timothy and clover in the spring of that year. The growth of clover was similar to that on plot No. 2, which it adjoined. This plot was cut with the mower when the crop was about 12 inches high on June 16, and the crop allowed to remain as a mulch. The clover was fairly thick. The plot was cut a second time July 8, when about the same growth had been made. The clover was again left as a mulch, which was fairly thick. The intention was to cut again in two or three weeks; but owing to extremely dry weather very little more growth was made during the season, and the crop was not again cut. The material left as a mulch soon dried out and was of very little use in conserving moisture.

Plot No. 4.—The ground of this plot was in strawberries in 1902-03 and '04. The ground was well worked up with the disc and springtooth harrows on May 16, 1905. It was again harrowed on May 23 with the springtooth harrow. On June 6 and 15 this ground was again harrowed, and on the latter date crimson clover at the rate of 30 pounds per acre was drilled in with the seeder. This made a quick start and soon covered the ground. The growth averaged about 13 inches by the middle of August. Very little growth was made after that date, the ground being practically dried out.

Plot No. 5.—The ground of this plot was previously treated as plot No. 4, it having been in strawberries and was ploughed early last fall. In 1905 this ground was cultivated in the same manner as plot No. 4, during the first part of the season, viz., until June 20, when it was thoroughly worked up with a land grubber to a depth of 5 inches. The soil was again worked with the springtooth harrow on July 4 and 20, and at the latter date crimson clover at the rate of 25 lbs. per acre was sown broadcast and harrowed in with the springtooth harrow. The clover started rather slowly, but has made a thick growth of about six inches, which thoroughly covers the ground at this date, October 30.

Plot No. 6.—The ground on this plot was treated as plot No. 5 in every respect, except that no cover crop was sown, and the land was left without any cultivation whatever after July 20. A few weeds started up on this ground, otherwise no plants were growing on it.

The moisture contents of these differently treated plots is given in the following table:--

Date when Samples were taken.	Plot No. 1.	Plot No. 2.	Plot No. 3.	Plot No. 4.	Plot No. 5.	Plot No. 6.
May 15 June 1	Per cent. 17.40 16.37	Per cent. 16.04 14.23	Per cent. 17.33 13.83	Per cent. 16:50 15:25	Per cent. 16.28 16.97	Per cent. 17.76 14.74
" 10 " 29 July 17 August 2 " 15	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 54 \\ 16:30 \\ 11:02 \\ 5:63 \\ 5:17 \\ \end{array} $	14 88 19.06 8.08 7.26 5.91	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 & 94 \\ 18 & 52 \\ 11 & 77 \\ 7 & 12 \\ 5 & 64 \\ \end{array} $	16.19 17.50 13.89 9.73 7.87	15.78 17.97 15.65 15.50 14.11	18 02 17 92 14 59 15 02 14 03
" 30 September 18 October 3 " 18	$5.01 \\ 12.66 \\ 11.22 \\ 9.34$	4·17 10·52 9·05 6·71	4·37 12·58 10·61 8·01	5 26 11 47 9 24 6 69	9·97 14·68 12·67 9·44	14·36 16·31 13·06 11·34

PERCENTAGE OF MOISTURE IN PLOTS.

The object of this investigation was to learn to what extent the failure of fruit trees to grow properly in soils cropped with grains and grasses is due to a lack of moisture. It is a well known fact that trees growing in soil having an abundant supply of plant food may not in some seasons produce well or make satisfactory growth if grass or grain crops occupy the orchard soil at the same time. These latter crops are especially exhaustive of soil moisture, large quantities of which are used in their development, consequently the soil is, as these experiments show, rendered too dry for the proper development of trees which require the whole season for their growth.

Plot No. 4 was seeded to crimson clover to determine whether sufficient moisture would be conserved by cultivating only to the middle of June and then seeding to a cover crop in place of following the usual practice of cultivating to the middle of July and sowing a cover crop. It was also desired to ascertain if the crop of crimson clover

would shade the ground sufficiently to act as a mulch, and lessen evaporation from the soil surface, and in this way offset the loss by transpiration. It would appear in this connection, however, that the moisture taken from the ground by the plants was far greater than that conserved by them through the shade afforded by the foliage. The figures given show that this plot was too dry for proper plant development during the greater part of the season.

It will be seen that in plot No. 6 at no time during the season did the moisture fall below 10 per cent. It will also be noticed by referring to the above table that plot No. 5 only twice went below 10 per cent. This would seem to show that even in a season as dry as that of 1905, cover crops of crimson clover sown after the middle of July, on soil that has previously been properly cultivated to conserve moisture, will not dry out the ground to such an extent as to prevent a proper development of fruit and wood growth. It is apparent that the conditions prevailing in plots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, so far as moisture content is concerned, were not at all favourable for fruit tree development, and consequently the growing of grass or grain crops in the orchard is not advisable if best results are to be obtained.

The season has been exceptionally dry, especially since June. The following table gives the rainfall and the date on which the rain occurred from April 1 to November 1, 1905:--

April.		May.		June.		Jul	ly.	August.		September.		October.	
Date. 1 21 22 25	In. 08 '40 '62 '14	Date. 2 4 7 8 10 18 20 21 23 30	In. 76 04 18 40 74 50 14 11 05 10	Date. 2 3 6 8 12 13 14 17 18 26 27 28	In. ·34½ ·05 ·12½ ·07 ·44 ·12 ·04 ·12 ·11 ·92 ·31	Date. 2 3 15 26 27 31 	In. -45 -12 -82 -08 -03 -06	Date. 1 2 4 7 23 30 	In. 06 101 12 62 031 59	Date. 4 5 6 13 14 18 19 26 	In. 1 · 33 · 15 · 44 · 04 · 04 · 04 · 04 · 04 · 04 · 05 · 48	Date. 9 11 18 19 20 21 22 	In. 04 05 26 19 19 15 33
Total	1·24		3.02		3·30	904 and	1·56 1903.]	1.23	J	3.38]	1.29
1904 1903	2.92 3.57		1.76 .68		1·74 2·29	(···	$2.15 \\ 2.07$		$3.51 \\ 2.40$		4.52 3.63		5·00 5·78

RAINFALL, 1905.

EXPERIMENTS TO CONTROL THE PEA WORM.

Acting on the advice of Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Entomologist and Botanist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, some experiments were conducted this season to ascertain whether spraying pea vines and pods with a paris green mixture would prove a satisfactory remedy for the pea worm.

The strength of mixture used on the early plots was $\frac{1}{2}$ pound paris green to 40 gallons of water, to which one pound of whale oil soap was added so that the mixture would adhere to the plant better. One plot of the variety Heroine was treated later with a stronger solution of paris green and water, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound paris green to 40 gallons of

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

water being used. The plots were once sprayed thoroughly just after the pods were formed, except the plot of Heroine, which in addition to being sprayed on July 20 with the $\frac{1}{2}$ pound paris green to 40 gallons of water, was again sprayed July 29 with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound paris green to 40 gallons of water.

The results obtained would seem to indicate that spraying the plants with a paris green solution just as the pods are beginning to form is too early in the growth of the plant to get the best results.

It will also be seen that early varieties of pease are much less liable to injury from the pea worm that the later sorts, and pease which are fit to use from the first to the middle of August are the most injured by the pea worm.

Number Date when Date when Per cent Variety Treated. How Treated. of pods shelled. sprayed. pulled. wormy. Paris green 500 4 Alaska..... July 8.....July 20 None 500 3 7 8 Paris green . . 500 Gradus 17 15..... 25500 None . Paris greén . 500 11 American Wonder..... 20..... Aug. ... 1 500 11 None 500 22 Paris green. 11 20 and 29.4 Heroine 17. $\bar{27}$ None . 500

The following results were obtained :---

STRAWBERRIES.

In addition to the small plots of strawberries set in the spring of 1904, several larger plots of some of the most promising varieties were planted. Each plot consisted of two rows set 3 feet apart, and one foot apart in the rows. The runners were allowed to spread and at the end of the season the two rows had made sufficient growth to cover the ground between the rows fairly well. The runners on the outside of these two rows were kept cut one foot from the rows. This made practically a matted row 5 feet wide of each plot.

The ground was a light sandy loam, which had not been manured since the spring of 1899, after which a crop of corn was taken off. The soil was well worked up and complete fertilizer and bone meal in equal parts at the rate of 800 lbs. per acre was used by sowing it broadcast and harrowing in before the plants were put out. The planting was done May 23.

The Warfield and Senator Dunlap have as usual given the best results. The Glen Mary and Clyde are two good sorts for local markets, but are too soft for shipping to any distance. The Lovett is rather small, otherwise is a good berry. The Beder Wood did not do as well as usual. The fruit was small and the plants not at all vigorous. The Howard No. 41 is not a desirable sort. The Warfield is inclined to run small towards the last pickings, and the plants are not very vigorous. The fruit stands shipment well, and as the plant is prolific and the fruit takes well in the market we consider it one of the best commercial varieties here. The Senator Dunlap is an excellent berry and may be recommended for commercial planting. The fruit is medium to large, conical, occasionally flattened slightly or ribbed; colour a dark rich crimson. Flesh firm and fine in texture, red throughout. Quality good, sprightly. Flowers perfect, having abundant pollen. The plants are strong, vigorous growers, probably the best berry we have yet tested here.

312

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Three varieties of the Alpine, or perpetual strawberry have been tested during the past 4 years. They were St. Joseph, St. Antoine and Jeanne d'Arc. The quality of this fruit is excellent, but outside of that there is nothing to recommend them. The fruit is small. The plants are not everbearing; in fact, they have a shorter season with us than many of the commonly cultivated varieties. They are of no value from a commercial standpoint.

The size of these plots and the dates on which the fruit was picked, together with the yield per acre as calculated from the quantity produced on the plots, is given in the following table:—

			Da	te whe	n Picke	ed.		ld.		Vield
Variety.	Flowers.	July 10.	July 13.	July 16.	July 20.	July 24.	July 28.	Total Yie	Size of Plot.	per Acre.
Senator Dunlap Warfield. Glen Mary. Lovett Clyde Beder Wood Howard's No. 41	Per. Imp. Per. Per. Per. Imp.	$\begin{array}{c} {\rm Qts.} \\ 23 \\ 22 \\ \cdots \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \\ \cdots \\ 9\frac{1}{4} \\ \end{array}$		Qts. 69 82 28 10 18 12 13	Qts. 51 18 12 12 7 11 5	$ \begin{array}{c} {\rm Qts.} \\ 8 \\ 24 \\ 12 \\ 14 \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \\ \cdots \end{array} $	Qts. 9 4 7 2 4	$\begin{matrix} \text{Qts.} \\ 197 \\ 179 \\ 61 \\ 60\frac{1}{2} \\ 40 \\ 55 \\ 29 \end{matrix}$	Feet. $5 \times 148\frac{1}{2}$ $5 \times 148\frac{1}{2}$ 5×66 5×66 $5 \times 49\frac{1}{2}$ $5 \times 82\frac{1}{2}$ $5 \times 49\frac{1}{2}$	Qts. 11,557 10,501 8,052 7,986 7,040 5,808 5,104

Strawberries-	Test	OF	VARIETIES.
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GARDEN PEASE.

Fifty-two varieties of garden pease were tested this year. The plots were on soil of a uniform character, and in a fair state of fertility. The seed was sown in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, May 6, and the pease were planted about 2 inches deep and 2 inches apart in the rows. Each plot was 2 rows 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. One row was allowed to ripen seed, and on the other row the pease were picked when fit for market, and the quantity of marketable green pods obtained. The following table gives the yield from these plots, together with other notes taken on the varieties.

The variety Early Excelsior is an exceptionally early and valuable dwarf pea. Thomas Laxton continues to give best results as a second early sort. The extra Early Leviathan about the same season as Thomas Laxton, is not as good, judging from one test. Carter's Early Morn is practically the same as Gradus. The variety Rivenhall Wonder is a fine medium late kind. Juno is the best late kind tested.

GARDEN PEASE-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Variety.	ength of Vine.	Length of Plot.	Number of Peas in Pod.	DATE OF July 24.	Picking. July 31.	Total Yield from Plot.	
	<u>н</u>						
	Inches.	Inches.		Llis. Oz.	Lbs. Oz.	Lbs. Oz.	
Alaska Station New Surprise Gregory's Surprise Early Excelsion. Burpee's Extra Early. Chelsea Electric Light. First and Best	36 36 36 18 34 20 27 39	21 to 23 14 = 23 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24 = 24 24	5 to 7 7 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} & & 10 \\ & & 8 \\ & & 9 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 9 \\ 2 & 13 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 10 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Gradus. Prosperity. Thomas Laxton Nott's Excelsior A I. Nott's Excelsior. Philadelphia. Claudit. Early Morn. William Hurst. Premium Gem. Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar.	40 40 18 40 20 36 42 36 18 22 22		555555666555 6655555555555555555555555	5 10 6 8 6 3 3 2 5 4 4 6 2 4 8 8 2 10 3 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Aug. 4. 2 2 1 2 5 5 3 12 5 2 5 11 2 4 8 1 4 6 12 2 12 2 12 3 2 12 3 2 12 3 2 12 3 2 12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Prolific. Sutton's Excelsior Sutton's Forcing Melting Marrow. King of Dwarfs.	37 20 18 20 20 22	$2\frac{3}{4}$ " $3\frac{1}{2}$ 3 " $3\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$ " $3\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ " $3\frac{1}{4}$ $2\frac{3}{4}$ " 3	6 " 8 5 " 7 3 " 7 5 " 7 5 " 7	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Aug. 7. 5 8 1 1 2 1 5 1	9 13 6 4 4 2 3 9 7 4	
New Second Early British Wonder Admiral Dewey Boston Unrivalled Improved Senator	45 20 20 55 55 48	$\begin{array}{c} 3\frac{1}{4} & a & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 3\frac{1}{2} & a & 4 \\ 3\frac{1}{4} & a & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 & a & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 3\frac{2}{4} & a & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 & a & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	8 "10 6 "9 5 "7 6 "8 6 "8 6 "8	Aug. 7. 6 6 4 5 4 11 4 10 8 5 0	Aug. 14. 2 3 2 6 3 12 1 8 3 2 2 1 Aug. 17	$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ 8 & 10 \\ 9 & . \\ 12 & 12 \\ 13 & 10 \\ 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$	
Horsford's Market. McLean's Advancer Prodigious. Prince Edward Duke of Albany. Dwarf Champion. American Champion. Dwarf Telephone.	30 39 55 42 42 22 57 20	3 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	5 " 7 5 " 7 6 " 9 6 " 8 6 " 8 6 " 8 6 " 8 6 " 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Aug. 11 8 11 8 2 2 10 2 3 4 13 2 14 6 14 3 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Champion of England. Duke of York. Abundance Yorkshire Hero. Stanley. Hurst's Reliance. Perfection. Magnum Bonum.	$ \begin{array}{c c} 57 \\ 56 \\ 30 \\ 34 \\ 41 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 34 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 " 8 6 " 8 6 " 8 5 " 7 6 " 7 7 " 8 6 " 9 6 " 8	Aug. 12. 4 4 6 2 3 4 4 8 3 3 8	Aug. 17. 4 8 5 . 4 8 4 1 4 7 2 6 6 8 2	8 8 9 6 6 8 6 1 7 11 6 14 9 11 10	
Daisy Juno. Telephone. Fillbasket.	24 24 50 24	$\begin{array}{c} 3_{2}^{3} & a_{1} & 4_{2}^{1} \\ 3_{2}^{3} & a_{2} & a_{3}^{1} \\ 3_{2}^{3} & a_{1} & 4_{2}^{1} \\ 3_{2}^{3} & a_{1} & 4_{2}^{1} \\ 3_{4}^{3} & a_{1} & 4_{4}^{1} \end{array}$	7 11 9 7 11 9 6 11 8 7 11 9	Aug. 14. 3 4 6 5 3 5	Aug. 21. 3 5 5 9 5 5 5	6 9 11 9 10 8 10	

GARDEN PEASE-SINGLE VS. DOUBLE ROWS.

Eight varieties of garden pease were sown in plots 33 feet long, each plot occupying an area 21 feet wide. In one set of plots one row was planted down the centre of the plot, and in the other series 2 rows 6 inches apart were planted down the centre of the plot. The object of the experiment was to determine the gain, if any, of planting 2 rows of garden pease together instead of only one. The double rowed plots require much greater labour in hoeing, whereas in the single rows very little hand hoeing is necessary, the work being done with a horse and cultivator.

The yield was greater in the double rowed plots, and the general appearance of the plots for market decreased in value in proportion to the thickness of the vine growth on the double rowed plots. In the remarks on the general appearance of the pods when gathered, 10 points is taken as a standard of perfection. It will be seen that the dwarf kinds, Nott's Excelsior and American Wonder, were much more perfect in the double row plots than the variety Heroine. This was due to the much greater vine growth of the latter, which prevented proper development of pods when the vines trailed on the ground.

The yield from these plots is given in the following table:-

Variety.	Kind of Row.	w	hen I	Pickei	o.	To Yie fro	tal eld	Taking 10 as point of	
		July 24.		July 29.		Plot.		Excell- ence.	
		Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.		
Surprise	Double Single Double Single	12 6 12 8	7 8 10 14	3 1 5 1	4 2 4	15 7 17 10	11 10 10 2	91 10 91 10	
		July	28.	Aug	g. 4.				
Prosperity Gradus Thomas Laxton	Double Single Double Single. Double. Single.	13 8 16 8 17 13	6 11 10 8 10	2 1 2 1 	12 2 10 12	16 9 18 9 18 13	2 13 10 2 10 12	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	
		Jul	y 31.	Au	g. 7.				
Nott's Excelsior.	Double Single Double Single	19 11 15 8	4 12 8 8	 2 2	4	19 11 17 10	4 12 12 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 10 \\ 91 \\ 10 \end{array} $	
	•	Au	g. 7.	Au	g. 17.				
Heroine.	Double	12 8	 6	8 3	12 4	20 11	12 10	6 <u>1</u> 9	

SINGLE VS. DOUBLE ROWS OF GARDEN PEASE.

GARDEN PEASE-STAKED VS. NOT STAKED.

The object of this experiment was to determine the value of putting stakes 6 inches apart for the pea vines to eling to in place of letting them go on the ground. Stakes of alder bushes about 4 feet long with many of the branches left on were used. One series of these plots consisted of single rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the other series

and the second
consisted of two rows planted 6 inches apart and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the center between these two rows to the center between the next two rows. The plots were all treated in a similar manner. They were all cultivated alike, and were sown at the same time. The stakes were stuck when the plants were 6 inches high.

It will be seen from the results that the yield from the single rows staked was not very materially greater than those not staked. The double rows, however, gave a better crop than the single ones. It was also quite apparent that the pods from the staked plots were much superior to those from the unstaked plots. This was especially the case with the double rows. This was no doubt due to the fact that when the vines are trailing on the ground the pods do not have the conditions so favourable for their development as they do when supported, and a single row not staked has a much better chance for proper development than two rows occupying practically the same space.

From the information obtained, it would appear to be safe to conclude that in small gardens it is a decided advantage to stake even half tall varieties and that to plant two rows 6 inches apart and allow a 2-foot space to the next row is much preferable to a single row 2½ feet apart, and produces about double the crop. On the other hand, the same number of stakes required for a single row will stake a double row by setting the stakes between the two rows. There is more difficulty in hoeing when double rows are planted. In large areas for market the most economical method is to run single rows 2 feet apart, and they can be so cultivated that very little hand hoeing is necessary. In large commercial areas staking the vines would be impracticable.

The following yields were obtained from these plots, each of which was one row 33 feet long. The yield per acre is calculated from the quantity obtained from these plots, and the bushels per acre was computed by allowing 40 pounds to the bushel. The variety used was Thomas Laxton, which weighs, of green peas in pod, 40 lbs. per bushel:—

	Dar	TE WHI	IN PIC	KED.					
Variety, Thomas Laxton and how treated.		July 29.		Aug. 4.		Y ield Plot.	Y ield per Acre.	Y ield per Acre.	
	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Oz.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
Staked, single row . Not staked, single row . Staked, double row . Not staked, double row .	$14 \\ 16 \\ 20 \\ 17$	12 6 	4 2 9 2	4 4 10 12	19 18 29 19	10 10 12	10,032 9,834 15,640 10,428	250 245 391 260	32 34 28

EXPERIMENTS WITH STAKED VS. NOT STAKED GARDEN PEASE.

GARDEN BEANS.

Eight of the sorts which have given the best results in the past were sown this year in plots of one row, each $49\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. The rows were $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. The ground on which these were grown was of a uniform character, and in a fair state of fertility. The seed was planted May 29. The following table gives the dates on which the marketable snap beans were picked, and the yield per plot and per acre:—

Variety	Colour of			Date	Yield Post		Yield						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pod.	Aug. 4.		Aug. 12.		Aug. 18.		Aug	Aug. 25.			per Acre,	
Bountiful Market Wax. Lightning. Davis Wax. Early Warwick. Low's Champion. Extra Early Edible Podded. Longfellow.	Green Golden Green Golden Green " "	Lbs. 15 6 10 13 14 5 9 4	Oz. 8 4 8 12 12 12 	Lbs. 10 7 12 5 5 5 6 3	Oz. 10 8 8 12 2 8 3	Lbs. 6 11 5 7 5 6 3 4	Oz. 4 12 4 12 12	Lbs. 1 6 2 2 5 5	Oz. 8 14 8 2 14 4	Lbs. 33 30 29 27 22 21 17	Oz. 2 12 6 8 12 2 3	Lbs. 11,660 10,824 10,692 10,208 9,680 8,068 7,430 6,050	

The variety Bountiful is one of the best green pod market beans tested here. The Lightning is a splendid variety, and it is especially rust-resistant, being much more so than the Bountiful. The Davis Wax rusted badly this year, as did the Keeney's Rustless Wax. The early Giant Wax and Best of All both are fine sorts. The Market Wax again proved to be equal to any of the golden podded varieties. Valentine Wax is a very prolific round Golden Pod variety. Longfellow we would not recommend. Low's Champion is a good one.

TOMATOES.

Fifty varieties of tomatoes were under test this season. The plants were started in the hot-bed April 1; transplanted to strawberry boxes, one plant to a box, April 13. These were planted in the open ground May 12, in rows 4 feet apart, and the plants 4 feet apart in the rows. Eight plants of each variety were planted.

The soil on which these were grown was used last year for cabbage, and was in a fair state of fertility. It was a light loam, rather deficient in humus. Bone meal and complete fertilizer mixed in equal parts was sown at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre broadcast, and harrowed in before the plants were put out.

The variety Spark's Earliana still continues to be the best sort for these provinces. Owing to a late spring and early fall frosts the season here for tomatoes is practically limited to 3 months—from June 15 to September 15—hence only the earliest ripening tomatoes are suitable for profitable planting. Spark's Earliana is the best smooth early variety yet tried. It has good size, and although the fruit is not as regular and smooth as it was when first introduced, yet it is better here in this respect than any of the other early kinds tried.

A very satisfactory method to follow in order to keep good, smooth stock of any variety is to select seed from the plants that produce regular smooth, early ripening fruit. Some of the most successful growers obtain the bulk of their seed by following this method.

The variety Tenderloin and Livingston's Globe are two sorts tested this season for the first time. Neither of these, judging from one season's test, are of any value for the maritime provinces. The former is a rough, late sort, and the latter large and smooth, but very late, and quite subject to rot. The variety Dominion Day, about a week later than Earliana but very prolific, has with us grown very rough fruit. The Chalk's Early Jewel has been under test for 3 years. It is a good, smooth tomato, fully 8 days later than Earliana, and much more liable to rot. We have found that
seed of Earliana does not germinate as easily as most other sorts, hence more care is necessary in starting this variety.

Experiments were conducted with Spark's Earliana to ascertain to what extent pinching off the top of the plant when about 5 inches high would increase the production of early fruit. By so doing side branches are started and instead of having a plant with only one stalk, 4 or 5 stalks are obtained, and instead of having only one flower cluster, several branches are had with flower clusters just as far advanced. This is a question of special importance in these provinces where at best the ripening of the fruit is very difficult.

Thirty-four plants of Earliana were pinched off May 10, and thirty-four others were left to grow up as a single stalk. These were started from seed sown April 1, and planted in strawberry boxes, one plant to a box, April 18.

The plants were put in the open ground June 12, by simply cutting the boxes and setting the plants without disturbing the earth at the roots. The vines were grown without stakes. The soil was a light loam. Complete fertilizer and bone meal mixed half and half was used by spreading broadcast around the places where the plants were to occupy, and digging it in well before planting. This was used at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre. The plants were set in rows 4 feet apart and 4 feet apart in the rows. Each plot was 1/22.5 of an acre, or two rows 66 feet long and 4 feet wide. The erop obtained from this area is given in the following table. The yield per acre is calculated from the quantity obtained from these plots:—

Variety Farliana		Rır	e Fru	ит Рисн	KED.		Green fruit	Total ripe	Total yield of	Total yield of	Total yield per acre.	
	Aug. 25th.	Aug. 30th.	Sept. 2nd.	Sept. 9th.	Sept. 15th.	Sept. 25th.	Sept. 25th.	fruit per plot.	fruit per acre.	green fruit per acre.		
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bu. Lbs.	Bu. Lbs.	Bu. Lbs.	
Pinched Back	$6\frac{1}{2}$	12]	$30\frac{3}{4}$	791	129	· 94 <u>8</u>	$163\frac{3}{4}$	517]	711 12	225 9	936 21	
Not Pinched Back.	1	6	20 1	474	971	101 3	226	518 1	712 35	310 45	1,023 20	

ONIONS.

Five of the leading sorts of onions were tested this season. The ground on which they were grown was a light clay loam in a fairly good state of fertility, having been in onions the previous year. The ground was well worked up with the land grubber to a depth of six inches. Wood ashes at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre and complete fertilizer at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre were sown broadcast and harrowed in with the smoothing harrow. The plants were planted on the level ground in rows one foot apart and about 3 inches apart in the rows.

The seed was started in the hot-bed April 5, in boxes having about six inches of soil. The plants were transplanted from these boxes to the open ground May 25. Seed is better sown the third week in March, so that the plants will be in good condition for transplanting about the middle of May. It requires from 7 to 8 weeks to develop good plants. This season being exceptionally dry the plants did not make as good growth as usual.

The crop was pulled October 4, and the yield per acre is calculated from the weight obtained from one row 66 feet long.

EXPERIMENTS WITH ONIONS.

Varioty.	Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.	Remarks.
Golden Globe. Australian Brown. Australian Yellow Globe. Prizetaker Large Red Wethersfield.	Lbs. 56 65 70 70	Bush. 616 550 715 770 770	Matured good. """ Matured fair.

EARLY POTATOES.

Eight varieties of early potatoes were planted on a light loam. The ground was manured at the rate of 30 one-horse cart loads of stable manure per acre the previous fall. This was worked up in the spring and rows were made 2½ feet apart and about 4 inches deep with the double mouldboard plough. The seed was planted one foot apart in the rows and covered about 4 inches deep. The ground was later harnowed over once, and after being cultivated several times between the rows the plants, when six inches high, were hilled up by using the double mouldboard plough.

The object of this experiment was to determine which variety would produce the largest quantity of marketable tubers for the early market. The seed was planted May 18, and the first digging was on August 5, and the second on August 18. The Irish Cobbler again produced the largest quantity of marketable tubers. The Early Andes deserves special mention for its quality. The following table gives the yield per acre from these plots. Each plot was one row 66 feet long:—

EXPERIMENTS WITH EARLY POTATOES.

· .	Dug August 5.			DUG AUGUST 18.				
	Marke	table.	N Marke	et stable.	Marke	etable.	N Marke	ot etable.
Early Michigan Early Andes Bovee Early Envoy Pearces Ex. Early Early Sunrise Rochester Rose Irish Cobbler	Bush. 176 144 110 107 144 137 136 209	Lbs. 40 14 40 30 24 	Bush. 53 38 75 72 70 78 72 53	Lbs. 54 30 54 36 24 6 36 36 54	Bush. 303 248 268 303 299 248 253 316	Lbs. 36 36 24 36 12 36 48	Bush, 38 22 33 24 38 26 26 33	Lbs. 30 12 30 24 24

319

LIST OF THE BEST VEGETABLES TO GROW.

From several years' experience in testing many of the different varieties of vegetables now advertised by seed merchants in Canada and the United States, the following may be recommended as equal to any of those so far tested here:---

Pease, Tall.—Extra early: Surprise. Early: Thomas Laxton. Medium: Admiral Dewey. Late: Telephone Dwarf. Extra early: Early Excelsior. Early: Nott's Excelsior. Medium: Rivenhall Wonder. Late: Juno.

Tomatoes.-Sparks' Earliana.

Beans.—Green Pod. Early: Bountiful and Lightning. Late: Refugee or 1000 to 1. Golden Pod: Market Wax and Valentine Wax.

Corn.—Extra early: Extra Early Beverly. Early: Extra Early Cory and Premo. Medium: Crosby's Early.

Cucumbers.-White Spine.

Squash.-Autumn: Boston Marrow and Golden Hubbard. Late: Hubbard.

Parsnips .-- Hollow Crown and Improved Half Long.

Carrots.-Chantenay

Onions .- Prizetaker and Australian Brown.

Lettuce .-- Curled: Black Seeded Simpson. Cabbage: Improved Salamander.

Cabbage.—Extra early: Paris Market. Early: Jersey Wakefield. Medium: Early Spring and Succession. Late: Late Flat Dutch. Red: Mammoth Rock Red.

Celery.--Paris Golden Yellow Self-blanching, Improved White Plume and Perfection Heartswell.

Cauliflower.-Early Erfurt.

Beets.-Extra early: Egyptian Turnip. Early: Eclipse.

Spinach.—Victoria.

Salsify.-Sandwich Island.

Radishes .- French Breakfast and Icicle. Winter: Scarlet China.

Parsley.—Double Curled.

Citron Melon.-Colorado Mammoth.

Water Melons.-Cole's Early.

Egg Plant.-New York Improved Purple.

Brussels Sprouts.-Improved Dwarf.

Kale .-- Dwarf Green Curled.

Asparagus.-Conover's Colossal and Argenteuil.

Rhubarb .-- Linnæus and Victoria.

Turnips.-Golden Ball and Selected Purple Top Swede.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. BLAIR,

Horticulturist.



GENERAL VIEW OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR MANITOBA

REPORT OF S. A. BEDFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

BRANDON, MAN., November 30, 1905.

To DR. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director, Dominion Experimental Farms,

Ottawa.

Sm,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, my eighteenth annual report with details of experiments undertaken and work accomplished on the Experimental Farm for the province of Manitoba.

The past winter was a very pleasant one, with abundance of sunshine and very little snow.

The month of March was unusually mild and free from storms of all kinds. Several wild plants were in bloom on the 31st. The first seeding of grain was done on the 31st of that month, about ten days earlier than the average. The soil at this date was in excellent condition for seeding.

April was unusually dry and favourable for seeding, and nearly all the wheat was sown under the very best of conditions by the close of the month.

The rainfall during May and June was excessive, and in the Red river valley much of the young grain was seriously injured, but on this farm and in Western Manitoba generally no damage ensued.

The month of July was unusually favourable for all kinds of farm produce, and growth was very rank, so much so on this farm that a very large proportion of the grain was badly lodged, and at one time it threatened to be an unusually late harvest, but towards the end of August the temperature increased and grain of all kinds matured very rapidly.

During harvest the weather was quite favourable, there was no killing frost until September 11, when the thermometer indicated 5 degrees of frost. The crops were then all saved, hence there was no injury from this cause.

The yield of all kinds of grain was above the average, and the province rejoices in one of the most abundant harvests in its history.

On the Experimental Farm nearly all kinds of grain, roots and fodder plants gave unusually large returns.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SPRING WHEAT.

Owing to the abundant rainfall during June and July, spring wheat on summerfallow lodged badly, and at one time it was feared that serious injury would again result from rust, but fortunately conditions were more favourable during August, 1905, and very little injury resulted from this cause. For some reason nearly all the spring wheat grown in Western Canada this year is light in colour, and very little of it grades No. 1 hard. On this farm nearly all of the wheat grades No. 1 northern, and the kernels are plump and well matured.

A feature of this year's crop was the excellent quality of the straw of Preston wheat. This was quite evident both in the small plots as well as in the larger fields.

16 - 21

Both Red and White Fife were badly lodged, but Preston stood up fairly well, and no doubt this fact accounts largely for the better returns obtained from the latter variety.

In many parts of this province the injury from smut in wheat has been greater this year than usual, and much loss has resulted. On this Farm all seed grain is treated with either bluestone or formalin, and there has been no injury whatever from this cause. Where the wheat has been treated and smut appears it is evident, either that the proper proportion of the drug has not been used or the work has been done carelessly.

Thirty varieties of spring wheat were sown this season on April 10 and 12, side by side, on black loam fallowed, the plots being one-twentieth of an acre each.

Name of Variety. Name of Variety. Date of unit by the set of t	sted.
In.In.In.Lbs. $\begin{array}{c} d\\ g\\ g\\ g\\ d\\	erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably. y. erably.

WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MACARONI WHEAT.

As rust was not as prevalent as usual this year Macaroni wheat gave only a slight increase in yield over the ordinary wheats. It is unsaleable for milling purposes in this country, and for that reason we do not recommend it for general cultivation.

The size of the plots for this test was one-twentieth of an acre, the soil a black loam, summer-fallowed. All were sown on April 12.

MACARONI WHEATS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Name of Variety.	Date of ripen- ing.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length ofHead.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acro.	Weight per Bushel.	Rusted.
Yellow Gharnovka Roumanian Goose Mahmoudi	Aug. 29 Sept. 4 11 5 11 3	139 145 146 144	In. 51 54 54 46	Weak " "	Tn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 3	Bearded " "	Lbs. 6,230 5,700 5,600 4,000	.48 40 40 40 40	Lbs 59 <u>1</u> 62 62 60	None. " Slightly.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EMMER AND SPELT.

The plots used for this test were one-twentieth of an acre each. The soil a black loam summer-fallowed. All were sown on April 12.

Name of Variety.	Date of ripen- ing.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.	Rusted.
Common Emmer Red Emmer Red Spelt White Spelt	Aug. 27 Sept. 4 Aug. 29 Sept. 1	137 145 139 142	In. 47 54 51 49	Weak Stiff "	In. 21/2 4 31/2 5	Boarded Bald	Lbs. 6,760 6,300 3,600 4,320	Lbs. 2,840 2,500 3,500 2,280	Lbs 45 41 31 27	None. " Badly.

EMMER AND SPELT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

A TEST OF FERTILIZERS FOR THE GROWING OF WHEAT.

The soil used for this test was a light loam cropped for many years without fertilizer of any kind. Judging from this year's test, such soils are benefited by the use of chemical fertilizers.

The size of the plots was one-fortieth of an acre each. All were sown on summerfallowed land on May 5 and harvested on September 1. There was no smut and very little rust. The grain was very badly lodged on all the plots. The variety of wheat sown on these plots was Red Fife.

	Length of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw per Acre.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bushel.
	Inches.	Inches.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.
 100 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda, half sprinkled when the grain was 2 in high, balance when 6 in. high 200 lbs. per acre of nitrate of soda, half sprinkled 	53	31/2	8,800	46	••	59
when the grain was 2 in. high, balance when 6 in. high No fertilizer used	53 53	3] 31/2	8,400 8,000	43 38	20 40	55 3 58 3
sowing	53	31	8,400	42	40	58]
Muriate of potash, 200 lbs. per acre, spread just before sowing A mixture of 200 lbs. superphosphate, 100 lbs. of	53	31	-8,400	46	46	59
ntrate of soda, 100 lbs. muriate of potash, per acre, half spread before sowing, half when 2 or 3 inches high	53	31	9,200	55	21	59

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS FOR A WHEAT CROP.

Preparation.	Rusted.	Sown.	Ripe.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	
Wheat after peas w roots w wheat w corn w flax on summer fallow: sown with shee drill w disc drill sown 1½ inches deep w 3 "	None """""" Badly	May 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29 April 24 " 12 " 12	Aug. 23 " 24 " 20 " 28 " 23 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 30 " 30	Lbs. 5,140 5,080 5,100 4,540 3,580 4,780 6,600 6,300 6,500 6,080	Bush. Lbs. 52 40 48 40 45 00 44 20 43 00 37 00 40 00' 38 20 45 00 42 00	

(All on Plots of 1-20th acre.)

FIELD PLOTS OF WHEAT.

Variety.	Character of Soil.	Size of Field	Sowa.	Ripe.	Weight per bushel.	Yield per Acre.
Preston Red Fife. Pringle's Champlain Laurel.	Clay loam 	10 acres. 6 " 8 " 11 " 5 " 5 "	April 4 " 4 " 12 " 12 " 7 " 4	Aug. 21 " 21 " 30 " 30 " 20 " 22	Lbs. 63 62 62 63 63 60	Bush. Lbs. 48 12 36 20 40 45 36 45 36 45 38 48 37 10

PREVENTIVES OF SMUT IN WHEAT.

As mentioned elsewhere there has been an unfortunate increase throughout the Canadian North-west in the amount of smut in wheat. Only 3 per cent of the 1904 crop was rejected for this cause by the inspectors at Winnipeg, but out of a total of 16,603 cars inspected up to November 1 of this year, 994 or 6 per cent have been rejected. This represents an immense loss to the farmers of this country, nearly all of which could have been avoided by the proper use of such smut preventives as bluestone and formalin.

From information gathered at farmers' meetings I judge that sufficient care is not exercised in the preparation and application of bluestone. Some farmers use cold water to dissolve the drug and do not give it sufficient time to make a complete solution, others fail to thoroughly stir the grain during the time the liquid is applied and a proportion is not moistened.

After formalin has been applied to the grain the heap should be well stirred, then covered with canvas or old bags so as to keep in the fumes.

covered with canvas of our bags to as to help in the particular that both formalin and bluestone From the accompanying table it will be noticed that both formalin and bluestone were effectual in preventing smut, whether applied by steeping or sprinkling and in addition the treated seed gave a larger yield in every instance. This agrees with our experience here in former years and I am strongly of the opinion that smut in wheat can always be prevented by the proper use of bluestone or of formalin.

The seed used for this test was very smutty Red Fife; the size of the plots was one-fortieth acre, the soil a sandy loam summer-fallowed. All were sown on April 25 and harvested on September 29.

How Treated.	Good heads in 9 sq. ft.	Smut heads in 9 sq. ft.	Yield Ac	l per re.
Smutty wheat sprinkled with 9 oz. of formalin to 10 galls. of water Smutty wheat steeped 5 minutes in $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of formalin to 10 galls. of water. Smutty wheat sprinkled with 1 lb. of bluestone to 1 pail of water Smutty wheat steeped 5 minutes in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bluestone to 1 pail of water Smutty wheat not treated.	428 382 506 522 430	00 00 00 61	Bush. 88 37 35 35 33	Lbs. 00 00 20 00 20 20

A TEST OF SELECTED AND UNSELECTED SEED.

During the past year Dr. Charles Saunders, Cerealist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, made a careful selection of seed from a number of varieties of wheat, with the object of eliminating the yellow skinned kernels and bringing the sample up to a uniform grade and colour. A portion of the grain was sown here in one-twentieth acre plots and adjoining plots of the same size were sown with unselected grain of the same varieties. From the accompanying tables it will be noticed that the selected grain gave the best returns in every instance:--

	pusn.	TID9.
Preston, selected by Dr. C. Saunders.	52	
" unselected, Brandon Experimental Farm	50	20
Percy, selected	43	20
" unselected	35	20
Stanley, selected.	42	
" unselected	37	20
Laurel. selected	47	40
" unselected	43	40
White Fife, selected	47	20
" unselected	38	20
Downy Riga, selected.	40	•
Riga. selected	42	40
Early Riga, unselected	38	

Note.-Both the Riga and the Downy Riga were selections from the Early Riga.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

In the spring of 1899 arrangements were made for a series of rotation plots, the principal object being the maintenance of the fertility of the soil by the ploughing under of a leguminous crop every third year instead of the usual summer-fallow.

As the first field selected for this purpose was flooded in 1902 and 1904, it was considered unsuitable, and a new location was selected this year.

The Red Clover was sown at the rate of 12 pounds per acre and mixed clovers in the proportion of 8 pounds of Alfalfa and 6 pounds of Alsike per acre. These leguminous plants were ploughed under when they reached their fullest development. The order of rotation is as follows:----

	1905.	1906.	1907.
1.	Pease	Wheat	Wheat.
2.	Tares	Wheat	Oats.
3.	Red Clover	Wheat	Wheat.
4.	Alfalfa and Alsike	Wheat	Barley.
5.	Wheat	Wheat	Pease.
6.	Wheat	Oats	Tares.
7.	Wheat	Wheat	Red Clover.
8.	Wheat	Barley	Alfalfa and Alsike.
9.	Wheat	Pease	Wheat.
10.	Oats	Tares	Wheat.
11.	Wheat	Red Clover	Wheat.
12.	Barley	Alfalfa and Asike	.Wheat.
13.	Wheat	Wheat	Summer-fallow.
14.	Wheat	Oats	.Summer-fallow.
15.	Wheat	Barley	. Summe r-fal low.
16.	Wheat	Wheat	. Oats.
17.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.

RESULTS OF FIRST YEAR, 1905, ROTATION TESTS.

Name of Variety.	Sown.	Ripe.	Days Matur- ing.	Length of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per bushel.
Pease Tares Red Clover. Alfalfa and Alsike Wheat. Wheat. Wheat. Wheat. Oats Wheat. Barley.	May 6 n 6 n 26 n 6 n 6	Plowed under Aug. 6. " " " 6. " " Sept. 15. " " " 15. Sept. 1	118 118 118 118 118 118 118 118 115 118 115 118	Inches. 48 34 26 41 51 51 51 51 55 52 42 54	Bush. Lbs. 35 50 36 20 35 00 33 00 33 30 105 00 35 20 40 10	Lbs 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57
W heat. W heat. W heat. W heat. W heat.	н б н б н б н б н б	юерь. 1 н 1 н 1 н 1 н 1	118 118 118 118 118 118	54 52 50 52	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	58 58 58 58 58

NOTE. -- The varieties of grain used in this test were Red Fife wheat, Banner oats, Mensury barley and Pride pease. The size of the plots was one-tenth acre each.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

Forty-one varieties of oats were tested this year, the crop was a very heavy one. Although nearly every variety was hadly lodged early in the season the kernels filled out well and the yield was the largest in the history of this farm. Numerous complaints are heard this year of loss from smut in oats. After several years' trial we have found that smut in this grain can be eradicated by the proper use of formalin.

Since this remedy has been used we have rarely seen a smutty head of oats on the farm.

The Daubeney oat was tried this year for the first time; it is extremely early and promises to prove very useful on land infested with wild oats; if cut on the very first appearance of the head very few wild oats will have matured, and the immature plants will make excellent fodder either green or cured.

The size of the plots in this test of varieties was one-twentieth acre each. The soil was a rich sandy loam, summer-fallowed. Two bushels of seed per acre was used. All were sown on April 27 and 28.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.	Rusted.
$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	Golden Giant Improved American Goldfinder Golden Beauty Golden Fleece Banner Bavarian Abundance Pioneer Siberian Waverley Golden Tartariun Wide Awake White Giant Mennonite Tartar King Black Beauty Scotch Potato Holstein Prolific . American Triumph Early Golden Prolific Irish Victor Buckbee's Illinois American Beauty Lincoln Kendal White Joanette Thousand Dollar. Swedish Select Daubeney Danish Island Columbus . Green Russian Sensation Improved Ligowo Olive Black Xendia Black Milford Black	Aug. 31 # 27 # 29 # 29 # 29 # 20 # 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 125\\ 122\\ 123\\ 123\\ 123\\ 123\\ 123\\ 123\\ 123$	In. 51 55 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 54 55 55 55 55 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	Fair Stiff Weak " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	In. 11 9 10 9 8 12 9 9 10 10 9 8 11 9 10 10 9 12 9 9 9 10 10 9 12 9 9 9 10 10 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Sided Branching Jailed Branching " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Lbs. 5,900 7,240 5,760 6,640 5,820 5,660 5,660 5,660 5,660 2,720 5,380 5,660 2,720 5,380 5,660 2,720 5,380 5,660 2,720 5,380 5,660 5,660 5,660 5,660 5,600 5,500 5,380 5,380 5,5060 6,500 5,380 5,380 5,5060 6,500 5,380 5,540 2,720 5,140 6,5760 5,760 5,500 5,540 5,140 6,140 6,5000 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,140 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,140 6,140 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,140 5,780 2,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,760 5,740 5,760 5,760 5,740 5,780 2,500 5,740 5,780 2,500 5,740 5,780 2,500 5,600 5,740 5,780 2,600 5,600 5,740 5,600 5,780 2,600 5,600 5,780 2,600 5,600 5,600 5,740 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,780 2,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,780 2,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600 5,600	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot \\ \cdot $	"eq1134 0 34 3 36 3 37 3 36 3 37 3 38 3 35 3 37 3 38 3 38	Consid'ably. None. Slightly. " Consid'ably. None. " Slightly. None. " Badly. " None. Slightly. None. Slightly. None. " Badly. " " None. " Slightly.

OATS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

DIFFERENT methods of preparation for an Oat crop. All on plots of 1/20 acre each.

Preparation.	Sown.	Ripe.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.
Oats on summer-fallow	April 29 11 29 11 29 11 29	Aug. 30 " 23 " 18	Lbs. 4,660 6,880 6,940	Bu. Lbs. 115 30 106 16 71 06

EXPERIMENTS WITH BARLEY.

Since wild oats have spread so much throughout this province, there is an active demand for an early variety of barley that will ripen before the wild oats shell, and by this means assist in eradicating the weed.

The Common six-rowed variety is one of the best for this purpose as it ripens earlier than any other kind grown by us, except the Champion, a beardless variety, unproductive and inferior in quality.

When barley is used for this purpose it should be cut before maturity, otherwise some of the wild oats will have shelled.

Thirty-four varieties of this grain were grown this year, nineteen of which were six-rowed and fifteen two-rowed. The yield was much above the average, but owing to the grain lodging early in the season, most of it was dark in colour.

Among the six-rowed kinds, the Mensury had the stiffest straw. Mansfield, the variety heading the list for yield, has always proved very productive here. It is a cross-bred variety produced on the Central Experimental Farm. This kind has given the highest average yield here for the past six years.

The size of the plots used for this test was one-twentieth of an acre. The soil was sandy loam, summer-fallowed. All were sown on May 17, in the proportion of two bushels of seed per acre.

Number.	Name	of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield	per Acre.	Weight per Bush.	Rusted.
$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\end{array} $	Mansfiel Mensury Odessa. Argyle, Rennie's Albert. Oderbru Stella. Yale Blue Lo Brome Nugent. Common Claude. Empire. Trooper Royal Champio	d	Aug. 19 " 17 " 18 " 20 " 15 " 17 " 16 " 21 " 18 " 21 " 18 " 21 " 17 " 15 " 16 " 19 " 20 " 17 " 15 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 20 " 21 " 17 " 16 " 20 " 21 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 20 " 21 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 16 " 20 " 21 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 17 " 16 " 17 " 17 " 15 " 16 " 19 " 19 " 20 " 15 " 19 " 19 " 15 " 16 " 16	94 92 93 95 90 92 91 95 96 93 92 92 92 92 92 90 91 94 95 92 90 91	In. 39 43 37 38 38 35 40 40 37 43 37 41 41 41 35 36 32 39 43 37 41 41 41 41 36 32 39 43 37 41 37 37 37 37 38 38 38 38 37 37 38 38 38 38 37 37 38 38 38 38 37 37 38 38 38 37 37 38 38 38 37 37 38 38 38 37 37 38 38 38 37 37 38 38 37 37 38 38 37 37 37 38 38 37 37 37 37 38 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	Fair Stiff Weak " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	In. 8 3 3 3 1 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Lbs. 5,180 5,880 4,520 5,880 4,120 2,420 5,600 5,240 4,240 2,460 4,680 4,700 3,920 4,960 5,020 5,020 5,020 5,340	-qsnff775886666656666656666656666656666666666		Lbs. 51 49 51 49 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Slightly. Considerably. Slightly. " " Considerably. Badly. Slightly. Badly. Slightly. " " Badly. Considerably. Slightly. "

SIX-ROWED BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

328

TWO-ROWED BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of	Kipening.	No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield	per Acre.	Weight per Bush.	Rusted.
1			_		In.		In.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Gordon Jarvis. Harvey French Chevalier . Danish Chevalier . Standwell Canadian Thorpe . Beaver . Clifford. Dunham Swedish Chevalier. Invincible Newton Logan	Aug. - U - U - U - U - U - U - U - U	22 22 19 23 22 23 22 23 22 25 22 23 22 23 22 23 22 23 22 23 22	97 97 94 98 97 98 97 98 97 93 97 100 97 98 97 97 98 97	44 46 42 42 42 42 44 42 44 42 44 42 44 42 44 42 46 49 41 42 44 44	Stiff Weak Fair Stiff Weak Fair Fair	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,640 8,200 5,380 4,780 4,340 4,640 4,680 6,000 4,620 6,920 4,920 3,700 5,760	67 63 62 60 59 56 54 54 53 53 53 53 53 52	$\begin{array}{c} 44\\ 36\\ 16\\ 04\\ 40\\ 28\\ 32\\ 28\\ 08\\ 36\\ 36\\ 36\\ 36\\ 16\\ 44\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	None. "Slightly. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""

DIFFERENT METHODS OF PREPARATION FOR A BARLEY CROP.

Preparation.	Sown.	Ripe.	Weight of Straw per Acre.	Yield per Acre.
Barley after roots	May 16 " 16 " 16	Aug. 18 " 18 " 19	Lbs. 4,380 4,380 4,500	-qsn H 12 71 12 65 16

EXPERIMENTS WITH PEASE.

Owing to the attacks of Cutworms, the yield of pease on the uniform plots was slightly below the average, but the quality and weight were excellent. As a rule the pea crops on this farm do not suffer from the attacks of Cutworms, but last fall the land set apart for pease was flooded and a considerable quantity of stubble and other rubbish collected on it. This evidently proved good winter protection for the young Cutworms, and they commenced their destructive work just as soon as the pease appeared above the ground.

For the first time a trial was made of sowing pease with the newly introduced double disc drill. The seed was distributed more evenly than with either the Shoe or Hoe drill, and it was possible to plant the seed four inches deep even in hard summerfallow, with the result that germination was remarkably even and vigorous.

In addition to the uniform plots of pease several acres of field pease were grown. These larger fields were free from rubbish in the fall, and the crop was not in the least injured by Cutworms.

The small plots were cut with a scythe, but the pea harvester attached to a mower was used for cutting the larger fields. When the pease were ripe and the straw perfectly dry, the harvester worked very satisfactorily.

The bulk plots of pease were threshed with the regular grain separator, but many of the pease were cracked, and I would not recommend this plan when the grain is wanted for seed purposes.

Thirty varieties of pease were on trial this year. The soil was a clay loam summer-fallowed. The size of the plots was one-twentieth acre. All were sown on April 19 and 20, in the proportion of two bushels of sced per acre for the small kinds, and three bushels for the larger pease.

P	EASE	TEST	OF	V	ARIETIES.
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Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Size of Pea.	Yield per Acr	Weight per Bushel.
			In.	In.		Bus. Li	s. Lbs.
t Early Britain	Sept. 10 " 16 " 18 " 10 " 17 " 10 " 11 Aug. 30 Sept. 8 " 11 Aug. 30 sept. 8 " 11 " 12 " 12 " 19 " 19 " 10 " 19 " 10 " 19 " 10 " 12 " 10 " 10 " 11 " 10 " 11 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 12 " 10 " 10 " 12 " 10 " 10 " 12 " 10 " 10 " 12 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 20 " 10 " 20 " 10 " 20 " 10 " 10 " 20 " 10 " 17 " 10 " 17 " 10 " 10 " 10 " 17 " 10 " 19 " 10 " 10	$\begin{array}{c} 144\\ 160\\ 152\\ 143\\ 151\\ 139\\ 144\\ 132\\ 142\\ 142\\ 142\\ 142\\ 143\\ 153\\ 152\\ 143\\ 152\\ 141\\ 153\\ 139\\ 148\\ 146\\ 146\\ 150\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 141\\ 143\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1441\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 1442\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 152\\ 15$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 1 3 1 3 2 3 2 1 2 1 2 2 4 3 4 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	Large Medium Small Medium Small Medium Small Small Small Small Medium " " Small Medium " Small Small Small Small Small	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

DIFFERENT METHODS OF PREPARATION FOR A PEA CROP.

ALL ON PLOTS 1 ACRE.

Preparation.	Sown.	Ripe.	Yield per Acre.
Peas on summer-fallow	April 29	Sept. 3	Bus. Lbs. 44 40 43 42 20 40
H after flax	1 29	n 8	
H corn	1 29	11 3	
H roots	1 29	N 3	

330

PEASE AND OATS MIXED.

Proportion of seed used.								- <u>-</u>					Yield per Acre lbs.				
Banner "	0ats, "	2 I 3 1	ecks "	Pride	peas,	8 8 8	pecks	per "	acr	е 	Sown	April	27,	Harvested	Sept "	. 1 1 1	3, 960 3,820 3,600

EXPERIMENTS WITH FLAX.

The abundant rainfall of the past season has been favourable for flax, and the yield of both grain and straw is above the average.

The soil selected for this test was a rich black loam, summer-fallowed. These plots were all one-fortieth acre each, and the seed was sown in the proportion of 40 lbs. per acre.

FLAXTEST	OF	VARIETIES.	

Varieties.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	Length of Straw.	Weight of Straw.	Yield pe Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
Russian. Improved Russian St. Petersburg Novarossick La Plata. Common Bombay White Flowering. Yellow Seeded. Riga	May 21. " 21.	Sept. 1 n 4 n 2 n 9 n 1 n 9 n 1 N 9 Sept. 1	Inches. 29 39 34 29 32 35 39 26 31 31	Lbs. 2,600 3,440 2,440 2,640 3,720 3,440 2,720 3,520 2,360	Bus. L. 30 4 30 29 5 29 1 27 4 27 25 4 24 1 20 4 20 4	ys. Lbs. 0 55 6 55 6 55 8 55 8 55 9 54 0 54 0 54 0 54

MIXED GRAIN CROPS.

Proportion of Seed used.	Sown.	Harvested.	Yield per Acre.
Goose wheat 1, Banner oats 1, Mensury barley 1 " 1, " 2, Pride pease 1 Mensury barley 1, Banner oats 1, Pride pease 1	April 27 1 27 1 27	Sept. 1 H 1 H 1	Lbs. 3,540 3,460 3,620

331

THE SALE OF SEED GRAIN TO FARMERS.

For many years past much of the surplus grain on this farm has been sold to settlers in Manitoba for seed purposes. Wishing to know how this grain compared with that usually grown by farmers, and whether the product from it was still being used for seed purposes, a circular containing the following questions was sent out to as many of the purchasers as possible:—

1. How did the grain compare with that usually sown by you?

2. Was it productive?

3. Have you disposed of any grain, produced from it for seed purposes?

4. Have you taken any prizes at the fairs with it?

5. Do you still use the product of this grain for seed purposes?

6. If so, is it still of good quality?

7. Have you any suggestions to make regarding the sale of seed grain by the Experimental Farm?

8. Remarks.

Eighty-two replies were received, of these 75 were favourable, and only 7 unfavourable, the following are extracts from a few of the replies received:---

The Red Fife wheat I purchased from your Farm in 1898 was practically pure, therefore better than my own, and it is still the best wheat around here. I can count eleven, at least, who have been supplied with seed from the product of this lot of wheat. Your institution is proving very useful in supplying seed grain.

WM. GUILD, Kemnay, Man.

I procured four bushels of splendid Red Fife wheat from you in 1899 and I consider it as good to-day as when I got it from you. I have supplied a number of others with seed, and took the first prize at the fall fair this year. I consider the Experimental Farm the best place to secure pure seed grain.

A. WEST, Plumas, Man.

I consider it of great value to the country that reliable seed can be purchased at the Experimental Farm.

D. W. MCCUAIG,

Pres. Grain Growers' Assoc., Portage la Prairie, Man.

I am much pleased with the seed grain I have purchased from the Experimental Farm, and I have gained many prizes both in the old country and America with grain grown from the seed you supplied me.

WM. STEVENS, Virden, Man.

The five bushels of Banner oats I purchased from the Experimental Farm in 1899 was superior to any I ever had, it was very productive. I have supplied seed from it to farmers living all along the Canadian Pacific Railway between Stockton and Winnipeg. I think it is the only way for farmers of Manitoba to get pure, reliable seed, and I am very grateful to you for your kindness in selling it to me.

J. CASLICK, Glenboro, Man.

I got four bushels of Banner oats. They proved to be the best oats I have ever grown. I have supplied seed to a number of my neighbours. I also got six bushels of Red Fife wheat. I am still growing the same wheat and find it all right.

JAS. MILNE, Oak Lake, Man.

The two bushels of Banner oats I purchased from your Farm in 1895 was a very much better yielding strain than any I ever had, they gave a return of 880 bushels from ten acres of summer-fallow. I have supplied seed from this lot to farmers all over this district for twenty miles or more.

I got five bushels of Red Fife from you in 1899, it yielded better than any of my own grain. I have disposed of a great deal for seed purposes to other farmers. I have taken both a first and second prize with it at our fair.

W. R. Collis, Shoal Lake, Man.

I obtained 5 bushels of Odessa barley from your farm in 1899, I find it much better than the common barley. I sell all I can spare for seed purposes, 500 bushels were sold for this purpose last year.

D. B. GUNN, Louis Bridge, Man.

I purchased four bushels of Red Fife wheat from your Experimental Farm in 1894 and I think it is the best wheat I ever had. I believe the Experimental Farm is the proper place to buy pure seed.

B. C. CRAIG, Newdale, Man.

In 1899 I purchased five bushels of Red Fife from the Experimental Farm, it has given the best yield and best sample of any wheat I ever had. I have supplied seed to neighbouring farms every year.

G. H. UNDERHILL, Rapid City, Man.

EXPERIMENTS WITH INDIAN CORN.

This crop was considerably above the average in weight, and the ears were in the late milk stage when cut.

In addition to the plots sown for experimental purposes, about ten acres were sown for ensilage and fodder purposes.

The seed was sown on May 19 in rows 30 inches apart. The crop was cut on September 4. The soil was a sandy loam, summer-fallowed. Twenty-two varieties were sown and the yield per acre has been calculated from the weight obtained from two rows, each 66 feet long.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Character of Growth.	Height.	Leafiness.	WI Tasse	nen elled.	Condition when Cut.	Weig ac gro in r	ht per cre own ows.	Weig ac grc in h	tht per cre own nills.
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\8\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\\16\\17\\18\\19\\20\\21\\22\end{array}$	Longfellow Angel of Midnight Compton's Early Compton's Early (Cana- dian seed) Eureka Superior Fodder Pride of the North Early Butter North Dakota White North Dont Dent Salzor's All Gold Red Cob Ensilage Thoroughbred White E Flint / Selected Learning King Philip Early Mastodon Giant Prolific Ensilage White Cap Yellow Dent Champion White Pearl Champion White Pearl Chammoth Cuban* Evergreen Sugar	Rank Fair Fair Rank Fair Rank Fair Rank Fair Rank Fair Rank Fair Rank Fair Rank Fair	In. 1000 112 108 110 115 114 112 116 102 118 116 104 106 120 118 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 109 115 111 114 115 114 116 116 116 116 116 116 116	Leafy Very leafy Fairly leafy Very leafy Fairly leafy Few leaves Very leafy Fairly leafy Fairly leafy Fairly leafy Fairly leafy Fairly leafy Fairly leafy Fairly leafy Fairly leafy	Aug. n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	$\begin{array}{c} 15\\ 12\\ 10\\ 10\\ 18\\ 25\\ 10\\ 18\\ 25\\ 10\\ 15\\ 12\\ 21\\ 21\\ 13\\ 11\\ 27\\ 10\\ 27\\ 10\\ 21\\ 11\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 11\\ 17\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11\\ 11$	Late milk. " Early milk Late milk. " Early milk Late milk. Late milk. Early milk Late milk. Early milk	Tons. 225 225 225 223 223 223 223 222 221 19 19 19 19 18 15 15 13 13 13 11 11	Lbs. 80 1,744 160 48 1,520 464 200 1,408 880 1,560 1,560 1,560 1,680 1,680 1,680 1,680 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,720 1,760	Tons. 29 21 17 23 20 19 17 15 19 21 21 16 18 14 18 10 13 16 9 9 9 9 9 9	Lbs. 80 240 320 1,520 920 1,640 1,944 280 768 504 736 960 512 960 1,120 400 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,944 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,944 1,944 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,944 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,960 1,900 1,900 1,000 1,000 1,008 1,008 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800

CORN-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Name of Variety.	Distance apart.	Height.	Condition when cut.	Weigl Acre, cu	ht per it green.
Champion White Pearl	Inches. 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 24 30 36 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42	Inches. 120 132 130 128 103 103 104 109 110 118 118 124	Early milk Late milk Early milk """ Early milk	Tons. 21 23 23 21 24 23 23 26 17 26 26 26 26 27	Lbs. 1,560 1,529 200 240 840 992 1,520 120 329 800 1,440
Average Yield at diff Average yield of green corn 24 inches apart """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	erent distanc	es apart.		Tons. 21 24 24 24	240 1,104 840 1,933

INDIAN CORN SOWN AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES APART.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FIELD ROOTS.

All kinds of field roots have given above the average yield and the quality is excellent.

As usual two sowings were made of each kind, two weeks intervening between each sowing. Previous to this year all escaped injury from spring frosts and the average gain for five years from early sowing was in the case of turnips, 6 tons 1,515 lbs.; mangels, 2 tons 1,164 lbs.; and carrots, 3 tons 1,090 lbs. per acre.

This year, for the first time, the young mangel seedlings were slightly injured from the two light frosts of June 9 and 21. This did not, however, materially injure the crop and the yields from the early sowings are much the largest.

I am pleased to notice an increased interest taken in the growing of root crops throughout the province. Providing the seeding is done early, large returns can be obtained in nearly all parts of the country with comparatively little labour.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TURNIPS.

Twenty varieties of turnips were grown on the uniform plots this year. The season was a favourable one and the returns large. For the first time in the history of the farm the leaves were attacked by a fungus growth similar to rust. This was first noticed early in July and in a few days the leaves had a very rusty appearance, but with warmer, weather it disappeared without apparently injuring the roots.

The soil was a sandy loam fertilized in the fall of 1904 with ten loads per acre of well rotted barnyard manure. The previous crop was mangels.

As usual two sowings were made. In every instance the early sown plots gave the largest returns.

The first plots were sown on May 20, and the second on June 3. The roots from both were pulled on October 4. The estimate of yield has been made from the produce of two rows, each 66 feet long.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		YieldYieldYr Acre.perAcre.t Plot.1st Plot.2nd		Y per 2nd	ield Acre. Plot.	Yiel per A 2nd P	ld cre. lot.
$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	Bangholm Selected Sutton's Champion. Carter's Elephant. Imperial Swedo. New Century. Hartley's Bronze. Good Luck. Perfection Swede. Elephant's Master Emperor Swede. Hall's Westhury. Halewood's Bronze Top. Mammoth Clyde Drummond Purple Top. Magnum Bonum Skirvings. Jumbo. East Lothian. Selected Purple Top. Kangaroo.	Tons 33 30 30 30 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	. Lbs. 792 1,248 984 456 192 1,928 1,400 872 344 80 1,440 912 1,328 536 8 1,744 638 160 48 1,224	Bush. I 1,113 1,020 1,016 1,003 998 998 998 998 998 998 998 998 998 99	12 48 24 36 12 24 12 24 12 24 12 24 12 24 48 24 48 24 48 24	Tons 29 17 20 26 18 24 24 19 22 19 27 27 22 21 21 22 19 20 21 16	8. Lbs. 80 584 656 1,328 432 1,856 483 1,864 1,672 1,336 1,176 1,104 88 768 1,032 1,672 308 1,184 504 1,528	Bush. 968 576 677 888 607 831 800 664 761 655 919 818 734 712 717 761 646 686 686 708 558	Lbs. 244 366 488 122 366 488 122 366 366 488 122 128 488 488 488 488 488 488 488 488 488 4		

TURNIPS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MANGELS.

We find that mangels are relished by nearly all kinds of farm animals, cattle, swine and even chickens eat them readily. Unlike turnips they do not injure the quality of milk and its products.

As mangel seed is large and somewhat slow to germinate, the soil should be mellow and moist and the seed sown from two to three inches deep.

The roots are susceptible to injury from fall frosts, for which reason the crop should be pulled before the weather becomes severe.

Seventeen varieties of mangels have been on trial at the Experimental Farm this year. The yield was above the average and all were saved without injury.

The soil used for this crop was a black loam fertilized in the fall of 1904 with ten loads per acre of well rotted stable manure. The previous crop was turnips. The first sowing was made on May 20 and the second on June 3. All were pulled on October 4.

The estimate of yield has been made from the product of two rows 66 feet long.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		Yiel per A 1st Pl	ld cre. lot.	Yi per 2nd	ield Acre. Plot.	Yield per Acre 2nd Plot	
	Prize Mammoth Long Red	Tons.	Lbs. 744	Bush.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.
2	Ideal	39	144	1,302	24	22	1,020	734	48
3	Selected Mammoth Long Red	38	1.880	1.298		23	992	783	$\tilde{12}$
4	Mammoth Long Red	38	560	1,276	•••	24	840	814	
5	Yellow Intermediate	37	976	1,249	36	24	48	800	48
6	Prize Winner Yellow Globe	36	192	1,223	12	27	1,440	924	::
7	Lion Yellow Intermediate	35	224	1,170	24	27	384	906	24
ð	Cate Post	22	1 040	1,144		23	404	000	24
10	Triumph Vellow (Hohe	33	792	1,130	12	20	1 176	919	36
îĭ	Giant Yellow Globe	33		1,100		14	512	475	12
12	Selected Yellow Globe	32	944	1.082	24	24	840	814	
13	Mammoth Yellow Intermediate	31	40	1,034		24	312	805	12
14	Giant Yellow Intermediate	30	720	1,012	•••	29	80	968	••
15	Half Long Sugar White	30	720	1,012	::	29	872	981	12
16	Leviathan Long Red	29	1,136	985	36	24	312	805	12
17	Glant Sugar	29	80	968	•••	25	100	836	••
	1	1		1		J		1	

MANGELS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CARROTS.

More than an average yield of carrots was obtained this year. This root so much relished by horses has given largely increased returns here since we have practised deep ploughing. This appears to encourage a large development of root.

Eleven varieties were tested. The first sowing was made on May 20 and the second on June 3. All were harvested on October 4.

The soil was a black sandy loam, fertilized in the fall of 1904 with ten loads of well rotted manure per acre.

With one exception the early sown plots gave the largest yield. The yield has been calculated from the product of two rows each 66 feet long.

CARROTS-TEST	of V	ARIETIES.
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Number.	Name of Variety.	Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		Yield per Acre. 2nd Plot.		Yie per A 2nd F	ld .cre. ?lot.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Improved Short White Giant White Vosges Mammoth White Intermediate Now White Intermediate. Ontario Champion Kos Kirches. Carter's Orange Giant Early Gem White Belgnan Long Yellow Stump Rooted. Half Long Chantenay.	Tons. 32 31 27 26 26 25 23 21 19 10	Lbs. 1,120 1,360 1,880 120 1,240 360 600 1,080 1,080 1,560 720 1,120	Bush. 1,085 1,056 931 902 887 872 843 784 726 645 352	Lbs. 20 20 20 40 20 40 20 40 	Tons. 21 22 17 23 21 17 15 20 20 17 14	Lbs. 680 1,320 320 1,960 1,120 1,200 360 920 40 1,640 1,920	Bush. 711 755 572 799 718 586 506 682 667 594 498	Lbs. 20 20 20 40 40 40 20 20 40



Common Red Clover, grown at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, Man.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SUGAR BEETS.

Eight varieties of these roots were tested this year, of these only three are recommended for use in the manufacture of sugar, viz., Vilmorin's Improved, Wanzleben and French Very Rich. All the varieties are, however, particularly useful as food for stock. We find young animals relish them better than either mangels or turnips.

The yield on this farm was very much above the average, but the three true sugar beets which were tested by Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, were not as rich in sugar as usual.

The first plots were sown on May 20 and the second on June 3. The early sown plots gave the largest returns in every instance. All were harvested on October 4.

The estimate of yield has been made from the product of two rows, each 66 feet long. The soil was a black sandy loam fertilized with ten loads of well rotted manure per acre. The previous crop was potatoes.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		Yield per Acre. 2nd Plot.		Yield per Acre. 2nd Plot.	
12345678	Red Top Sugar Danish Red Top Noyal Giant Improved Imperial Wanzleben Danish Improved. Vilmorin's Improved. French Very Rich	Tons. 52 46 33 33 32 28 24 24 21	Lbs. 544 400 528 680 1,024 576 240	Bush, 1,742 1,540 1,108 1,100 1,078 950 809 704	Lbs. 24 24 24 36 	Tons. 27 31 25 23 18 26 15 16	Lbs. 120 40 952 1,520 960 800 360 1,000	Bush. 902 1,034 849 792 616 880 506 550	Lbs. 12

SUGAR	BEETS-	-Test	OF	V	ARIETIES.
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EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

This useful vegetable has again given a large return. Some of the tubers were not so smooth as usual, but the quality was excellent.

The potatoes followed a crop of field roots; this plan gives an excellent yield with very little labour in weeding.

The soil received a light coat of well rotted barnyard manure in the fall, which was ploughed under and well rolled before winter set in.

Dreer's Standard, the variety heading the list this year, was third in productiveness on this farm in 1904. It is white in colour and of good quality, but it is rather late for this country. Canadian Beauty, the fifth on the list, is much earlier, nearly as productive and the colour is generally more acceptable to Canadian consumers.

As usual the very early kinds were not as productive as the later ones.

Forty-nine varieties were tested this year, there was no injury whatever from rot or from the attacks of the Colorado Beetle.

The soil selected was a sandy loam. All the varieties were planted on May 16 in rows three feet apart and dug on October 2. The yield has been estimated in each case from the product of one row 66 feet long.

16 - 22

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

_								. (. 1	
Number.	Name of Variety.	Character of Growth.	When Matured.	Average Size.	Total yield	per Acre.	Yield per Acre of	Market- able.	Yield per Acreof	Unmar- ketable.	Form and Colour.
					Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.	Bu.	Lbs.	
$\begin{array}{c} 112\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 12\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22$	Dreer's Standard American Wonder Country Gentleman Uncle Sam State of Maine State of Maine Morgan's Seedling Reeve's Rose Morgan's Seedling Reeve's Rose Moneymaker Emprire State Holborn Abundance. Rose No. 9 Maule's Thorobred Delaware Pearce Rose No. 9 White Early St. George Dalmeney Hero Pern Manor Burnaby's Seedling. Swiss Snowflake Late Puritan American Giant Yermont Gold Coin. Vermont Gold Coin. Carman No. 3 Early White Prize. Farly Envoy Irish Cobbler Vick's Extra Early Carman No. 1 I. X. 1 Early Rose Bovee Dalmeney Kidney Everett Beitish Queen. Early Elkinah Early Linea Early Linea Early Linea Bettish Queen. Early Elkinah Early Linea Early Andes Early Mose Early Chines Early Andes Early Andes Early Andes Early Mone Rose	V. rank. Fair Fair Fair Rank V. rank. Fair Rank Fair Rank Fair V. rank Fair V. rank Fair V. rank. Fair Weak. Fair Weak. Fair Weak. Kank Weak. Kank Weak. Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank Kank	Sept. 5. Aug. 28. Not ripe Sept. 5. Not ripe Sept. 2. " 1. " 2. Not ripe Sept. 2. " 1. " 2. Not ripe. Sept. 11 " 2. Aug. 28. Sept. 11 " 2. Aug. 28. Sept. 5. Aug. 27. Not ripe. Aug. 27. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 1. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 2. Aug. 27. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 2. Not ripe. Aug. 27. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 1. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 2. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 1. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 2. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 1. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 2. Not ripe. Sept. 1 " 1. " 2. Sept. 1 " 1. " 1. " 2. Sept. 1 " 1. " 2. Sept. 1 " 1. " 1. " 2. " 2. Sept. 1 " 1. " 1. " 2. " 2. Sept. 1 " 1. " 2. " 2. " 2. Sept. 1 " 1. " 2. " 2.	V. large " " " " M. to L. V. large " " " Med Large Med Large " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Bu. 877 799 778 778 778 778 778 778 778 778 778	Lbs. 20 20 20 40 000 20 20 40 000 20 20 40 000 40 000 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Bu. 858 729 711 689 682 718 696 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 630 649 607 608 609 609 607 609 609 609 609 609 609 609 609	Lbs. $\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	L bs. 20 20 00 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 20 40 40 40 20 60 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000 0000 00000	White F. oval. " long. Pink long. White flat. Light pink, long. Wh, flat, oval. White, long. Pink, long. Iight pink, oval. White, round. " kidney. " long. " round. Pink, long, flat. " " White, long. Pink, round. D. pink, long. oval. Pink, long. White, oval. D. pink, long. White, irregular. Wh. round. Russet, long. Wh. long. Lt. pink, oval. Wh. flat. White, flat. Pink, long. Pink, long. Wh. dorg. Lt. pink, oval. White, flat. White, flat. Pink, long. Pink, long. Pink, long. White, flat. White, flat. White, round. " long. White, oval. " long. White, dowal. Pink, long. Pink, kidney. White, round. Pink, kidney. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. White, oval. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. White, oval. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval. White, oval. Pink, kidney. White, oval.
47 48 49	Admiral Dewey Rochester Rose Naught Six	Fair.		3. " 3. " 1. Large.	$\begin{array}{c c} & 326 \\ & 308 \\ & 291 \end{array}$	5 20 3 00 1 0	$ \begin{bmatrix} 278 \\ 210 \\ 220 \end{bmatrix} $	6 20 7 20		40 40 40	Light, pink, long. White, round.
	J	,	'	1							

EXPERIMENTS WITH GRASSES.

Owing to abundant rains the yield of grasses and pasture has been good in all parts of this province. It was, however, somewhat difficult to cure owing to heavy growth and frequent showers. Where the crop is heavy the use of a hay tedder is a great advantage, by its use the hay can be cured quicker and much more uniformly. While Timothy and Western Rye grass can be cured in the bunch or cock, Brome

grass requires to be thoroughly cured before being cocked, otherwise it turns dark in colour and is very dusty.

Variety.	Sown.	Height.	Seed per Acre.	Yie H per	ld of lay Acre.
Timothy Bald Wheat grass (Elymus Virginicus). Western Rye grass (A. tenerum). Western Rye grass (A. tenerum). Austrian Brome (Bromus inermis). Austrian Brome (Bromus inermis). Red Top (Agrostis rulgaris). Hard Fescue (Festuca duriuscula).	1902 1903 1903 1902 1903 1902 1903 1903 1903 1900	Inch. 44 47 53 48 47 60 47 38 35	Lbs. 9 9 12 11 11 12 12 12 12 15 15	Tons. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2	Lbs. 200 1,000 200 1,000 1,000 1,400 1,900 600 1,000

EXPERIMENTS WITH CLOVERS.

The fall of snow was light last winter, but all kinds of clover wintered well, both new and old fields giving fair returns.

From several years' observation I am of the opinion that most of the failures with clover can be traced either to the use of a nurse crop of grain the first year, where the grain is allowed to ripen, or to close pasturing in the autumn. We have found that clover invariably winter kills if pastured late in the fall, enough growth should be left to catch the snow, which is one of the very best protectors.

ONE ACRE PLOTS OF CLOVER.

The three plots of clover sown in 1904 produced a luxuriant crop which was a constant source of attraction to visiting farmers all summer. The seed was sown on June 1, 1904, on summer-fallowed land with half a bushel of barley per acre; this was cut while green and removed from the ground, the clover then grew rapidly and before winter all three kinds had fully occupied the ground. The accompanying tables give the yield per acre. The alsike clover was only cut once as the aftermath was light.

Varietize.	Height.	Condition When Cut.	Yield of Hay per Acre.	Total Yield pør Acre.
Common Red, first cutting second cutting Alfalfa, first cutting "second cutting Alsike	Inch. 43 12 50 24 37	Full bloom ¹ ₁₀ in bloom ¹ Full bloom	Tons. Lbs. 2 395 1 468 1 1,348 1 552 2 518	Tons. Lbs. 3 863 2 1,900 2 518

The following table gives the yield and other particulars regarding the onetwentieth acre plots of clover, all were sown in spring on ploughed stubble without a nurse crop and the weeds and volunteer crop of grain was kept cut during the first

16-221

summer. The plot of mixed timothy and alsike was very luxuriant, evidently this is a mixture well adapted to this section of country:---

Variety.	Sown.	Height.	Stage when Cut.	Yield of Hay per Acre.	
		Inch.		Tons. Lbs.	
Alfalfa, first cutting	1902 1802	56 24	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\10\\10 \end{bmatrix}$ in bloom	2 800 1 700	
Total weight of two cuttings				3 1,500	
Alfalfa, first cutting	1903 1903	49 24	1 10 11	2 1,100 1 100	
Total weight of two cuttings				3 1,200	
Alsike and Timothy Common Red Clover	1903 1902	37 to 44 40	Fully in bloom	3 200 2 1,000	

Several acres of clover were sown during May of this year, along with a light seeding of oats, with the intention of cutting the grain in a very early stage, but growth was unusually rank and the oats lodged before they could be harvested, and a large proportion of the clover plants were smothered. This land has been left in stubble and the condition of the clover will be noted next spring.

CLOVER ON LIGHT GRAVELLY UPLAND.

In May this year a number of plots of light upland soil were sown to alfalfa and common red clover, both with and without a nurse crop of grain. There was a good catch on all the plots, but the growth of clover was much weaker where a nurse crop was used. None of the clover on these plots was mown or pastured, but was left to hold the snow during the winter.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MILLETS.

Seven varieties of this useful family of plants were grown, they represented nearly all the leading types, and as usual they attracted much attention from visiting farmers.

Although it is advisable to have specimen plots here of all the leading varieties, there are actually only three kinds suitable for this country, viz., Hungarian, Common and Green Californian, the other four varieties are all too coarse for general use. Common Millet is the only one that has matured seed here, the others have always been caught by fall frost before maturity.

Millet is not a safe food for horses when fed in large quantities, but we have had excellent results from feeding one sheaf per day to each horse during the winter months. As soon as the head is formed the crop is cut and bound loosely, in small sheaves, with the grain binder, this is well cured in the stook, and stacked outside until required.

This year all the varieties were grown on summer-fallowed land, the soil was a rich black sandy loam; the size of the plots for this test was one-fortieth acre. All were sown on May 27 and cut on September 1.

Variety.	Description.	• Height.	Stage when Cut.	Yield of Hay per Acre.	
Algerian Hungarian White Round French Italian Green Californian. Pearl or Cat Tail. Common	Very coarse Fine quality Coarse Fine quality Coarse Fine quality	Inches. 72 48 55 47 48 33 33 33	A few heads only In full head. Seed nearly ripe Head just formed Seed nearly ripe Not headed Seed nearly ripe	Tons. Lbs. 6 200 4 1,200 4 800 3 1,800 3 1,400 2 1,800 3 1,400	

CATTLE.

The herd of cattle on the Experimental Farm now consists of eighteen animals, as follows:---

Name of Animal.	Breed.	Age.	Weight.
Nancy Rose of Brandon Crocus. James. Lily of Brandon Dentry Haron Snow Drop. Marie. Brandon Duke. Christie. Gretchen Sis. Jenny Margaret. Ruben Julia	Shorthorn " " Ayrshire Guernsey Grade " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 years 24 " 22 months 16 " 9 " 3 years 3 " 2 " 11 months 3 years 14 months 5 years 7 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2	Lbs. 1,510 1,290 920 840 660 1,295 1,110 1,410 620 770 760 1,210 1,625 1,050 1,410 970 890 690

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING STEERS.

YEARLING STEERS COMPARED WITH TWO-YEAR OLDS.

This experiment was similar to that of last year's test, and the result is very much the same.

The twelve animals used for this experiment were Shorthorn grades of fair quality, purchased from a farmer near Oak river, Manitoba. Six of them were about 18 months old when feeding started, and the others about 30 months old.

They were purchased early in November, 1904, and cost, delivered at the barn, \$3.25 per hundred pounds live weight, and sold in February, 1905, for \$4 per hundred pounds.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

The yearlings were not nearly as well finished as the two-year olds, and for export purposes would not have realized as much by 50 cents per hundred pounds, but all were killed in Winnipeg, and the purchaser gave the same price for each lot.

After two weeks of preparatory feeding they were divided into two groups according to age. All were tied in stalls and fed all they could eat up clean of the following ration:-

Straw	13	lbs.
Corn fodder	15	
Corn ensilage	17	
Swede turnips	10	
Ground grain 4	to 9	

DESCRIPTION OF FODDER.

The straw was mixed wheat, cat and barley. The fodder corn was principally Pearce's Prolific cut in the late milk stage and stocked in the field until wanted, both straw and corn fodder were cut into one-inch lengths.

The ensilage was also made from the above variety of corn, and was of excellent quality.

The grain was composed of one third each of barley, oats and wheat screenings.

A layer of cut fodder corn was first spread over the feed room floor, on this was placed successive layers of ensilage, sliced turnips, corn, straw and grain, it was then moistened with water and shoveled into a heap in the corner of the room, when fed 12 hours later fermentation had commenced and the mixture was quite warm.

The amount of grain fed was increased slightly each month until the test was completed.

	Date.	Weight.	Gain.	Total Gain of six Steers.	
One year old Steers.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Original weight of steers Weight at end of 1st term "2nd " "3rd " "4th "	Nov. 15, 1904 Dec. 13, 1904 Jan. 10, 1905 Feb. 7, 1905 March 7, 1905	4,960 5,350 5,545 5,845 6,130	390 195 300 285	} 1,170	
Two year old Steers					
Original weight of steers Weight at end of 1st term "2nd " "3rd " "4th "	N v. 15, 1904 Dec. 13, 1904 Jan. 10, 1005 Feb. 7, 1905 March 7, 1905	7,175 7,500 7,735 7,995 8,150	325 235 260 155	975	

COMPARATIVE GAINS.

COST OF FEEDING.

Six	yearlin	ig steer	°S		
	9,900	Ibs. of	fodder corn at \$4 per ton	\$19	80
	8.720	"	mixed straw at \$1 per ton	4	36
	6.549	"	turnips at 5 cents per bushel	5	45
	11,118	"	ensilage at \$2 per ton	11	11
	3,996	"	ground grain at 75 cents per 100 lbs	29	97

342

\$70 69

Six two-y	vear ol	d steers-	
10,00	0 lbs.	of fodder corn at \$4 per ton	\$20 00
8,88	0 "	mixed straw at \$1 per ton	4 44
6,72	°0 "	turnips at 5 cents per bushel	5 60
11,42	4 "	ensilage at \$2 per ton	$11 \ 42$
4,04	:6 "	ground grain at 75 cents per 100 lbs	30 34

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

	First cost of each steer.	Value of feed consumed.	Price per steer sold.	Gain per day.	Profit per steer.	
One-year old steers Two-year old steers	\$ cts. 26 86 38 86	\$ cts. 11 78 11 96	\$ cts. 40 86 54 33	Lbs. Oz. 1 11 1 07	\$ cts. 2 22 3 51	

CONCLUSIONS.

The results of both this and last years' experiments would lead us to the following conclusions:---

1st. The amount of gain in weight per day is practically the same with each lot of steers.

2nd. The two-year olds were in both instances more profitable than the one-year olds.

3rd. There is very little profit in fattening steers when the difference between the buying price in the fall and the selling price in the spring is not more than \$1 per hundred pounds.

MILKING COWS.

The accompanying table gives the length of the milking period and the weight of milk given by a number of the experimental farm cows for the past year:—

Name.	Age. Breed.		Milking Period.	Pounds of Milk.	Average each day.	
Myrtle Nancy Alice May Denty Brandon Maid Christie . Gretchen Carrie Pet Jennette.	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \text{ years.} \\ 5\frac{5}{2} & \cdots \\ 5 & \cdots \\ 5 & \cdots \\ 4 & \cdots \\ 7 & \cdots \\ 7 & \cdots \\ 9 & \cdots \\ 7 & \cdots \\ 8 & \cdots \end{array}$	Shorthorn '' Ayrshire Guernsey Shorthorn Grade " " " " " "	285 days. 365 " 300 " 298 " 343 " 331 " 332 " 253 " 313 "	2,9884 3,770 5,3814 5,278 6,407 9,326 5,790 6,7324 2,8544 6,039	10 lbs. 10 v 17 v 17 v 21 v 27 v 17 v 20 v 11 v 19 v	

MILKING COWS.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SWINE.

The herd of swine on this farm consists of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth.

FEEDING PIGS ON BROME GRASS, PASTURE AND GRAIN.

This experiment was undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the value of Brome grass pasture when supplemented with a limited amount of grain. Twelve pigs

\$71 80

were used for this test, they were about six weeks old when the test began, six were nearly pure Berkshire and the others cross-bred York and Berkshire. All were noseringed before being turned into the pasture and no damage was done to the sod.

The mixed grain consisted of equal parts of barley, oats and wheat screenings; this was ground and mixed with water and allowed to soak for a few hours before feeding. This mixture was used during the first few weeks and was replaced later with whole pease fed dry.

The mixed grain was valued at 75 cents per hundred pounds and the pease \$1 per hundred pounds. The pigs were valued at \$2 each when the test began and were sold at \$5.25 per hundred pounds, when the test was completed.

Amount and Value of Feed Consumed from May 25 to November 10.

	Grain Fed.	Value of Feed.
Mixed grain chopped	900 lbs. 700	\$6.75 7.00

SUMMARY.

	Weight when Value when Bought. Bought.		Weight when Sold.	Value when Sold.	Value of Grain Fed.	Profit.
12 pigs	360 lbs.	\$24.00	1,355 lbs.	\$71.13	\$13.75	\$ 33, 3 8

POULTRY.

Three breeds of poultry are kept on the Experimental Farm, namely:-Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rose Comb Minorcas.

Both setting hens and incubators were used for hatching purposes, with the results slightly in favour of the hens. One hundred and ten chicks were raised in brooders with less than ten per cent of a loss.

WHOLE GRAIN COMPARED WITH GROUND GRAIN FOR FATTENING FOWLS.

Eight pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels were selected for this test. They were shut up in slatted pens each 2×3 feet. The grain fed was $\frac{3}{4}$ wheat and $\frac{1}{4}$ eats. It was finely ground for No. 1 pen and unground for No. 2 pen. In the estimate of cost grain has been valued at 75 cents per hundred pounds. The ground grain was mixed with water to the consistence of thin porridge.

	Live		Live		Gain		Cost	Cost
	Weight,		Weight,		in		of	Live Weight
	Nov. 16.		Dec. 7.		21 Days.		Food.	per lb.
Pen 1, fed ground grain Pen 2, fed unground grain	d ground grain		Lbs. 24 23	Oz. 10 13	Lbs. 4 3	Oz. 00 00	Cts. 24 21	Cts. 6 7

CONCLUSIONS.

First, pen 1 consumed 4 pounds more feed than the others.

Second, pen 1 gained twenty-five per cent more flesh than No. 2.

Third, the ground feed produced flesh at 6 cents per lb. and whole grain at 7 cents per pound.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BEES.

Owing to the unusually open fall last year the bees were not placed in their winter quarters until November 28. One corner of the dwelling house cellar is used for this purpose; it is partitioned off from the rest of the cellar and kept quite dark, the temperature is regulated by means of a chimney flue, which is opened or closed as required. The bees are not placed in the cellar until the temperature here is below 50° above zero. During the winter the temperature is kept between 32° and 47°, it usually registers about 40°.

All of the 14 colonies placed in the cellar survived the winter, and with few exceptions they were in excellent condition when placed on their summer stands, on March 24 of this year. All were weighed when placed in their winter quarters and also when set out. There was a large variation in the amount of honey consumed by each colony, the highest was 28 pounds and the lowest 6 pounds. The average consumption per colony was 14 pounds.

The first pollen was obtained from the Anemone patens on April 7. Willow pollen was first gathered on April 21. The first honey was removed from the hives on June 12 and the first swarm appeared on June 28.

Thirty-eight pounds of extracted honey was produced per colony, spring count, and eight new swarms obtained.

Bees were noticed for the first time working on the Buffalo berry (Shepherdia argentea).

A TEST OF WINTER VENTILATION.

When placed in the cellar 9 of the hives were without cloth coverings and the board covers were raised half an inch above the hive sides, thus giving free ventilation through the hive. These 9 hives consumed an average of 15½ pounds of honey per hive.

On the other 5 hives the cloth covering was removed also, but the board covers rested tightly on the sides of the hive, thus allowing very little air to pass through the hive. These 5 hives only consumed 124 pounds of honey, or 3 pounds less than the others. In both cases the entrances were left wide open. Apparently it is not necessary to have a current of air passing through the hive, providing the cellar is kept well ventilated.

WORKING FOR A LARGE YIELD OF EXTRACTED HONEY.

The summers of this province are short, and one of the greatest apiarian problems is to produce the maximum yield of honey in this short period. Last summer two of our colonies, Nos. 3 and No. 4, were in excellent shape for a large production, they were both large early swarms of this summer from two pure Italian colonies; they were hived on empty combs and were given another super of empty combs a few days after swarming. These combs were extracted as follows:—

_																		Lbs.
$\mathbf{O}\mathbf{n}$	August	16,	No.	4 (gave				• •			•••	•••		••		••	20
	"	18	"	4	"	••	• •											20
	"	21	"	4	"	• •		• •		•••	• • •			•••				15
	"	24	"	4	"	• •						• •						22
	"	28	"	4	"	• •		• •			• •			•••	• •		• •	26
		T	otal	for	12	day	s.	••	••	••	••	••	• •	••	••		• •	103
			•						,									Lbs.
\mathbf{On}	August	18,	No.	3	gave	e		••			• •						••	15
	"	21	"	3	"	• •									• •	••	• •	19
	"	24	"	3	"	••											• •	18
	"	28	"	3	"	••	•••	• •		• •				۰.	• •	••	• •	18
		\mathbf{T}	ot al	for	10	day	s.	•	••	••	••	••	• •		••	• •	• •	70

None of the combs were sealed over, but the honey was of good quality, and not at all watery.

HORTICULTURE.

APPLES.

I take pleasure in reporting some further progress in apple culture. This season in addition to a large crop of crab apples amounting to over 45 bushels, two varieties of Standard apples fruited, viz., Hibernal and Duchess of Oldenburg, also a very large number of crosses between the standard apples and the crabs.

For some years a considerable amount of both root and top grafting has been carried on here, using as stock the Berried crab (*Pyrus baccata*), a hardy and readily propagated crab apple, and scions from varieties which showed special adaptability to our somewhat rigorous climate. This work has resulted in the production of some very promising fruit and gives us every reason to hope that in a few years we will have a number of varieties of apples hardy in all parts of Manitoba.

The tree of Hibernal was root grafted on Berried crab stock in 1901. Although growing in a much exposed position it showed only a slight injury on the tips of the branches from winter killing. The fruit was about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and was of good flavour and excellent for cooking purposes.

The Duchess of Oldenburg which fruited was the result of top grafting on the Berried crab. The fruit was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter free of scab, of good colour and flavour.

Among the other trees that fruited for the first time were some excellent Martha crab seedlings, one in particular named 'Maggie' is of considerable promise, the flavour greatly resembles that of a standard apple.

Each fall the fruit of all the Berried crabs grown on the farm is pulped and the seed sown. This year several thousand seedlings of this tree were grown and will be available for grafting next spring.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB.

Most of the trees of this variety that fruited during the year were top grafted on large *Pyrus baccata* trees in the spring of 1903. The branches were loaded with fruit free of scab and of excellent size and flavour. The successful production of this fruit

in all parts of Manitoba would of itself prove a great boon to the settlers of the province.

PLUMS.

The orchards of this fruit now consist of 358 trees, most of which are selected native seedlings, but there are also a few named varieties and seedlings of the American group.

Native Manitoba Plum.—These are much earlier than any other plums grown here, many of them ripening their fruit by August 15. Like all seedlings they vary greatly. From many hundreds grown here, about ten are of superior excellence; these are being propagated and some of them will be available shortly, for testing in other parts of Manitoba.

CURRANTS.

Thirty-three varieties of currants were grown here this season, most of which produced a fair crop. Just as the fruit commenced to ripen the currant worm appeared but it was quickly checked by a spraying of Hellebore and water. The accompanying table gives the names of the varieties grown, together with the yield and quality of the fruit.

Variety.	Colour.	Flavour.	Length of Bunch.	Fruit on Bunch.	Weight from one Bush.
-			Inches.		Lbs.
Defiance Houghton Castle Large Red Simcoe Pomona Long Bunch Holland Prince Albert Red Dutch New Red Dutch. Goliath North Star Admiral White Imperial. Climax Large White White Cherry. Verriers White White Cherry. Verriers White White Cherry. Verriers White White Cherry. Verriers White White Grape. White Grape. White Grape. White Grape. Star Kentish Lero Star Kentish Hero Eagle Standard. Winona Baldwin's Black Dominion Percy	Red "	Sweet	21 21 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Weil set Thick set Thinly set Thinly set Thick set """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	
)	1	1	1	1

347

GOOSEBERRIES.

Twenty-five varieties of gooseberries were grown here this year. Nearly all the varieties were heavily laden with fruit of excellent flavour and fair size.

STRAWBERRIES.

A number of Alpine strawberries were received from the Central Experimental Farm in the spring of 1904 and made fine growth before winter set in, they were then covered with a light coat of strawy manure, and during the season bore a fair quantity of fruit, but these were eaten by birds before they were ripe.

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry crop this season was very good, the yield being much above the average. Every fall the canes are bent over and covered with manure in order to prevent winter killing. The following are the varieties which have proven the best both in quantity and quality: Cuthbert, Reider, Climax, Turner, Empire, Sarah, Niagara and London.

AVENUES.

The avenue trees on this farm are mostly native ash-leaf maples. Where the soil is not too wet and is fairly free of alkali they are quite thrifty, but several vacancies have occurred owing to wet land or alkaline soil. One of the best avenues is composed of a double row, native white spruce on the outside and maples on the inside. This avenue is attractive both in summer and winter.

The Russian poplar avenue on the eastern boundary of the Farm is still growing vigorously. During the summer months its dark green foliage and glossy leaves are distinguishable at a long distance, a few of the trees show signs of canker.

Cottonwood trees have only succeeded here, when planted close to running water, on high, well drained land they have invariably rusted badly, for this reason they have not been used for avenue purposes.

ABORETUM.

A considerable addition was made to the stock of trees during the past season. All were received from the Central Experimental Farm in the spring. These consisted of pines, cedars, silver firs, junipers and several flowering shrubs, including Philadelphus in variety and Syringa Amurensis, these were planted in the Arboretum around the superintendent's house, and all made good growth during the season.

FALL AND SPRING SOWING OF MAPLE SEED.

Until last year we have usually sown native maple seed in the spring, but an experiment was made during the fall of 1904 to ascertain if any advantage accrued from autumn sowing.

From one row 270 feet long of spring sown seed 2,600 trees were obtained while only 900 trees grew in the adjoining row sown in the fall, this was due largely to the last named germinating early in spring and then freezing off close to the ground.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

PEASE-A TEST OF VARIETIES.

Forty-eight varieties of pease were sown in the open on May 9. Germination was excellent except with the following varieties: Admiral, Extra Early Leviathan, Dwf. Telephone, and Sharpe's Queen.

All of the following varieties ripened their seeds. The accompanying tables are arranged in order of earliness:---

Number.	Varieties.	Sown.	Blossom	Length of Pod.	Length of Vine.	Pease in Pod.	Flavour.	Ready for use.	Produc- tiveness.
$\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 3\\ 4\\ 5\\ 6\\ 7\\ 8\\ 9\\ 10\\ 11\\ 12\\ 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 17\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ 12\\ 22\\ 32\\ 4\\ 25\\ 26\\ 27\\ 8\\ 33\\ 34\\ 35\\ 6\\ 37\\ 8\\ 39\\ 40\\ \end{array}$	E. E. Philadelphia. Gregory's Surprise. First of All. Extra Early Market. Nott's Excelsior. Alaska. Best Extra Early. Prosperity. Duke of York. Duke of York. Duke of Albany Thomas Laxton. Sutton's Excelsior Rivenhall Wonder. Sutton's Satisfaction. Fill Basket. Telephone. Premium Gem Dwarf Champion. Prince of Wales. McLean's Blue Peter. Extra Early Exonian William Hurst. Petit Pois. S. B. Everbearing. McLean's Little Gem. Sbropshire Hero. Birtish Empire. Hor. Market Garden. Pride of the Market. Imp. Stratagem. Heroine. Yorkshire Hero. Queen Pea. Abundance. Burpee's Profusion Juno Pea. Carlon Salipha		June 16 " 23 " 20 " 16 " 23 " 23 " 26 " 23 " 23 June 30 June 30 June 35 June 35 June 35 June 35 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 "	In. 23 3223 3 3 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	In. 42 36 30 36 24 42 44 42 44 48 48 72 36 24 48 48 72 36 24 24 48 48 36 36 24 24 48 48 36 36 24 48 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 48 36 36 48 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 48 36 36 36 48 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sweet Poor Good Very sweet Very sweet Very sweet Very good Very good Very good Very sweet Foor Sweet Very sweet Fairly sweet Fairly sweet Fairly sweet Sweet Very sweet Fairly sweet Fairly sweet Sweet Very sweet Fairly sweet Sweet Very sweet Fairly sweet Sweet Very sweet Sweet Poor Poor	July 15 " 10 " 12 " 15 " 20 " 22 " 24 " 24 " 11 " 1	Fairly. " Very. Not. Very. Not. Very. Fairly. " Very. " Fairly. Very. " Very. Fairly. Very. Fairly. Very. Fairly. Very. Fairly. Very. Fairly. Very. Fairly. Very. Fairly. Very. Fairly. Very. Ve

PEASE-TEST OF VARIETIES.

CUCUMBERS.

Twenty-nine varieties of cucumbers were sown in the open on May 23, in hills six feet apart each way. Although they were greatly injured by the June frost a very heavy crop of fruit was harvested.

The following is the result of this test:--

	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1	}	1
Varieties.	Produc- tiveness.	Length.	Diameter.	Colour.	Ready for Use.	Weight.	Flavour and Texture.
•		In.				Ozs.	
Arl. Ely. White Spine. New Siberian. Green Prolific. Paris Fickling. Cool and Crisp. Ely. White Spine. S. B. Evergreen. Cumberland. Boston Pickling. White Wonder Evergreen Cluster. Short Green Imp. Long Green. Chic. Westerfield. New Orleans. Prince. Hills F. W. Spine. Jap. Climbing. Tailby Hybrid. Short Green Gherkin. Fraquhar's Perfection Thorburn's Everlasting. Pride of Canada. Nichol's Med. Gem. Giant Pera. Long Green Turkey.	Moderately. Very Productive Med Productive Very Fairly. Very Fairly. Very. " " " " " Fairly. Mod Fairly. Mod Fairly. Very. " " " " " Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Fairly. Very. " Very. " Fairly. Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. " Very. Ver. Ver. Ver. Ver. Ver. Ver. Ver. Ver	661387878676685888675661150 11508588886755651150 115085	8 344 8 24 2 24 24 3 2 3 3 3 3 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3	Lt. green. Lt. green. Lt. " Dk. " " " Lt. " Dk. " White Lt. green. Lt. " " Lt. " " Lt. " Lt. " Lt. " Lt. " " " Lt. " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Aug. 1 " 1 " 3 " 8 " 8 " 11 " 11 " 11 " 11 " 11 " 11 " 14 " 14	$ \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 10$	Good. Fair. V. good. Fair. V. good. " Good. Very. Fair. V. good. Fair. V. good. Fair. Good. Fair. Good. Fair. Cood. Fair. V. good. Kayan. Good. Fair. V. good. Kayan. Kaya

ONIONS.

Six varieties of onions were sown on March 29 in rows 12 inches apart, by hand. The germination was good in all cases and the varieties gave about an average in yield and quality.

The following gives the result of this test arranged in order of productiveness :----

Variety.	Sown.	Pulled.	Colour.	Shape.	Average Weight of Bulb.	Yield per Acre.
Danver's Yellow Globe Trebon's Large Yellow Red Wethersfield Market Favorite Keeping. Australian Yellow Globe	Mar. 29 "	Sept. 18.	Light yellow Dark red Dark yel ¹ ow Light "	Globul ar Globe Flat Globular	Oz. $5\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $7\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ $4\frac{1}{2}$	Bush. 517 594 528 176 513

SQUASH AND PUMPKINS.

Five varieties of squash and pumpkins were sown in the open on May 15, in hills 8 feet apart each way. The late spring frost prevented the best results being obtained, although a fair crop was harvested, the varieties coming quite up to their average size. The following results were obtained:—

Varisties.	Sown.	Texture and Flavour.	Ripeness.	Average Weight.
Orange Marrow. Long White Bush Marrow. English Vegetable Marrow. Field Pumpkin Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin.	Yellow Yw. white. Yellow Dk. yellow.	Very good " Very coarse. " good	p. c. 90 100 95 85 90	Lbs. 7 ¹ / ₂ 13 11 25 6

FRENCH BEANS.

Seven varieties of beans were sown in the open on May 13, in rows 30 inches apart, but on account of the June frost rather a light crop was obtained.

The results of this test are given below. The varieties being arranged in order of earliness:---

Varieties.	Sown.	Ready for use.	Length `of pod.	Productiveness	
Dwf. Matchless. Fame of Vitry Dwf. Extra Early. Dwf. B. Speckled. Dwf. Early China. Emperor of Russia. B. B. Arlington Windsor.	May 13 " 13 " 13 " 13 " 13 " 13 " 13	July 27 " 27 " 29 " 29 " 27 " 29 " 25	Inches. 6 7 6 5 6 5	Very good. Prolific. Fairly. Very productive.	

PARSNIPS.

One variety of parsnips was sown on April 3, one foot apart, by hand, and lifted October 19. The variety was Hollow Crown, and the yield per acre was 946 bushels.

CARROTS.

Three varieties of carrots were sown in the open on May 11 in rows one foot apart. The yield of all the varieties was an average one.
CABBAGE.

Eight varieties of cabbage were sown under glass on March 28, and transplanted to the open on May 15. All did well.

The following table gives the results of the test:---

Varieties.	Sown.	Planted out.	Ready for use.	Description.	Average weight.
Paris Market Express Early Jersey Wakefield Fottler's Improved. Winnigstadt Savoy Cabbage. Large flat Drumhead Marblehead.	March 28. " 28. " 28. " 28. " 28. " 28. " 28. " 28. " 28.	May 15 " 15 " 15 " 15 " 15 " 15 " 15 " 15 " 15	June 25 " 25 July 20 " 31 " 31 Aug. 15 " 25	Solid V. solid V. good Solid Coarse	Lbs. $6\frac{1}{74}$ 7 6 $7\frac{1}{7}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$ 12 14

SWEET CORN.

Five varieties of corn were sown this year. Squaw corn was the only variety which ripened.

The following are the results obtained from this test:-

Varieties.	Sown.	Ready for use.	Flavour.	Seed ripened.
Squaw Corn. New Premo Extra Early White Cory. Sweet Peep O'day. New Windsor.	May 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13	August 5 " 15 " 15 " 20 " 23	Good Very good Good	Sept. 20. Did not ripen. """"

GARDEN TURNIPS

Four varieties of turnips were sown in the open on May 11, by hand, in rows 2 feet apart. The yield per acre has been calculated from the yield of one row 66 feet - long.

Variety.	Sown	L.	Read	ly for se.	Shape.	Flavour.	Lift	ed.	Yield Ac	l per re.
Robertson's Golden Ball Extra Early White Milan Early Stone E. W. S. A. Stone	May 1 " 1 " 1 " 1	1 1 1 1	July " "	1 1 1 1	Round Flat Round	Good Fairly good. Fair	Sept. "	20 20 20 20	Tons. 49 12 36 29	Lbs. 1000 1080 270 1400

BEETS.

Three varieties of beets were sown in the open on May 11, in rows 2 feet apart, and were lifted September 19. Average yield per acre, 31 tons.

TOMATOES.

Two varieties of tomatoes were sown under glass and transplanted to the open on June 1. These were all killed with the June frost, but were replaced with a fresh lot of plants, and they produced a large quantity of ripe fruit.

CAULIFLOWER.

Three varieties were sown under glass March 28, and transplanted to the open May 15. The following are the results obtained:---

. Variety.	Sown.	Planted out.	Ready for use.	Description.	Average weight.
Early Snow Ball Half Early Paris Dwarf Erfurt	March 28 " 28 " 28	May 15 " 15 " 15	June 24 " 30 July 15	Good Very good """	Lbs. 3 1 3 2 32

RHUBARB.

Eighteen varieties of this useful plant were grown here for testing purposes this season. All varieties did well.

The following are the results obtained:-

Variety.	Colour.	Texture.	Weight per Plant.	Flavour.
Samyster's Prince of Wales Early Scarlet Early Prince. Tobolsk. Paragon. Prince Albert Magnum Bonum. Brabant's Colossal. Early Crimson Scarlet Nonpareil. General Taylor Giant. Salt's Perfection. Royal Albert. Strawberry Tottle's Improved. Victoria. Myatt's Linnæus.	Light red Deep red Light red Greenish Greenish Red Green Red Green Deep red Light red Light red Light red	Soft. Crisp. Very crisp. Crisp. Stringy. Crisp. Stringy Soft. Crisp. Stringy Tender. Very poor. Crisp. Tender. Crisp. Tender. Crisp. Tongh	Lbs. 12 12 24 36 23 37 39 41 24 36 29 43 9 22 30 28 37 47	Very good, juicy. Good. Juicy. Acid. Very acid. Sweet. Good. Poor. Very tart. Juicy. Poor. Juicy. Poor. Acid. Good. Very good. Good. Fairly good.

16-23

FLOWER GARDEN.

A large number of annuals were, as usual, sown in shallow boxes under glass and transplanted to the flower garden on June 1, most of them made a fine display of varied colours. Some difficulty was experienced in bringing some of the seedlings through safely. On account of late spring frosts Balsams, Zinnias and Tagetes were completely destroyed on April 30 in spite of the protection afforded by a thick covering of canvas. A second sowing on April 30 produced good strong plants, which were soon available for planting.

ANNUALS SOWN OUTSIDE.

The following mixed collection of annuals sown in the open on May 10 made a fine colour effect, visitors frequently expressing their admiration of the charming display:—

Clarkia mixed, Coreopsis, Candytuft, Abronia umbellata, Godetia, Portulaca double, Poppies mixed, Gypsophila elegans, Nasturtium mixed, Sweet Alyssum.

TENDER PERENNIAL BULBS.

A test was made last year of tender bulbs to ascertain the possibility of flowering some of the more tender kinds, such as Hyacinths, Narcissi, &c., by using a heavy covering of strawy manure. The covering was taken off in the spring. Most of the bulbs on examination were found to be rotten, the Narcissus, however, came through safely and produced some magnificent blooms. The varieties saved were Sir Watkin and Emperor. A fine lot of different varieties of bulbs have been added to the collection this season; these have been planted in beds and borders.

IRIS KAEMPFERI (Japan Iris).

A valuable addition to our collection of this beautiful perennial was received from the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, in the spring of 1905 and planted in the perennial garden. These produced some very fine specimens of blooms, which were greatly admired. The following is a list of those that flowered:—

Name.	Colour.	Number of Petals.	Diameter of Flower.	Height.	Time of Flowering.
Kasu-gano Shiye-no-yuki. Datedogu. Koki-no-iro. Senjo-no-hora. Tsutsu-izutsu Sumida-gawa. Goko-no-asobi	Light blue Purple. Pink. Purple Pink striped P. Wh. striped Whitish Purple	6 3 5 6 6 6 3 8	Inches. 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 4	Inches. 15 15 18 15 12 12 12 15 14	July 30. " 30. " 30. " 30. Aug. 2. " 2. " 2. " 2. " 2.

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS (Herbaceous Paeonies).

We would again call particular attention to this king of hardy herbaceous perennials often erroneously called 'Piney Rose.' It is a matter of regret that although

adapted in every way to the climatic conditions of the west comparatively few can be found throughout Manitoba. With a constitution that obviates the necessity of the slightest protection and increasing in size of plant and number of blooms from year to year, a few plants give such generous returns for a small expenditure of labour.

The Paeony begins to bloom toward the end of June and continues throughout July with flowers ranging from 8 to 10 inches in diameter of various colours, many of them possessing a delicate perfume. They present a mass of colour, which never fails to elicit the greatest admiration. Some of the clumps on the Experimental Farm are now 4 to 6 feet in diameter and produce annually an average of 30 to 40 flowers each, perfectly double and of the most delicate colouring and texture. It is a fact worthy of note that although many of the clumps growing on the farm have remained in the same position since planting (eight to ten years ago) that they show no symptoms of deterioration, which is quite contrary to the general opinion that they require lifting and dividing every few years.

Many varieties can now be purchased having a wide range of colour and form, this fact, combined with their exceeding hardiness and freedom from disease, places them in the foremost rank of our hardy herbaceous perennials. We may mention that propagation is effected by division of the root in a similar manner to that of rhubarb.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN, POTATOES, FOREST TREES, SHRUBS, &o

Seedling tr	ees and shru	bs			pkgs.	600
Potatoes in	3-lb. bags					206
Wheat in	3-lb. "				• • • • • • • • •	131
Oats in	3-lb. "				• • • • • • • •	100
Barley in	3-lb. "					40
Pease in	3-lb. "					72
Maple seed	in 1-lb bags.					80
Rhubarb se	ed				pkgs.	33
m.	4-1					990
Number of	<i>f</i> tal				•••••	,220
	10mm 0m 0m 0m 0	mring on	their exneri	ience wit	h ogta	- 15
number of	farmers repo	orting on	their experi	ience with	wheat	15 11
" "	iarmers repo	orting on	their experi "	ience with	wheat barlev	15 11 5
""	iarmers repo	orting on	their experi " "	ience with "	wheat barley . potatoes.	15 11 5 42
" " "	iarmers repo " "	orting on	their experi " " "	ience wit " "	h oats wheat barley . potatoes. pease	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 11 \\ 5 \\ 42 \\ 5 \end{array} $
Number of " " Largest yie	iarmers repo " " eld obtained f	rom 3 lbs	their experi " " " . wheat (Pr	eston)	h oats wheat barley . potatoes. pease 110	15 11 5 42 5 lbs.
Number of " " Largest yie	iarmers repo " " eld obtained f	rom 3 lbs	their experi " " " . wheat (Pr oats (Bar	ence with " " eston) nner)	h oats wheat barley . potatoes. pease 110 101	15 11 5 42 5 lbs.
" " " " " Largest yie " "	iarmers repo " " eld obtaimed f "	rom 3 lbs 3 " 3 "	their experi " " . wheat (Pr oats (Bar barley (O	veston) odessa)	h oats wheat barley . potatoes. pease 110 101 72	15 11 5 42 5 lbs. "
Number of " " Largest yie " "	eld obtained f	rom 3 lbs 3 " 3 "	their experi " " . wheat (Pr oats (Bar barley (O potatoes (ence with " " eston) nner) Jdessa) (Uncle Sa	h oats wheat barley . potatoes. pease 110 101 72 am) 272	15 11 5 42 5 lbs. "

VISITORS.

Owing to the great interest taken in the agricultural advancement and possibilities of this country, and the increased importance of the city of Brandon as a centre for farming purposes, the number of visitors to the Experimental Farm is increasing every year. It is estimated that over 18,000 visitors called at the farm during the past year. A large number of these were parties examining the country with the idea of becoming settlers in the west.

The farm was also visited by a number of the leading newspaper correspondents of the United States, and favourable comments were made on the work of this farm by the newspapers they represent.

Many excursion trains were run to the farm from towns on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, also from along the line of the Pembina branch.

16 - 231

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

During the year more farmers' meetings were attended by me than usual. The attendance at these meetings was generally large, and considerable interest was shown in the subjects discussed. Meetings were attended and addresses given at the following places:—

Portage la Prairie.	December	12,	1904
Winnipeg	January	25,	1905
Brandon	February	8,	1905
Minnedosa	"	16,	1905
Winnipeg	"24,	25,	1905
Deloraine	May	29,	1905
Melita	• • • • • "	30,	1905
Hartney	"	31,	1905
Souris	June	1,	1905
Reston	· · · · "	2,	1905
Virden	"	3,	1905
Portage la Prairie	"	13,	1905
Rapid City	^a	15,	1905
Portage la Prairie	October	29,	1905

Months.	Hig Tempe	Highest Temperature.		vest rature.	Total Rainfall.	Total Snowfall.	Total Sunshine.
1904.	Day.	Deg.	Day.	Deg.	Inches.	Inches.	Hours.
1905.	29	40	2(34		2	01 (
January. February. March. April. May June July August. September. October November.	18 27 25 25 31 3 10 3 27 3 10	30 47 60 78 80 86 87 85 87 73 56	$10 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 30 \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 24 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 28 \\ 30$	-45 -43 -21 11 21 31 39 39 33 -3 -24	$\begin{array}{c} & & -72 \\ & & -06 \\ 2 \cdot 59 \\ 4 \cdot 53 \\ 4 \cdot 06 \\ 2 \cdot 37 \\ 3 \cdot 02 \\ \cdot 15 \\ \cdot 11 \end{array}$	8 3 ¹ / ₂ 2 	$118.4 \\ 165. \\ 57.3 \\ 215.1 \\ 208.6 \\ 187.5 \\ 297.6 \\ 249.4 \\ 206.3 \\ 124.4 \\ 88.5 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1 272.6 \\ - 1$

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES FOR BRANDON, MAN.

SAMPLES FOR EXHIBITION.

A number of samples have been prepared for the immigration offices and for exhibitions held in Europe and other places.

The Department of the Interior was also supplied with a quantity of grain and grasses for the same purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the past year 4,783 letters were received and 3,140 despatched, irrespective of circulars sent out.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. BEDFORD, Superintendent.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASK., November 30, 1905.

Dr. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the eighteenth annual report of the operations of the Experimental Farm for the North-west Territories at Indian Head, Sask., during the year 1905.

The past season has been, without an exception, the most favourable for grain of all sorts the Territories have ever experienced. In past years, over so wide an extent of territory, some districts or large sections of country would have more or less poor crops. This year, however, all rejoice in a most bountiful harvest. In many places the crop was excessively heavy, causing considerable expense in securing it.

Very little snow fell during last winter, and after February 14 little or no severe weather took place. Seeding could have been done in any part of the Territories during the last half of February and all of March, and in some cases grain was sown within this period.

April opened very fine, and seeding became general over the whole country the first few days. During the month one or two cold spells occurred, but did not interfere with seeding, which was completed early, and better than for many preceding springs.

Grain as a rule germinated early and evenly, and under heavy showers and warm weather in May and June growth was very rapid, and in some districts very rank.

Harvest commenced from August 20 to 25, as a rule, with some districts a few days earlier. Unfavourable weather, with heavy showers, retarded the cutting. No delay in harvesting took place from backward growth, as the grain all ripened evenly and fast.

On September 4 the temperature was very near the freezing point, and no doubt, from results shown by threshing, did reach that point in some places. The first frost shown by instruments on the Experimental Farm was on Tuesday, September 12, when one degree was recorded.

From the excessive quantity of straw, and unfavourable weather, threshing has been both tedious and expensive this fall, and at the present time considerable has yet to be done. Very heavy yields are being obtained everywhere, showing the wonderful fertility of the soil when conditions are favourable.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM CROPS.

The crops on the Experimental Farm have never been so uniformly good as they were this year. Some of the uniform test plots of wheat, through being too heavy, lodged badly and rusted, and were considerably injured, especially in the sample. All field crops, whether grain or roots, were good both in yield and quality. Straw in many cases lodged badly, but chiefly from heavy rain after filling, and the returns do

not seem to have been lessened, though the cost of harvesting was increased, as nearly every acre on the farm had to be cut one way.

Barley harvest commenced August 11, and everything was in stock on September 8.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

Thirty-four varieties of wheat were sown in uniform plots of one-twentieth acre on April 6 on fallowed land. In all cases the yield of straw was excessive and lodged badly, and the early sorts were struck by rust and injured to a great extent.

The land on which the uniform plots of wheat, oats and barley were sown was manured for roots three years ago, which no doubt was one of the causes of the excessive yield of straw on all the plots, and probably helped the rust in its work.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw in- clud'g Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per measured bush.after cleaning.
$\begin{array}{c}1234567890112134151678922122342567890112134151678922122342567893122333\end{array}$	Minnesota No. 163 Huron (Ottawa Seed) Haynes' Blue Stem, Minn. 169 White Fife KcKendry's Fife, Minn. 181 Bishop Vellman's Fife Pawn Percy (Ottawa Seed) Australian No. 9. Stanley (Ottawa Seed) Laurel (Ottawa Seed) Huron (Indian Head Seed) Laurel " " " Stanley " " Chester Preston (Ottawa Seed) Red Fife Preston (Indian Head Seed) Monarch Countess Colorado Clyde Advance Percy (Indian Head Seed) Red Fier Herisson Bearded Red Fern Herisson Bearded Riga Downy Riga Weldon Early Riga	Aug. 28 * 31 * 31 * 26 * 29 * 28 * 29 * 28 * 28 * 28 * 29 * 28 * 29 * 28 * 29 * 20 * 2	$\begin{array}{c} 144\\ 147\\ 147\\ 147\\ 142\\ 145\\ 135\\ 141\\ 144\\ 141\\ 144\\ 146\\ 145\\ 141\\ 142\\ 142\\ 143\\ 145\\ 142\\ 143\\ 135\\ 135\\ 135\\ 135\\ 135\\ \dots\end{array}$	In. 54 50 51 55 47 59 53 52 51 53 52 52 51 53 52 52 51 53 52 51 53 52 51 53 52 51 52 52 51 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 53 52 52 53 52 52 52 53 52 53 52 53 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	Medium Weak Medium Weak Medium " " Weak Medium Strong Medium " " Medium Strong Medium " Strong	In. 34 4 4 435 34 4 4433 4472 433 444 433 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 44 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 4	Bald Bearded Bald " " " " Bearded Bald Bearded Bald Bearded Bald Bearded Bald Bearded Bald Bearded Bald Bearded Bald Bearded	Lbs. 6,040 6,040 5,080 6,800 5,740 4,540 6,700 6,900 7,980 6,700 6,900 7,980 6,380 4,330 7,420 5,320 5,320 6,140 5,740 8,280 4,900 5,140 6,740 5,740 8,280 4,900 5,140 6,740 5,140 6,740 5,140 6,5740 4,520 7,520 6,740 4,620 7,520 6,740 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,700 6,740 8,280 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,720 6,740 8,000 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,700 6,740 8,000 5,040 4,620 7,600 5,040 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800 4,800	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{g}_{01} \\	Lbs. 61 56 59 59 59 56 56 56 55 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 56 57 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56

SPRING WHEAT-UNIFORM TEST OF VARIETIES.

* These varieties were not fully ripe when cut, but were cut on account of being badly affected with rust. Number of days from sowing to cutting, 135.

WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES IN FIELD LOTS.

Nine varieties of wheat were sown in field lots, on fallowed land, clay loam, at the rate of 1¹/₂ bushels seed per acre. Huron and Preston, sown alongside each other, gave

the best yields this year. Huron was almost entirely lodged, and alongside of a hedge was rusted slightly. Percy and Stanley were injured by winds in the spring to some extent, causing the yields to be below what they otherwise would have been. Preston was ripe 9 days earlier than Red Fife, which was sown one day earlier in April.

Name of Variety.	Size of Plot.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Yi P Ac	eld er ere.	Weight per measured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
Huron Preston Laurel Red Fife White Fife Percy Riga Early Riga Stanley Pringle's Champlain.	Acres. 5 10 54 54 54 54 54 2	Aug. 23. " 21. Sept. 1. " 1. " 22. " 29. " 29.	140 139 151 151 150 141 135 138 141 147	In. 31/3 31/3 31/3 31/3 31/3 31/3 31/3 31/	Bearded Bald " " " Bearded	ing 47 46 42 42 37 32 31 31 28	.8011 124263353 .50428	Lbs. $\begin{array}{c} 62\\ 62_{3}\\ 57_{4}\\ 61\\ 59_{2}\\ 59\\ 60\\ 60\\ 59\\ 62\\ \end{array}$	Considerably on leaves. Slightly on leaves. Badly " Bightly " Badly " Considerably on leaves. Slightly on leaves. Considerably on leaves.

WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES IN FIELD LOTS.

WHEAT CROP AND AVERAGE YIELD.

Variety.	Cultivation.	Acres.	Yield per Acre.	To Yi	Total Yield.	
Huron . Preston . Laurel . Red Fife . White Fife . Percy . Riga . Early Riga . Stanley . Pringle's Champlain .	Fallow	5 10 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	236 236 469 222 3 231 178 178 231 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 5 163 56 1,762	Lbs. 46 16 31 38 52 6 56 56	

An average of 40 bushels 3 lbs. per acre.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

COMPARISON OF FIELD LOTS OF WHEAT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Below will be found dates of seeding and ripening, number of days maturing, and yield of Red Fife and four of the early cross-bred wheats for 1905, and also the averages for the last five years. The five varieties have been grown each year in field lots, under the same conditions, except that the seeding could not in all cases be done on the same day.

Variety.	Date sown.	190 Date ripe.	5. Days to mature.	Yield.	Average No. of days to mature.	Days less than Red Fife.	Average yield	
Red Fife Preston (Red Fife × Ladoga) Stanley "Percy (White Fife × Ladoga) Huron " "	April 3 " 4 " 3 " 3 " 5	Sept. 1 Aug. 21 " 22 " 22 " 23	151 139 141 141 140	Bus. Lbs. 42 3 46 54 31 4 32 53 47 12	135.6 125.4 125. 127.8 123.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 & 2 \\ 10 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \\ 12 & 2 \end{array} $	Bus. Lbs. 40 47 39 32 36 17 32 40 42 56	

SPRING WHEAT-TEST OF FERTILIZERS.

Six plots of 1-40th acre each were sown with Red Fife wheat on May 2, with hoc drill, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Soil clay loam.

Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.		No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per	Acre.	Rusted.
Dist M. 1. Niterate of code 100 lbs per secre				In.		In.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	
(half sown when grain was 2 in. high, balance when 6 in. high)	Sept.	4.	125	5 5	Medium	4	6,280	42	••	Considerably.
(half sown when grain was 2 in. high, balance when 6 in. high)	u u	4.	125	48	н.	4	5,400	43	20	"
Plot No. 3-Superphosphate No. 1, 400 lbs. per acre (sown before grain and harrowed) Plot No. 4-Check plot, unfertilized	11 11	4. 4.	$125 \\ 125$	52 48	и. и.	4 <u>4</u> 4	6,920 7,240	38 42	 40	11 11
Plot No. 5Muriate of potash, 200 lbs. per acre (sown before grain and harrowed) Plot No. 6Superphosphate No. 1, 200 lbs.	11	3.	124	49	Weak	4	4,760	47	20	11
per acre; muriate of potash, 100 lbs. per acre; nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. per acre (half sown before grain and harrowed, balance when the grain was 2 in. high)		3.	124	54	l 11	4	5,840	42	40	

MACARONI WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Four varieties were sown April 6, in 1-20th acre plots on fallowed land, clay loam. All were badly lodged from heavy growth of straw.

Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.		No. of Days Maturing.	No. or Days Maturing. Length of Straw.		Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.	Rusted.
				In.		In.		Lbs.	Bush. Lbs.	Lbs.	
1 Goose	Aug.	28	144	53	Weak	31	Bearded	10,440	54 40	64_{4}^{3}	Considerably
2 Yellow Gharnovka 3 Mahmoudi 4 Roumanian	17 17 17	28 28 26	$144 \\ 144 \\ 142$	55 54 54	н. н.	3 3 3	ท 11 11	10,140 8,360 8,000	$52 \\ 51 \\ 45 \\ 40$	64 63 63	011 Teaves.

EMMER AND SPELT.

Two varieties of spelt and two of emmer were sown April 8, by hoe drill on fallowed land, clay loam. Plots were 1-20th acre each. One acre of Common emmer, and two small plots of White spelt were also sown, the results being shown below:—

Name of Variety.	Date of	No. of Days	Length of	Character	Length of	Kind of	Weight of	Yield per	Weight per
	Ripening.	Maturing.	Straw.	of Straw.	Head.	Head.	Straw.	Acre.	Bushel.
1 Red Spelt 2 White Spelt 3 Red Emmer 4 Common Emmer Common Emmer White Spelt	Aug. 28 " 29 " 30 " 29 " 29 " 29 " 29	142 142 144 142 125 122 121	In. 51 55 51 50 51 50 60	Medium Strong. Weak Strong.	In. $4\frac{1}{8}$ 6 $4\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{1}{3}$ 6	Bald Bearded Bald	Lbs. 5,380 4,260 5,560 4,460	Lbs. 3,420 3,340 3,040 2,940 3,124 2,435 2,344	Lbs. 38 34 40 <u>4</u> 48

SUMMER FALLOWS.

In view of the great importance of properly preparing land for crops, and of the large number of new settlers coming into the country, I make no excuse for repeating what was said in my last three reports respecting summer-fallows, and breaking up and cultivating-new prairie land.

It is very gratifying to know that throughout the Territories, summer-fallowing is rapidly becoming general. No matter where farming is carried on, the farmers realize that to be sure of a crop they must prepare a portion of their land the year before the crop is grown, and apart from the value of the stored moisture, there is the inestimable advantage of keeping weeds from overrunning the farm.

The true worth of properly prepared fallows has been clearly demonstrated in past years in every grain-growing district of Assiniboia.

The work of preparing land for crop by fallowing is carried on in so many ways in different parts of the Territories, that perhaps a few words on some of the methods employed may be of help to at least some of the new settlers.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

It has been observed in Alberta and Saskatchewan that the land to be fallowed is not, as a rule, touched until the weeds are full grown and in many cases, bearing fully matured seed. It is then ploughed.

By this method, which, no doubt, saves work at the time, the very object of a summer-fallow is defeated. In the first place, moisture is not conserved because the land has been pumped dry by the heavy growth of weeds; and, secondly, instead of using the summer-fallow as a means of eradicating weeds, a foundation is laid for years of labour and expense by the myriads of foul seeds turned under.

The endless fields of yellow-flowered weeds, generally Ball Mustard (*Neslia paniculata*), testify to the indifferent work done in many districts, and, while no weed is more easily eradicated by a good system of fallows, there is no weed that is more easily propagated or takes greater advantage of poor work on fallows or of fall or spring cultivation.

As has been pointed out in my previous reports, early and thorough work on fallows is absolutely necessary to success, and I here repeat the methods and results of tests carried on for some years past.

First Method.—Ploughed deep (6 to 8 inches) before last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and just before or immediately after harvest ploughed 5 or 6 inches deep.

Result.—Too much late growth if season was at all wet; grain late in ripening, and a large crop of weeds if the grain was in any way injured by winds.

Second Method.—Ploughed shallow (3 inches deep) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and ploughed shallow (3 to 4 inches deep) in the autumn.

Result.—Poor crop in a dry year; medium crop in a wet year. Not sufficiently stirred to enable soil to retain the moisture.

Third Method.—Ploughed shallow (3 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season, and ploughed deep (7 to 8 inches) in the autumn.

Result.—Soil too loose and does not retain moisture. Crop light and weedy in a dry year.

Fourth Method.—Ploughed deep (7 to 8 inches) before the last of June; surface cultivated during the growing season.

Result.—Sufficient moisture conserved for a dry year, and not too much for a wet one. Few or no weeds, as all the seeds near the surface have germinated and been killed. Surface soil apt to blow more readily than when either of the other methods is followed. For the past fourteen years, the best, safest and cleanest grain has been grown on fallow worked in this way, and the method is therefore recommended.

Fallows that have been ploughed for the first time after the first of July, and especially after July 15, have never given good results; and the plan too frequently followed of waiting till weeds are full grown, and often ripe, and ploughing under with the idea of enriching the soil, is a method that cannot be too earnestly advised against.

In the first place, after the rains are over in June or early in July, as they usually are, no amount of work, whether deep or shallow ploughing, or surface cultivation, can put moisture in the soil. The rain must fall on the first ploughing and be conserved by surface cultivation.

Weeds, when allowed to attain their full growth, take from the soil all the moisture put there by the June rains, and ploughing under weeds with their seeds ripe or nearly so, is adding a thousand-fold to the myriads already in the soil, and does not materially enrich the land.

METHODS OF PREPARING NEW GROUND.

In view of the fact that every year brings to the Territories many new settlers, who are unacquainted with the methods of breaking up and preparing new land for crop, a few suggestions with regard to this very important work may not be amiss.

In all sections where the sod is thick and tough, breaking and back-setting should be done; while in districts where scrub abounds and the sod is thin, deep breaking is all that is necessary.

The former is generally applicable to Assiniboia, and the latter to Alberta and Saskatchewan, especially to the northern parts of these Territories where the land is more or less scrubby.

SHALLOW-BREAKING AND BACK-SETTING.

The sod should be turned over as thin as possible, and for this purpose a walking plough with a 12 or 14-inch share, is the best. When the breaking is completed (which should not be later than the second week in July), rolling will hasten the rotting process and permit back-setting to commence early in August.

Back-setting is merely turning the sod back to its original place, and at the same time bringing up two or three inches of fresh soil to cover it. The ploughing should be done in the same direction as the breaking and the same width of furrow turned. Two inches below the breaking is considered deep enough, but three to four inches will give better results.

After back-setting, the soil cannot be made too fine, and the use of disc or Randall harrow to cut up every piece of unrotted sod, will complete the work.

DEEP BREAKING.

Deep breaking, which in many sections of the country is the only practicable way of preparing new land, and which is, unfortunately, done in some instances where breaking and back-setting would give more satisfactory results, consists in the turning over of the sod as deeply as possible, usually from four to five inches.

When the sod has rotted, the top soil should be worked and made as fine as possible. The use of harrow and disc will fill up all irregularities on the surface, and make a fine, even seed-bed.

Whether the land is broken shallow or deep, it is necessary to have the work completed early, so as to take advantage of the rains which usually come during June or early in July. These rains cause the sod to rot, and without them, or if the ploughing is done after they are over, the sod remains in the same condition as when turned, and no amount of work will make up for the loss.

To some districts near the foot-hills of the mountains and in districts where scrub abounds and the sod is thin, these remarks may not apply; but as a rule, throughout the Territories, early breaking, whether deep or shallow, is advisable.

WORKING LAND AFTER FIRST CROP.

Inquiries are often made as to what should be done after taking off the first crop on new land, the question being as to whether the land should be ploughed, or cultivated, or sown without any cultivation whatever.

This, however, can only be determined by circumstances. In districts with heavy clay soil, a satisfactory crop may be expected from burning the stubble of the former crop and sowing with or without cultivation, although a shallow cultivation after the stubble is burnt usually gives the best results.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

In districts with light soils and especially with gravelly subsoil, cultivation before seeding is necessary.

After taking the second crop from breaking or back-setting, there can be no doubt that the land should be well fallowed to put it in proper condition for succeeding crops. If the fallow is well made and the process repeated every third year, the settler will have started on the right road to future success.

SMUT.

Smut the past season has been bad in many sections of the country, causing serious loss to the growers. Several reasons may be given why smut was so prevalent, but without a doubt the chief one was improper treatment of the seed. That smut can be entirely prevented has been time and again proven. Care must be taken to dissolve the bluestone before applying, and to have the solution strong enough.

I repeat what was said in my last report in regard to treatment for prevention of smut.

On account of many new settlers coming into the country each year that can have no idea of the prevalence of smut, especially in the wheat crop, and the serious loss caused by this fungous disease, I submit the results obtained during the past years on this farm for their guidance.

Bunt or stinking smut in wheat is a fungous disease that attacks the grain more or less each year, and where at all bad, the crop is rendered unsaleable, and with only a few heads affected, if threshed in damp weather, the grade and price are reduced. No district is proof against smut, and though more prevalent in some seasons than others, it is wise to guard against all danger from this source each year. Two remedies have been tried repeatedly; these are, treating the seed with bluestone (Copper Sulphate), and with formalin. Bluestone, from cheapness, ease in application and effectual cure, has proven the best for wheat, while formalin has given the best results with smut in oats and barley. While formalin is not more expensive than bluestone, the application is more difficult in the seed having to be soaked longer.

For wheat apparently free from smut, 1 pound of bluestone crushed and dissolved in warm water and mixed with 10 gallons water, and the seed sprinkled with, or dipped in the solution, is sufficient for 10 bushels. For wheat at all affected, 1 pound bluestone to 5 bushels seed is required. The seed can be sprinkled or dipped as is most convenient, but, in sprinkling, care must be taken that every grain is wet with the solution.

For smut in oats or barley, 1 pound of formalin (which is a liquid), is sufficient for 50 bushels seed. If the seed is smutty the solution should be 8 or 9 ounces formalin to 10 gallons of water; if not smutty, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the same quantity of water.

The seed should be soaked from 5 minutes to 2 hours, according to condition of grain and strength of solution.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

Forty-one varieties were sown on April 26, on 1-20th acre plots of fallowed land. Soil, clay loam. They were sown by hoe drill, at the rate of 2 bushels seed per acre.

All sorts were very heavy and badly lodged, and had to be cut with a mower; all, however, were well advanced when heavy rains and wind lodged them, and both yield and sample were good.

OATS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per mea- sured bushel after cleaning.	Rusted.
12345678901121341567890112222425678900112134156789001222242567890012233435807	Goldfinder	Aug. 26 " 28 " 28 " 28 " 28 " 26 " 20 " 25 " 26 " 23 " 25 " 26 " 23 " 24 " 20 " 24 " 20 " 24 " 24 " 26 " 20 " 23 " 24 " 26 " 24 " 26 " 24 " 26 " 24 " 26 " 23 " 24 " 26 " 23 " 26 " 23 " 23 " 23 " 23 " 23 " 24 " 26 " 24 " 24 " 26 " 26	$\begin{array}{c} 122\\ 124\\ 120\\ 124\\ 120\\ 124\\ 122\\ 119\\ 122\\ 119\\ 122\\ 119\\ 122\\ 119\\ 122\\ 119\\ 120\\ 118\\ 120\\ 118\\ 120\\ 117\\ 123\\ 120\\ 116\\ 120\\ 116\\ 121\\ 120\\ 116\\ 121\\ 104\\ 122\\ 104\\ 104\\ 122\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104\\ 104$	In. 539 539 545 552 551 550 554 555 555 555 555 555 555	Weak " Weak " Weak " Medium Weak " Medium Weak " Medium Weak " Medium Weak Medium Weak Medium	In. 9 111 122 100 100 100 9 9 9 100 100 100 100 100 1	Branching Sided Branching Sided Branching " Sided Branching " Sided Branching " Sided Branching " Sided Branching " Sided Branching " Sided Branching	Lbs. 6,200 6,160 7,940 7,240 7,240 7,240 7,240 6,260 7,280 7,280 7,280 7,280 7,280 7,280 7,280 7,280 7,280 6,380 6,380 6,380 6,380 6,380 6,5840 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,840 5,860 7,160 6,380 6,740 8,120 6,740 8,120 6,740 6,960 5,840 7,160 7,260 7,840 6,960 7,840 7,840 7,260 7,840 7,840 6,960 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,160 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,160 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,160 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,160 7,160 6,960 7,160 7,160 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,840 7,160 6,960 7,160 6,960 7,160 6,960 7,160 6,960 7,160 6,960 7,160 7,160 7,160 6,980 7,160 6,980 7,160 7,160 7,160 6,980 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 7,160 5,840 7,160 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,860 7,160 5,860 7,160 5,860 7,160 5,860 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5,860 5,860	rgmg 117 1112 1111 1111 1111 1110 1100 1008 1005 1004 1004 1001 1001 1001 1001 1001	$3q_{II} 23266 \ 602202 \ \cdot \ 14222 \ 1024242 \ 1226 \ 66666 \ \cdot \ 14483 \ 10242 \ \cdot \ \cdot \ 1422 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 10242 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 1226 \ 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37 38 39 40 41	Kendal Black Milford Black Sensation Black Beauty Thousand Dollar	" 28 " 28 " 20 " 28 " 28 " 19	124 124 116 124 115	55 53 56 54	Weak Medium	10 10 13 11	Branching	7,320 6,400 5,660 5,900	84 82 74 73	14 24 12 24 18	40 87 41 36 41 <u>1</u>	on leaves.

The Baxter's July oat was received in the spring of 1905, from B. J. Baxter, Pense, Sask., under that name. This sort was cut on August 8, while the earliest other variety was cut August 20. The straw was very weak, but in ordinary years it may be much stiffer. The yield was 90 bushels per acre, and on account of earliness this variety is worthy of further trial.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS IN FIELD LOTS.

Twelve varieties were sown April 24 to 28, in field lots, on clay loam, and all gave good yields and good samples. Banner again heads the list for the best yield. All the varieties were more or less down, but there was no rust worth mentioning.

Name of Variety.	Size of Plot.	Dat of Ripe ing	of ipen- ng.		Length of Straw includ- ing Head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Find the start of		old er re.	Weight per mea- sured bushel after cleaning.
Banner. Danish Island. White Giant Goldfinder Improved Ligowo Abundance. Wide Awake. Thousand Dollar Waverley Welcome. Tartar King Black Beauty	Acres. 10 5 5 5 23 24 4 31 32 3	(Aug. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	20 19 19 19 27 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	118 113 116 114 116 124 115 112 112 115 114 114	Inches. 60 56 51 58 55 50 55 50 55 52 52 54 54 54	Medium Strong Medium Strong Strong Weak Weak Weak	In. 10 10 10 10 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 10	Branching	, Hand 107 998 994 990 899 899 899 899 899 898 80 84 84	1326328 23232	Lb ³ . 41 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 38 41 40 43 44 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 41 38 41 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41

OATS-TEST	OF	VARIETIES	IN	Field	Lots.
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OAT CROP AND AVERAGE YIELD.

Variety.	Cultivation.	Acres	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.
Banner	Fallow	10 5 3 5 5 2 3 2 3 4 3 3 3 5 5 4	Bush. Lbs. 107 13 99 20 98 6 94 30 90 28 89 89 87 23 86 84 28 84	Bush. Lbs. 1,073 28 497 32 490 30 284 22 454 22 454 25 241 4 344 296 30 252 5,070 5

An average of 93 bushels 30 lbs. per acre.

FIELD LOTS OF OATS.

COMPARISON OF NINE VARIETIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

Following are given the average number of days maturing and average yield for the last five years of nine varieties of oats, grown in field lots under similar conditions. They were sown each year on fallowed land.

Variety.	Average	Aver	rage
	time maturing	yield	for 5
	for 5 years.	yea	ars.
Banner. Abundance. Wide Awake. Goldfinder. Black Beauty. Tartar King. Waverley. Thousand Dollar.	Days. 111 2 114 111 4 115 6 112 6 109 6 112 111 8 111 8	Bush. 103 95 91 90 88 86 83 82	Lbs. 7 12 19 4 5 2

EXPERIMENTS WITH BARLEY.

Fifteen varieties of two-rowed and 19 of six-rowed barley were sown on onetwentieth acre plots clay loam on April 27 to 29, with hoe drill, at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre. All gave good returns, with bright, plump samples. Some plots had to be cut with the mower, and all were badly lodged.

Number. []	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, including head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per mea- sured bushel after cleaning.
$ \begin{array}{r}1\\2\\3\\4\\5\\6\\7\\9\\10\\11\\12\\13\\14\\15\end{array}$	Beaver. Invincible. Gordon Standwell Swedish Chevalier. Danish Chevalier. Canadian Thorpe. Ciliford Sidney. French Chevalier. Jarvis. Logan. Harvey. Dunham.	Aug. 14 " 17 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 19 " 18 " 18 " 14 " 14 " 14 " 14 " 13 " 14	107 110 108 111 111 111 106 107 109 108 109 109 106 107	In. 46 46 51 48 43 49 40 48 48 48 47 44 50 48 46 50	Medium " " Weak Weak Medium Weak	In. 4 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Lbs. 4,660 5,820 3,300 6,220 5,360 5,360 6,140 5,160 4,520 4,520 4,340 4,000 4,000 4,000 3,700 3,920 4,000	Bush. Lbs. 75 74 28 64 28 62 4 59 28 57 4 55 20 - 55 51 32 51 12 50 20 50 47 44 47 24 41 32	Lbs. 53; 54; 53; 53; 53; 53; 53; 53; 53; 54; 53; 54; 53; 54; 53; 54; 53; 54; 53; 54; 53; 54; 54; 55; 54; 55; 55; 55; 55

BARLEY TWO-ROWED-TEST OF VARIETIES.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

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Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw including head.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per mea- sured bushel after cleaning.
1 2 3 4	Stella Nugent Claude. Blue Longrhead.	Aug. 15 " 15 " 14 " 15	108 108 107 108	In. 43 45 45 45 43	Medium "	In. 2 3 21 25	Lbs. 4,220 5,020 4,640 3,860	Bush.Lbs. 82 44 78 36 74 8 73 36	Lbs. $53\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $50\frac{1}{2}$ 47
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Yale Mansfield. Mensury. Common Rennie's Improved Summit. Trooper.	" 16 " 12 " 12 " 11 " 10 " 14 " 13	109 105 105 104 103 107 106	43 46 50 42 43 49 47	Weak Strong Medium Strong Weak	2 ¹ 2 2 3 2 2 ¹ 2 2 3	3,880 6,040 7,080 5,660 6,360 6,780 6,000	$\begin{array}{cccc} 73 & 16 \\ 70 & . \\ 69 & 8 \\ 65 & 20 \\ 63 & 16 \\ 62 & 44 \\ 62 & 24 \end{array}$	51 53 52 54 54 52 52 52 2
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Empire. Oderbruch Odessa. Argyle. Brome. Royal Albert. Champion.	" 14 " 10 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 16 " 10 " 14 " 7	107 103 109 105 109 103 107 100	44 44 49 45 45 45 45 43	Medium Weak Weak Weak Weak	23 21 21 21 21 21 3 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	6,400 6,200 6,420 7,020 7,060 6,080 5,840 5,260	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	524 542 525 53 511 53 541 542 48
19	Champion	» 7	100	43	Weak	23	5,260	36 12	

BARLEY SIX-ROWED-TEST OF VARIETIES.

FIELD LOTS OF BARLEY.

Nine varieties of barley were sown in field lots. Nearly all the yields were above the average, and all the varieties gave a good sample. Mensury was sown on Brome Grass sod, broken and back-set the previous year, and Canadian Thorpe was put in on land which gave a root crop in 1904. Sidney was sown on fallow, and also on Brome sod. The other kinds were all on fallow. All were sown on clay loam.

BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES IN FIELD LOTS.

Name of Variety.	Size of Plot.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripen ing.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw, in- clud'g head	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Yie po Ac	eld er ere.	Weight per measured busbel after cleaning.
Odessa	Acres در ا	April 29	Aug. 1	3 106 3 108	In. 55 48	Weak Medium	In. 3 3	Six-rowed	'4sng 327	^в qТ 34 22	Lbs. .51 49
Mansfield	5 ² 4		u 1	2 108 24 115	50 50	Strong Weak	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Two-rowed	$\overline{70}$ 64	45 40	51 3 55
Mensury Royal	5 14	, 1 April 29	u 1 u 1	2 103 1 104	52 47	Strong Weak	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Six-rowed	62 59	18 42	50 ² 52
Invincible Sidney	35 24 5	May 1 " 1	11 2 11 1	4 110 7 108 7 107	48 45 48	Strong		Two-rowed	57 56 54	15 18	532 532
Sidney	2			7 108	43	11	4	"	46	2	531



BANNER OATS IN STOOK, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

Variety.	Cultivation.	Acres.	Yield per Acre.		Total	Yield.	
Odessa. Claude Mansfield Standwell Mensury Royal Invincible Sidney Canadian Thorpe Sidney	Fallow Brome-sod Fallow Root land Brome-sod	S 13 5 4 5 54 13 24 5 2 35	Bush. 73 72 70 64 62 59 57 56 54 46	Lbs. 34 22 45 40 18 42 6 15 18 2	Bush. 221 253 354 • 259 311 122 203 126 271 92 2.217	Lbs. 6 29 33 16 42 14 42 34 42 4 22	

BARLEY CROP AND AVERAGE YIELD.

An average of 63 bushels 17 lbs. per acre.

FIELD LOTS OF BARLEY.

COMPARISON OF NINE VARIETIES FOR FIVE YEARS.

Following will be found the average number of days maturing and average yield for the past five years of nine varieties of barley. These were grown for the most part in field lots on fallow, but in one or two cases, where the varieties were not grown under these conditions, the yields of the uniform tests were taken, or yields of field plots grown on stubble or sod, in order to get figures for the five years.

Variety.	Average time maturing for five years	Average yield for five years.
Claude . Royal . Odessa . Mensury . Mansfield . Invincible . Sidney . Standwell . Canadian Thorpe .	Days. 104 · 2 100 · 2 100 · 99 · 103 · 8 110 · 104 · 2 107 · 8 105 · 6	Bush. Lbs. 64 46 60 17 59 43 58 29 58 25 57 56 8 50 21 50

EXPERIMENTS WITH PEASE.

Thirty varieties of field pease were sown on one-twentieth acre plots, on May 2 on corn land ploughed in fall of 1904. Two bushels of small, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of medium and 3 bushels of large pease were sown to the acre. Soil, clay loam.

All sorts made a fine growth of straw, were well podded and ripened early.

16-24

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

~			<u> </u>							
Number.	Name of Variety.	Date o Ripenir	of ng.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Size of Pea.	Yie per A	eld Lcre:	Weight per Bushel.
1N = 123456789101123450789202222222222222222222222222222222222	Kent. Paragon. Chancellor. Golden Vino. Mackay. Pride. Gregory. Agnes. Duke. English Grey. Victoria. Carleton. White Wonder Nelson. Dan O'Rourke. Black Eye Marrowfat. Prince Albert. Archer. Macoun. Picton. Early Britain. Crown Prussian Blue. Pearl.	Aug. 28 " 32 Sept. 1 " 33 " 33 " 33 Sept. 24 " 33 " 33 Sept. 24 " 33 Sept. 3 " 34 Aug. 3 " 34 Sept. 3 " 34 " 3 " 34 " br>" br>" 34 " " " 34 " " 34 " " 34 " " 34 " " " 34 " " " " 34 "	8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 118\\121\\119\\122\\122\\121\\121\\121\\121\\121\\121$	an In. 67 58 55 70 67 85 60 74 61 62 65 52 68 88 70 68 65 56 88 70 68 65 56 70 67 75	JI In. Im. Im.	Medium Small Small Medium Large Medium Large Medium Small Small Small Small Medium	using 709 699 675 664 622 661 599 588 557 557 566 556 556 556 556 556 556 556	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{\rm sec}{\rm II} & {}^{\rm c}{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm 40} \\ {}^{\rm 20} \\ {}^{\rm c} \\ {}^{\rm$	$\begin{array}{c c} M \\ \hline \\ Lbs. \\ 631 \\ 65 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 64 \\ 65 \\ 65$
26 27 28 29 30	Mummy. Prince Wisconsin Blue	" 3 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 3	2 9 2 8. 0	120 119 123 118 120	60 60 57 75 60	3 3 2 ⁸ 2 ¹ 3	Small Large Medium	51 48 47 45 42	40 40 40 40 40	65 64 65 64 64

PEASE-TEST OF VARIETIES.

GARDEN PEASE.

A test was made with sowing garden pease with grain drill alongside of the field varieties. The returns received were quite satisfactory, and show that a profitable crop can be grown. Plots were one-twentieth acre each.

PEASE-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	• 2,	Variety.	Yield per Ac	re. Weight per measured Bushel.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Alaska Shropshire Hero. Premium Gem Horsford's Market Stratagem Laxton's Charmer Champion of Engle American Wonder.	Garden	Bush. Lbs. 50 20 49 10 45 20 44 40 43 40 43 89 20	Libs. 593 594 59 59 58 59 58 59 60

FIELD LOTS OF PEASE.

Five varieties of pease were sown on May 3 and 4 in large plots—from $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to one-sixth acre. The soil was clay loam. They were pulled by a pea harvester attached to an ordinary mower, and were threshed by threshing machine, with entire concave removed. A considerable proportion were split in the operation.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Size of Plot.	Date of Ripen ing.	Number of Days Maturing.	Character of Growth.	Length of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Size of Pea.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
1 2 3 4 5	Dan. O'Rourke White Wonder. Golden Vine Arthur German White	Acres.	Aug. " "	28 116 28 116 29 118 24 113 29 117	Strong	In. 62 80 63 61 65	In. 24 3 21 21 21 22	Medium Large Small Large Medium	Bush. Lbs. 53 24 49 50 49 47 50 35 33	Lbs. 65 64 65 65 63

PEASE-FIELD LOTS.

ROTATION CROPS.

The rotation tests commenced in 1899 were continued this year. Several of the half acres of grain on fallowed land were rusted. The soil was a clay loam.

Below is given a list of the plots with the different rotations of crops grown on them :---

No.	1899 and 1902.	1900 and 1903.	1901 and 1904.	1905.
1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Wheat. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Oats Wheat Oats Wheat. Barley. Wheat. " " " " " " Oats Barley Wheat. Barley Soja Beans. Pease Red Clover Alsike and Alfalfa. Summer fallow	Soja Beans . Pease. Tares Red Clover . Alsike and Alfalfa Wheat. Barley . Summer fallow. " Oats Wheat Wheat	Wheat. " " " Pease. Tares. Soja Beans. Red Clover. Alsike and Alfalfa. Timothy. Wheat. " " " " " " " " " " " " "

Botation test.-Results obtained in 1905. Plots 1 acre each. Soil, clay loam.

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5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Yield per Acre.
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	Wheat, Red Fife """" Pease Tares. Soja Beans Red Clover Alsike and Lucerne	April. 5 H 5 H 5 M 5 May 3 U 3 U 17 H 18 N 18	Aug. 27 w 27 w 27 z7 u 27 u 27	144 144 144 144 144	In. 52 56 54 51 Plougho " "	Medium Strong " dunder. "	In. 4 33 4 33 4 33	Bald " " "	.480 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Wheat, Red Fife """" Oats, Banner Wheat, Red Fife Oats, Bannen Wheat, Red Fife Barley, Mensury Common Emmer	April 5 " 5 " 5 " 5 " 26 " 26 " 5 May 2 " 2	Aug. 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 " 27 " 26 " 26 " 9 " 26	$144 \\ 144 \\ 144 \\ 144 \\ 144 \\ 144 \\ 118 \\ 143 \\ 118 \\ 143 \\ 99 \\ 116$	$ \begin{array}{c} " 52 \\ 53 \\ 52 \\ 51 \\ 49 \\ 48 \\ 47 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ $	Medium Strong " " " " "	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 3_{4} \\ 4 \\ 3_{4} \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ 3_{12} \\ 3 \\ 3_{12} \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ $	Bald " Branching Bald 6-rowed Bearded	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

GRAIN-ROTATION TEST.

EXPERIMENT WITH FALL RYE.

One-quarter acre of fallowed land was sown with fall rye on September 10, 1904. Ripe August 3. Straw was medium strength, 77 inches long. Length of head, 4½ inches. Yield per acre, 40 bushels; weight per bushel, 58½ lbs. It gave a large crop of straw as well as of grain, and is well worth growing for early fodder or for grain.

EXPERIMENT WITH SPRING RYE.

Sown on one-twentieth acre plot of fallowed land, April 8. Ripe August 12; time to mature, 126 days. Straw medium; 60 inches long; weight of straw per acre, 3,000 lbs. Length of head, 3‡ inches. Yield per acre, 53 bushels, 32 lbs. Weight per mea sured bushel, 59 lbs. Straw was light in comparison with the winter variety, though the yield of grain was heavier.

EXPERIMENT WITH TARES.

Sown on one-twentieth acre plot of fallowed land, May 2. Ripe September 5; time to mature, 126 days. Length of straw, 50 inches; pod, 2 inches; weight of straw per acre, 3,800 lbs. Yield per acre, 59 bushels, 15 lbs., weighing 64½ lbs. per measured bushel.

EXPERIMENT WITH CANARY GRASS.

(Phalaris canariensis).

One-twentieth acre of fallowed land was sown with Canary Grass seed on May 2. Ripe August 28; time to mature, 118 days. Straw strong; length, 44 inches; heads, 11 inches long. Weight of straw per acre, 2,340 lbs. Yield per acre, 20 bushels, 40 lbs. Standard weight of bushel, 48 lbs. Weight per measured bushel, 58 lbs.

EXPERIMENT WITH SOJA BEANS.

Sown May 17, in rows 28 inches apart, on one-twentieth acre plot of fallowed land. They were in flower when killed by frost on October 1. Yield per acre of dry fodder, 2 tons, 400 lbs. Cut, October 9.

EXPERIMENT WITH HORSE BEANS.

Sown May 17, in rows 28 inches apart, on one-twentieth acre plots of fallowed land. Height when cut on October 9, 48 inches. Weight of dry fodder per acre, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

EXPERIMENT WITH MILLETS.

Five varieties were sown on May 16 and 17 on one-fortieth acre plots of fallowed land. Three varieties germinated very poorly and were ploughed up. The other two plots were cut on September 12, partially ripe.

Variety.	Date Sown.	Height when Cut.	Yield per Acre Dry Fodder.
Moha Hungarian Moha Green Californian Cat Tail White Round French Italian	May 17 17 16 16 16	Inches. 38 36 Plowed up. "	Tons. Lbs. 3 92 2 1,238

EXPERIMENTS WITH FLAX.

Five varieties of flax were sown on one-fortieth acre plots of land, which had produced a corn crop the previous year. Sown May 16, by grain drill, at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre.

Common flax was sown on the same date at the rate of 20, 30, 40 and 50 lbs. seed per acre, one-twentieth acre of each being put in. Sown on corn land, same as the preceding test.

Common flax was sown on fallowed land on May 15, on a plot 14 acres in extent. Details of these tests are given below. The soil in all cases was a clay loam.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

FLAX-TEST OF SOWING DIFFERENT QUANTITIES OF SEED PER ACRE.

. Quantity of Seed per Acre.	Size of Plot.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel
20 lbs	Ac.	May 16 " 16	Aug. 17 " 17	93 93 93	In. 32 33 34	Strong	Lbs. 1,500 2,080 1,840	Bush.Lbs. 14 16 20 40 18 32	Lbs.

FLAX-TEST OF VARIETIES.

HAY CROP.

While a good yield of hay was obtained from Brome and Western Rye grass the past season, it was not so heavy as in former years, from the fact that all the fields have been in hay for several years. The various sorts of Alfalfa came through the winter quite safely, and gave good yields. Red clover was half killed, the balance being left to ripen and cut for seed. Considerable Alfalfa was also cut for seed.

Meadow Fescue, sown in 1904, gave a fair return.

Kentucky Blue grass, and Orchard grass (two-thirds of which was a mixture of other sorts), gave good crops.

Alsike sown in 1904, did not stand the winter.

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From the past season's tests, favourable hopes are entertained that many varieties of grasses that were all failures in the early years of the farm may yet prove successful in the future.

In May last, the Agricultural Department at Washington sent to this farm alfalfa seed for sowing, which had been obtained from the following places: Utah, Northern Montana, Southern Montana, Peru, Nebraska, New York, Turkestan, Minnesota (Grimm), and some first quality commerical seed. These were all sown in plots varying in size according to quantity of seed of each sort received. They all germinated, and made a vigorous growth during the season.

Seed of Red clover and Alfalfa, both inoculated and untreated, were sent up from the Central Experimenal Farm, Ottawa, for trial. These made a vigorous growth, and except going over them with a mower, they were not cut. The inoculated alfalfa showed a somewhat stronger growth than the untreated seed, but the two clover plots were almost equally good.

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REPORT OF MR. ANGUS MACKAY

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

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YIELDS OF HAY PER ACRE.

BROME GRASS-(Bromus inermis).

Size of Plot. Acres.		Yield per Acre.
$ \begin{array}{r} \frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \\ 12 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	Sown 1899, renewed by ploughing shallow, 1904 " 1900 " 1901 " 1899 " 1809 " 1900	Tons. Lbs, 1 1,500 1,440 1 1,110 1,762 1,430

WESTERN RYE GRASS-(Agropyrum tenerum).

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	632 ,000
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SMALL PLOTS OF CLOVER AND GRASSES.

	Sown.	YIELD PER ACRE.			
		lst Cı	itting.	2nd C	utting.
Common Alfalfa Turkestan Alfalfa Utah Alfalfa Meadow Fescue. Timothy Orchard Grass. Kentucky Blue Grass.	1904 1904 1904 1904 1902 1904 1904	Tons. 2 2 2 1 1 2	Lbs. 222 1,480 1,000 1,000 940 700 555	Tons. 1 1 	Lbs. 900 1,360 1,080

EXPERIMENTS WITH INDIAN CORN.

Twenty-two varieties were sown on May 19, on clay loam in drills 36 inches apart, and also in hills 3 feet apart each way. Three varieties were also sown in drills at four different distances apart.

The land was fallowed the previous year, but not manured.

The corn was cut on September 8, the yield per acre of green fodder being calculated from the weight of two rows, each 66 feet long. All the varieties made a strong growth.

After wilting slightly, the corn was cut up and put in silo. In addition to the uniform tests, five acres were sown with corn for ensilage.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Number.	Name of Variety.	Height.	Condition when cut.	Weig ac grov ro	ht per cre vn in ws.	Weig ac grov hi	ht per cre vn in lls.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Eureka. Superior Fodder	In. 92 84 90 90 86 67 80 84 90 60 90 90 92 83 78 80 84 80 84 80 85 80	Tasselled Not tasselled Not tasselled In silk. Not tasselled In silk. Not tasselled. In silk. Tasselled. In silk. Tasselled. In silk. " " " Early milk. Tasselled. Early milk Tasselled. Early milk	Tons. 19 19 18 18 17 17 16 16 15 14 14 14 13 13 13 13 12 11 11 11	Lbs. 1,600 1,600 500 850 300 650 1,550 450 1,350 600 600 600 50 50 1,550 400 400 1,850 1,850 	Tons. 15 12 16 11 12 14 9 15 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 14 13 11 12 14 12 11 12 12 11 12 12 11 12 12	Lbs. 1,900 550 750 1,000 150 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,650 200 50 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,300 1,650 1,300

INDIAN CORN-TEST OF VARIETIES.

TEST OF SEEDING AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES.

Sown in rows by grain seeder May 19; cut September 9; all made strong growth. Cultivation of land same as for preceding test.

Name of Variety.	Distance between rows.	Height.	Weight per acre grown in rows.	
	Inches.	Inches.	Tons. Lbs.	
Longfellow " " " Belected Learning " " Champion White Pearl " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 21 28 35 42 35 42	80 78 80 82 92 90 90 88 88 94 96 96 100	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

ROOT CROPS.

The root crops this year of all sorts have never been surpassed since the Farm was started, yield and quality being considered. Turnips, mangels, carrots and sugar beets were all extra good.

All root seeds, including carrots, were sown with ordinary grain hoe drill, which proved satisfactory, saving considerable labour in making drills. The yields were computed from the weight of two rows, 66 feet long and 30 inches apart.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TURNIPS.

Twenty varieties were sown, the soil was a clay loam; the first sowing was on May 17, and the second sowing on the 26th. They were all pulled on October 23.

TURNIPS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

	Name of Variaty	YIELD PER ACRE.								
Number	Name of Variety.	1st Plot.				2nd Plot.				
11HC 23Si 4GPS 56PS 90M 111K 15NE 16EE 18DHM 15NE 18DHM 120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120	Ialewood's Bronze Top. arter's Elephant. utton's Champion Ial's Westbury. ood Luck. erfection kirving's. imperor. angholm Selected. Iagnum Bonum mperial. angaroo. umbo. elected Purple Top. eew Century. ast Lothian. iephant's Master. Prunmond Purple Top. Iartley's Bronze. Iammoth Clyde.	Tons. 38 34 33 32 31 30 30 29 29 29 29 29 25 25 25 25 22 21 21	Lbs. 1,484 1,168 1,980 1,228 436 1,776 1,664 1,400 1,288 1,836 1,836 1,836 1,836 1,836 1,836 1,836 1,836 1,836 1,848 1,956 210	Bush. 1,291 1,152 1,133 1,097 1,053 1,040 1,029 1,012 994 930 954 930 886 864 847 781 763 745 732 704	Lbs. 24 48 48 36 36 24 48 36 36 24 48 36 24 48 36 24 48 36 24 	Tons. 24 23 24 34 30 36 28 28 29 26 27 25 29 22 28 24 29 22 28 24 29 22 28 29 22 29 22 29 22 29 22 29 22 29 29	Lbs. 1,368 728 1,764 3766 324 204 1,420 628 792 128 1,400 668 1,836 1,400 616 1,340 616 1,340 476 1,044	Bush. 822 778 829 1,03 943 1,203 943 1,113 668 990 877 930 858 990 743 963 814 974 974	Lbs. 48 48 24 24 24 24 24 12 48 36 36 36 24	

MANGELS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Sixteen varieties were sown on clay loam. The first sowing was on May 13, and the second on May 26, and both were taken up October 9.

-									
Number.	Name of Variety.	Yi per 1st	ield Acre. Plot.	Yie per A 1st P	ld .cre. lot.	Y per 2nd	ield Acre. Plot.	Yie per A 2nd H	eld cre. Plot.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 15 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Prizewinner Yellow Globe Prizewinner Yellow Globe Yellow Globe Selected Mammoth Yellow Intermediate Giant Yellow Intermediate. Half Sugar White Yellow Intermediate. Lion Yellow Intermediate. Giant Sugar. Giant Sugar. Giant Sugar. Giant Yellow Globe Prize Mammoth Long Red. Mammoth Long Red. Half Sugar Rosy. Selected Mammoth Long Red. Leviathan Long Red.	Tons. 40 37 34 34 33 33 33 33 32 31 29 28 28 28 27 26	Lbs. 124 1,240 1,960 1,828 244 1,980 1,452 3964 284 964 1,004 1,156 628 120 404	Bush. 1,355 1,254 1,166 1,163 1,137 1,133 1,124 1,106 1,071 1,049 983 952 943 952 943 952 973	Lbs. 24 48 24 36 24 24 24 36 48 24 24 36 48 24	Tons. 25 29 24 27 29 25 28 27 30 23 29 23 22 23	Lbs. 28 476 80 312 1,704 1,796 556 1,420 252 1,644 596 608 992 -1,936	Bush, 833 974 968 805 928 996 842 957 904 1,027 776 976 783 765 798	Lbs. 48 36 12 24 36 36 12 24 36 48 36 48 36 36
16	Gate Post	25	1,348	855	48	22	220	737	•••

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

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CARROTS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Eleven varieties were sown on clay loam on April 19; and were pulled on October 23.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yi per	ield Acre.	Yield per Acre.	
$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} $	Ontario Champion New White Intermediate. Giant White Vosges. Carter's Orange Giant White Belgian. Early Gem Mammoth White Intermediate. Kos Kirsche Improved Short White. Half Long Chantenay. Long Yellow Stump-rooted	Tons. 25 24 21 20 18 17 16 16 13 10	Lbs. 1,744 1,368 1,296 1,448 36 1,904 584 1,792 1,264 1,984 1,648	Bush. 862 822 721 690 600 598 576 563 554 466 360	Lbs. 24 48 36 48 36 24 24 12 24 24 24 48

SUGAR BEETS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Eight varieties of sugar beets were sown on clay loam. The first sowing was made on May 13, the second on May 26 and both lots were taken up on October 21.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yi per 1 1st	ield Acre. Plot.	Yie per A 1st I	eld cre. Plot.	Y per 2nd	ield Acre. Plot.	Yie per A 2nd F	eld cre. Plot.
12345678	Red Top Sugar Royal Giant Danish Improved . Improved Imperial Vilmorin's Improved Wanzleben French Very Rich Danish Red Top	Tons. 27 27 29 19 16 15 15 12	Lbs. 384 252 616 1,600 1,396 1,416 888 1,872	Bush. 906 904 743 660 556 523 514 431	Lbs. 24 12 36 36 36 48 12	Tons. 21 23 18 22 16 13 15 24	Lbs. 1,296 1,368 564 880 228 928 928 1,812 840	Bush. 721 800 609 748 503 448 530 814	Lbs. 36 48 24 ., 48 48 48 12

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

Forty-one varieties were under test at Indian Head in 1905. The soil was a clay loam summer-fallowed. The potatoes were planted on May 13, the sets being dropped in drills 30 inches apart. They were dug on October 3. There was no rot in any of the varieties; the yield and quality were excellent, and nearly all the tubers were marketable. While as large yields of potatoes have been grown in former years, the quality was not equal to those of this year's growth. The yield per acre has been obtained by weighing the potatoes from one row 132 feet long.

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REPORT OF MR. ANGUS MACKAY

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

POTATOES-TEST OF VARIETIES.

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	Name of Variaty	Average	Total Yi	eld	Form and
	Ivanie of variety.	Size.	per Acr	е.	Colour.
			<u></u>		
			Bush. I	bs.	1
1	Seedling No. 7	Large	640	48	Oval. red.
2	Vermont Gold Coin	Medium	625	24	Oval. white.
3	Rochester Rose	Large	561	36	Long. red.
4	Reeve's Rose	Medium	530	48	Oval, red.
5	Carman No. 3	Large	525	12	Oval, white.
6	Late Puritan	Medium	519	48	Oval, white,
7	American Giant	Large	511		Long. white.
8	Uncle Sam		508	48	Oval. white.
- 9	Sabean's Elephant	ii	491	12	Long. white.
10	Early St. George	Medium.	491	12	Long, red.
11	Morgan's Seedling	Large	486	48	Oval. red.
12	Burnaby Mammoth	11	484	36	Long. red.
13	Maule's Thoro'bred	Medium.	484	36	Oval, nink.
14	Dreer's Standard	11	475	48	Oval white
15	Rose No. 9.	Large	473	36	Long. red.
16	Vick's Extra Early	Medium	462	36	Oval. nink.
17	Cambridge Russet	Large	460	24	Long. russet.
18	Country Gentleman		458	12	Oval. red.
19	Early Envoy		458	12	Oval. nink.
$\tilde{20}$	American Wonder	Medium	458	12	Long white
$\tilde{21}$	Penn Manor	Large	453	48	Long red
22	Money Maker		451	36	Oval white
23	Delaware	Medium	449	24	Oval white
24	Empire State	Large	447	$\tilde{12}$	Oval white
25	L X. L	Medium	442	48	Long nink
26	Carman No. 1		142	48	Oval white
27	Everett	Largo	434	10	Long mink
$\overline{28}$	State of Maine	Datg0	418	36	Oval white
29	Pearce		308	49	Long nink
ŝň	Early White Prize	Small	204	5A	Ovol white
81	Holborn Abundance	Largo	202	19	Oval, white
32	Farly Andes	Small	202	19	Round nink
22	Enormous	Largo	970	14	Lound, pink.
24	Early Elkingh	Small	965		Dound and
25	Bovee	Madium	250	10	Oral pink
36	Dooley	Largo	354	10	Round white
27	Canadian Beauty	Tuer Ro	2/2	19.	Oral nink
20	Pingroe		010	10	Oval, plik.
20	Ingree.	Modium	001	14	Oval, willte.
10	Surise Snowflake	medium	007 00F	12	nound, white.
11	Farly Rosa	Тажее	000		Oval, white.
퐨	12011y 10050	Large	308	00	Uvai, red.
		J			

SUMMARY OF CROPS, 1905.

Wheat			Bushels.
10 varieties 12 half acro 40 uniform	, 44 acres es, rotation test test plots	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.1,762 .174 78
a takan si ya asal sa ka si	Allas de Coloradora Seconda Coloradora El 19. de Coloradora		2,014
12 varieties 2 half acres 41 uniform	, 54 acres , rotation test test plots	· · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	. 5,070 . 47 . 206
	•		•

379

5,323

Dar uey.		
9 varieties, 35 acres	2,217	
	22	
- 34 uniform test plots	102	
	2,341	
Pease:		
5 varieties, 4 acres	193	
38 uniform test nlots	117	
	910	
•	910	
Flox	20	
\mathbf{D}_{res}	19	
nye	10	
	Tons.	Lbs.
Emmer and Snelt		4.302
Corn angilara	70	_,
Oom, ensnage	10	
Hau:		
Promo mora	21	
	10	
Rye grass	10	~ ~ ~
Sundry grasses	1	800
Alfalfa	2	1,200
Hay cut in $coulees$	25	
-		
	70	
	Bushels.	
Roots	5,000	
Potatoes	145	

VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The tests made the past year with vegetables were on the whole very satisfactory. Onions, carrots, beets and cabbage were sown or planted in duplicate plots. The one had vegetables the previous year, and was manured and ploughed after the vegetables were taken up. The second plot was fallowed in 1904. As will be observed, the vegetables on the fallowed plot gave the largest return.

ASPARAGUS.

There was a good crop from the old beds of asparagus; in use May 14 to July 13. The varieties grown are Barr's Mammoth, Barr's Elmira and Conover's Colossal.

D P

BEANS-SOWN MAY 14 AND 20.

Variety.		SOWN MAY 14.				Sowi	MAY 2		, of	
		In use.		Ripe.		In use.		pe.	REMARKS.	Lengt
Currie's Rust-proof. Challenge Black. Early Six Weeks. Fame of Vitry. Extra Early. Harioot. Emperor of Russia. Golden Skinless Black Speekled. Dwarf Kidney.	Aug. July Aug. July Aug. " " July	1 29 3 29 1 1 29	Sept. " Did not Aug. Sept. " "	7 30 ripen. 30 7 7 20 7	Aug. # # " " " " "	14 14 7 14 7 14 16 16 18 14	Sept. " Did not Sept. Did not Sept. Did not Sept.	24 24 24 t ripen 24 24 t ripen. 24 t ripen. 24	Wax Green " " Wax Green Wax	In. 4-5 5-6 6-7 4-5 4-5 5-0 3-4 4-6 4-6 4-6

BROCCOLI.

Sown in hot-house March 31; set out May 17. Crop was a failure.

BEETS.

Sown in garden May 10, and on fallow May 16; in use July 19; pulled October 10. When thinning the rows on June 24, a number were transplanted. These beets were larger and rougher than those left where they were sown.

Tarista					
V ariety.	First Seeding.	Trans- planted.	Second Seeding.	Trans- planted.	Kemarks.
Long Red Blood Egyptian Turnip Blood Red Nutting's Improved	Bush. 690 610 732 732	Bush. 500 750 715 520	Bush, 429 298 480 242	Bush. 710 824 880 806	Fairly smooth. Smooth. Seed badly mixed.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Sown in hot-house March 31; set out May 18; in use September 1. Covered with sprouts of good quality.

UANKUTS.										
Variety.	In use.	YIELD PER ACRE. Sown Sown in Garden on Fallow Apl. 30. May 6.		Remarks.						
Early Gem Long Blood Red Chantenay French Horn Half Long Luc.	Aug. 4 " 6 July 29 " 12 " 29	Bush. 520 538 497 605 701	Bush. 829 630 533• 666 713	Good quality. Good quality. Very good. Good early carrot. Good.						

The carrots were pulled on October 10.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

CAULIFLOWER.

Sown in hot-house March 31; set out May 18; second seeding April 11; set out May 27.

Torista	Firs	GAR	WING IN DEN.	Seco	nd S Fali	OWING ON LOW.	Remarks.	
V ariety.		180.	Average Weight.	In uso.		Average Weight.		
Snowball	July "	7 11 18	Lbs. 5 5 6	July "	20 20 22	•Lbs. 6 5 1 62	Best quality. Good. Good.	

CABBAGE.

Sown in hot-house March 31; set out in garden May 18. Second sowing April 11; set out on fallow May 27.

	1st Se	eding.	2nd Se	eding.	Remarks.	
Variety.	In Use.	Average Weight.	In Use.	Average Weight.		
Early Paris Market. Winnigstadt Early Extra Early Express. Early Midsummer Savoy Early Jersey Wakefield Fottler's Drumhead. Large Flat Drumhead. Green Globe Savoy	July 14 " 17 " 24 " 24 " 24 " 24 " 20	Lbs. 5 7 6 5 6 9 11 7	Aug. 6 " 6 " 10 " 14 " 14 " 14 " 14 " 12	Lbs. 6 9 7 5 6 9 10 8	Good quality. " Poor, soft heads. Good, solid heads. "" Good heads.	

n Agrega e de la companya de la comp	GA	arden Co	and the second		
Variety.	Tassel.	In Silk.	Green In Use.	Ripe.	Remarks.
Red Squaw, sown May 20 White Squaw " 20 Red Squaw " 28 White Squaw " 28 White Squaw " 28 Cross (Squaw and Fordhook Ey.), sown May 28 Thorndike, sown May 31	July 3 " 3 " 17 " 12 " 21 " 26 " 22	July 17:. " 17 " 30 " 22 " 22 Aug. 1 " 4 " 5	Aug. 10 " 10 " 20. " 15 " 25 " 31 " 26.;	Sept. 7 " 7 . " 14 " 8 " 8 " 16 " 24	Small cobs. Good." Poor cobs; grown too near hedge. Cobs good size and qual- ity. Cut Sept. 14, but not quite ripé.

CELERY.

Five varieties were tested: White Plume, Paris Golden Yellow, Rose-ribbed Paris, Red Large-ribbed and Giant Pascal. Sown in hot-house April 2; transplanted May 4; set out June 7; White Plume in use August 20, the other varieties September 1. The celery did not grow very large, but was of good quality.

CUCUMBERS.

Sown April 20 in hot-house; set out May 23.

							Average length.	Remarks.
Early White Spine, Cumberland Long Green	in use from	Aug.	11, 20 24	until "	Sept.	25 25 25	6 in. 8 n 8 n	Good crop.

The young plants were frozen back on June 24, and took 3 weeks to recover.

CITRONS.

Red Seeded citron was sown in hot-house April 20; set out May 23; killed by frost June 24. Also sown in open June 24; a little fruit ripened September 30, averaging only 3 inches in diameter.

LETTUCE.

Variety.	 1st S	owing.	In	Use.	Remarks.
All the year round Red Edged Victoria. Brown Stonehead Neapolitan Trocadero. Tom Thumb. Cos, Trianon Cos, Green Paris.	 A pril	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	June " May June "	5 5 29 5 5 5 5	Fair. Very good. Best of all. Fair. Small, solid heads. Solid, coarse.

Second seeding May 13; in use June 24. Third seeding June 10; in use July 18. Fourth seeding July 14; in use September 1. Fifth seeding July 29; in use September 24.

MELONS.

Musk melon—Hamilton Market and New Garden Lemon, and Water melon— Phinney's Early were sown in hot-house April 20; set out May 23; injured by frost, June 24.

They were also sown in open on June 2. Hamilton Market ripened three melons of fair quality on September 16; the other sorts did not mature.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

ONIONS.

Sown in open, April 30; pulled September 22.

Variety.	Size.	Yield per Acre.	Remarks.
Large Red Wethersfield	Large Medium Small	Bushels. 266 254 157 145 90	Firm, good quality. Rough, good for summer use. Fair quality. Good. Did not mature properly.

Sown in open, May 6; pulled September 22.

Sown in hot-house, April 2; set out May 6; pulled September 22. Mixed seed.

		(
Mixed seed	Very large.	205	Very fine quality.

PARSNIPS.

Sown May 10; in use September 10.

Manitoba Prize Intermediate, 774 bushels per acre; solid, good quality. Hollow Crown, 484 bushels per acre; fair quality.

PARSLEY.

Moss Curled and Triple Curled, sown May 17; in use July 19. Made a fine growth.

PEPPERS.

Large Red Pepper. Sown in hot-house April 1; set out June 3. Pods about 4 inches long, but did not ripen.

PUMPKINS.

Large Yellow Field Pumpkin, sown in hot-house April 20; set out May 23; first ripe September 12. A good crop of fair sized pumpkins.



MENSURY BARLEY IN STOOK, EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

GARDEN PEASE.

S	own	Μ	ay	5	and	М	ay	16.	Each	่า	lot	did	well.
---	-----	---	----	----------	-----	---	----	-----	------	----	-----	----------------------	-------

Admiral. Small July 26 Aug. 22 Alaska " " 14 " 18 American Wonder Medium Aug. 2 " 24 Best medium. Anticipation Large " 2 " 28 Very good. Burpee's Profusion " " 2 Sept. 2 Very good. Extra Early Medium July 14 Aug. 16 Very good. First of All. " Aug. 6 " 28 Good early pea. First and Best. " 4ug. 6 " 28 Good early pea. Champion of England. " " 4ug. 6 " 28 Harrison's Glory " " 6 Sept. 1 Good quality. Premium Gem. " " 10ly 21 Aug. 18 Good quality. " " " 11 Sept. 1 Good quality. Premium Gem. " " " 14 " 6 " " " 11 Sept. 1 Sept. 1
Wm. Hurst Small " 21 Une of the earliest. Yorkshire Hero Medium Aug. 6 Sept. 1

RADISH.

Five sowings of radishes were made, on April 30, May 9, May 28, June 24 and July 29. The first seeding grew too slowly, and the radishes were hot and stringy. The last seeding was too late. Following are results from other three seedings:—

Variety.	2nd Seeding. In use.	3rd Seeding. In use.	4th Seeding. In use.	Remarks.
Early Turnip Scarlet Deep Scarlet Olive Scarlet Olive White tipped Early Scarlet White-tipped	June 12 1 12 1 14 1 14 1 12	June 28 * June 30	July 21 " 23 " 23 " 23 " 23	Good quality. Fair quality. Very tender and crisp. Good.

*Not sown at third seeding.

WINTER RADISH.

Sown July 10 and 29; pulled October 20. Second sowing too late, and did not come to much.

Black Spanish, very large, but of poor quality.

Scarlet China, large and of good quality.

SAGE.

Sown May 17; in use July 15; pulled September 12; very good.

SAVORY.

Sown May 17; in use July 15; pulled October 20; fair. 16-25
SPINACH.

Bloomsdale and Victoria, sown May 17; in use July 12; quality good.

Товассо.

Six varieties were sown in hot-house, April 3; transplanted to garden, June 3.

Name.	In Bloom.	First fit to pull.
Connecticut Small Red Canadian	July 1 " 6 " 1 " 1 " 3	August 25 " 22 " 20 " 12 " 22 " 12 " 12 " 16

All varieties did well.

TOMATOES.

Sown in hot-house, April 3; set out May 28 in three plots: '1' on fallow; '2' in a garden plot, and '3' in garden rather too close to a tall hedge, which caused a great reduction in the yield, though on the north of the plants. The plants were put out three feet apart, the rows also were three feet apart. All tomatoes which had not ripened by September 15 were pulled on that date for use in pickling.

Variety.	First Ripe.	Number of Plants.	Yield.	Colour and Quality.
Plot 1 Earliest of All	Sept. 8	20 20	5 bush. 2 1	Scarlet, go d, large, but rather rough. Pink fine and smooth
Plot 2— Earliest of All Plot 3— Earliest of All Plentiful	Did not ripen Sept. 8 " 12	17 10 10	22 11 3 11 1 11 1 11	Very small.

TABLE TURNIPS.

Sown May 22; pulled October 10.

Yellow Golden Ball, in use July 14; yield per acre, 1,365 bush. Good, solid. White Milan, in use July 10; yield per acre, 1,148 bush. Some hollow.

Early White Flat American, in use July 14; yield per acre, 1,087 bush. Some hollow.

Early Stone, in use July 14; yield per acre, 863 bush. Many hollow. All were bitter in flavour.

RHUBARB.

Old beds in use May 20. Tobolsk, good quality Herb, very poor, Victoria, good quality and growth.

Prince Albert, poor. Royal Albert, good. Salt's Perfection, good. Prince of Wales, very good. Royal Linnæus, very good. Magnum Bonum, very good. Strawberry, very good, rather small stalks. Early Crimson, very good. Early Scarlet, very fair.

Seed of the following varieties was sown on May 6:--Myatt's Linnæus. Fottler's Improved. Scarlet Nonpareil. Prince Albert. Victoria. Royal Linnæus. Strawberry.

 $16 - 25\frac{1}{3}$

Salt's Perfection. Early Crimson. Monarch. Magnum Bonum. Early Prince. Brabant's Colossal.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

The flower garden was again very good; most of the varieties grown flowered profusely, and proved a great attraction to visitors during the summer months.

ANNUALS .-- Propagated in hot-house. Sown April 1 and 3.

Variety.	Set out.	Bloom.		Remarks.
		From	To	······
Abronia umbellata	" 12 " 12 " 1 June 2 May 26 " 25 June 2	Aug. 24 July 24 " 18 July 2 July 2 July 9 " 9 " 12	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fair. Fine border. Very good. Attractive. Did not germinate. Very fine. Did not germinate. Quantity of bloom. Very fair show. Very god
Godetia splendens. Helichrysum, double mixed. Lavatera rosea splendens. Lobelia, Crystal Palace. Marigold, Double Royal. Mignonette. Nicotiana affinis : Nasturtium. Poppy, 6 varieties.	June 2 June 12 June 2 June 2 May 27 " 27	July 20 Se July 14 O July 20 O " 1 June 20 Se " 21	ept. 26 ct. 5 t 10 t 10 t 10 pt. 1 t 1	Very fine and sweet. Very fine and sweet. Very fine and sweet. Did splendidly, but sown rather
Portulaca Phacelia Phox Drummondii, 4 varieties . Petunia, 3 varieties . Scabiosa, 2 varieties. Sweet William Salpiglossis . Stocks. Tagetes, mixed . Zinnia elegans	June 5 May 26 June 4 " 2 " 4 May 23 June 2 " 2	July 12 June 21 July 1 July 2 Biennial June 22 July 2 July 2 July 8	" 26 " 10 " 26 " 12 " 12 " 12 " 5	too early in hot-house. Very fine. Did not germinate. Very good. Made a grand bed. Very fine, some double. Very good. Made good growth. Did not germinate. Some fine, but many single. Bloomed well.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

ANNUALS-Sown in open, May 10.

Variety.	Bloom.	Remarks.
Antirrhinum. Salpiglossis	From To Aug. 4 Oct. 15 "8" 10 10 July 20 Sept. 26 26 "20" 26 26 "10" 26 26 "118Oct. 10 July 27Oct. 10 July 27Oct. 10 July 12" 10 July 12 10 July 12 10 July 20 10 Aug. 20Oct. 12	Fair. Very handsome. Very good. Did well. Small blue flower. Very fair. Very fair. Very fair show. Good show. Did well. Bloomed very freely. Did well. "Pretty leaf, 5 ft. high. Very fine. . Poor. Bloomed freely. . Very pretty.
Earliest of All, in bloom Earliest Sunbeams, in h McKenzie's Selection, in Laura Belle, in bloom, o Eckford's Hybrid, in bl Tom Thumb, in bloom,	1 July 4; fine blooms. bloom, July 5; cream, bloom, July 10; fair. July 10; very good, m boom, July 12; fair, m July 18; fine for bor	very pretty. ixed. ixed. rders. pink: small free bloomer.

Blushing Beauty, in bloom, July 12: delicate pl

New Bush, in bloom, July 15, 21 feet high.

Double Flowering, in bloom, July 12; nice mixture.

Mrs. Walter Wright, in bloom, July 14; lavender, fine bloom.

King Edward VII., in bloom, July 14; scarlet, very fine.

Marchioness of Cholmondeley, in bloom, July 14; primrose, pink edge, good.

Mrs. Sydenham, in bloom, July 16; pink and flesh colour.

Orchid Flowering, in bloom, July 12; very fine, mixed.

Blanche Burpee, in bloom, July 12, pure white, rather small.

Navy Blue, in bloom, July 12, fine.

Burpee's Latest Special, in bloom, July 14, very fine indeed.

Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, in bloom, July 12; primrose, large free bloomer.

Dorothy Eckford, in bloom July 12; pure white, grand blooms.

Othello, in bloom, July 20; very dark, shy bloomer.

Sunproof, in bloom, July 14; scarlet, very fine.

Aurora, in bloom, July 12; striped pink and white.

Burpee's Dainty, in bloom, July 12, white, pink edge, very pretty.

Florence Spencer, in bloom, July 14; pink, large and half-double.

Scarlet Gem, in bloom, July 12; free bloomer, sunburns badly.

Jessie Cuthbertson, in bloom, July 14; good.

Lady Grisel Hamilton, in bloom, July 12; very handsome.

Agnes Johnston, in bloom, July 14; cream, pink and flesh colour. Golden Rose, in bloom, July 12; cream.

Coccinea, in bloom, July 12; peculiar red.

Mrs. Dugdale, in bloom, July 14; shaded pink, very pretty. Mrs. Wilmott, in bloom, July 14; large blooms. The best of the blooms were over by September 10.

The following varieties of flowers were sown in the open on April 20 as borders to flower beds:---

Variety.	Bloom.		Remarks.	
Mignonette. Whitlavia Scabiosa Phlox Eschscholtzia Nemophila Candytuft	From June 20 Oct. " 30 Aug Aug. 6 Oct. July 20 " June 10 Aug July 15 "	To 13 16 10 1 1 15	Too large variety for border. Poor. Fair, rather tall. Very good border. Good, but rather large. Good, but over too soon. Very good border.	n An An An An An An An An An An An An

Sown in hot house April 1; set out June 2:-

Antirrhinum, Tom Thumb, in bloom from July 12, to September 26; very fine border.

Ageratum dwarf, in bloom from July 24, to September 26; fine border.

PERENNIALS.

Achillea, in bloom from July 1.

Clematis, in bloom from July 3, to August 10.

Centaurea macrophylla, in bloom from July 8.

Cactus, ground, in bloom from July 8, to August 4.

Columbine, in bloom from June 6 to August 1.

Campanula macrantha, in bloom from July 6 to September 1.

Delphinium, in bloom from July 15 to August 20.

Everlasting Pea, in bloom from July 8 to July 30.

Hollyhock, in bloom from August 7 to September 11.

Helianthus autumnalis, in bloom from July 24.

Irises, in bloom from May 20 to July 8.

Lupins, in bloom from June 30 to August 20.

Lilium elegans (orange), in bloom from July 5 to October 10.

" Tiger lily, in bloom from July 11 to July 30.

"white varieties, in bloom from July 23 to October 10. Lychnis, in bloom from July 1 to August 30.

Mint, in bloom from July 15.

Paeonia tenuifolia, in bloom from May 23 to June 7.

Paeonies, other varieties, in bloom from June 25 to July 23.

Spiræa filipendula, in bloom from July 12.

" ulmaria, in bloom from July 8.

Sweet William, in bloom from July 4 to September 15.

Tulips, in bloom from May 10 to June 14.

Veronica salurgoides, in bloom from July 18 to September 1.

Special mention must be made of the Pæonies, which bore an abundance of magnificent blooms. Tulips, Irises, Cannas and Dahlias, were all extra fine. A large

number of bulbs, roots, &c., of all the above species were sent up from the Central Experimental Farm, in the fall of 1904, or last spring. They nearly all did very well, and made a very fine show all the season.

A very fine collection of Lily bulbs sent also, including the following varieties:-Lilium elegans, L. Krameri, L. concolor, L. speciosum rubrum, L. auratum, L. Brownii and L. elegans flore pleno, L. giganteum, L. longiflorum and L. multiflorum. Nearly all these flowered profusely, and were greatly admired.

This fall another collection of bulbs of the following sorts has been sent up from the Central Farm, and set out in the gardens and grounds:—Tulips, single and double; Narcissus; Iris; Squills; Crocus; Snowdrops. There are several hundred bulbs in all, and it is hoped they will make a fine show next year.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

Trees and shrubs made a most vigorous growth during the past season, with the exception of the maples (native). These were attacked by aphis, and in some cases greatly injured.

Several long hedges of maple were dug up in the spring on account of doing injury to fruit and other bushes by shading them too much from the sunlight and air. Others will be removed next spring for the same cause.

Among the most attractive of the shrubs during the flowering period were a fine group of Lilacs, set out in 1901, which bloomed for the first time this year. The varieties named in the following list were covered with blossom:—

Syringa vulg. Maxime Cornu.

" La Tour d'Auvergne.

" de Marly.

"

"

"

11

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

" Pres. Grevy.

" Mathieu de Dombasle.

- " Lemoinii fl. pl., (White).
- " Mdme. Casimir Périer (White).
- " Chas. Joly.
- " " Francisque Morel.

" Virginité.

- " Madame Lemoine (White).
- " Rubella Plena.
- " Michael Buchner.
- " " Condorcet.
 - " Marie Legraye (White).

Several other varieties made good growth, but did not bloom.

attractive and best growing sorts. A list of the varieties is appended:-

Other conspicuous flowering trees and shrubs were—Prunus Maackii, Prunus Grayana maxima, Caragana, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Hawthorn and Siberian Crab. A large bundle of tree and shrub seedlings was sent from the Experimental Farm Ottawa, last spring. Some of these were planted in the Arboretum, and the rest in a part of the grounds where it is proposed to establish a collection of some of the most

Euonymus linearis, Viburnum lentago, Philadelphus nepaulensis, "grandiflorum, Ceanothus americanus, Cornus sibirica variegata, Populus angustifolia, Japan Tree Lilac,

Retinospora ericoides, Thuya occid. globosa, " pyramidalis, " Wareana lutescens, Picea Englemenni,

Pinus sylvestris globosa, "Beauvonensis,

Picea excelsa pygmaea,

Acer dasycarpum. Seed from Winnipeg. Symphoricarpus (Gilbert Plains), Syringa amurense, Sea Buckthorn, Pinus inops,

Juniperus Schottii, Pinus cembra. Golden Juniper, Juniperus sabina variegata, Abies excelsa procumbens, " pyramidalis.

THE ARBORETUM.

The trees and shrubs under observation in the Arboretum came through the winter very well, and made a good start in the spring, owing to the early season. Though the protection afforded by snow was comparatively light, through the light snowfall, yet, as the winter was on the whole mild, the trees did not kill back any more than usual. During the summer, the abundant rains caused an extra strong growth in all varieties.

The following additions were made to the Arboretum last spring, from the supply of trees, &c., sent up from the Central Farm:—

Syringa amurense,
Japan Tree Lilac,Populus angustifolia,
Viburnum opulus (Riding Mountains),
Philadelphus nepaulensis,
Symphoricarpus (Gilbert Plains),
Euonymus linearis,
Viburnum lentago,Populus angustifolia,
Viburnum opulus (Riding Mountains),
Philadelphus nepaulensis,
Austrian Pine,
Red Pine,
Scotch Pine.

PLANTING TREE SEEDS.

Many inquiries are made during the year as to the best way to grow tree seeds in the Territories, where usually at the time they are sown, the soil is very dry. For several seasons, little or no trouble has been experienced from this cause on the Experimental Farm, while in some districts the weather has been very dry.

Maple seeds can be sown late in October, or early in May. It is not safe to sow all the supply of maple seed in the fall, as very often germination takes place too early in the spring, and frost kills the entire crop.

Ash seed should be sown in October. Elm seed should be sown as soon as gathered in June, though it sometimes succeeds if sown the following spring.

Elm seed requires a very light covering of fine, moist soil, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in thickness, while maple and ash should be covered 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Tree and shrub seeds should be sown in rows about 30 inches apart to permit horse cultivation when considerable quantities are grown. In all cases the land should be prepared the year preceding sowing, so as to have the soil as fine as possible. Breaking and backsetting new land, and summer-fallowing old, make the best and safest preparation.

Trees should be transplanted when seedlings are 2 years old. When left until 3 or 4 years old, the trouble and expense are greatly increased.

A large quantity of tree and shrub seedlings and seeds are available for next spring's distribution. A list of a few of the best is given, with the uses to which they are adapted.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Common Name.

Botanical Name.

For shelterbelts or windbreaks-

Native Maple, or Box Elder. Voronesh Willow. Sharp-leaved Willow. Green Ash.

For avenue or shade--

American Cottonwood. "Elm. Russian Poplar. Mountain Ash, American.

For hedges-

Siberian Pea Tree. Common Cotoneaster. Common Lilac. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Native Hawthorn. Scarlet Haw. Breaking Buckthorn. Negundo aceroides. Salix voronesh. Salix acutifolia. Fraxinus pennsylvanica.

Populus deltoidea. Ulmus americana. (Several species). Pyrus americana.

Caragana arborescens. Cotoneaster integerrima. Syringa vulgaris. Lonicera tatarica. Crataegus crus galli. Crataegus coccinea. Rhamnus frangula.

For ornamental shrubbery those recommended for hedges are useful, and also the following :---

Dwarf Caragana. Sorbus-leaved Spiræa. Spiræa arguta. Van Houtte's Spiræa. Japanese Spiræa. Caragana pygmæa. Spiræa sorbifolia. Spiræa arguta. Spiræa Van Houttei. Spiræa Japonica.

Climbers for porches, &c.:--Virginia Creeper, Clematis, Hops, Climbing Honeysuckle, and Wild Cucumber.

FRUIT TREES.

PLANTING.

Last spring several hundred cross-bred apples and seedlings were sent up from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and planted. A list of the varieties and numbers is given below.

Cross-bred Apple Trees.

5 Charles. 10 Columbia.

- 8 Bow.
- 5 Eve.
- 6 Tony.

Aurora.
 Pioneer.
 Alberta.
 Dawn.
 Manitou.

Ruby.
 Carleton.
 Prince.
 Northern Queen.
 Elsa.

19 Se	edlings of	Sparta.	20 Seed	llings	of Jewel.
2	"	Olive.	26	"	Foster.
2	"	Susan.	9	"	Robin.
4	"	Gordon.	7	"	Silvia.
7	"	Cluster.	8	"	Madge.
3	"	Jane.	20	"	Golden.
2	"	Bude.	8	"	Lizzie.•
11	"	Akers.	6	"	Raymond
25	"	Sankey.	3	"	Pringle.
13	"	Aurora.	20	"	Carleton.
28	"	Manitou.	10	"	Stork.
30	"	Tony.	13	"	No. 572.
38	"	Alberta.	12	"	Derby.
7	"	Prince.	6	"	Dawn.
26	"	Garnet.	7	"	Edna.
10	"	Pioneer.	19	""	Caleb.
1	"	Dean.	9	"	No. 432.
17	"	Columbia.	2	"	Blushed Calville.
3	"	Sam.	3	"	Small Red Apple.
11	"	Eaton.	2	"	Hare Pipka.
2	"	Hudson.	8	"	Elsa.
17	"	Stork.	4	"	No. 768.
20	"	Northern Queen.	3	"	No. 218.
18	"	Mary.	7	"	No. 570.
9	"	Romney .			

Seedlings of Cross-bred Apples.

These were all set out in new plots of ground, being planted 15 feet apart each way, or else being used to fill vacancies in the older orchards. The balance were put in nursery rows till room can be found for them in a plot which is being prepared.

PLUMS.

Twelve seedlings of Carstesen plum and one of Aitkin plum were received, and planted in the plum orchard.

FRUIT CROP.

SIBERIAN CRAB (Pyrus baccata).

The Siberian Crab trees fruited well as usual, but the crop was hardly as heavy as in 1904.

CROSS-BRED APPLES.

A few of the Cross-bred apple trees fruited this year, namely, Cavan, No. 19, Aurora, No. 45. The fruit was considerably larger than the Pyrus baccata, but most of the large ones were stolen long before they were ripe.

Some seedling trees of cross-bred apples also fruited, but in most cases reverted more or less to the original type of Pyrus baccata, and consequently will be discarded, being of no greater value than the baccata.

PLUMS.

A remarkably heavy crop of fruit set, and for the most part, completely ripened, as this year there were no frosts sufficient to harm the fruit before October. A number of branches were broken down by the weight of plums.

Manitoba Native, Weaver and Aitkin Plums all produced abundantly.

SAND CHERRY.

Seedling of Wonder Sand Cherry, planted 1901. This fruited for the first time this year. The fruit was quite a good size and sweet.

SMALL FRUITS.

CURRANTS.

A very heavy crop of fruit set, but was attacked by the currant maggot (*Epochra canadensis*), and at the time of ripening it was found that more than half the crop was infested with the maggots, causing the fruit to be valueless, unless very carefully picked, which was a slow and tedious job.

RASPBERRIES.

The raspberry crop was good. The frequent rains during July and the early part of August when the fruit was filling, helped it considerably.

Marlborough, Caroline, Kenyon Seedling, Dr. Reider, Garfield, Mary, Turner and Miller raspberries, with Older and Hillborn black caps are the varieties being grown at present.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries were practically a failure this year. Some of the bushes had a few berries on, but the majority were quite bare.

STRAWBERRIES.

• The strawberry plants set out in 1904 came through the winter satisfactorily, but did not produce any fruit, excepts a few odd berries. They have been well covered up again this fail, and it is hoped they will fruit well next season.

CATTLE.

The herd of cattle at present consists of 19 pure bred Shorthorn females and 7 bulls, and 28 grade animals.

Last winter the entire herd was tested for tuberculosis, and not one reacted.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED STOCK.

An auction sale of pure bred shorthorn cattle and of swine was held on May 11 last. On the two preceding days and nights rain and snow fell, making the roads almost impassable, causing a very small attendance.

Four head of cattle and two pigs were sold, and the others were withdrawn.

FEEDING TESTS.

On December 2, 4 three-year old steers were purchased, and on December 14, 4 two-year olds, with the object of ascertaining at which age the animals could be most economically fattened. They were tested with tuberculin and found to be healthy.

The test was for 16 weeks, commencing on December 16 and ending on April 7.

The steers were divided into two lots; Lot 1 comprising the 2 year-old animals, and Lot 2 the 3 year-olds, and were fed the following ration:---

Lot 1, per head, per day.—11 lbs. ensilage, 8 lbs. straw, 12 lbs. roots and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ground linseed. In addition, meal was fed at the rate of 2 lbs. for each animal per day, and increased by 2 lbs. each month during the test.

Lot 2, per head, per day.—15 lbs. ensilage, 14 lbs, straw, 15 lbs. roots and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ground linseed. Meal, 4 lbs. each per day for first month, increased 2 lbs. per day each month of test.

The straw was cut, and mixed with the ensilage before being fed.

The meal used consisted of two parts barley and one part small wheat.

Before the test started the animals were fed the same ration as during the first month of test, except that only $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of ground linseed was fed, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. After test was completed till the steers were sold on April 25, they were fed the same as during the last month of test.

Following will be found a statement of the total amount and estimated value of the feed consumed, the monthly and total weights and gains of each lot during the test, and a summary of the financial result of the transaction.

TOTAL WEIGHT AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF FEED CONSUMED DURING THE WHOLE PERIOD FROM DATE BOUGHT TILL SOLD.

		L01	1. Lor		2.
Feed.	Value.	Lbs.	Cost.	Lbs.	Cost.
Ensilage Straw Roots Meal Ground linseed	\$2 per ton \$1 " 5c. per bush \$c. per lb 2c. "	88 64 80 16 2	\$ cts. 0 09 0 03 0 07 0 10 0 04 0 23	840 784 560 224 14	\$ cts. 0 84 0 39 0 47 1 49 0 28 3 47

Before Test Started (Lot 1, 2 Days, Lot 2, 14 Days).

During Test (112 Days).

Ensilage	\$2 per ton	4,928	$\begin{array}{r} 4 & 92 \\ 1 & 79 \\ 4 & 48 \\ 14 & 93 \\ 3 & 72 \end{array}$	6,720	6 72
Straw	\$1 "	3,584		6,272	3 13
Root	5c. per bush	5,376		6,720	5 22
Meals	\$c. per lb	2,240		3,136	20 90
Ground linseed	2c. "	186		186	3 72
-			29 84		39 69

Till Sold (18 Days).

Ensilage	\$2 per ton	792	0 79	1,080	1 08
Straw .	\$1 "	576	0 29	1,008	0 50
Roots	5c. per bush	864	0 72	1,080	0 90
Meal .	3c. per lb	576	3 84	720	4 80
Ground linseed.	2c. "	36	0 72	36	0 72
			6 36		8 00

395

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Summary Cost of Feeding.

·	Lot 1.	Lot 2.	Total.
Before test	\$ cts	. \$ cts.	\$ cts.
	0 33	3 47	3 80
	29 84	39 69	69 53
	6 36	8 00	14 36
Total	36 53	51 16	87 69
Average per steer	9 13	12 79	

Monthly Weights and Gains During Test.

				Lot 1.	Lot 3.
11 L C				Lbs.	Lbs.
Weigh End of	t at st f 1st 4	art of weeks	-Weight	2,880 2,980	4,900 5,100
<u>. 11</u>	nd 9nd	11	Gain	100	200 5 330
1	,",	"	Gain .	280	230
11 11	ard .	H 11	Gain	3,490 230	5,570 240
	4th	́н	Weight.	3,740	5,880 310
Total g	zaia d	uring t	est	860	980

Summary of Financial Result of the Transaction.

	Lot 1.	Lot 2.
Weight bought. At. Amount paid Cost of feed. Total cost Weight when sold. Less 5 per cent shrinkage. Net weight sold At. Amount received. Total gain in weight Average gain per steer. Net profit. Profit per steer.	2,880 lbs. \$ 20 00 per head. 8 00 36 53 116 53 3,840 lbs. 192 3,648 33 cents. \$136 80 960 lbs. 240 " \$ 20 27 5 07	5,125 lbs. 34 cents per lb. \$160 15 51 16 211 31 6,000 lbs. 300 5,700 4 cents. \$228 00 . 875 lbs. 219 " \$ 16 69 4 17

HORSES.

There are 13 horses now on the farm. Since sending in my last report, the following changes have taken place: One horse died, two old mares were shot on account of extreme age, and a herd pony was exchanged. A span of driving horses and one work horse have been bought, and last spring a colt was born.

SWINE.

Last spring a Yorkshire white boar and sow were sent to the farm from the Central Farm at Ottawa, and have done well since their arrival. During the past

twelve months 2 Berkshire boars and 7 sows, and 2 Tamworth boars and 1 sow have been sold to farmers for breeding purposes.

There are at present on the farm 11 Yorkshire White, 23 Berkshire and 9 Tamworth pigs.

POULTRY.

Barred Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Light Brahma fowls are kept. Settings of eggs and young fowls are sold to applicants so far as the supply permits.

Record was kept of the number of eggs laid by each breed for 7 months, April to October inclusive, and the results are given below:--

· .	Plym	OUTH RO	ocks.	BLAC	K MINOP	ROAS.	Light Brahmas.			
·	Hens.	Eggs.	Eggs per hen.	Hens.	Eggs.	Eggs per hen.	Hens.	Eggs.	Eggs per hen.	
April May June July August September October	10 10 11 12 12 12 12 12	$171 \\ 128 \\ 137 \\ 138 \\ 142 \\ 100 \\ 65$	17·1 12·8 12·5 11·5 11·8 8·3 5·4	13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	183 199 102 86 120 57 19	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	8 8 7 6 6 5 5 5	93 87 61 32 20 10 0	11.6 10.9 8.7 5.3 3.3 2. 0.	
Total		881			766			303		
Average No. heps " " eggs per hen	11.3	78		13·7 			<u>6·4</u>	47		

INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

I had the pleasure of attending institute meetings in the month of June, in company with Mr. George Harcourt (then superintendent of institute work for the Territories), at Kyle, Shanon, Kinistino, Melfort, Birch Hills and Red Deer Hill, all south or southeast of Prince Albert in Saskatchewan. These meetings were arranged by the Department of Agriculture at Regina, and all, with one exception, when heavy rain interfered, were very well attended.

These meetings gave me an opportunity of seeing the growing crops throughout a large section of the country, as well as of seeing the general conditions of farming carried on in the northern settled part of Saskatchewan. For some weeks prior to my visit, the weather in the north had been very dry, and grain as a rule was further advanced than in the southern districts, but was not so heavy, and weeds were more noticeable. The crops however on the whole looked very well, with many very fine fields of wheat and oats.

Having visited this section of country several years ago, when there was no railroad, or way of disposing of the products grown, except teaming very long distances to market, it gave me great pleasure to visit field after field of grain, and to see alongside cars ready to take it to the consumer. Then, Melfort and Kinistino consisted of a post office and a school. Now, both are large and ambitious towns, giving good evidence of what two magnificent districts can do, when facilities are provided for taking out of the country its products.

GRAIN DEALERS' TRIP.

Through the kindness of the grain dealers of Winnipeg, I enjoyed a trip of three days' duration before harvest time through the wheat fields of part of Assiniboia and Manitoba. The crops along the new railway lines from Regina, by way of Arcola to Brandon, and from Kirkella to Lipton, were especially interesting to me, as it was my first visit through these new and fast-growing settlements.

Needless to say, grain looked fine everywhere, and in some districts, harvesting was under way.

TRIP THROUGH ALBERTA DURING HARVEST TIME.

It was my great privilege during the latter part of August, and early in September, to take an extended trip through the newly formed province of Alberta, with yourself, and to see with much pleasure the large crops of grain being harvested, and in some cases threshed.

At High River and Claresholm (on the Canadian Pacific Railway from Calgary to Macleod) extended trips were made through the districts, and on all sides fall wheat was either in stook or being threshed. Spring wheat and oats were being cut, and everywhere the grain was very fine indeed. At Leavings and Macleod the crops were also very fine.

On reaching Lethbridge, a special train was placed at our disposal to see the grain fields as far as Cardston, through the kindness of Mr. A. T. Galt, president of the Galt Coal Mines, and of Mr. Magrath, the latter accompanying us over the line. On account of dry weather the crops did not appear so heavy south of Lethbridge as further north, but everywhere evidence was seen of large fields being sown with winter wheat; one field alone contained 2,000 acres.

At Raymond, the large sugar factory was being put in order for its harvest. On all sides sugar beets were observed, and those fields examined were certainly extra good.

As soon as possible after the new province was born, Edmonton was reached, and a few days spent among the grain fields surrounding the future capital. Everywhere the crops were fine, very many were in stook. Winter wheat was not grown so extensively in the north as in the south the past season, but considerable had been sown in all the districts visited.

The districts of Lacombe, Red Deer and Innisfail were in turn visited, and as in all others the grain was partially in stook, threshed and standing, but everywhere it was good, with a few exceptions where hail had unfortunately some time before visited strips of the country we passed through.

An afternoon was spent visiting the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation canal at Calgary, where most extensive work was being carried on, and which will in future prove of vast benefit to a very large section of country.

After returning home, and spending two days, a start was made for Battleford. It gave me great pleasure to visit for the first time the ancient capital of the Territories.

North Battleford, which came into existence three months before, wes all bustle, from the many land seekers making it their headquarters while looking up homesteads, and from the erection of the many new buildings.

The crops from Regina north to and about Saskatoon were very fine, nearly all were in stook, with considerable threshing done at several of the stations, especially about Dundurn and Saskatoon. Along the Canadian Northern Railway from the Junction to Battleford, the country is being newly settled, but many towns have sprung up'along the line, and in a year or two the whole country will no doubt be fully settled.

EXCURSION TO THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The Department of Agriculture at Regina ran[•]excursion trains from Fleming on the east and Caron on the west, and from Prince Albert in the north, a distance of

over 400 miles, on July 19, when over 3,000 people visited the Indian Head Farm. Classes in stock-judging, butter-making and domestic cooking were carried on during the day in large tents specially provided.

In addition to the farm's staff of men and horses employed in conveying the large crowd over the farm, many of the town and country people also kindly gave their assistance, and during the time between the arrival and departure of the trains, the farm presented a very lively appearance. Every field and plot was visited by the largest and most agreeable company that has ever taken possession of the farm.

On July 4 large numbers attending the Indian Head sports visited the farm; and on August 8 and 9, during the Central Assiniboia Exhibition held at Indian Head, great numbers drove and walked through the grounds.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES.

During the months of March, April and May, the usual distribution of samples of the products of the Farm was made to residents in Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

As there was an increase in the number of applications of over 30 per cent compared with those received in the winter of 1903-4, and the supply of samples was no greater than usual, a very large number were disappointed.

The samples distributed were as follows :----

Wheet	546	hada	of 9	the each
Willeau	040	Dags	01.9	ios. each.
Oats	406	**	3	**
Barley	197	"	3	"
Pease	87	"	3	"
Sundries (flax, rye, spelt)	25	"	3	"
Potatoes	618	"	3	"
Tree seeds (maple and ash)	759	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	lb. each.
Shrub seeds (Caragana)	810	packe	ets.	
Grass seed, Brome	10	bags	of 1	lb. each.
Grass seed, Western Rye	60	"	1	"
Small seeds, 545 bags containing 8,175			•	
packages of shrub, flower, root and				
garden seeds and corn.				
Rhubarb roots	88	packa	iges.	
Fruit bushes	241	- "		
Tree and shrub seedlings	668	"	:	
Express parcels, containing tree and shrub				
seedlings	130	parcel	ls.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the 12 months ending October 31, 1905, 7,820 letters, irrespective of reports on grain and other samples, were received, and 7,874 letters, not counting circulars of instruction sent with samples, were mailed from this office.

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Month.	Temperature, Maximum.		Tempe Mini	rature, mum.	Rain	ofall.	Snow- fall.	Hours of Bright Sunshine.
1904.	Date.	Degrees	Date.	Degrees	Days.	Inches.	Inches.	
November December	2 . ³⁰	66 39	30 26	$-13 \\ -38$	•••••		3·75 10·	114·4 66·8
1905.								
January February March April July July July August September October	4 27 21 26 31 2 & 3 13, 19, 20 25 28 3 & 5	30 51 63 79 78 85 80 88 81 73	$\begin{array}{c}9 \& 24\\ & 4\\ & 12\\ 10 \& 17\\ & 9 \& 23\\ 22 \& 24\\ & 29\\ 11 \& 23\\ 19 \& 27\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } -34 & -43 & -43 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 & -10 &$	2 2 10 17 15 7 8 3	26 32 3·34 5·16 2·47 2·28 5·00 -34	2·5 4·5 6·5 2·5 2·	$\begin{array}{r} 97 \cdot 9 \\ 139 \cdot 2 \\ 153 \cdot 6 \\ 245 \\ 199 \cdot 8 \\ 169 \cdot 1 \\ 265 \cdot 4 \\ 264 \\ 179 \cdot 2 \\ 90 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array}$
					64	19.17	33.75	1,985·3

METEOROLOGICAL.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

> ANGUS MACKAY, Superintendent.

5-6 EDWARD VII.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THOMAS A. SHARPE, SUPERINTENDENT.

AGASSIZ, B.C., November 30, 1905.

To Dr. WM. SAUNDERS, C.M.G.,

Director Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done on the Experimental Farm at Agassiz during the year 1905.

The past year has in some respects been more or less unfavourable to fruits and to some classes of agricultural products. The first part of the year was very mild and fine, with a very light snowfall in January and none in February, while the lowest temperature recorded at this station in January was twelve degrees of frost on the 12th, and the lowest in February was twenty-four degrees on the 24th. March averaged colder than either of the two preceding months. There were several unusually cold periods, the coldest being nineteen degrees of frost on the 11th. Towards the end of the month. the weather became warmer and many of the fruit trees came out in bloom. During April the weather continued cool with frequent cold rains and several light frosts, which, occurring during the blossoming of the fruit trees or when the fruit was setting, caused a considerable loss in the strawberry, apple, cherry, plum and pear crops. The weather became warmer in May, but remained showery and in consequence the spraying of fruit trees for fungus diseases was not very effective, and plum rot was rather In many instances the showers were followed by bright sunshine which prevalent. favoured the development of fungus diseases in stone fruits and the cracking of the cherries.

After the middle of June the weather became dry and hot and the rainfall during July, August and the first half of September was very light. As much of the land on this farm is a loam more or less sandy or gravelly, underlaid with gravel it does not resist drought, and late crops such as mangels, turnips, &c., suffered. The heavy rains of the latter part of September and first half of October did some damage to late grain crops, which were not harvested, but on the whole the loss throughout the country has not been heavy, and practically nothing was lost from this cause on the experimental farm.

Some loss from the potato rot in low lands is reported, but up to the present time we have not suffered to any considerable extent from this disease. A severe frost on the nights of October 17 and 18 killed many tender plants and arrested the growth of mangels and sugar beets, and is reported to have done injury to potatoes yet undug or insufficiently protected. Such a frost is very unusual so early in the season, this being the first time in many years that a killing frost has occurred before the second week in November.

FRUIT CROPS.

The frost during the early spring cut down the strawberry crop one-third, it also lessened the plum and cherry crops and later on the brown rot and the cracking of the cherries caused by rain lessened the crop of these fruits. Pears and apples are in many places a light crop, but the bright clear summer and autumn favoured the de-

16-26

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

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velopment of the fruit which remained, so that the sample is above the average in quality.

The hedges continue to be one of the attractions of the farm, and the addition of a few more would be appreciated, as giving a wider selection to those who are contemplating planting a hedge either for ornament or for the protection it would afford as a windbreak.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

Almost all of the above description of trees and shrubs have done very well. The long continued dry north wind in February and March injured some of the evergreens, but a season's growth has effaced the injury and restored their beauty.

NUT TREES.

This class of trees and shrubs have made a very satisfactory growth, and for the first time since they were planted the filberts have been fairly productive.

The bluejays are very numerous and very destructive, beginning to pluck and carry off the filberts as soon as the nut has filled, and by the time the nut is ripened but few are left on the bushes.

The Japanese and Spanish chestnuts, and the Japanese walnuts again produced a fine crop. The English and black walnuts have each produced a few nuts. The shellbark hickory and butternut trees have also given a light crop, and the pecan trees blossomed, but have not yet fruited.

The nuts and tree seeds distributed in previous years have given good satisfaction, many reports having been received from different parts of the country giving accounts of fine growth, accompanied by inquiries for more seed. As many as possible of these applicants will be supplied from this year's crop.

DITCHING.

About 600 yards of ditch have been dug this year; part of this has been covered with split cedar and filled in, which makes a very satisfactory underdrain.

NEW BREAKING.

About three acres of new breaking has been done this year.

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

All of the cattle now at this farm are registered Shorthorns, and the herd consists of 10 cows, 5 heifers and three heifer calves, one stud bull and six bull calves. Since my last report three bulls have been sold for breeding and one for beef, one barren cow for beef and two calves for veal.

SHEEP.

The sheep also are all pure bred, of the Dorset-horned breed, and the flock at present consists of 16 ewes and ewe lambs, and five males. Since my last report, one ewe and one ram died, two rams were sold for breeding and two ewes and four males sold to the butcher.

PIGS.

The pigs on hand are all pure bred Berkshires or Yorkshires. Quite a number of both breeds and of either sex have been sold throughout the province for breeders, and those unsuitable for this purpose have been fed and sold to the butcher. At

present there are three sows and one boar of the Berkshire breed, and four sows and a boar of the Yorkshire; all thrifty, fine animals.

HORSES.

Since my last report, one of the old horses has died, and one young horse also died, from inflammation of the bowels. A fine young team was bought last spring and another this autumn; all these are horses averaging about fifteen hundred lbs., and are very serviceable animals. A useful mare was also bought, weighing about 1,200 lbs., for a general purpose animal.

BEES.

Two swarms of bees died last winter which left five swarms when spring opened. These were hived during May and early June and all of these are apparently strong and well furnished with stores for the winter.

MOUNTAIN ORCHARDS.

The mountain orchards have been injured a good deal by wild animals, and some of the fruit has been taken off by bears and racoons. All the orchards bore some fruit this year, and some of the finest specimens we had were from trees over 800 feet above the level of the valley.

FOREST AND NUT TREES.

The nut and forest timber trees planted in the forestry plantation continue to make satisfactory growth, and many of those on the mountains while not growing so rapidly as in the cultivated lands in the valley, are making fair progress.

POULTRY.

The breeds kept this year on the farm were B. P. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas and S. C. Brown Leghorns.

The Leghorns laid the largest number of eggs. The Black Minorcas came next in number, but their eggs being so much larger, the balance of weight of eggs was in their favour. Of the heavier breeds the White Wyandottes are the best layers, B. P. Rocks the next, Buff Orpingtons and Brahmas are about equal. As table fowls the White Wyandottes mature the earliest. B. P. Rocks and Buff Orpingtons are larger at maturity, whereas the Brahmas, although taking a little longer to mature than any of the others, attain a larger size than any of the other breeds which we have.

One advantage which the Black Minorcas and Leghorns have over the heavier breeds in this wet climate is, that their feathers lie closer to their bodies and shed the rain better than some of the heavier fowls. The White Wyandottes of the heavier breeds come next in this respect.

The hens are kept in their breeding pens—which have a yard attached to each—from January 1 to July 1. During the rest of the year they are at large.

There has been no disease among the poultry this year, except a few cases of rheumatism owing to the wet weather, but we are very much troubled by crows, hawks and skunks which carry off a good many chickens even when they are well grown.

This year the chickens were hatched and reared by hens. The percentage hatched and raised has been about the same as was had by the use of an incubator and brooder in previous years. The advantage in the use of an incubator and brooder is in early chickens and a large number of chickens raised at one time.

The poultry were fed mixed grain— $\frac{1}{4}$ wheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ oats, $\frac{1}{4}$ pease, and in the autumn, sunflower seeds. During the coldest weather in winter they get once a day boiled roots mashed and mixed with a little chop of any kind on hand, and a cabbage head or some vegetable always before them.

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The hen house is whitewashed several times during the summer. Nest-boxes and roosts are movable, so as to be easily cleaned. They are given clean chaff or straw once a week on a swept floor, then grain is thrown into this chaff or straw, and they have to scratch for it.

EXPERIMENTS WITH OATS.

The experimental plots of oats were on a loamy soil which had received a light dressing of manure on a clover sod in the autumn of 1903, and had been sown to roots in the summer of 1904. The land was in fine condition both as to fertility and tilth when the oats were sown, April 15. Forty varieties were sown in plots of one-fortieth of an acre each, and at the rate of two and a half bushels per acre. The seed germinated well and made an even stand, with promise of a heavy yield, until the rust appeared, in July. Some varieties suffered badly, others were but slightly injured, and in these latter cases the yield has been very fair. Golden Fleece, Siberian and Abundance, appeared to be the least affected of any, but the last two sorts were badly affected last year.

All the seed was treated with bluestone for the prevention of smut, and there was practically no smut in any of the plots.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.	Rusted.
12345678910112314567890011232222222222233333388888888888888888	A bundance Golden Fleece Siberian Improved American Tartar King Kendal White. Goldfinder Waverley. Black Beauty Bavarian Joanette Golden Tartarian Holstein Prolific. Mennonite Thousand Dollar. Improved Ligowo Danish Island Mennonite Thousand Dollar. Improved Ligowo Danish Island Mendal Black Banner Olive Black Kendal Black Kendal Black Kendal Black Floneer Columbus Pioneer Trish Victor American Beauty. Buckbee's Illinois Twentieth Century. Sootch Potato Golden Giant Golden Beauty Swedish Probstey	Aug. 3 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7	110 114 111 114 109 114 109 112 108 108 108 108 108 108 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 112 109 116 108 116 108 116 108 116 108 116 108 116 108 116 117 116 116 108 116 117 116 116 117 116 116 117 116 116	In. 46 44 42 46 40 44 42 40 46 48 42 40 46 48 42 40 46 44 46 42 40 46 48 42 40 46 48 42 40 46 48 42 46 40 46 48 40 46 48 40 46 40 46 48 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 48 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 46 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Stiff " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	In. 10 10 9 9 10 10 9 9 9 10 10 9 9 9 10 10 9 9 9 9 10 10 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Branching " " Sided Branching Branching Sided Branching Sided Branching " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Lbs. 6,960 5,920 7,760 5,840 7,160 5,840 7,160 5,840 5,850 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,820 5,840 5,200 5,120 5,200 5,120 5,420 5,420 5,420 5,420 5,440 5,760 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5	Hermony Hermony Hermony 10 92 32 91 26 80 77 22 22 81 6 80 77 22 27 74 24 72 20 66 20 63 8 66 20 63 14 64 21 66 22 62 32 63 8 64 31 58 14 58 1 48 2 447 3 448 2 447 3 448 1 448 1 448 1	PqT 342 354 3354 3354 3354 3354 3354 3354 3354	Slightly. "" Consid'ably. Consid'ably. Consid'ably. Badly. Consid'ably. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "

OATS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

EXPERIMENTS WITH BARLEY.

Nineteen varieties of six-rowed barley, and fifteen of two-rowed were tested this year. The land selected for the barley plots was a light loam which was in clover in 1903; this received a light dressing of stable manure in the autumn of that year, when the clover, with the added manure, was turned under. It was planted with potatoes in 1904, and was in very good condition for grain in 1905. The plots were one-fortieth of an acre each, and the grain was sown on April 15, at the rate of two bushels per acre. The barley is very bright, but owing to the very hot weather which prevailed when the grain was in the dough stage, and which hastened the ripening, it is not as plump as it was in 1904. There was no smut on any of this grain.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 19 19	Nugent. Argyle. Mensury. Brome. Albert. Stella Oderbruch. Blue Long Head. Yale Empire. Rennie's Improved. Odessa. Common Mansfield. Champion Claude Royal. Summit. Trooper.	July 29. * 26. * 26. * 27. * 27. * 27. * 27. * 27. * 28. * 28. * 29. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 29. * 24. * 22. * 24. * 27. * 22. * 24. * 22. * 24. * 22. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 25. * 27. * 28. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 24. * 22. * 24. * 24. * 26. * 24. * 24. * 26. * 24. * 26. * 26. * 27. * 27. * 28. * 24. * 29. * 24. * 29. * 24. * 29. * 24. * 29. * 24. * 29. * 24. * 29. * 26. * 27. * 26. * 1. * 1.	105 102 103 103 105 103 104 106 100 100 100 100 105 98 102 103 108	In. 44 42 46 42 40 44 40 42 44 40 42 44 45 46 46 44 40 46	Strong	In. 8138 32 8 8 2 2 2 2 4 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Lbs. 6,800 6,400 6,960 6,600 8,000 5,520 6,400 6,400 5,520 5,400 5,520 5,400 5,400 5,400 5,440 5,440 5,440 5,440 5,440 5,440 5,440	Handle Handle<	Lbs. 501 495 504 504 504 504 504 504 505 505

SIX-ROWED BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

TWO-ROWED BARLEY-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Newton Swedish Chevalier Canadian Thorpe. Beaver Invincible Standwell French Chevalier. Clifford Harvey. Sidney Jarvis. Dunham Danish Chevalier. Gordon. Logan	Aug. 5 # 2 # 3 # 4 # 5 # 5 # 5 # 5 # 3 # 3 # 4 # 5 # 4	111 108 109 110 111 101 106 107 109 111 110 111 111 111	In. 40 40 42 39 40 40 40 40 40 48 46 38 40 42 38 40 42 46 46 46 46 46 40 42 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	Strong Medium Strong trong Very strong. Strong Medium Strong	In. 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Lbs. 168 153 161 167 160 148 158 156 148 138 146 138 146 140 123 118	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{\mathrm{rg}}\mathrm{q}\mathrm{r}\mathrm{J} & \ldots \\ {}^{\mathrm{rg}}\mathrm{r}\mathrm{R}\mathrm{S5} & 24\\ 51 & 32\\ 55 & 52 & 24\\ 51 & 12\\ 49 & 23\\ 46 & 32\\ 46 & 32\\ 46 & 32\\ 44 & 32\\ 84 & 32\\ 36 & 12\\ 36 & 12\\ 36 & 12\\ 36 & 40\\ 36 & 12\\ 36 & 40\\ 29 & 8\\ 25 & 40\\ \end{array}$	Lbs. 501 515 525 50 501 501 511 491 51 491 50 501 51 491 50 501 51 491 51 51 51 51 51 51 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50

EXPERIMENTS WITH FALL WHEAT.

Seven varieties of fall wheat were sown on October 15, 1904. The land where these were sown is a sandy or gravelly loam, which had clover stubble turned under in the summer, after which the land was harrowed once a week, until the seed was sown. The plots were one-fortieth of an acre each, and the seed was sown at the rate of one and a half bushels per acre. Six of the varieties came through the winter and gave a fair yield, but the variety known as Choice Club was so completely winter killed that not half a dozen plants were left in the spring. There was no rust or smut on any of these plots.

Name of Variety.	Date of Sowing.	Date of Ripening.	No. of Days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.		Weight per Bushel.
Abundance Turkey Red American Banner Kharkov Bawson's Golden Chaff Red Velvet Chaff Choice Club	Oct. 15. " 15. " 15. " 15. " 15. " 15. " 15. " 15.	July 18. " 19. " 15. " 18. " 17. " 19. Winter	276 277 273 276 275 277 killed.	In. 46 40 46 44 44 44 44	Stiff 	In. 31 4 3 21 31 4	Beardless. Bearded. Beardless. Bearded. Beardless.	Lbs. 4,800 5,700 5,000 4,800 4,480 5,210	.qang 33 32 32 32 29 27	¹⁹ q1 20 20 20 20	Lbs. 65 65 63 4 65 63 4 64 5 64

FALL	WHEAT-	TEST OF	VARIETIES.
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EXPERIMENTS WITH SPRING WHEAT.

Twenty-eight varieties of spring wheat were sown in plots of one-fortieth of an acre each. The previous crop was clover, which was cut in June of 1904 and the aftergrowth turned under in September and cut with the disc and harrowed to rot the sod. Sown April 18 at the rate of ninety pounds of seed per acre, the stand was uniform, the growth vigorous and the heads long, but a bad attack of midge nearly destroyed the crop. The spring wheat over most of the lower Fraser valley was so badly injured by this pest that many fields were not cut, but were harvested by pigs. Fortunately, spring wheat is not very much grown in that part of the province. There was no rust on any of these plots.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS A. SHARPE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

25 Percy 26 Power's Fife...

23 Huron. 24 Haynes' Blue Stem...

27 Pringle's Champlain

28 Preston

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Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yi P Ac	eld er re.	Weight per Bushel.
		· ·		In.		In.		Lbs.	3ush.	Pa	Lbs.
1	Hungarian White	Aug. 14	118	40	Strong	3	Bearded	4,960	16		57
2	Monarch	" 14	118	47	"	4]	Beardless.	4,840	15	20	57
3	Herisson Bearded	11 12	116	48		2	Bearded	5,200	14	••	59 1
4	Chester	u 15	119	44	11	3	Beardless.	5,600	13	20	58
5	Countess	11 14	118	46		3	. 11 .	5,560	12	50	57
6	White Russian.	11 15	119	48	11	4		5,280	12	40	57 2
- 7	Dawn	" 14	118	46		4	n.	4,800	12	20	571
8	Stanley.	11 16	120	46	11	31	н.	4,400	11	20	57
_9	Wellman's Fife	" 16	120	48		31		4,800	11	10	581
10	Early Riga	n 10	114	38	Weak	21	n	4,840	11	•••	60
11	Red Fern	m 15	119	40	Medium	3	Bearded .	5,360	10	40	60
12	Australian No. 9	11 15	119	48	Strong	4	Beardless.	4,920	10	30	55
13	Minuesota No. 163	" 24	128	48		31		4,720	10	20	581
14	Laurel.	" 14	118	46	** ••	3	۰ ۲	4,920	10	::	56
10	McKendry's File	" 10	120	40	11	4	. ". . •	4,800	9	50	58
10	Colorado	n 12	110	49	•• 17	32	Bearded.	4,960	9	40	57
17	Advance.	11 14	118	40	11 · ·	3	" ·	4,720	9	30	56
10	Bisnop	11 14	110	40		3	Beardless.	5,060	9	20	00
19	Ded Tree	11 ZI	120	40	"	32	n .	0,120	9	10	00
20	Neu Flie	10	120	40	n	3		0,120	9	÷ò	07
21		11 10	120	42	Stream	3	[" .	4,000	8 0	20	002
22	Hannen	1 11 18	122	00	Strong	4	D	4,040	Ö	00	00
23	auron	" 1 2	1 110	940	N	ð	bearded .	4,060	ð	20	1 0/1

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18 17 5 122 121

120

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SPRING WHEAT-TEST OF VARIETIES.

MACARONI WHEATS.

3313 33334312 34334

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Beardless

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Bearded

Four varieties were sown alongside of the spring wheats in plots of one-fortieth of They were sown on April 18, seed being used in the proportion of one an acre each. and a half bushels per acre. The injury from the midge in these varieties appears to be as serious as it is to the ordinary milling wheats. There was no rust on any of these plots.

Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.	Weight per Bushel.
Yellow Gharnovka Goose Roumanian Mahmoudi	Aug. 5 " 12 " 14 " 16	119 116 118 120	In. 42 48 47 48	Medium Strong "	In. $3 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 3$	Bearded " "	Tons Lbs. 3 160 2 1,040 2 1,340 2 1,360		Lbs. 60 57 57 57 57

10

20 50 40

20

581

9888887-555

5,440

4.880

4,640

4,320

5,360

EMMER AND SPELT.

Two varieties of Emmer and two of Spelt were sown this year on April 18 in plots one-fortieth of an acre each. These were sown alongside of the spring wheats, but have not suffered very much from the midge. Many samples of these varieties have been distributed throughout the provinces for test, especially in the interior, but they do not appear to gain popularity and are seldom asked for a second time.

Name of Variety.		No. of days Maturing.	Length of Straw.	Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre.
White Spelt	Aug. 14	118	In. 38	Strong	In. 5	Beardless.	Tons Lbs.	Lbs.
Common Emmer Red Spelt Red Emmer	" 14 " 12 " 14	118 116 118	38 40 38	Weak Strong "	2 31 3	Bearded Beardless. Bearded	2 1,360 2 1,820 2 1,840	1,840 1,510 1,480

FALL RYE.

Four varieties of fall rye were sown on October 15 alongside of the fall wheats in plots of similar size and grown under like conditions. The variety known as Thousand Fold gave the heaviest crop. There was no rust or smut on the grain in any of these plots. The seed was sown at the rate of ninety pounds per acre.

Name of Variety.	Date of Ripening.	Date of Ripening. No. of days Maturing. Length of Strow		Character of Straw.	Length of Head.	Kind of Head.	Weight of Straw.	Yield per Acre,	Weight per Bushel.
			In.		In.		Lbs.	3ush. Lbs.	Lbs.
Thousand Fold Manumoth White Giant Emerald	July 20 " 20 " 22 " 19	278 278 280 277	60 70 66 60	Stiff " "	6 1 6 6 6	Bearded " "	7,600 8,800 8,200 7,200	47 48 46 24 44 16 42 8	60 583 604 59

EXPERIMENTS WITH PEASE.

Thirty varieties of pease were tested. They were sown on a gravelly loam on a clover sod which was ploughed in November of 1904 and repeatedly harrowed in March and April before sowing. The pease were sown on plots of one-fortieth of an acre each on April 18 in the proportion of two bushels of the small sorts and three bushels of the larger pease per acre. The straw of all the varieties was clean and bright. As will be seen by the following table the yields are fairly good in all cases, and the grain was plump and very fine.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS A. SHARPE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

PEASE-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Date of Ripen- ing.	Number of days maturing.	Character of Growth.	Length of Straw.	Weight of Straw.	Length of Pod.	Size of Pea.	Yie pe Ac	eld er re.	Weight per Bushel.
$\begin{array}{c}1\\2&3&4\\5&6&7\\8&9&101\\1&12\\1&3&4\\1&5&6\\7&8&9\\1&1&1\\1&2&2&2\\2&2&4\\2&5&2&2\\2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2\\2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&2&$	Paragon English Grey German White Chancellor. Early Britain Crown. White Marrowfat. Gregory. Macoun Golden Vine Victoria Mackay. White Wonder. Arthur. Carleton Prince. Black-eyed Marrowfat. Mummy Agnes. Duke. Archer. Prince Albert. Wisconsin Blue. Pride. Nelson. Daniel O'Rourke. Picton Kent. Prusian Blue. Pearl	Aug. 14 " 4 " 4 " 5 " 7 " 15 " 15 " 10 " 12 " 10 " 12 " 10 " 12 "	$\begin{array}{c} 118\\ 108\\ 102\\ 119\\ 111\\ 119\\ 114\\ 112\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115\\ 115$	Strong " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	In. 60-64 54-58 50-52 48-52 50-54 42-48 50-52 54-60 58-60 58-60 56-60 65-70 36-42 50-54 48-52 56-60 65-70 36-42 50-54 48-52 56-54 48-52 56-60 54-58 50-54 48-52 56-60 56-54 56-56 50-54 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-56 56-5	Lbs. 6,640 5,560 5,560 5,720 5,560 5,720 5,560 5,720 5,560 5,540 5,560 6,640 5,400 5,400 5,400 5,400 5,400 5,840 6,720 5,840 5,960 5,840 5,520 6,420 5,520 6,420 5,520 6,420 5,520 5,540 5,520 6,420 5,520 5,540 5,520 6,420 5,520 5,540 5,520 5,540 5,520 5,540 5,520 5,540 5,520 5,540 5,520 5,540 5,520 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,540 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5,520 5	In. 33,12,22,22,23,23,22,22,22,22,22,23,22,22,22	Medium " " " " Small Large Small Medium Large Medium Large Medium Large " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$\begin{array}{c} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{*}\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	Lbs. 65 61 65 64 65 64 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
)	1	J	1	1	1		1)

INDIAN CORN.

Twenty-one varieties of Indian corn were grown for ensilage, in rows three feet apart on a loamy soil. The cold wet spring retarded the growth. The dry hot weather in July and August with constant cultivation kept it growing fast, but the weights of crop are not equal to previous years, and in many cases the ears formed were very small and the grain quite immature.

The yield has been calculated from the weight of crop grown on two rows each 66 feet long.

The test of corn sown at different distances apart was repeated this year. As in previous years, the crop was more matured and in better condition where the rows were wide apart, allowing the sun and air to have their full beneficial effect.

The second second

Number.	Name of Variety.	Character of Growth,	When Tasselled.	In Silk.	Early Milk.	Condition when Cut.	Weight per Acre grown in rows.	Weight per Acre grown in hills.
12344567891001111221331441551661771881992021	Pride of the North Thoroughbred White Fint White Cap Yellow Dent Giant Prolific Ensilage Compton's Early Early Butler. Red Cob Ensilage Champion White Pearl Superior Fodder Longfellow North Dakota White. Salzer's All Gold. Northern Dent Early Mastodon King Philip Eureka Cloud's Early Yellow Selected Leaming. Angel of Midnight Evergreen Sugar.	Very strong.	Aug. 18 " 28 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 22 " 10 " 14 " 8 " 20 " 12 " 12 " 18 " 20 " 12 " 18 " 20 " 14 " 12 " 18 " 20 " 16 " 14 " 12 " 16 " 14 " 18 " 20 " 16 " 12 " 18 " 20 " 16 " 14 " 18 " 20 " 16 " 14 " 18 " 20 " 16 " 14 " 18 " 20 " 16 " 14 " 12 " 16 " 14 " 16 " 14 " 20 " 16 " 14 " 20 " 16 " 16 " 14 " 20 " 16 " 16	Sept. 4 " 20 " 6 " 20 " 10 Aug. 30 " 28 " 22 Sept. 6 " 4 " 2 " 20 " 4 " 2 " 20 " 4 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2 " 2	Sept. 24 Sept. 24 Sept. 20 * 6 * 4 * 4 * 6 Sept. 20 * 26 * 22 Sept. 24 * 22 * 20 * 22 * 20 * 14	Early milk Farly milk Early milk Early milk Late milk Early milk Early milk Early milk In silk Roasting ear In silk Early milk Early milk Early milk Early milk Early milk	is is 1620 1,620 221 1,620 222 1,210 222 1,210 222 1,400 201 1,560 207 7000 19 1,600 18 960 16 1,880 16 1,880 16 1,600 16 1,600 15 1,900 13 1,060 13 860	$\begin{array}{c} \overset{8}{2} \\ \overset{8}{2} \\ \overset{8}{2} \\ \overset{7}{2} \\$

CORN-TEST OF VARIETIES.

CORN SOWN AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES APART.

Name of Variety.	Date of Sowing.	Character of Growth.	Distance in rows.	Distance in hills.	Condition when cut.	Weight per acre grown in rows.		r Weight pe acre grown in hills.	
Champion Wl.ite Pearl	April 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18 " 18	Strong	In. 21 28 35 42 21 28	In. 21 28 35 42 21 28	Early milk Late milk Early milk.	Tons. 28 21 19 17 21 17	Lbs. 380 1,560 67 410 618 837	Tons. 26 22 18 15 21 16	Lbs. 991 83(311 266 1,182 1,53(
Selected Learning	10 18 11 18 11 18 11 18 11 18 11 18 11 18	11 11 11 11 11	35 42 21 28 35 42	30 42 21 28 35 42	Early milk.	17 14 18 14 13 10	343 1,134 1,311 285 136 648	16 13 17 14 12 9	1,60 1,437 690 1,418 900 1,988

EXPERIMENTS WITH FIELD ROOTS.

The land for the root crop was in clover in 1903 and two heavy crops were cut that summer, and a heavy aftermath turned under in November. A dressing of stable manure was given during the fall and winter, and mixed oats and peas sown in the spring of 1904 along with about ten lbs. of clover seed. The oat crop was a fairly good one and there was a splendid catch of clover to which was added a light dressing of stable manure in the fall and the whole turned under in December, 1904. Early in March, 1905, the harrow and disc were started, and these were used alternately every week until the seed was sown. The first plots of sugar beets, carrots and mangels were sown on April 12, and the second series of plots two weeks later, April 26, and

both lots of all the varieties were pulled October 27 and 30. The first plots of turnips were sown May 15, and the second series on May 29, and both were pulled October 30.

The cold wet weather of April and May prevented a free germination of the seed, and in every case the stand was uneven, and the plants did not begin to grow vigorously until well on in June. The lack of rain in the latter part of that month and during July and August prevented a large yield. The yields per acre in all cases have been calculated from the weights of roots obtained from two rows each sixty-six feet long.

TURNIPS-TEST	OF V	ARIETIES.
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		YIELD PER ACRE.									
Number	Name of Variety.	1st Plot.						2nd Plot.			
1	Magnum Bonum	Tons. 20	Lbs. 1,184	Bush. 686	Lbs. 24	Tons. 18	Lbs. 168	Bush. 602	Lbs. 48		
23450	Carter's Elephant. Hartley's Bronze. Hall's Westbury. Mammoth Clyde.	20 19 18 18	656 808 1,752 1,488 1 856	677 646 629 624 622	36 48 12 48 36	17 20 18 17	1,772 1,448 432 716	596 690 607 587	12 48 12		
7 8 9 10	Imperial Swede. East Lothian. Jumbo. New Century.	18 17 17 17	36 1,112 716 584	600 585 578 576	36 12 36 24	14 16 14 15	248 1,132 908 888	670 552 481 514	48 12 48 48		
11 12 13 14	Kangaroo. Skirvings' Elephant's Master Good Luck Bangholm Selected	16 16 16 15	736 76 76 1,812 1.680	546 534 534 530 528	36 36 36 12	15 18 13 21 14	492 36 1,852 1,296 776	508 600 464 721 479	12 36 12 36 36		
16 17 18 19 20	Perfection Swede. Sutton's Champion Halewood's Bronze Top. Emperor Swede. Drummond Purple Top	15 15 14 14 12	1,548 492 1,430 512 228	525 508 490 475 404	48 12 36 12 48	19 17 18 16 12	148 1,112 828 736 1,872	635 585 613 545 431	48 12 48 36 12		

MANGELS	ог V	ARIETIES.
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		YIELD FER ACRE.								
Number			1st Plot.				2nd Plot.			
		Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	Tons.	Lbs.	Bush.	Lbs.	
1	Giant Sugar Mange	26	800	880	••	20	1,976	699	36	
2	Prize Mammoth Long Red	24 .	180	803	••	20	1,448	690	48	
- 3	Lion Yellow Intermediate	23	1,916	798	36	19	808	646	48	
4	Selected Yellow Globe	22	1,936	765	36	21	372	706	12	
5	Leviathan Long Red	22	1,934	765	36	20	1,316	688	36	
6	Gate Post	20	1,712	695	12	21	636	710	36	
7	Giant Yellow Globe	20	1,080	070	20	16	4/2	041	12	
8	I deal	19	1 000	691	04	10	1,000	000		
-9	Cient Vollow Intermediate	18	1 752	620	24 19	15	1,224	539	24	
10	Vollow Intermediate	18	1,660	627	14	19	676	644	36	
19	Selected Mammoth Long Red	18	1.588	626	28	15	1.152	519	12	
13	Half Long Sugar Rosy	16	736	545	36	13	1.984	466	24	
14	Mammoth Long Red	16	76	534	36	15	492	508	12	
15	Mammoth Yellow Intermediate	15	624	510	24	14	116	468	36	
16	Triumph Yellow Globe	13	664	444	24	12	1,608	426	48	
17	Prize Winner Yellow Globe.	12	1,872	431	12	13	268	437	48	
		l				1		· ·		

Nnmber.	Name of Variety.	Y per 1st	Yield er Acre.Yield per Acre.Yield per Acre.st Plot.1st Plot.2nd Plot.		Yield per Acre. 1st Plot.		Yield per Acre. 2nd Plot.		eld Lore. Plot.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Mammoth White Intermediate Improved Short White Ontario Champion Long Yellow Stump Rooted. New White Intermediate. Carter's Orange Giant. Early Gem. White Belgian Giant White Vosges. Half-long Chantenay Kos Kirches.	Tons. 28 27 25 25 24 23 23 23 18 17 13	Lbs. 1,585 1,770 1,810 1,480 1,520 860 35 1,620 1,300 1,885	Bush. 959 929 863 858 830 792 781 767 627 588 464	Lbs. 45 30 30 30 15 20 45	Tons. 26 26 22 25 23 20 21 21 17 16 13	Lbs. 1,130 1,790 1,045 1,60 365 1,745 1,395 390 485 1,660 565	Bush. 885 896 750 836 772 694 723 706 574 561 442	Lbs. 30 30 45 45 15 10 45 45 45

CARROTS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

SUGAR BEETS-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Yid per A lst H	eld Acre. Plot.	Yic per A 1st H	eld Acre. Plot.	Yi per 2nd	eld Acre. Plot.	Yie per A 2nd I	eld Acre. Plot.
$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \end{array} $	Royal Giant. Improved Imperial. Red Top Sugar. Vilmorin's Improved. Wanzleben. French Very Rich. Danish Improved. Danish Red Top.	Tons. 22 17 16 15 13 13 12 9	Lbs. 88 848 76 492 928 136 24 216	Bush. 734 580 531 508 448 435 400 303	Lbs. 48 48 36 12 48 36 24 36	Tons. 20 15 14 14 12 11 13 8	Lbs. 1,976 1,548 641 1,832 156 1,232 4 368	Bush . 699 525 477 497 402 387 433 272	Lbs. 36 48 24 12 36 12 24 48

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

Forty-four varieties of potatoes were tested this year. The soil was a sandy loam, which had a crop of vetches turned under in the spring of 1904, and was planted with corn in the spring of 1904, receiving also a dressing of farm manure.

The corn was a fair crop, and as soon as it was cut in September the stubble was turned under and another light dressing of strawy manure spread over it and worked into the soil with the spading harrow. It was repeatedly harrowed with the spade and spike tooth harrows during March and April, and when the potatoes were planted on April 29 the weed seeds near the surface had been fairly well sprouted and destroyed. The potatoes were sprayed twice with bordeaux in July and the tops matured without appearance of blight, some varieties being quite green when they were dug September 22. The season was too dry for such a light sandy soil, but the yields were fairly good and the quality of the tubers excellent.

The yield has been calculated in each case from the weight of tubers dug from two rows each sixty-six feet long.

REPORT OF MR. THOMAS A. SHARPE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

2

POTATOES-TEST OF VARIETIES.

Number.	Name of Variety.	Total Yield per Acre.	Yield per Acre of Sound.	Yield per Acre of Rotten.	Yield per Acre of Market- able.	Yield per Acre of Unmarket- able.	Form and Colour.
1234567890111231415617189021222242567893345567890111231415617189021222242567893334556783904424344444444444444444444444444444444	Late Puritan. Empire State. Dooley. American Giant. American Wonder. Seedling No. 7. Daniel's Sensation. Dree's Standard. Uncle Sam. Dakota Red. Carman No. 1. Vermont Gold Coin. Sutton's Invincible Enormous. Country Gentleman. Early St. George. Rose No. 9 I.X.L. Irish Cobbler. Reeve's Rose. State of Maine Bovee. Carman No. 3. Irish Cobbler. Reeve's Rose. State of Maine Bovee. Carman No. 3. Maule's Thoroughbred. Sabean's Elephant. Pearce. Penn Manor. Morgan Seedling Early White Prize. Holborn Abundance. Delaware. Money Maker. Cambridge Russet. Vick's Extra Early. Early Andes. Burnaby Mammoth. Canadian Beauty. Early Rose. Swiss Snowflake. Everett. Fingree. Early Envoy.	Bush. Lbs. 699 36 673 12 655 36 646 40 629 12 624 48 611 36 607 12 580 48 573 36 563 12 561 565 36 545 36 545 36 545 36 545 36 523 56 523 56 525 56 525 56 525 56 525 56 525 56 5	Bush. Lbs. $664 \cdots$ $640 \cdots$ $655 \cdots$ $624 \cdots$ $625 \cdots$ $624 \cdots$ $48 \cdots$ $607 \cdots$ $12 \cdots$ $555 \cdots$ $48 \cdots$ $533 \cdots$ $523 \cdots$ $533 \cdots$ $523 \cdots$ $525 \cdots$ $448 \cdots$ $425 \cdots$ $350 \cdots$ 3	Bush. Lbs. 35 36 33 12 None "14 12 None "25 None None "25 None "25 None "26 None "27 None "28 None "29 "20 "21 12 None "21 12 None "21 12 None "22 None "23 None "23 None "24 None "24 None "15 None 16 None	Bush. Lbs. 600 $\cdot \cdot \cdot 575 \cdot \cdot \cdot 560 \cdot \cdot \cdot 575 \cdot \cdot \cdot 559 \cdot 48$ 559 48 559 48 559 48 513 306 480 483 513 366 478 12 476 $\cdot \cdot \cdot + 495$ 366 478 476 $\cdot \cdot \cdot + 495$ 366 4433 366 4433 367 4433 368 $- \cdot \cdot + 4333$ 368 $- \cdot - + 4333$ 374 48349 12 344 $- \cdot - + 2333$ 368 $- \cdot - + 4333$ 374 48349 344 $- \cdot - + 2265 - \cdot - + 2655 + - + 2655 + + 2655 + + 2655 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +$	Bush. Lbs. 64 95 46 65 46 65 65 56 55 50 55 50 50 76 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	Long, white. Long, flat, white. Oblong, white. " Long, red. Flat, white. Round, white. Round, white. Long, red. Round, white. Long, flat, white. Oblong, pink. Collong, red. Long, flat, pink. Round, white. Long, rose. Long, rose. Long, rose. Long, rose. Long, white. Long, rose. Long, white. Long, rose. Long, white. Long, white. Long, white. Long, white. Long, white. Long, flat, russet. Round, white. Long, rose. Collong, rose. Long, flat, russet. Round, rose. Collong, rose. Collong, rose. Collong, rose. Collong, rose. " white. " red. " white. " pink and white.

FODDER PLANTS.

The following forage plants were sown May 1 in plots of one-fortieth of an acre each.

As in previous years the millets are not very successful when compared with any of the mixtures of the common grains.

Plots one to six were sown May 1 and cut September 28 and 29. Millets-

Plot 1.—White rounde.—Stalks, 18 to 24 inches, not leafy; heads 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Yield when cut, 2 tons 1,430 lbs. per acre.

Plot 2, Hungarian grass, stalks, 18 to 26 inches long, heads 2 to 4 inches, an even stand, but short. Weight when cut, 2 tons 960 lbs. per acre.

413

Plot 3.—Italian, a thin poor stand, stalks, 22 to 28 inches long; heads, 4 to 5 inches long. Weight when cut, 2 tons 1,320 lbs. per acre.

Plot 4.—Green Californian, stalks, 14 to 22 inches long, quite leafy; heads short and poor. Weight when cut, 1 ton 1,860 lbs. per acre.

Plot 5.—Algerian, stalks, 22 to 28 inches long, quite leafy; heads 3 to 5 inches long; a very thin stand. Weight when cut, 1 ton 1,910 lbs. per acre.

Plot 6.—Pearl, a poor stand; stalks, 26 to 36 inches long, not leafy; heads 14 to 2 inches long. Weight when cut, 1 ton 780 lbs. per acre.

Plot 7.—Soja Beans, sown May 1 and cut September 29; drills 21 inches apart, an even stand, but not as leafy nor as well podded as in previous years; length of stalk, 24 inches and of pod 1 to 11 inches, not well branched. Weight when cut, 4 tons 640 lbs. per acre.

Plot 8.—Soja beans sown in drills 28 inches apart; sown May 1 and cut September 29. Stalks 28 to 30 inches long, fairly well branched and well podded; weight when cut, 4 tons 1,360 lbs. per acre.

Plot 9.—Soja beans sown 35 inches apart, very branching and leafy; pods 1 to 14 inches long and well filled with beans, commencing to harden when cut; weight, 4 tons 840 lbs. per acre.

SUNFLOWERS.

Al quarter of an acre was sown in drills three feet apart and thinned to six inches in the drill. They made an even stand and grew from 6 to 8 feet high, with medium large heads.

CLOVER VERSUS CORN FOR ENSILAGE.

In this climate where clover grows so remarkably well and where early June weather is as a rule very wet, clover is a much safer crop if put into the silo than if cured tor hay. The results of a test were given in my report for last year. This year the test was repeated on a heavier piece of land that has been under cultivation since shortly after the farm was opened, and was in better condition, and as a consequence the dry autumn has not had such an effect as it did on the clover last year, there being not only a good second crop, but a fairly heavy third crop, which was cut for feed during the last half of September. The results are as follows:—

First crop cut on June 5, 6 and 7 and weighed as taken from the field with no rain or dew on it. The second crop was cut July 20 and 21, and the third crop was cut from Sept. 16 and fed as needed. This land is a sandy loam underlaid with gravel, and clover sod has been turned under repeatedly in the last twelve years, making the top six inches fairly rich in humus, and thus well adapted to carry a crop successfully over a moderate drouth :--

			Tons.	Lbs.
The first cutting	yielded.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14	1,160
The second	"	•••••••••••••••••••	-11	1,950
The third	"	••••••	6	4 80
			32	1,590

This makes a better yield than our heaviest corn crop and at a very much cheaper rate per ton, as there is much less cost handling the clover from the beginning until it is safely in the silo. No cultivation is necessary during the spring or summer and no special machinery is required to put the clover into the silo as is the case with corn.

CLOVER EXPERIMENTS.

So much attention has been called to the necessity or usefulness of treatment of clover and alfalfa seed with special cultures of bacteria that it was thought desirable that an experiment be tried with seed treated and untreated of common red clover and alfalfa.

A quantity of seed of these legumes, both treated and untreated, was received from the Central Experimental Farm, for a test of this nature on the soil of this farm. The land chosen for this test has been under cultivation since 1894 and has been dressed several times with barnyard manure and has had after-growth of red clover turned under five times. The last time was in the fall of 1903, when a heavy growth of clover was turned under and a dressing of about ten tons per acre of farm yard manure applied during the winter following and thoroughly worked into the soil in spring and a crop of roots raised in 1904.

The land was lightly ploughed and harrowed early this spring and a half acre was seeded with inoculated alfalfa seed at the rate of twenty-five lbs. per acre, and the adjoining half acre sown with untreated seed at the same rate. Adjoining plots of half an acre each were sown with treated and untreated red clover at the rate of 12 lbs. per acre. A half bushel of barley per acre was sown broadcast at the same time, not as a nurse crop, but to be useful as a guide to the mower, and the plots were clipped off several times during the summer, the clippings being left as a mulch.

The growth has been very good on all the plots, but up to the present time no difference is apparent, which in the case of the red clover is quite natural as clover has always done remarkably well on this field.

Another season will perhaps show what effect the culture has on the alfalfa, which has failed on two previous occasions.

SUMMARY OF CROPS.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Hay	47	500
Clover in silo	67	1,300
Corn in silo	33	1,100
Turnips	38	1,600
Carrots	5	200
Mangels	4	1,600
Potatoes	6	280
Wheat	• •	587

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

BEETS.-Sown April 4.

Early Blood Turnip. Fit for table, July 5. Crisp, sweet, fine flavoured; dark red. Egyptian. Fit for table, July 5. An even, rapid grower; crisp, fine flavour; dark red.

Nutting's Dwarf Improved. Fit for table, July 10. Fine grained; good quality.

Long Smooth Blood Red. Fit for table September. Very fine quality; sweet, crisp; a good keeper.

BEANS.-Sown April 14.

Dwarf Golden Skinless. Fit for table, July 10. Very productive; pods from 24 to 4 inches; crisp; good quality.

Dwarf Extra Early. Fit for table, July 10. Pods 2 to 4 inches; crisp; tender; good quality.

Dwarf Matchless. Fit for table, July 13. Productive; pods 3 to 5 inches; crisp; fine flavour.

Fame of Vitry. Fit for table, July 17. Strong grower; productive; pods 4 to 6 inches long; crisp; tender, good.

Dwarf Emperor of Russia. Fit for table, July 17. Bushy, strong grower; pods 4 to 5 inches; very productive; crisp, fine flavour.

Dwarf Black Speckled. Fit for table, July 20. Bushy; productive; pods 4 to 6 inches; crisp, juicy, good.

PARSNIPS.—Sown April 4.

Round Parsnips. Productive; very good quality. Maltese. Tender; fine grained, good quality.

GARDEN PEASE .-- Sown April 10.

American Wonder. Fit for table, June 18. Pods long and well filled; sweet, fine flavoured, productive.

Nott's Exclesior. Fit for table, June 22. Productive; good quality.

CABBAGE.

The seed was sown in beds in open ground April 4, and the plants were set out on May 25. All of the plants grew and headed well. Notwithstanding the hot, dry weather, but when the wet weather came in September, very many heads burst, and some began to grow again.

Paris Market. Fit for use, July 15. Heads medium size, firm, good.

Express. Fit for use July 15. Heads small; medium solid; crisp; fine flavoured.

Early Jersey Wakefield, July 18. Heads medium sized; solid; crisp, good.

Extra Early Midsummer Savoy. Fit for use, July 20. Heads medium; rather open; good quality.

Early Winnigstadt. Fit for use, August 14. Heads not very solid, but quality good.

Green Globe Savoy. Fit for use, September 5. Heads medium sized; solid; good quality.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. Fit for use, October 3. Heads large, solid, crisp, good.

CAULIFLOWER.

Early Snowball. Fit for use, July 25. Heads large, firm, very good.

BROCCOLI.

Extra Early White. Fit for table, August 20. Heads large, firm; delicate flavour.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Improved Dwarf; vigorous growth; tender, good.



1.--VARIEGATED NEGUNDO MAPLE. 3.--HYDRANGEA, BLUE. Photo. by C. E. Saunders.

2.—CROWN ACACIA. 4.—DEODAR CEDAR.

RADISHES.—Sown April 5.

Early Scarlet Turnip. Fit for use, May 3. Crisp, good. Olive Shaped Scarlet. Fit for use, May 7. Crisp, good. Scarlet White-tipped Turnip. Fit for use, May 8. Crisp, very good.

LETTUCE.—Sown April 9.

Paris White Cos. Fit for table, May 15. Tender; crisp, fine flavoured.

CABBAGE LETTUCE.

All the Year Round. Fit for table, May 25. Tender, crisp, very good quality.

TABLE CARROTS.—Sown April 4.

French Horn. Fit for table, June 4. Crisp, good quality. Luc Half Long. Fit for table, July 2. Very good. Long Blood Red. Fit for table, July 8. Crisp, good.

TABLE TURNIPS.—Sown April 4.

Extra Early White Milan. Fit for table, June 5. A rapid grower; crisp; very good.

Early Stone. Fit for table June 8. Crisp; sweet, good.

Early White Strap-leaved. Fit for table, June 10. Crisp, good.

Yellow Robertson's Golden Ball. Fit for table, June 12. Fine flavour; very good.

ONIONS.—Sown April 4.

Large Red Weathersfield. Solid; fine grained; productive; a good keeper.

Trebon. Large, mild; a little inclined to make thick necks.

Market Favourite. Medium in size; thin skinned; very good.

Paris Silver Skin. Small, medium; thin skinned; mild flavoured; a good keeper; productive.

PUMPKINS.

Winter Luxury. Small; russet orange colour; medium deep fine grained flesh; productive, a good keeper.

Jonathan. Small; solid, meaty; good quality; good keeper, but not productive.

Japan Crookneck pumpkin. Five inches by 9 inches; green and orange; not of much account.

Mammoth King. Large, oblate; 12 to 14 inches from stem to blossom; 20 to 24 inches in diameter; flesh 2 inches thick, rich orange; moderately productive.

New Japanese Pie. Five inches from stem to blossom; 12 to 14 inches in diameter; fairly solid; good quality.

Nantucket or Negro. Large, oblong; solid, deep fleshed; fair quality.

Calhoun. Small, oblate; bright orange; flesh deep; fair quality; good keeper, but not productive.

Grey Mammoth. Very large, oblong; greyish green; solid; heavy; not productive. Large Yellow Field. Large, oblong; solid; good quality; a good keeper. 16-27

SQUASH.—Planted April 26.

Fordhook. Vines long; productive; squash 8 to 11 inches long, 3 to 5 inches across; flesh thick, firm, sweet, good.

Hubbard. Productive, but small this year on account of drought; quality very good.

Long White Bush Marrow. Productive; squash 10 to 14 inches long, 3 to 4 in width; not very good quality.

Essex Hybrid. Vines long and productive; squash large and fine flavoured.

Mammoth Whale. Productive but small on account of drought; good for stock. Long White English Vegetable Marrow. Vines long and productive; squash 10 to 18 inches in length; very fine quality.

Cocoanut. Vines long and productive; squash small, round, deeply ribbed; dry and sweet; quality very fine.

Delicata. Vines long and productive; solid, dry, sweet, good; quality, very fine; a very good keeper.

Cocozelle. Vines short and productive; squash 16 to 30 inches in length, 4 to 6 in diameter; often crooked; not very good quality; rather watery.

Marblehead. Moderately productive; not very good quality.

Delicious. Productive; 4 to 8 inches in length, 6 to 8 in diameter; solid, dry, sweet; very fine quality.

Silver Custard. Vines short; very productive; good summer squash.

Turban Squash. Vines long and productive; good size for sort; good, dry, sweet. Perfect Gem. Vines long and productive; squash as large as a cocoanut; very good quality.

Golden Bronze. Productive; as large as the Hubbard; solid, deep, orange flesh; sweet, dry and fine flavoured.

Extra Early Orange Marrow. Productive; flesh solid, bright orange; not so dry as some others.

White Croockneck. Vines long and productive; flesh thin; not fine flavoured or sweet.

Bay State. Vines long and productive; squash small; flesh thin, orange in colour; sweet, fine flavoured.

English Vegetable Marrow. Productive; solid; sweet, good quality.

Brazilian Sugar. Vines long and productive; squash small, oblong; not solid or fine flavoured.

SAMPLES DISTRIBUTED.

Scions and cuttings	186
3-lb. samples of seed potatoes	203
3-lb. oats	173
3-lb. pease	161
3-lb. spring wheat	56
3-lb. barley	74
Nut and tree seeds	374

1,227

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters received, 3,187; letters despatched, 2,953.

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COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS.

A beginning was made this year towards ascertaining the profits of apple growing in this climate by planting a small commercial apple orchard. The following varieties were selected as among those which have been most successfully grown, and other sorts will be added from time to time:—King, Wagener, Monmouth Pippin, Sutton Beauty, Salome, Jonathan, Mother, Ontario, and Grimes' Golden. They were planted 30 feet apart each way, twelve trees of each sort being planted, thus making very nearly a quarter of an acre devoted to each variety. Land is being prepared for similar test orchards of plums, pears and cherries, and it is expected that a beginning in all of these will be made next spring.

APPLES.

The spring was unusually cold and wet and several light frosts occurred during the blossoming period. These unfavourable conditions prevented a full crop and many varieties failed to set fruit. The season later on was bright and warm and the quality of the fruit which did grow was very fine. The following short description of varieties includes a good many which fruited in 1904, but could not be described in the report for that year because they were not yet in season when the report was written:—

Cardinal.—Fruit above medium size, conical. Stem long and slender, cavity deep and wide, with considerable russet. Calyx large, open. Basin deep and wide. Skin clear, bright yellow, handsomely striped and splashed with bright red. Flesh white, juicy, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid, or nearly sweet. Season early August.

Miller's Belleflower.—Fruit above medium size, somewhat oblate, tapering a little to the eye. Stem short. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small closed. Basin narrow, shallow and corrugated. Skin dull yellow nearly covered with dull red and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, not juicy, sweet with a pleasant flavour. Season August.

Thistlewait.—Tree a strong grower and an early bearer. Fruit of medium size, oblong, conical. Stem medium in length, slender, cavity wide and deep. Calyx small, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin golden yellow, streaked and splashed with red in two shades. Flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant agreeable^{*} flavour. Promising. Season August and early September.

Banks' Red Gravenstein.—Very similar to the common Gravenstein but with more colour. It closely resembles in every respect the Red Gravenstein of Germany. Season last of August and September.

Malcolm Dunn.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, conical, somewhat irregularly ribbed. Stein short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small and open. Basin deep and narrow, corrugated. Skin greenish yellow, with a dull red blush on the sunny side. Flesh rather coarse, whitish, juicy, mild and pleasantly acid. Season September.

Vrai Drap d'Or.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, somewhat flattened. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and deep. Skin dull golden yellow, with a few brown specks. Flesh yellowish, juicy, crisp, pleasant, mildly acid. Season September and October.

Noble Sovarie.—Fruit of medium size or below, roundish, somewhat ribbed. Stem of medium length, cavity wide and medium, deep. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and deep, corrugated. Skin greenish yellow, with a small reddish blush on the sunny side. Flesh whitish, juicy, mildly sub-acid, a fine cooking apple. Season September.

 $16 - 27\frac{1}{2}$.

Rivers Early Peach.—Fruit of medium size, oblate. Stem long and slender, cavity deep and wide. Calyx small, open. Basin shallow and narrow. Skin greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek. Flesh white, soft, tender, juicy, with a very pleasant flavour, mildly acid. Season September.

Cobham.—Fruit of medium size, conical. Stem short, cavity round, deep and narrow. Calyx small, partly open. Basin shallow and wide. Skin greenish yellow, with stripes and patches of red in two shades, and sprinkled with a few yellow dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, moderately juicy, sweet, with a fine flavour. Season October and November.

Couchine.—Fruit below medium size, globular. Stem long, cavity moderately deep and wide. Calyx small, closed. Basin small and flat. Skin yellowish green, splashed with dull red on the sunny side, and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh white, juicy, mild, pleasantly sub-acid. Season October and November.

De Prince.—Fruit medium to large, roundish oblong. Stem short and slender, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small and closed. Basin wide and deep. Skin greenish yellow, with a red cheek. Flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, crisp, mild, pleasantly acid, with a fine flavour. Season October and November.

Home of Kent.—Fruit medium to large, roundish, conical. Stem long, cavity moderately deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and flat. Skin yellow, striped with red on the sunny side. Flesh whitish yellow, crisp, juicy and pleasantly sub-acid, a fine cooking apple. Season October and November.

Farmer's Seedling.—Fruit medium to large, oblong, conical, ribbed. Stem short, cavity small and deep. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and moderately deep. Skin greenish yellow, with dots and splashes of dull red. Flesh white, firm, crisp, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid, of good flavour, a good cooking apple. Season October and November.

King of Pippins.—Fruit small to medium, conical. Stem of medium length, cavity deep and wide. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and of medium depth. Skin russet yellow with a reddish cheek. Flesh firm, moderately juicy, sprightly and acid. Season October and November.

Cherry Pearmain.—Fruit medium to small, roundish, conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and shallow. Skin pale greenish yellow, with a reddish cheek. Flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid. Season October and November.

Lord Grosvenor.—Fruit above medium size, oblate. Stem short, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow, corrugated. Skin yellow, mottled and splashed with spots of red. Flesh white, juicy, tender, sprightly acid, with a fine pleasant flavour. Season October and November.

Histon Favourite.—Fruit below medium size, roundish, conical. Stem short, cavity deep and narrow. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide and shallow. Skin a bright, clear yellow, splashed and streaked on the sunny side with bright red. Flesh firm, juicy, white, mild and pleasantly acid. Season October and November.

Surprise.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, flat. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin yellow, with a bright red blush in the sun. Flesh whitish, moderately juicy, and mildly acid, sometimes stained with red. Not of much value. Season October and November.
REPORT OF MR. THOMAS A. SHARPE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

Reinette d'Autumn d'Wilkenburg.—Fruit of medium size, globular. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and shallow. Skin greenish yellow, somewhat russeted and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, firm, pleasantly sub-acid, with a rich flavour. Season October and November.

Reinette Etoilée.—Fruit of medium size, conical. Stem short, cavity of medium depth, narrow. Calyx large, open. Basin shallow and wide. Skin yellow, nearly overspread with red and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, mild and pleasantly sub-acid. Season October and November.

Mdlle. Jeannie Hardy.—Fruit large, conical, handsome, very similar in tree and fruit to Alexander.

North Star.—Fruit above medium in size, roundish, conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin deep and wide. Skin yellow with a dull red cheek. Flesh yellowish, crisp, fairly juicy, pleasantly sub-acid, a good cooking apple. Season October and November.

Oberdiek's Pearmain.—Fruit large, oblong, tapering from the middle to both stalk and eye. Stem short, stout, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx large open. Basin nariow and shallow. Skin greenish yellow with a few gray specks about the stem. Flesh coarse, breaking, mildly sub-acid and of a pleasant flavour. Season October and November.

Plate de Parson.—Fruit of medium size, roundish. Stem long, slender, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and shallow. Skin greenish yellow, sprinkled sparsely with gray dots. Flesh white, juicy, firm, nearly sweet with a pleasant flavour. Season November.

Nathusius Taubenapfel.—Fruit of medium size, oblong, conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin greenish yellow with small patches of red on the sunny side. Flesh white, juicy, crisp, mild and pleasantly sub-acid. Season November.

Moyenvre.—Fruit above medium size, oblate, conical. Stem short, cavity deep and wide. Calyx large, partly open. Basin deep, wide and ribbed. Skin yellow, nearly covered with dull red. Flesh whitish, crisp, juicy, pleasantly acid, with a fine flavour. Season November.

Ostfriesischer Calvill.—Fruit of medium size, conical and prominently ribbed. Stem short, cavity deep, narrow and ribbed. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow, deep and corrugated. Skin greenish yellow with a small blush on the sunny side. Flesh coarse-grained, not very juicy, mild and pleasantly sub-acid. Season November.

Royal Pearmain.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, tapering to the eye. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide and ribbed. Skin russet yellow with a red blush and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, mildly acid with an aromatic flavour. Season November and December.

Rambour Papelen.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, tapering to the eye. Stem of medium length, cavity small. Calyx large, closed. Basin deep and wide. Skin yellow, splashed with red nearly over the whole surface. Flesh yellowish white, a little coarse, breaking, sprightly, pleasantly acid. Season November and December.

Royal d'Angleterre.—Fruit above medium in size, roundish, tapering a little to the eye. Stem short, cavity deep and narrow. Calyx small, closed. Basin deep, wide and corrugated. Skin russet yellow with a pinkish blush and sprinkled with golden dots.

Flesh yellowish, crisp, rich, juicy, mildly sub-acid, with a rich and pleasant aromatic flavour. Season November and December.

Kinnaird's Choice.—Fruit of medium size, roundish. Stem short, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx small, closed. Basin shallow and small. Skin yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, mild and pleasantly sub-acid, slightly aromatic. Skin very tender and inclined to scab. Season November and December.

Winter Quarrenden.—Fruit of medium size, round, flat. Stem short, cavity wide and deep and russeted about the stem. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide, shallow, corrugated. Skin yellow, nearly covered with dark, dull red. Flesh white, juicy, crisp, mild and agreeably acid with a pleasant flavour. Season November to February.

Borsos Alma.—Fruit below medium in size, globular, slightly conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and shallow. Skin greenish yellow, with a few small patches of red. Flesh white, juicy, mild and pleasantly acid. Season November and December.

Baron Ward.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, oblate. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, open. Basin small and shallow. Skin yellow, mottled with pale red on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish, not juicy, mildly acid. Season November and December.

White Spanish.—Fruit of medium size, slightly conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Skin pale yellow, sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish white, juicy, mildly acid, with a fine pleasant flavour. Season November to January.

Reinette Coulon.—Fruit medium to large, roundish, oblate, tapering slightly to the eye. Stem short, cavity deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin deep and wide. Skin yellow with a red cheek and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh whitish, crisp and sprightly acid, with a pleasant flavour. Season November and December.

Cowarne Queening.—Fruit of medium size, conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small and open. Basin small. Skin yellow, nearly covered with dull red, and sprinkled with yellow dots. Flesh white, tender, juicy, mild and pleasantly acid. Season November and December.

Amelia.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, conical. Stem short, cavity wide and deep. Calyx of medium size, closed. Basin shallow, narrow and corrugated. Skin yellow, splashed with bright red. Flesh white, firm, fine grained, juicy, mildly and pleasantly acid. Season November and December.

Reinette Dure.—Fruit below medium size, oblate. Stem short, cavity deep. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin russet, with a dull red cheek. Flesh white, fine grained, juicy, of a mild pleasantly sub-acid character. Season November and December.

Alfriston.—Fruit large, roundish, slightly ribbed, and tapering a little from base to eye. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx large, open. Basin wide, shallow and corrugated. Skin greenish yellow. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, sprightly, a good cooking apple. Season November and December.

Claygate Pearmain.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, conical. Stem slender, cavity wide and shallow. Calyx small, partly open. Basin deep and wide. Skin russet yellow, with a reddish cheek. Flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, mild and pleasantly acid, with a good aromatic flavour. Season November to January.

De Geai.—Fruit medium to small, roundish, oblate. Stem short, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx large, closed. Basin large. Skin greenish, with a few streaks of dull red and a whitish bloom. Flesh firm, white, juicy, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant flavour, but too small. Season November and December.

Bouton d'Or.—Fruit small, round. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx large, open. Basin deep and wide. Skin golden yellow, with a small red cheek and a few white dots. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, sweet, with a pleasant flavour. Season November and December.

Ferdinand Gaillard.—Fruit below medium size, conical. Stem short, cavity deep. Calyx large, open. Basin deep and wide. Skin russet, golden yellow, with small dots and patches of red on the sunny side. Flesh white, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly and pleasantly acid. Season November and December.

Forest No. 1.—Fruit medium to large, globular, flattened. Stem short, cavity wide and deep. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide deep and ribbed. Skin greenish yellow, with a small red cheek and a few white dots. Flesh white, firm, juicy, mildly sub-acid. Scason November to January.

Josephine Kreuter.—Fruit of medium size, oblong, conical. Stem short, cavity shallow and wide. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin greenish yellow, splashed and streaked with red and sprinkled with golden dots. Flesh yellowish, crisp, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, with a fine pleasant flavour. Season November and December.

Isherwood.—Fruit below medium size, oblong, conical. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin deep and wide. Skin clear golden yellow, with a bright red cheek. Flesh yellowish white, crisp, firm, juicy, mildly sub-acid, core large and open. Season November and December.

Reinette dorée de Versailles.—Fruit of medium size, roundish. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin russet golden, with many gray dots. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a rich aromatic flavour. Season November and December.

Reinette Wadhurst.—Fruit above medium size, roundish, conical. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin yellow, splashed with red on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish, crisp, moderately juicy and acid. Season November and December.

Forest.—Fruit small, roundish, flattened. Stem long, cavity deep and narrow. Calyx small, closed. Basin shallow. Skin yellow with a few gray dots and a dull red cheek. Flesh yellowish, crisp, moderately juicy and pleasantly sub-acid. Season November and December.

Royal Late.—Fruit medium to large, oblong, conical, slightly ribbed. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx large, closed. Basin deep and wide. Skin dull yellowish green, with many whitish dots. Flesh whitish, firm, a little coarse, juicy, pleasantly sub-acid. Season November and December.

Reinette Musque.—Fruit below medium size, flat, globular. Stem of medium length, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin yellowish green, with a red cheek and russet about the stem and calyx. Flesh white, juicy, fine grained, with a rich aromatic flavour, but withers and becomes leathery before the end of December. Season November and early in December.

Reinette de Fournière.—Fruit small, conical. Stem long, cavity deep and narrow. Calyx large, open. Basin flat and shallow. Skin russet, sprinkled with brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, mild and pleasantly acid. Season November and December.

McIndoe's Russet.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, angular, tapering to the eye. Stem short, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin dull russet green, with many brown dots. Flesh whitish, coarse, not juicy, mildly acid, a cooking apple. Season November and December.

Old Winter Nonpareil.—Fruit small, roundish. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin russet bronze with a dull red check. Flesh crisp, juicy, mildly sub-acid with a rich aromatic flavour. Season November and December.

Winter Pearmain.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, conical. Stem short, cavity deep and narrow. Calyx of medium size and closed. Basin wide and deep. Skin greenish yellow with a deep reddish blush in the sun. Flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, moderately juicy with a fine aromatic flavour. Season November and December.

President Gaudy.—Fruit of medium size, oblate and deeply ribbed. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and deep and deeply corrugated. Skin russet yellow with a dull red cheek. Flesh yellowish, juicy, of a pleasant mild subacid character with a fine flavour. Season November and December.

Norfolk Bearer.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, conical. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin deep and ribbed. Skin pale yellow, splashed and mottled with red in the sun. Flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, pleasantly sub-acid, a good cooking apple. Season November and January.

Pine Golden Pippin.—Fruit of medium size, oblate. Stem long, slender, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin dull yellow with russet about the stem and a red cheek. Flesh yellowish, not juicy, mildly acid, of poor quality. Season December.

Posson de France.—Fruit of medium size, oblong, conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin greenish yellow with a little red. Flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, without much flavour. Season December.

Pryor's Red.—Fruit below medium size globular. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin greenish-yellow nearly overspread with streaks and patches of dull red, and sprinkled with white dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, pleasantly acid, with a rich, fine flavour. Season December and January.

Peffer.—Fruit below medium size, globular. Stem long. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin yellow with a bright red cheek. Flesh white, tender, juicy and mildly acid. Season December and January.

Reinette Clochard.—Fruit of meidium size, oblate. Stem short. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin greenish yellow with a dull red cheek and many whitish dots. Flesh white, crisp, not very juicy and mildly sub-acid. Season December and January.

Prince Anatol Gazarine.—Fruit of medium size, conical. Stem long. Cavity deep and wide. Calyx large, open. Basin small. Skin yellow russet with a red cheek

and many greenish russet dots, and russet about the steam. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, mildly acid with a fine pleasant flavour. Season December to January.

Reinette Luisante.—Fruit below medium size, globular. Stem slender and long. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin clear yellow with a blush on sunny side. Flesh firm, moderately juicy, moderately sub-acid, with a rich and pleasant flavour. Season December and January.

Reinette à Chair Vert.—Fruit below medium, globular. Stem medium. Cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and flat. Skin clear, golden yellow, with a few whitish dots. Flesh white, juicy, crisp, with a rich spicy flavour, mildly sub-acid, withers and becomes leathery in January. Season December and January.

Reinette de Fromm.—Fruit medium, large, conical. Stem short. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx large, open. Basin deep and wide. Skin golden yellow with a few russet dots and a little russet about the stem. Flesh yellowish, medium juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Season December and January.

Reinette de Mauss.—Fruit medium size, conical. Stem short. Cavity large. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and deep. Skin greenish yellow with a red cheek and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh whitish juicy, mild, pleasant, acid, fine flavour. Season December and January.

Reinette dorée de Deitz.—Fruit small, globular. Stem long. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and shallow. Skin clear yellow with a red blush and many gray dots. Flesh yellowish, fine grained, crisp, juicy, aromatic, subacid, pleasant. Season December and January.

Rayée d'Hiver.—Fruit of medium size, oblate. Stem short. Cavity deep and wide. Calyx small, closed. Basin small, corrugated. Skin greenish yellow, striped with bright red and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh yellowish, juicy, mildly sub-acid, with a fine flavour. Season December and January.

Reinette de Saintonge.—Fruit small, conical. Stem short. Cavity small. Calyx small. Basin small, closed. Skin russet with many golden russet dots. Flesh white, juicy, mildly acid with a pleasant flavour. Season December and January.

Nausemond Beauty.—Fruit below medium size, conical. Stem of medium length. Cavity large. Calyx medium. Basin wide and deep. Skin clear yellow, nearly covered with streaks and patches of bright red. Flesh white, fine grained, juicy, tender, mildly acid. Season December to March.

Sharp's Reinette.—Fruit small, conical. Stem short. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small. Basin closed, wide and shallow. Skin yellow, nearly covered with deep red and a few golden dots. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, firm with a rich aromatic flayour, mildly sub-acid. Season December to March.

Sweet Pipka.—Fruit small, oblate. Stem long. Cavity narrow and deep. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide. Skin greenish yellow with a slight blush. Flesh white, not juicy, sweet. Season winter.

Vicar of Beighton.—Fruit large, oblong, globular, ribbed. Stem short, stout, cavity deep and wide. Calyx large, closed. Basin small. Skin greenish yellow with a red cheek. Flesh yellowish white, moderately juicy, sprightly with a pleasant acidity, a good cooking apple. Season December and January.

Fraise d'Hoffinger.—Fruit above medium size, globular. Stem short, cavity narrow and shallow. Calyx small, open. Basin wide and deep. Skin yellow with dots

and narrow streaks of bright red. Flesh white, firm, juicy, mildly sub-acid with a pleasant flavour. Season December to March.

Doucine.—Fruit large, oblate, irregularly ribbed. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin shallow and ribbed. Skin greenish yellow with a small blush. Flesh white, juicy, mildly acid, a good cooking apple. Season December and winter.

Le Lunow.—Fruit large, conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx medium, closed. Basin small. Skin greenish yellow with a bright red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, crisp, mildly acid with a pleasant flavour. Season December to February.

De Hoffinger.—Fruit above medium size, oblate, flattened. Stem medium, cavity deep and narrow. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow, shallow and corrugated, skin yellow with a red cheek. Flesh yellowish white, a little coarse, not juicy, mildly acid. Season December to February.

Borsdorf Krassol.—Fruit of medium size, oblate. Stem long, cavity deep and wide. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide and deep. Skin greenish yellow with many white dots. Flesh white, firm, crisp, juicy, pleasantly acid, perfumed and of good flavour. Season winter.

Admirable de Kew.—Fruit small, globular. Stem short, cavity deep, narrow. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin pale yellow with a few whitish dots. Flesh white, not juicy, of a sprightly acid character. Season winter.

Rambour de Brunswick.—Fruit above medium size, roundish, slightly conical. Stein short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin wide and deep, corrugated. Skin greenish yellow with splashes and stripes of bright red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid. Season December and January.

American Rambour.—Fruit large, roundish, globular. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin yellow with a blush in the sun, and sprinkled with whitish dots. Flesh crisp, white, juicy, nearly sweet, with a fine, pleasant flavour. Season December and January.

Reinette d'Etlin.—Fruit below medium size, oblate, conical. Stem long slender, cavity narrow, deep. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin russet. Flesh white, juicy, mild and pleasant, with a fine flavour. Season December and January.

Reinette d'Adenaw.—Fruit of medium size, flat, round. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx large, closed. Basin small and corrugated. Skin handsome russet. Flesh white, not juicy or high flavoured. Withers early in January. Not desirable.

Armorelle.—Fruit small, oblate. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx large, open. Basin flat, narrow. Skin russet green and sprinkled with russet dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, with a rich, high flavour, mildly acid. Season January to March.

Bedford.—Fruit small, conical. Stem short, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin shallow. Skin russet yellow with a dull red cheek. Flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, mild and pleasantly acid. Season January to March.

Beauty of Moray.—Fruit of medium size, conical. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx medium. Basin deep and ribbed. Skin yellowish green with a slight blush on sunny side, and sprinkled with brown dots. Flesh white, juicy, crisp, mildly sub-acid. Season winter.

Figue.—Fruit small, oblong, tapering towards the stem, which is set flush, with a fleshy protuberance at side. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin yellow, sometimes with a faint blush. Flesh white, moderately juicy and pleasantly acid. This has very little merit. Season January to March.

Frederick de Bade.—Fruit medium to large, irregular, sometimes deeply ribbed, globular. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx large, closed. Basin deep, wide and deeply ribbed. Skin pale yellow with stripes of red on sunny side. Flesh whitish, firm, juicy, nearly sweet, with a very pleasant flavour. Season January to March.

Grosse Franche.—Fruit below medium size, roundish, conical. Stem long, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin russet yellow with a dull red cheek. Flesh yellowish, firm, of a mild pleasantly sub-acid character. Season January and February.

L'Abondant.—Fruit of medium size, conical. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin shallow. Skin greenish yellow with many gray dots. Flesh greenish white, juicy, with a fine flavour, nearly sweet. Season January and February.

Keddleston Pippin.—Fruit small, roundish, conical. Stem long, slender, cavity large. Calyx large, open. Basin narrow and deep. Skin yellowish green. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, fine grained, mild and pleasantly sub-acid. Season January to March.

William Anderson.—Fruit small, conical. Stem short, cavity small and deep. Calyx large, open. Basin small. Skin greenish yellow with a considerable quantity of red on the sunny side. Flesh white, firm, juicy, mildly sub-acid with a pleasant flavour. Season January and February.

Franchjaer.—r'ruit large, conical Stem long, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin yellowish with yellowish white dots and an orange blush on the sunny side. Flesh greenish white, crisp, moderately juicy, mild and pleasantly acid. Season January to March.

Rawle's Janette.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, conical. Stem short, cavity wide and shallow. Calyx small. Basin broad and flat. Skin pale yellow splashed and striped with bright red. Flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid with a pleasant flavour. Season January to March.

Rose de Bohemie.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, conical. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin shallow. Skin clear golden with a bright red cheek. Flesh yellowish white, moderately juicy, crisp, mildly acid with a very pleasant flavour. Season January to March.

Reinette Grise Parmentier.—Fruit below medium size, globular. Stem long, with a fleshy knob alongside. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin bronze russet with many brown dots. Flesh greenish white, moderately juicy, pleasantly sub-acid. Season January and February.

Striped Canada Reinette.—Fruit large, oblate, conical, ribbed. Stem short, cavity wide and deep. Calyx large, partly open. Basin wide and corrugated. Skin greenish yellow with a bright red cheek. Flesh yellowish, breaking, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid. Season January to March.

French Reinette.—Fruit of medium size, globular, oblong. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin golden russet with a red cheek and

many white dots. Flesh white, not juicy or high flavoured, becomes leathery early in winter, but does not decay. Of no special value. Season January to March.

Reinette de Geer.—Fruit below medium size, oblate, compressed. Stem long, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow. Skin yellow with patches of russet. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, with a pleasant flavour. Season January to March.

Nez Plat.—Fruit small, oblate. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin greenish yellow with a dull red cheek, and many small white dots. Flesh yellowish, juicy, mildly sub-acid, with a pleasant flavour. Season January to March.

Romanite.—Fruit medium to large, conical. Stem short, cavity deep. Calyx large, closed. Basin deep, narrow. Skin yellow with a red cheek. Flesh yellowish, fine, juicy, pleasantly acid, with a fine flavour. Season January to March.

Du Vendue Levique.—Fruit below medium size, oblong, tapering a little to the ϵ ye. Stem medium, cavity deep and wide. Calyx small, closed. Basin narrow and deep. Skin greenish yellow with a small reddish blush and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh whitish, juicy, firm, crisp, mildly acid, with a pleasant flavour. Season January to March.

De Lestre.—Fruit small, oblong, tapering to the eye. Stem short, cavity narrow. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide and corrugated. Skin greenish yellow, with a dull red cheek, and a few golden dots. Flesh white, juicy, crisp, pleasantly acid. Season January to April.

Bonne de Mai.—Fruit small, oblate. Stem short, cavity round and deep. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide. Skin greenish yellow with a handsome blush, and a few small white dots. Flesh white, moderately, juicy, very little flavour. Season May and June.

Barbarie.—Fruit of medium size, oblate. Stem short, cavity small. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin pale yellow with a bright red cheek and a few whitish dots. Flesh yellowish, juicy and pleasantly acid. Season March to May.

Green Skin.—Fruit very small, oblate. Stem long, cavity small and deep. Calyx large, closed. Basin wide and shallow. Skin green with a faint blush in the sun. Flesh white, not juicy nor desirable. Season May to June.

Grosse Locarde.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, somewhat irregular in form and ribbed. Stem long, cavity narrow and deep. Calyx small, closed. Basin small. Skin clear, glossy yellow with a blush on sunny side. Flesh whitish, juicy, a mild sub-acid with a pleasant flavour. Season February to May.

In addition to the list of varieties discarded, which was given in last year's report, the following sorts have been removed:—

Alexander. Benoni. Black Annette. Black Apple of New Jersey. Black Oxford. Blue Pearmain. Blushed Calville. Bogdanoff. Borovinka Koslov. Longfield. Malus Edulis. Mann. McEwen's Sweet. Minkler. Miron Grell. Missouri Pippin. Nancy Jackson. Newton Pippin.

Borovinka Solovieff. Borsdorf. Borsdorf No. 19. British Columbia. Canada Red. Cantil Sinap. Cellini. Charlottenthaler. Charlemoff. Cinnamon. Cinnamon Pine. Cooper's Market. Cox's Orange Pippin. Cox's Pomona. Day. Delaware Winter. Devonshire Quarrenden. Duchess of Oldenburg. Early Harvest. Early Strawberry. Fall Pippin. Flat Voronesch. Flora Belle. Florence. Gano. Gideon's No. 9. Gideon's No. 10. Gill's Beauty. Gloria Mundi. Golden Nonpareil Green Crimean. Green Stripe. Gremuch. Grindstone. Haskell's Sweet. Headly. Hibernal. Himbeer. Hurlbut. Huntsman's Favourite. Indian. Iowa Blush. Jersey Sweet. Juneating Red. Karabovka. Kentish Codlin. Knevskoe. Koursk Anis. Kruder. Lady. Lansingburgh. Lapough Koslov. Little Hat. Little Red Romanite.

No. 457 (Budd). No. 469 (Budd). No. 9 Voronesch. Orel (980). Ornement de Table. Ortley. Ostrakoff. Palouse. Paradise Sweet. Parson Sweet. Peasgood's Nonsuch. Peck's Pleasant. Pomme Grise. Porter. Price's Sweet. Pumpkin Sweet. Pyle's Red Winter. Putim. Queter. Red Queen (No. 316 Budd). Red Subluck. Red Winter Pearmain. Reinette Burckhardt. Reinette Golden. Renard's Seedling. Ribston Pippin. Repolovka. Round Borsdorf. Ruby Gem. Salome. Scarlet Cranberry. Silken Leaf. Simbrisk (No. 3). Simbrisk (No. 10). Skrosnina. Stone Antonovka. Summer Spice. Swaar. Swayzie Pomme Grise. Sweet Spitzenburg. Switzer. Vargulek (55 Vor). Voronesch (No. 9). Western Beauty. Whennery's Red. White Pigeon. White Winter Pearmain. William's Favourite. Willow Twig. Wolf River. Wyken Pippin. Yellow Bellflower. Yellow Transparent. Zototoreff.

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PEARS.

Many of the older pear trees have been removed, and not many of the younger trees bore fruit this year. A few of last year's crop which matured too late in the season to be described have been included in this year's report.

Lemonay.—Tree a strong grower, with healthy foliage. Fruit medium size, acute, pyriform. Stem long and fleshy at junction. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin handsome golden yellow. Flesh white, juicy, sweet, crisp. Season August.

Beurre Romain.—Fruit below medium size, obtuse pear-shape. Stem short. Calyx large, open. Basin narrow and shallow. Skin dull greenish yellow, with a few russet dots. Flesh yellowish, not juicy, astringent, poor in quality. Season August and September.

German Bergamot.—Fruit small, obtuse, pyriform. Stem long. Calyx large, open. Basin shallow and wide. Skin yellowish russet, with many gray dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sweet and of pleasant flavour. Season August and September.

Calvin.—Fruit small, roundish, pyriform. Stem very short. Calyx small, open. No basin. Skin greenish, with a russet bronze over nearly the whole surface. Flesh white, juicy, with a pleasant, aromatic vinous flavour. Season September.

Eva Baltet.—Fruit large, obtuse, pyriform. Stem very short set with a fleshy knob at one side. Calyx large, open. Basin narrow and shallow. Skin greenish yellow, with a reddish cheek and many brown dots. Flesh yellowish, fine grained, juicy, sweet, but not high flavoured. Season October.

Madam Hemmingway.—Fruit of medium size, handsome, a regular pear-shape. Stem long, inserted by a lip. Calyx small, closed. Skin clean, handsome russet. Flesh white, juicy, tender, sweet with a very pleasant flavour. Season October.

President Heron.—Fruit of medium size, obtuse, pyriform. Stem long, set in a small deep cavity. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and flat. Skin a handsome russet yellow. Flesh white, juicy, buttery sweet, melting with a fine flavour. Season October.

Vice President Delahaye.—Fruit of medium size, oblate, pyriform. Skin russet yellow, with a few gray dots. Flesh whitish, juicy, sprightly, with a very pleasant aromatic flavour. Season October and November.

Enfant Vantais.—Fruit medium to large, obovate, acute pyriform. Stem short and set at an angle. Calyx small, partly open. Skin yellow russet with a blush. Flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, sprighty with a fine aromatic flavour. Season November.

Le Lectier.—Fruit small, oblate, pyriform. Stem long and slender. Calyx large, open. Basin narrow and shallow. Skin russet yellow with many brown dots. Flesh whitish, not juicy or tender, nearly sweet with a fairly pleasant flavour, not valuable. Season November.

Henri de Bourbon.—Fruit of medium size, regularly formed. Stem long. Calyx moderately open. Skin greenish yellow with a reddish blush, and sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, fine grained, sweet with a fine aromatic flavour. A little gritty at the core. Season November.

Duchess de Berry.-Fruit medium to large, oblong, acute, pyriform. Stem long. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and shallow. Skin greenish yellow, sprinkled with

gray dots. Flesh yellowish white, juicy, sweet, buttery very pleasant, a little granular at the core. Season November.

Fondante Thirriot.—Fruit large, obtuse, pyriform. Stem long, set in a cavity, fleshy at the junction. Calyx large, open. Basin wide and deep. Skin yellowish russet freely sprinkled with gray dots. Flesh whitish, tender, juicy, mildly acid, vinous, aromatic. Season November.

Ferdinand Gaillard.—Fruit of medium size, obtuse, pyriform. Stem short and inclined. Calyx small. Basin deep and narrow. Skin greenish yellow with a few russet dots. Flesh yellowish, white, tender, melting, fine grained, juicy, sweet. Season November and December.

Louise Bonne Saunier.—Fruit small, oblong, pyriform. Stem long, slender, set in a narrow cavity. Calyx open. Skin dull yellow. Flesh yellowish, crisp, juicy, slightly vinous. Season November and December.

Madame Bonnefond.—Fruit medium to large, oblong, obtuse, pyriform. Stem long, set inclined. Calyx large, closed. Basin medium, wide and deep. Skin russet yellow, freely sprinkled with brown specks. 'Flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, buttery, sweet, a little gritty at the core. A promising sort. Season November.

PLUMS.

The plum crop with many varieties was fairly good this season, but the constant showers in the first half of the growing period favoured the development of fungus diseases, and at the same time prevented effective spraying, and as a consequence plum rot was very bad. Our distance from a market makes this a serious matter for us as many plums that would be excellent for use any time within thirty-six hours will not stand two or three days, and in consequence many fine plums have to be allowed to go to waste. The following new sorts fruited for the first time this year and several of them give promise of being valuable:—

Catalogne.—Tree a strong grower and productive. Fruit below medium size, oval. Skin yellow. Flesh yellowish, firm, sweet, juicy, free stone, and stone small. Season second week in July.

Jaune Tres Hative Babond.—Tree a slender grower. Fruit medium or below in size, pear shape. Stem short. Skin yellow. Flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, with a pleasant flavour. Season middle of July.

Damas de Cone.—Fruit medium to large, roundish, depressed. Suture deep with one side enlarged. Stem short, set in a round basin. Suture terminates in a small basin. Skin yellow, mottled with dull red. Flesh yellowish, juicy, sweet with a pleasant flavour, adheres a little to the stone. Season last of July.

Datte Verte.—Fruit medium to small, oval. Stem short. Skin deep purple with a bluish bloom. Flesh greenish, juicy, sweet with a rich flavour. Very fine for canning. Stone small and free. Ripe last of July.

Precoce de Berthold.—Fruit small, oval, pale yellow. Stem short. Suture shallow. Flesh yellowish, sweet, not juicy nor fine flavour. Stone small and free. Ripe last of July.

Perdrigon Violet.—Fruit medium or below medium in size, roundish, oval. Stem short, cavity small. Skin reddish purple and sprinkled with golden brown dots, and

covered with a heavy bloom. Flesh yellowish, juicy, rich, sweet and of fine flavour. Stone small and free. Ripe middle of August.

America.—Fruit medium or below in size, oblong, heart shaped, terminating in a point. Stem short, slender, cavity small. Skin clear yellowish red. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, sweet, with a pleasant flavour. Stone large and a cling. Fruit drops badly when nearly ripe. Ripe early August to August 22.

Golden Esperen.—Fruit of medium size, roundish oval. Stem short, cavity small. Suture very slight, one side enlarged. Skin golden yellow, mottled with light streaks of green and a few crimson dots, and covered with a white bloom. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sugary with a rich, high flavour. Stone small and almost free. Ripe middle of August.

Quetsche Hative.—Fruit small, pointed, heart shaped, with a faint suture. Stem short. Skin deep purple with a whitish bloom. Flesh yellow, moderately juicy, sweet, with a pleasant flavour. Stone small and free. Ripe middle of August.

Large Red Sweet.—Fruit small, owal. Stem short, inserted in a small cavity. Skin reddish yellow. Flesh reddish, not juicy nor very sweet. Adheres to the stone which is large. Ripe middle of August.

Merton's Egg.—Fruit small, oblong, oval. Stem short, set in a small cavity. Skin glossy yellow. Flesh yellowish, not juicy or sweet. Too small to be of value and lacking in quality. Ripe middle of August.

Jumelles.—Fruit medium to large, roundish. Stem short. Suture well marked, terminating in a slight depression. Skin greenish, mottled with streaks of clear yellow. Flesh juicy, sweet, luscious, rich. Stone small, adheres to one edge. Ripe middle to last of August.

Hungarian Musk Prune.—Fruit of medium size, oblong with a neck and tapering each way to each end. Stem short. Cavity very small. Suture shallow. Skin deep purple, with a whitish bloom. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, sweet with a rich musky aromatic flavour. Stone small and free. Ripe last of August.

Buel's Favourite.—Fruit large, roundish, largest at the stem. Stem long. Suture well defined. Skin light purple, with a whitish bloom. Flesh yellowish green, firm, moderately juicy, with a rich fine flavour. Ripe last of August.

Blue Prolific.—Fruit medium to small, roundish. Stem short. Cavity shallow. Suture indistinct. Skin very dark purple, covered with a bluish bloom. Flesh greenish yellow, tender, sprightly, with a fine pleasant flavour. Stone small and a cling. Ripe last of August.

Perdrigon Rouge.—Fruit of medium size, round. Stem long. Cavity small. Suture well marked, terminating in a depression. Skin deep red, with a whitish bloom. Flesh yellowish, a little coarse, not juicy, but of good flavour. Ripe last of August.

Oullin's Golden Gage.—Fruit of medium size, roundish oblong. Stem of medium length. Cavity wide and deep. Suture shallow. Skin golden yellow, with a few crimson dots, and a white bloom. Flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Stone small and free. Ripe last of August.

Grosse Surpasse.—Fruit small, round. Stem short. Cavity shallow. Skin clear yellow, with a whitish bloom. Flesh yellow tender, sweet with a pleasant flavour. Stone small and a cling. Ripe last of August.

Swan.—Fruit medium to large, oval. Suture distinct. Stem short. Cavity small. Skin clear yellow. Flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, tender with a fine flavour. Stone small. Ripe August.

Automne de Schamali.—Fruit medium to large, oval with a neck. Stem long. Suture wide and deep, one side enlarged. Skin reddish purple, with a light blue bloom. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, sweet. Stone small and a cling. Ripe early September.

Imperiale de Milan.—Fruit medium to large, oblong, globular. Stem of medium length. Cavity deep. Suture deep, wide. Skin deep purple, with a light blue bloom. Flesh yellow, sweet, juicy with a fine flavour. Stone cling and small. Ripe early September.

Goutte d'Or.-Previously described as Coe's Golden Drop, which it is.

Reine Claude Violette.—Fruit of medium size, roundish, a little flattened. Stem long. Cavity narrow. Suture distinct. Skin purple with yellow dots, and a thick bluish bloom. Flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet with a rich, high flavour. Stone small and free. Ripe September.

Smith's Prolific.—Fruit of medium size, globular. Stem short, cavity deep. Suture distinct and terminating in a depression. Skin yellowish with a purple red cheek and a thin white bloom. Flesh yellowish, juicy, sprightly. Stone medium and a cling. Ripe early in September.

Bush Plum.—Fruit of medium size, roundish. Stem of medium length. Cavity deep. Suture distinct, and one side often enlarged. Skin purple with a thick bloom. Flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained, tender, moderately juicy, with a fine flavour. Ripe early in September and subject to rot.

Primate.—Fruit medium to large, round. Stem short. Cavity medium. Suture distinct, one side often enlarged. Skin reddish purple, with many golden dots, and a thin bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, juicy, sprightly, sugary, with a fine flavour. Stone small. Ripe early in September.

Reine Claude de Woolston.—Fruit of medium size and roundish, with a distinct suture. Stem short. Cavity large for a small plum. Skin purple with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellow, moderately juicy, sweet, sugary, tender, with a very good flavour. Stone small and free. Ripe early in September.

Reine Claude de Chambourcy.—Fruit small, roundish. Stem short. Cavity large and deep. Suture deep, extending two-thirds around the fruit. Skin yellow. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, rich and sweet with a high flavour. Stone small. Ripe early in September.

Ungarische.—Fruit of medium size, oblong, tapering to each end. Stem of medium length. Cavity small. Suture deep. Skin dull purple with a bluish white bloom. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, rich, sweet, with a pleasant flavour. Ripe early in September.

Precoce de Reutlingen Prune.—Fruit below medium size, oval. Stem short. Cavity small. Suture well defined and one side enlarged. Skin deep purple with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, tender, sweet, juicy, with a rich flavour. Stone small, free. Ripe early in September.

Reine Claude d'Ecully.—Fruit large, roundish. Stem short. Cavity small. Suture deep and ending in a small depression, one side enlarged. Skin greenish yellow, with 16-28

a thin white bloom. Skin thick and tough. Flesh yellowish, a little coarse, juicy, sweet, with a pleasant flavour. Ripe early in September.

Quetsche d'Allemagne.—Fruit of medium size, long, oval, very full in the middle and tapering to each end, very much enlarged on one side. Stem long. Suture shallow. Skin dark purple with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, with a fine flavour. Ripe early in September.

Boulouf.—Fruit large, round, oblong, oval. Stem of medium length. Cavity small. Suture wide and shallow. Skin reddish purple, with a bluish bloom. Flesh yellowish, sweet, juicy, tender, rich, with a fine flavour. Ripe early in September.

Mirabelle Tardive.—Fruit small, roundish oval. Stem short. Skin pale yellow, with a few reddish dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, moderately juicy, sweet. Stone small, cling. Ripe middle of September.

Drap d'Or de l'Est.—Fruit small, round. Stem short. Cavity small. Suture very shallow. Skin yellow with a thin white bloom. Flesh yellowish, rather tough, not juicy, sweet, of no special value. Ripe in September.

CHERRIES.

The very mild weather in February and early March brought the cherry trees forward, and the blossoming was earlier than usual. This was a disadvantage because of the cold, wet weather which set in about the middle of March and continued for a long time.

The earliest sweet cherries began to ripen the last of May, and during that month and the first part of June repeated showers caused the ripening cherries to split, which made a serious loss, and the brown rot was prevalent owing to the showery weather which favoured the development of fungus diseases and prevented effective spraying.

Guigne de Louvain.—Fruit medium to large, obtuse, heart shape. Stem long. Skin bright yellow, splashed freely with bright red. Flesh juicy, very sweet, juice and flesh yellowish, tender, of very fine quality. Ripe June 4.

Ludwig's Bigarreau.—Fruit large, heart shaped, with a well marked suture. Skin bright red, juice red, sweet. Flesh pale yellow, tender, juicy, good. Ripe early in June.

Suda Hardy.—Fruit medium to large, round. Stem long. Cavity deep, round. Skin dark glossy red. Flesh tender, juicy, reddish. Juice reddish, pleasantly acid, of good quality. Ripe early in July.

Red Rock.—Fruit large for a morello, and round. Stem long, set in a depression. Skin clear, glossy red. Flesh reddish yellow, with reddish juice a mild, pleasant acid, refreshing. Season late in July.

PEACHES.

There are only a few varieties of peaches left on the farm, two named sorts on the level land and several on the bench.

The trees on the bench continue to bear a few peaches each year, which proves that in sheltered elevations they can be grown. On the level the Teton de Venus has made a vigorous growth and fruited sparingly, but the fruit is too late to ripen in this climate.

APRICOTS.

The few apricot trees living bloomed early in March, but set no fruit and might as well be dug out as they bloom too early to succeed in the cool, rainy weather which almost always occurs at the time they are in bloom.

MEDLARS.

As these trees do not bloom until well on in May, they never fail to set a crop of fruit.

MULBERRIES.

All the mulberry trees bore a good crop of fruit again this year.

SMALL FRUITS.

As the last half of the season was dry and hot, all of the small fruits ripened early, but they were not so large or so productive as in previous years.

There are under test 75 varieties of red and yellow raspberries, and after having been tested for several years under similar conditions, the following varieties have proved the best in thrift, quality and productiveness.

They are given in the order of ripening.

Name.	Date of Ripen- ing.	-	Growth of Plant.	Size of Fruit.	Quality.	Productive- ness.
Phoonix	June 2	20	Vigorous	Large	Firm, good quality	Productive.
Pauline	" 2	4		11	ues long in bearing.	· "
New Fastolf	11 2	5			Firm, good quality	11
Northumberland Fill Basket	11 2	5	11 · ·,·	Very large	ues long in bearing.	
Duke of Brabant	. 2	6		Large	Firm, good quality	н
All Summer	" 2	8	"	Large medium	ues long in bearing.	",
Lord Beaconsfield	" 2	9	"		Firm, good quality	
London	11 2	9				
Sarah	11 2	9 	"	11	Firm, sweet, very good qua- lity, the best flavored berry we have.	11
Cuthbert	1, 3	80		Large	Firm, good quality	
R. B. Whyte	1, 3	30		Large medium		, "
French Vice-President	" 3	80		Very large	ues long in bearing.	н
Golden Queen	. 2	25		Large	Firm, good quality	
Large Yellow	" 2	7		"		

RED AND YELLOW RASPBERRIES.

Besides the above we have the following varieties, all of which are lacking in some quality which is desirable :---

Battler's Giant, Paragon, Charles, Hornet, Carter's Prolific, Belle de Fontenay, Baumforth's Seedling, Muskingum, Turner, Franconia, Hudson River Antwerp, Thompson, White Antwerp, Columbia, Arnold's Hybrid, Red Herrenhauser, Sugar of Metz, Carleton, Empire, Sharpe, Muriel, Craig, Autumn Surprise, Knevit's Giant, La Mercier, Guinea, Garnet, Mary, Percy, Fastolf, Marlboro, Clarke, Heebner, Norwich Wonder, King, Chili, Garfield, Shaffer's Colossal, Queen Victoria, Sir John, Cariboo

16-281

Wild, Col. Wilder, Brinkle's Orange, Goliath, Lizzie, Millar, Minnie, Beehive, Spineless Yellow, Yellow Antwerp, Malta, Barnet, Lady Anne, Nonpareil, Billard's Perpetual, Prince of Wales, Champion, Crimson Beauty and Hansel.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES.

Black Caps require very rich, well drained ground. They also require considerable moisture as well as sunshine when the berries are growing and ripening to ensure a good crop. There are under test here nineteen varieties of Black Caps.

The following have been found to be the best, given in the order of ripening:---

Name.	Date of Ripen- ing.	Growth of Plant.	Size of Fruit.	Quality.	Productive- ness.
Nemaha Palmer Older Kansas Mammoth Cluster Gregg Progress Ada Conrath Hopkins	July 4 	Vigorous V II I	Large Large medium " Large Medium "	Good quality	Productive.

Besides the above we have the following varieties :---

Carman, Smith's Prolific, Cromwell, Lovett, American Yellow Cap, Jackson's May King, Progress, Early Ohio and Oregon Late.

BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberries were a good crop this year. There were 27 varieties under test. The following are the best, and are given in the order of ripening:---

Name.	Date of Ripening.	Growth of Plant.	Size of Fruit.	Quality.	Productive- ness.
Early King Snyder Hansel. Stones Hardy. Eldorado Agawam. Taylor. Erie. Early Cluster. Maxwell Ohmer. Taylor's Prolific. Lawton. Oregon Everbearing	July 14 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 20 22 Aug.1 to Oct. 1	Vigorous " " " " " " " " " " "	Large Large medium Large medium Large medium Large " " " Medium "	Good quality Very good quality Good quality " " Fairly good, very good quality	Productive.

Besides the above we have the following: Wilson's Early, Tecumseh, Kittatinny, Wilson Jr., Early Harvest, Crystal White, Gainor, Thompson's Mammoth, Lovett's Best, Child's Tree Blackberry, Dallas and Brunton.

RED AND WHITE CURRANTS.

There are 41 varieties under test. Of these the following have proved the best:----

Name.	Date of Ripening.	Growth of Plant.	Size of fruit.	Quality.	Productive- ness.
La Fertile	July 3	Vigorous	Large medium	Good quality	Productive.
White Cropo	. 3	u	Medium) u
Tondon Bed	3	11	Large medium		1 11
London Red.	3				
Rad Cherry	3	1 11	Medium	1 11	17
Prince Albert.	4	11	Large medium		11
Evatt's New	11 4		Medium	11	11
Le Turinese	4		11	11	11
White Cherry	4	11	1 11		
Gondoin Red	, 5		11	11	17
Large White Branden- burg Victoria White Pearl	н 5 н 5 н 5	. H	Large medinm Medium	11	H 11 11

Besides the above the following varieties have been tried but found less valuable: White Transparent, White Gondoin, Red Dutch, Knights Early Red, North Star, New Red Dutch, White Dutch, Fay's Prolific, Moore's Ruby, Versailles, No. 51 (L.S.) Langstraubige, White Esperen, Rankin's Red, Large White Frauendorfer, Verriers White, Chenonceau, De la Rochepoze, Ringens, Beauty of St. Giles, Champaigner, English Red, Rouge Admirable, Large Red, White Kaiser, White Imperial.

BLACK CURRANTS.

There are 44 varieties of black currants under trial here, the following have been found to be the best:---

Name.	Date of Ripen- ing.	Growth of Plant.	Size of Fruit.	Quality.	Productive- ness.
Dominion Middlesex Merveille de la Gironde. Boskoop Giant. Prince of Wales. London Black Naples. Lee's Prolific Pearce Victoria. Climax.	July 5 " 5 " 5 " 7 " 7 " 7 " 7 " 9 " 9 " 9	Vigorous " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Large medium " Very large Medium Large medium Medium large Medium	Mild, good quality Slightly acid, good quality. Sweet, very good quality. " good quality Mild, good quality Sweet, good quality Mild, good quality	Productive.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Besides the above the following have been tried, but they are not so desirable: Lennox, Bang-up, Gewohnliche, Eclipse, Sterling, Kerry, Perry, Ruler, Madoc, Kentish Hero, Ambrafarbige, Charmer, Beaudry, Ontario, Eagle, Lanark, Baldwin, Wood, Louise, Stuart, Kentville, Success, Star, Champion, Ethel, Parker, Monarch, Bella, Norton, Oxford Climax, Orton, Henry.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Date of Highest Temperature.	Tempera- ture.	Date of Lowest Temperature.	Tempera- ture.	Rainfall.	Snowfall.	Su	nshine.
1904. December 2, 25 1905.	46	December 16	12	Inches. 9·02	Inches. 3	Hours. 13	Minutes. 36
January 3, 23 February 12 March 30, 31 May 12 June 12 July 19 August 10, 20 Sept. 2, 9. October 13 November 14.	49 47 50 83 84 84 84 83 68 62 62	January 12 Feb. 2, 15, 17, 22,24 March 11 May 20 June 13 July 14, 15 September 9 October 19 November 28 Total	20 24 13 30 37 50 40 36 24 20	5.46 4.28 5.60 4.86 8.46 3.20 2.40 2.80 8.40 8.42 1.91 64.81	3 0 1 	64 120 92 139 145 171 236 164 94 106 73 1,421	54 24 18 48 24 36 30 18 6 54

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. A. SHARPE.

5-6 EDWARD VII.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.			
Live stock. \$ 3,532 Feed for stock. \$ 3,532 Supplies from experimental plots. 90 Grain screenings from grain distribution. 292	.\$ 13 15 19	625	5 84
\$ 3,915 9 Less—Supplies to poultry department	- 17.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3,062	86
Veterinary services and drugs		74	5 6
Seed, grain, trees, &c	•	424	l 01
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies	•	864	89
Drainage and drain tiles	•	393	71
Manure and fertilizers for experimental plots and horticultural depart	t-	4 1 1	
ment	•	400	54
Travelling expenses.	•	1,821	. 90
Exhibition expenses	•	400	14
Biacksmitning, narness supplies and repairs	•	400	211 60
Warren form work including coloring of officers in charge	•	101	09
Wages: farm work, including salary of herdsman	•	4,019 3,707	02
forestry \$23.85	U r	к к л 9	20
Poultry division, also salaries of officers in charge\$ 3,085 1 Value of grain, &c., supplied by farm	 1 1	J,0 4 4	
Cereal division, including salaries of officers in charge\$ 4,156 99 LESS—Value of material supplied for feed 90 77 " potatoes supplied for seed distribution 819 77	- 8 5 5 5	3,938	22
910 50	-)		
	- 8	3,246	45
Care of hedges, avenues, ornamental trees and grounds Office assistance, including English and French correspondence and mes-	• · ·	1,355	97
senger service	. 4	1,977	51
Printing of office supplies and stationery		623	07
Arboretum.	.]	1,400	-06
Distribution of trees and tree seeas	• •	106	94
Deter branch including solary of doiryman	. 1	.,347	202 20
Contingencies including \$200 for advertising	•	903	ວ∪ ຄ1
Telegramma and telephones		024 105	51 51
Stears purchased for fooding experiments		601 971 (อ บ ะจ
Books and newspapers.	2	130	$\frac{55}{79}$
Type Deceeds of cole of storm surplus 1.6	\$ 43	,838	69
ing experiments	5		
Value of grain supplied grain distribution 232 73	; - 4	1,0 78	06
	\$ 39	,760	63

A. 1906

)6

784 65

196 65

281 25

282 90

48 36

21 00

31 78

30 50

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40 EXPERIMENTAL FARMS			
5-6 EDWA	rd VI	I., A. 19	06
EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NAPPAN, N.SEXPENDITURE, 1904-)5.		
	\$	7	15
Live stock		1,953	88
Veteringry services and drugs		31	95
Sood grain soods trees &c.	••	54	21
Implements tools hardware and supplies.		355	51
Manure and fertilizers	••	6	40
Travelling expenses	• •	257	22
Exhibition expenses.	••	219	61
Blacksmithing, harness supplies and repairs	••	279	33
Salary of Superintendent.	••	1,550	00
Wages, farm work, including experimental work with farm crops.	••	2,249	68
Wages, care of stock	••	1,569	80
Poultry branch	••	90	00
Horticultural division, including experimental work with vegetable	es,		
fruits, forest and ornamental trees and flowers; also care of groun	ids	4 600	70
and salary of officer in charge	••	1,622	73
Distribution of seed grain, potatoes, &c	••	91	54
Contingencies, including postage, \$134; mail delivery, \$90; repairs	to		F 0
dykes, \$215	••	458	00 70
Printing and stationery	••	12	10
Books and newspapers	••	20	00 60
Telegrams and telephones	••	22	02
Steers purchased for feeding experiments	••	044	00
	\$	11.502	19
The Design of sole of stoors purchased for feeding experiments.	Ψ Ψ	1.700	98
LESS-Proceeds of sale of steers purchased for recarding experimense.			
	\$	9,801	21
EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MAN.—EXPENDITURE 1904	-05.		
Tive stock	\$	574	13
Feed for stock.	••	76	05
Veterinary services and drugs	••	60	45
Seed grain, trees, seeds, &c	••	62	54
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies	••	290	65
Travelling expenses	••	193	04
Exhibition expenses.	• .•	275	20
Blacksmithing, harness supplies and repairs	••	200	10
Bee department.	••	12	85
Salary of Superintendent.	••	1,550	+ 00
Wages, farm work, including experimental work, with farm crops, &	c	2,839	1 90
Wages, care of stock	• :	1,167	32
Horticultural branch, including experiments with vegetables, fruits	and	.	
flowers; also care of Arboretum and grounds	••	916	; 44
Forestry branch, including care of hedges	••	565) 75
Poultry branch	••	.95) U5

Office help, including delivery of mail, \$141.....

Distribution of seed grain, potatoes, &c.

Distribution of trees and tree seeds.....

Contingencies, including postage, \$259.50.....

Printing and stationery.....

Books and newspapers.....

Telegrams and telephones.....

Drainage and drain tiles.....

EXPENDITURE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16		
Manure and fertilizers\$ Steers purchased for feeding experiments	162 380	75 57
	11 000	
\$ LESS—Proceeds of sale of steers purchased for feeding ex-	11,099	88
periments	60%	36
\$	10,492	52
EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASKEXPENDITURE, 1904-05.		
Live stock \$	451	75
Feed for stock	39	04
Veterinary services and drugs	37	55
Seed grain, seeds, trees, &c	71	82
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies	427	45
Travelling expenses	168	93
Exhibition expenses	9	75
Blacksmithing, harness supplies and repairs	89	80
Salary of superintendent	1,550	00
Wages, farm work, including experimental work with farm crops	3,645	38
Wages, care of stock	744	92
Horticultural branch.	441	91
Poultry branch.	98	67
Forestry branch, including hedges	276	52
Office help, including delivery of mail, \$110	733	50
Distribution of seed grain, potatoes, &c	204	79
Distribution of trees and tree seed	173	52
Contingencies, including postage, \$589.65	648	90
Printing and stationery.	60	88
Telegrams and telephones	21	15
Books and newspapers.	960	9U 1 5
Steers purchased for feeding experiments	200	
\$	10,165	88
LESS—Proceeds of sale of steers purchased for feeding experi-		
ments\$ 455 04 Value of grain supplied for grain distribution at Ot-		
tawa 1,579 05		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,034	09
\$	8,131	79
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		=
EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ B.CEXPENDITURE, 1904-05.		
Live stock	9	35
Teed for stock.	46	50
Veterinary services and drugs	18	55
Seed grain, seeds, trees, &c	185	43
Implements, tools, hardware and supplies	570	50
Manure and fertilizers	218	36
Travelling expenses	185	00
Exhibition expenses	293	00
Blacksmithing, harness supplies and repairs	114	70
Salary of superintendent.	1.550	00

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

A STATE OF ST

Wages, farm work, including experimental work with farm crops, vege-

with arm only montaing experimental work with farm crops, vege	-	
tables, fruit trees, vines, &c	.\$ 3,07	3 71
Wages, care of stock	. 51	18 40
Poultry branch.	. (39 85
Forestry branch, including care of hedges	. 25	6 05
Office help	. 12	20 00
Distribution of seed grain, potatoes, &c	. 6	6 63
Clearing land	. 41	2 30
Contingencies, including postage, \$185.52.	. 21	0 80
Printing and stationery.		9 96
Books and newspapers.	. 2	80 00
Drainage and drain tiles.	33	2 80
Telegrams and telephones.		1 75
		1 10
	\$ 8.28	3 64

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE, 1904-05.

Central Experimental Farm\$	39,760	63
Nappan Experimental Farm.	9,801	21
Brandon Experimental Farm	10,492	52
Indian Head Experimental Farm	8,131	79
Agassiz Experimental Farm	8,283	64

General Expenditure.*

mental Farm	Distribution of seed grain, potatoes, &c., from Central Experi-	
Value of grain for Indian Head	mental Farm\$ 5,633 15	
" potatoes from Experimental Division, C.E.F. 819 75 " grain from C.E.F	Value of grain for Indian Head	
" grain from C.E.F	" potatoes from Experimental Division, C.E.F. 819 75	
\$2,621 99 LESS—Value of screenings charged feed for stock, C.E.F	" grain from C.E.F	•
LESS—Value of screenings charged feed for stock, C.E.F	\$2,621 99	
C.E.F	LESS-Value of screenings charged feed for stock,	
2,329 20 7,962 35 Entomological and Botanical Division, including salaries of officers in charge. 4,265 38 Chemical Division, including salaries of officers in charge. 4,952 48 Salaries general, including— 5330 00 Director, accountant, director's secretary and assistant accountant. 6,330 00 Printing bulletins and distribution of bulletins and reports. 7,000 00 100,000 00 100,000 00	C.E.F	
Type2 35 Entomological and Botanical Division, including salaries of officers in charge. charge. 4,265 38 Chemical Division, including salaries of officers in charge. 4,952 48 Salaries general, including— 4,952 48 Director, accountant, director's secretary and assistant accountant. 6,330 00 Printing bulletins and distribution of bulletins and reports. 7,000 00 Ioo,000 00 100,000 00	2,329 20	
Entomological and Botanical Division, including salaries of officers in charge		7,962 35
charge	Entomological and Botanical Division, including salaries of officers in	
Chemical Division, including salaries of officers in charge	charge	4,265 38
Salaries general, including— Director, accountant, director's secretary and assistant accountant. Printing bulletins and distribution of bulletins and reports. Special sum in estimates for this item. 100,000 00 100,000 00	Chemical Division, including salaries of officers in charge	4,9 52 48
Director, accountant, director's secretary and assistant accountant. 6,330.00 Printing bulletins and distribution of bulletins and reports. 7,000 00 Less-Special sum in estimates for this item	Salaries general, including-	
Printing bulletins and distribution of bulletins and reports. 7,000 00 Less-Special sum in estimates for this item	Director, accountant, director's secretary and assistant accountant	6,320,00
Printing bulletins and distribution of bulletins and reports 7,000 00 Less-Special sum in estimates for this item	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	100.000.00
Less-Special sum in estimates for this item	Det the helloting and distribution of hulloting and reports 7000.00	100,000 00
100,0000 00	Less-Special sum in estimates for this item	
•	-	100,0000 00

* These items are put under 'General Expenditure' for the reason that they are incurred for general purposes.

SUMMARY OF STOCK

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

SUMMARY OF STOCK, MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, &C., ON HAND DECEMBER 1, 1905.

characteristic international and a second seco	8 030	00
19 Horses $\ldots \ldots	0.870	00
21 Ayrshire cattle	2,010	00
12 Guernsey cattle	4 300	00
15 Durham cattle (Shorthorns)	1 400	00
10 Canadian cattle	865	00
19 Grade cattle	1 250	00
63 Yorkshire swine	460	00
21 Berkshire swine	455	00
31 Tamworth swine	800	00
31 Shropshire sheep	405	00
16 Leicester sheep	3 142	25
Farm machinery and implements	1 018	00
Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs	1 143	10
Hand tools, hardware and sundries	597	85
Harness	508	50
Dairy department, machinery, &c	871	35
Horticultural and forestry departments, implements, tools, ac	5	00
Botanical department, implements, tools, &c	622	00
Poultry department, 396 fowls.	196	35
Poultry department, implements, furnishings, &c	449	81
Bees and apiarian supplies	2.200	96
Chemical department, apparatus and chemicals	707	86
Books and several departments	2,320	00
Greenhouse plants, supplies, &c	1.000	00
Furniture at Director's house	1.676	25
Office furniture and stationery	465	00
Experimental flour mill and electric motor		

\$35,834 28

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NAPPAN, N.S.

	¢	1 095	00
8 Horses	•••Φ	1,000	00
	• • •	420	00
b Guernsey cattle		300	00
7 Holstein cattle		475	00
8 Ayrshire cattle		912	00
45 Grade cattle		95	00
4 Yorkshire swine	• • •	45	00
2 Berkshire swine	• • •	965	00
43 Grade swine	• • •	200	00
09 Shoon	• • •	210	00
		61	00
(] Fowls		27	30
Bees and apiarian supplies		355	75
Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleigns		701	00
Form machinery.	• • •	701	00
Farm machines, to the		292	00 [.]
Farm implements.		380	50
Hand tools, hardware and sundries	• • •	950	00
Harness		200	50
Eurpiture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials		159	50
Furniture supplies and books for office	• • •	228	11

6,327 16

\$

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, DRANDON, MAN.			
13 Horses	.\$	1,525	00
5 Ayrshire cattle	•	290	00
7 Durham cattle	•	600	00
3 Guernsey cattle	•	175	00
8 Grade cattle		280	00
1 Tamworth pig	•	15	00
3 Berkshire pigs	•	30	00
9 Yorkshire swine		70	00
10 Grade swine	•	40	00
120 Fowls	•	129	00
Bees and apiarian supplies		142	45
Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs	•	540	00
Farm machinery		2,125	33
Farm implements		738	00
Hand tools, hardware and sundries		641	55
Harness	•	219	25
Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials	•	161	55
Furniture supplies and books for office	•	436	70
	\$	8,158	83

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

26 Durham cattle. 1,73 28 Grade cattle 93 23 Berkshire swine. 17 9 Tamworth swine. 17 9 Tamworth swine. 10 83 Fowls. 10 83 Fowls. 10 83 Fowls. 10 83 Fowls. 10 84 Fowls. 10 85 Rees and apiarian supplies. 10 86 Farm machinery. 44 Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs. 53 Farm implements. 2,23 Farm implements. 39 Hand tools, hardware and sundries. 39 Harness. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51	1,950 00
28 Grade cattle 93 23 Berkshire swine. 17 9 Tamworth swine. 17 9 Tamworth swine. 17 11 Yorkshire White swine. 10 83 Fowls. 10 83 Fowls. 10 83 Fowls. 10 84 Fowls. 10 85 Rees and apiarian supplies. 10 86 Parm machinery. 44 Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs. 53 Farm machinery. 2,23 Farm implements. 2,23 Farm implements. 39 Harness. 39 Harness. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51	
23 Berkshire swine. 170 9 Tamworth swine. 77 11 Yorkshire White swine. 100 83 Fowls. 100 83 Fowls. 88 Bees and apiarian supplies. 44 Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs. 53 Farm machinery. 2,23 Farm implements. 2,23 Farm implements. 39 Harness. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51	935 00
9 Tamworth swine. 74 11 Yorkshire White swine. 104 83 Fowls. 105 85 Bees and apiarian supplies. 85 Bees and apiarian supplies. 44 Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs. 53 Farm machinery. 2,23 Farm implements. 69 Hand tools, hardware and sundries. 39 Harness. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51	170 00
11 Yorkshire White swine. 101 83 Fowls. 85 Bees and apiarian supplies. 44 Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs. 53 Farm machinery. 2,23 Farm implements. 69 Hand tools, hardware and sundries. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51	75 00
83 Fowls	
Bees and apiarian supplies. 4 Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs. 53 Farm machinery. 2,23 Farm implements. 69 Hand tools, hardware and sundries. 39 Harness. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51	83 00
Vehicles, including farm wagons and sleighs. 53 Farm machinery. 2,23 Farm implements. 69 Hand tools, hardware and sundries. 39 Harness. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51 % 987	41 75
Farm machinery. .2,23 Farm implements. .69 Hand tools, hardware and sundries. .39 Harness. .18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office.	agons and sleighs
Farm implements. 69 Hand tools, hardware and sundries. 39 Harness. 18 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials. 21 Furniture supplies and books for office. 51 \$ 987	
Hand tools, hardware and sundries	
Harness	undries
Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials 21 Furniture supplies and books for office	
Furniture supplies and books for office	om and bedroom for visiting officials 217 00
\$ 9.8/7	ks for office
Ψ	\$ 9,871 41

SUMMARY OF STOCK

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, B.C. 1,180 00 1,665 00 19 Dorset horned sheep..... 207 00 85 00 2 Berkshire swine..... 4 Yorkshire White swine..... 155 00 36 Fowls..... 36 00 5 45 Vehicles, including farm wagons..... 180 00 Farm machinery..... 620 75 95 50 Hand tools, hardware and sundries..... 133 30 Harness..... 94 25 Furniture for reception room and bedroom for visiting officials..... 141 75 Furniture supplies and books for office..... 284 92

4,883 92

THOS. M. CRAMP,

Accountant.

\$



INDEX



PAGE.

INDEX

PAG	E. PAGE
Agriculturist-Report of the 4	7 Agriculturist-Report of the-Con.
Beef production	0 Pork production
" influence of age on cost. 6	3 Pigs on alfalfa pasture
Baby beef 6	5 Pigs on red clover pasture 71
Corn. varieties grown for ensilage 7	5 Pigs on roots as pasture
Crops on 200-acre farm	5 Pigs fed in pens-no green feed 72
	Pigs fed in pens; roots and meal 72
Dairy nerds, the	$\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{a}}$ Rotation experiment
Monthly statements b	Rotation A, 5 years
Financial and general statements	Rotation B, 5 years
Daily dairy herd records	Rotation E, 3 years
Feeding dairy cattles	Rotation Z, 3 years
Feeding, summer	Rotation H, hogs84
Feeding, winter	Rotation T, sheep 85
Feeding, cost of	Rotation D and S, Deep vs. Shallow
Feed, amount consumed by	ploughing
Dairy herd reports 5	Rotations M, N, O and P, : short vs.
Ayrshires	long, and clover vs. no clover
Ayrshire grades 5	⁵ Roots, varieties grown
Canadians 5	Stoors ovnoriments with
Canadian grades 5	Long vg short foed stoors
Guernseys 50	Influence of age on cost of putting on
Guernsey grades	flash
Shorthorns 50	Summary of operations on 200-acre farm 90
Dairy cows, experiments with	Desterning of operations on 200-acte faim. 50
Apples as feed for cows	Bediord, S. A., Superintendent of Experi-
Pea dust for dairy cows	mental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, Re-
Snirit grains for dairy cows 59	port of
Meal seeds for dairy cows 58	Blair, W. S., Horticulturist, Experimental
	Farm, Nappan, N.S., Report of 301
Farm, the 200-acre	Cerealist-Report of the 205
Crop on, in 1905	Acknowledgments
Comparative statement of crops on,	Barley Six-row
from 1899 to 1900, inclusive	Beardless
Feed produced on, and dimitation	Earliest varieties of
	Hulless
Financial summary	Most productive varieties of
Horses	Test of varieties of
Bran-feeding experiment 49	Álbert. 220
Labour, value and amount of 48	Argvie
Letter of transmittal 47	Bere
Live stock 47	Black Japan.
Horses 47	Blue Long Head
Cattle 47	Brome
Sheen 48	Champion
Swine 48	Chinese Hulless
Financial statements	Claude
	,

.

449

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

Diam	
Cerealist—Report of the—Con	PAGE.
Barley, six-row-Con.	Besta sugar 220
Common	Beels, sugar
Eclipse	Carrots
Empire	Cereals in small plots
Escourgeon	Crossing and selection of cereals 200
Hulless Black	Descriptions of varieties of wheat 209
Mandscheuri	Donations 205
Mansfield., 220	Early sowing, importance of 214
Mensury	Emmer and Spelt
Norwegian 220	Test of varieties of 218
Nugent 220	Common Emmer
Oderbruch	Long Emmer 218
Odessa 220	Red Emmer 218
Rennie's Improved 220	Red Spelt 218
Royal 220	Single Emmer
Silver King	Smooth Spelt 218
Sisolsk 220	Thick Emmer
Stella	White Emmer
Summit	White Spelt
Trooper	White Bearded Speit
Yale	Fife wheats
Barley, six-row winter	Flax
Zero 222	Grades of wheat 208
Barley, two-row	Grain sown in different quantities on
Beardless	clay loam
Earliest varieties of 222	Grain sown in different quantities on
Hulless	sandy loam
Most productive varieties of	Indian corn 230
Archan Chavelian 221	Sown at different distances 231
Boavor 921	Test of varieties of
Bestchorn's Kaiser 991	Mangels 228
Brewer's Favourite	Test of varieties of
Canadian Thorpe	Manitoba, visit to 207
Clifford	Millet 227
Danish Chevalier	Mixed grain, plots of 225
Dunham 221	Oats
Fichtel Mountain	Earliest varieties of
French Chevalier	Most productive varieties of
Gordon 221	Test of varieties of
Hannchen 221	Abundance
Harvey 221	American Beauty
Invincible	American Triumph 219
Jarvis 221	Anderbecker 219
Logan	Atlantic
Maltster	Banner
Newton	Bavarian 218
Primus	Bell
Princess	Bestehorn's Abundance 219
Princess Svalof 221	Big Four 219
Sidney	Black Beauty
Standwell 221	Buckbee's Illinois
Swan's Neck 221	Chinese Naked
Swedish Chevalier	Colossal
Beans, field 226	Columbus
Soja	Danish Island 218

	_	1	p	
Osta Goz	PAG	GE.	Correction the Corr	2.07.086
Daubanaw	9	10	Potetoes field plots of	231
	. 4 10 9	10	Propagation of land for uniform test	201
Dinauer	10, <u>2</u> 9	19	nlots	213
Forly Angug	. 2	19		0.07
Early Angus	. 4	010		227
Early Golden Flohness	. 2	10	Rye, spring	223
Excensior	18 2	219	winter	223
Forhes	2	219	Saskatchewan, Visit to	207
Garton's Abundance	2	219	Selection of cereals	206
Golden Beauty	. 2	219	Selection of seed for test plots	214
Golden Elegge	. 2	219	Spelt. See Emmer.	
Golden Giant	. 2	219	Turnips	227
Golden Tartarian		218	Test of varieties of	22 8
Goldfinder		219	Uniform test plots of cereals	213
Gold Bain	. 2	219	Weather	214
Great Northern.	. 2	219	Wheet Massault 010	010
Green Russian	18. 2	219	Wheat, Macaroni	216
Hazlett's Seizure	2	219	Test of varieties of	217
Holstein Prolific	. 1	219		217
Improved American		218		217
Improved Ligowo		219		217
Irish Victor		219	Goose	217
	8	219	Kahla	217
Kendal Black	2	219	Kubanka	217
Kendal White	5	219	Mahmoudi	217
Kirsche	18.	219	Medeah	217
Lincoln		219	Roumanian	217
Mennonite		219	Velvet Don	217
Milford Black		219	Yellow Gharnovka	217
Milford White	:	219	Wheat, Spring	214
Olive Black	:	219	Earliest varieties of	216
Pioneer.	:	218	Most productive varieties of	216
Prohstev.	:	219	Test of varieties of	215
Scotch Potato	:	219	Advance	215
Sensation.	:	219	Aurora	, 207
Siberian.	:	219	Australian F	215
Sorgenfrei.	:	219	Australian No. 9	215
Storm King.	:	219	Australian No. 12	215
Swedish Ligowo	:	219	Australian No. 28 `	215
Swedish Select.	!	219	Bishop	215
Tartar King		219	Blue Stem	215
Thousand Dollar		219	Bobs	207
		219	Chester	215
Twentieth Century		219	Club	210
Uberfluss	••	218	Clyde	215
Virginia White Abundance	••	219	Colorado	, 215
Waverley		219	Countess	215
Welcome		219	Dawn	215
White Giant		218	Downy Riga	215
Whiting	••	219	Early Riga	215
Wide Awake	••	219	Ebert	2 15
Porco River Country Cereals in.		207	Gehun	215
Poor	213.	222	Haynes' Blue Stem	215
Forligst variaties of		223	Herisson Bearded	215
Most productive verifies of		223	Hungarian Mountain	209
most of variables of	••	222	Hungarian White	, 215
16901·		`		

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

P.	AGE	P	'AGE.
Cerealist-Report of the-Con.		Concernation of soil moisture Ottown	122
Wheat, Spring-Con.		Conservation of soil moisture, Ottawa	124
Huron	210	Control of goil moisture in orchard goils	122
Kirsche	210	Comp by products	149
	215	Correspondence	127
Marwel	215	Cotton-seed meal	143
Minnesota No. 163	215	Cotton waste	139
Monarch	215	Cyanides for fumigation purposes	153
Nixon	215	Dairving investigations relating to	127
Pearl	215	Fall and more suborts	147
Percy	215	Fall and goose wheats	130
Power's Fife	215	Fertilizers, naturally-occurring	137
Preston	224	Flue ashes	139
Pringle's Champlain	215	Fresh seaweed	138
Red Fern	215	Gypsum and land plaster	133
Red Fife 206, 207, 208, 209,	215	Marsh mud.,	107
Red Preston	212	Semi-decayed seaweed	120
Riga	215		135
Saumur	215	Fodders and feeding stuffs	140
Stanley	215		141
Weldon	215	Anglo-Saxon stock lood.,	141
Wellman's Fife	215	Condimental roods	149
White Fife	215	Corri by-products	143
White Russian	419		142
Wheat, Winter	217	Googe and fall wheate	142
Test of varieties of	217	Herhageum	140
Abundance	217	International stock food	144
American Banner	217	Linseed or oil cake meal.	142
Buda Pesth	217	Mixed feeds.	141
Farly Red Clewson	217	Rice meal	143
Early Windsor	211 917	Soda biscuits	143
Egyntian Amber	217	Spirit grains	143
Gold Coin.	217	Stock foods	143
Imperial Amber.	217	'Sugar and flax'	144
Invincible	217	Formalin, action on vitality of wheat. 126.	. 152
Jones' Winter Fife	217	" as a smut preventive	153
Kharkov	217	Formaldehyde, 40 per cent151, 152,	153
Padi	217	Fumigation, cyanides used in production	
Red Chief	217	of gas for	126
Prosperity	217	Fungicides and insecticides	125
Red Velvet Chaff	217	Giuten meal	112
Reliable	217	" feed	142
Silver Sheaf	217	Goose and fall wheats	143
Turkey Red	217	Gypsum and land plaster	138
Chemist—Report of the	125	Herbageum	144
Acknowledgments	127	Inculation for the growth of legumon	120
Anglo-Saxon stock food	144	Insecticides and fungicides	149
Assistant chemists	127	Cyanides for fumigation.	153
Burgundy mixture	149	Flour emulsion.	151
Carrots	146	Formalin	151
Chemistry of insecticides and functioned	149	New form of kerosene emulsion	150
Clover nitrogen-content of soils before	110	Soda-Bordeaux mixture.,	148
and after	129	International stock food	144
Condimental foods	143	Kerosene emulsion, new forms of 125.	150
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

=

k

į

PAG	PAGE
Chemist-Report of the-Con.	Director-Report of the-Con.
Land plaster and gypsum 138	Experimental Farms, usefulness of 6
Legumes, inoculation for growth of 130	Experiments with fertilizers on-
" nitrogen-enrichment of soils by 127	Barley
Letter of transmittal 125	Indian corn
Linseed or oil cake meal 142	Oats
Mangels	Mangels
Manure, winter care of 127	Turnips 39
Marsh mud	Wheat
Mixed reeds	Farm crops throughout the Dominion 5
Naturally-occurring leftilizers 10	Fertilizers, special experiments with 29
Content of soils before and after	Financial statement
clover 129	Grain distribution of, for improvement
	of seed
Orchand goild control of moisture of 133	Grain tests, table of, for each province. 27
Orenard sons, concret or metstate of the	Inspection and grading of wheat 18
Rice meal	Letter of transmittal 3
Germots 146	Meteorological observations
Influence of inherited qualities in 147	Rainfall for past fifteen years
Mangels	Reports on journeys made7 to 11, 44, 45
Sugar beets	Seed grain distribution of
Turnips 145	Seed grain distribution benefits of 25
Samples received for analysis 126	Seeds, tests of vitality of
Seaweed, semi-decayed 137	Sunshine, records of
" fresh 138	Summary of stock, &c., on each Experi-
Smut preventive, formaldehyde as a 153	mental Farm 443
Soda biscuits 143	Visit to Alberta (southern).
Soda-Bordeaux mixture 125, 148, 149	Visit to Alberta (northern)
Soils	Visit to Experimental Farm, Nappan,
Control of moisture in orchard 133	N.S
Nitrogen-content of before and alter	Visit to Experimental Farm, Brandon, M. 44
clover	Visit to Experimental Farm, Indian
Nitrogen-enfichment of by legumes., 124	Head, Sask 44
Stock foods	Visit to Experimental Farm, Agassiz,
'Sugar and flax'.	B.C
Sugar beets	Visit to Grain Inspector's Office in Win-
for factory purposes	19 nipeg 19
Turnips	Weeds and Smut in Wheat 21
Waste products and naturally-occurring	Winter wheat in Alberta
fertilizers	Yukon. Experiments in the 11 to 17
Well water from farmers' wells. 126, 154, 155	Entomologist and Botanist-Bonont
Wheat, action of formalin on vitality of	of the
126, 152	Acknowledgments.
Goose and fall 143	Alfalfa affected with dodder, analysis of 203
Grades of 127	Alfalfa Dodder 201
Director-Report of the 5	Anderson, J. R., on Variegated Cutworm. 175
Acknowledgments 45	on Vancouver Island Oak-looper 193
Bulletins issued during 1905 43	Anthonomus signatus
Cramp, Thos. M., report of 439 to 445	Aphis brassica 176
Co-operative experiments by Canadian	Apiary, report on the 194
farmers	season of 1905 194
Correspondence	now to prevent swarming 195
Tellia Wm reports of 97 90	improving stock of Dees 196
EALLES, VV III., TEPUTUS UL 21, 29	queen rearing 197

Entomologist and Botanist-Report of the-Con. Sathomologist and Botanist-Report of the-Con. Apiary, Report on the-Con. Cottom Maple Scale. 139 Care of empty combs. 198 Criddle, N., on Western Wheat-stein Sawfly. 160 Apple, Wooly Aphis of the 189 Criddle, N., on Western Wheat-stein Sawfly. 160 Apple Month 189 Curant Maggot. 171 Apple Month 189 Curant Maggot. 178 Apple Month 189 Curant Maggot. 178 Apple Month app, on cedars. 189 Curant Maggot. 178 Apple Month app, on cedars. 189 Curant Maggot. 178 Apple Month app, on cedars. 170 Curant Maggot. 178 Batho, Geo, on Hessian Fly. 180 Curant Maggot. 179 Batho, Geo, on Hessian Fly. 170 Variagated. 170 Batho, Geo, on Hessian Fly. 170 Diamod-back Moth. 171 Durbare flex. 170 Diamod-back Moth. 171 Batho, Geo, on Hessian Fly. 170 Diamod-back Moth. 171 Batho, Howevell. 171 Dodder, Clover on Alfalia.	PAGE	PAGE
of the-Con. of the-Con. Cottony Maple Scale. 139 carze of empty combs. 193 Cottony Maple Scale. 165 wax Moth. 193 Sawly. 166 unfinished sections. 174 remedies for. 174 remedies for. 183 Curumber Flear-betle. 173 Apple Worn, Lesser. 183 Curumber Flear-betle. 173 Apple Worn, Lesser. 183 Currant Maggot. 188 Asptdiotus perinciosus. 182 Currant Maggot. 188 Asptdiotus perinciosus. 182 Cureamber Flear-betle. 173 Back W. J., on cutworms in grain. 170 Variegated. 173 On root and vegetable crops. 174 remedies for. 176 Diako, Vine Weevil. 186 Diamond-back Moth. 178 Bud-moth, Eye-spotted. 181 Bodays periston of. 182 Bud-moth, Eye-spotted. 183 Enomalogy Division of. 182 Bud-moth, Eye-spotted. 183 Enomosci andoniasta. 194 Bud-moth, Eye-spotted. 185 Enomalogy Division of. 182 <td>Entomologist and Botanist-Report</td> <td>Entomologist and Botanist-Report</td>	Entomologist and Botanist-Report	Entomologist and Botanist-Report
Apiary, Report on the—Con. 139 care of empty combs. 193 Wax Moth. 193 unfinished sections. 200 Apple Magnet sections. 200 Apple Magnet sections. 200 Apple Magnet sections. 200 Apple Magnet sections. 171 on two new garden pests. 174 Cucumber Flea-beetle. 178 Apple Magnet sections. 180 Cucumber Flea-beetle. 178 Currant Magnet. 180 Back Vine Weevil. 186 Diak Vine Weevil. 186 Diak Vine Secture. 170 Diadot Mereschale crops. 174 Duffols forcu. 171 Duffols forcu. 171 Duffols forcu. 176 Diffols forcu.	of the-Con.	of the-Con.
care of empty combs. 195 wax Moth. 199 unfinished sections. 200 Apple, Woolty Aphis of the. 183 Apple Magot. 184 Apple Worm, Lesser. 185 Apple Worm, Lesser. 186 Apple Worm, Lesser. 186 Apple Worm, Lesser. 186 Approventia sp., on cedars. 189 Batho, Geo., on Hessian Fly. 183 Cutewate aphtymum. 201 Apple Worm, Lesser. 176 Batho, Geo., on Hessian Fly. 183 Cutworms. 170 Variegated. 173 on grasshoppers. 171 Diako, Vine Weevil. 186 Diamod.back Moth. 178 remedies for. 178 Burkas provins. 170 Diako Vine Weevil. 186 Burkas provins. 170 Diako Vine Weevil. 186 Burkas provins. 170 Diako Vine Weevil. 186 Burkas Gor. 187 Burkas Or. 188 Buranota prune	Apiary, Report on the-Con.	Cottony Maple Scale
Wax Moth. 199 Sawffy. 166 unfinished sections. 200 on tocusts. 171 Apple Worm, Lesser. 183 Cucumber Fica-beetle. 173 Apple Worm, Lesser. 183 Cucumber Fica-beetle. 173 Apple Worm, Lesser. 183 Cucumber Fica-beetle. 173 Appreshis op. on cedars. 189 Cucurant Maggot. 183 Argyreshis op. on cedars. 189 Cucurant Maggot. 183 Batck, W. J., on cutworms in grain. 170 Variegated. 169 173, 175 on root and vegetable crops. 174 remedles for. 178 170 Dlack Vine Weevil. 181 180 171 Dodder, Clover or Attalia. 201 Bara, poisoned, for cutworms. 170 Diplosis tritici. 163 174 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 174 Entomology, Division of. 164 on Larch Sawffy. 161 162 Entomology, Division of. 163 Carbage Aphls. 176 Epochar canadensis. 173	care of empty combs 198	Criddle, N., on Western Wheat-stem
apple, Woolly Aphie of the. 183 on two new garden pests. 174 Apple Maggot. 184 on two new garden pests. 174 Apple Maggot. 184 cucumber Flea-beetle. 178 Apple Maggot. 184 currant Maggot. 188 Apple Maggot. 183 currant Maggot. 202 Batho, Geo. on Hessian Fly. 163 cutworm, Red-backed. 169 Batho, Geo. on Hessian Fly. 163 cutworms. 169 173 on grasshoppers. 174 remedies for. 178 Botan, Division of. 201 remedies for. 178 Buthus pisorum. 170 Diakonfea. 204 Butarba Speoper. 183 cutworm Atlata. 204 Butarba Speoper. 185 Ellopia somiaria. 194 Butarba Speoper. 185 Ellopia somiaria. 194 remedies for. 177	Wax Moth	Sawfly 166
apple, woon yearden pests. 174 remedies for. 183 Apple Wargot. 184 Apple Worm, Lesser. 183 Curvant Files-beelle. 178 Apple Worm, Lesser. 183 Data to accidentata. 179 Bata, W. J., on cutworms in grain. 170 On two new garden. 171 Diack Vine Weerli. 184 Bran, poisoned, for cutworms. 171 Diack Vine Weerli. 184 Dedder, Clover or Alfalfa. 201 remedies for. 178 premedies for. 178 Dufalo Tree-hopper. 185 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 174 Premedies for. 175 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Dedder, Clover or Alfalfa. 174 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Care Rustify.<	Apple Weelly Apple of the	on locusts 171
Tensors 184 Apple Worm, Lesser. 184 Apple Worm, Lesser. 185 Argurestika Sp., on cedars. 189 Argurestika Sp., on cedars. 189 Curnant Maggot. 201 Batho, Geo, on Hessian Fly. 163 Outworm, Lesser. 171 Batho, Geo, on Hessian Fly. 163 Outworm, Instructure 170 Batho, Geo, on Hessian Fly. 163 Outworm, Lesser. 171 On grasshoppers. 171 Outworm, Division of. 201 Pruckus provinon. 171 Budmoth, Eye-spotted. 181 Puremedies for. 173 Burke, Rev, A. E., on cereal crops. 162 Furokus provinora. 173 Burke, Rev, A. E., on cereal crops. 162 Furokus provinora. 173 Carbage Aphis. 174 Furders provinora. 173 Carbage Aphis. 174 Further scutterify. 174 Carbage Aphis. 175 Further scutterify. 174 Carbage pomonell	remedies for	on two new garden pests 174
Temedies for. 178 Apple Worm, Lesser. 188 Argyrestha sp., on cedars. 189 Currant Maggol. 201 Barathra occidentata. 182 Barathra occidentata. 179 Diack, W. J., on cutworms in grain. 170 Diack, W. J., on cutworms in grain. 170 Diack Vine Weevil. 186 Bran, poisoned, for cutworms. 170 Dodder, Clover or Alfalta. 201 Burke, Rev, A. E., on cereal crops. 187 Burke, Rev, A. E., on cereal crops. 176 Eromoology, Division of. 183 Carot Rustfy. 171 Cabage Aphis. 176 Fir sawfy. 183 Carot Rustfy. 177 Prochage ap pomonella. 183 Carot Rustfy. 177 Pioacett, Red-headed. 173 Prochage ap pomonella. 183 Carot Rustfy. 177	Apple Maggot	Cucumber Flea-beetle 178
Argyrosthia sp., on cedars. 189 Currant Maggot. 189 Aspidious pernicious. 189 Cuscuit apritionum. 201 Barathra accidentata 179 184 201 Batho, Geo., on Hessian Fly. 163 170 Variegated. 201 Batho, Geo., on cutworms in grain. 170 Variegated. 173 On grasshoppers. 174 Cutworms. 189, 173, 175 on root and vegetable crops. 174 remedles for. 170 Diak Vine Weevil. 186 170 Diamond-back Moth. 173 Botany, Division of. 201 remedles for. 174 premedies for. 178 Buffab Toze-hopper. 185 Ellopic sominaria. 194 204 Bufka Toze-hopper. 185 Entomoscelis adonidis. 177 Cabage Aphis. 176 Ellopic sominaria. 194 Carpocagae pomonella. 187 Fir Sawify. 189 Carrocagae pomonella. 187 Fir Sawify. 189 Carrocagae pomonella. 187 </td <td>Apple Worm, Lesser</td> <td>remedies for 178</td>	Apple Worm, Lesser	remedies for 178
Aspidiotus permiciosus. 132 Cuscula Epidapumi	Argyresthia sp., on cedars 189	Currant Maggot 188
Barathra occidentata. 179 Trifoid. 201 Batho, Geo., on Hessian Fly. 163 Cutworm, Red-backed. 169 Black, W. J., on cutworms in grain. 170 Variegsted. 173 on grasshoppers. 171 Cutworms. 189, 173, 175 on root and vegetable crops. 174 Temedies for. 173 Dianxol. back Moth. 178 Diamond-back Moth. 178 Botany, Division of. 201 remedies for. 178 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 Didge sommiaria. 194 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 Ellopie somilaria. 194 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Ellopie somilaria. 194 Carpocagas pomonella. 182 Fir Sawfly. 183 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Folder crops, 1005. 172 Cectoangia destructor. 166 173 174 Cervas abiatis. 166 173 175 Cervas abiatis. 176 174 175 Cervas abiatis. 174 176	Aspidiotus perniciosus	racemong up chiliang
Batho, Geo., on Hessian Fly. 153 Cutworm, Red-backed. 169 Black, W. J., on cutworms in grain. 170 Variegated. 175 On grasshoppers. 171 Cutworms. 169, 173, 175 On or ot and vegetable crops. 174 remedies for. 170 Diack Vine Weevil. 186 174 remedies for. 170 Diack Vine Weevil. 186 174 remedies for. 170 Butan, Division of. 200 remedies for. 173 Budmoth, Eye-spotted. 181 Dolder, Clover or Alfalfa. 204 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 Entomology, Division of. 162 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 162 Entomosciis adonidis. 177 Cabbag Aphis. 176 Eptit's coumeris. 176 Carpocapsa pomonella. 182 Eptit's coumeris. 173 Ceredangi destructor. 162 Fodder crops, 1905. 174 Ceredangi destructor. 162 Foder crops, 1905. 173 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Foder crops, 1905. 173 Cereal sinsect enemies of. 163<	Barathra occidentata	trifolii.
Black, W. J., on cutworms in grain	Batho, Geo., on Hessian Fly 163	Cutworm, Red-backed.
on grasshoppers. 171 Cutworms. 169, 173, 175 on root and vegetable crops. 174 Temedies for. 170 Black Vine Weevil. 186 Diamond-back Moth. 173 Botany, Division of. 201 remedies for. 173 Burachus pisorum. 171 Didemond-back Moth. 173 Budmoth, Eye-spotted. 183 remedies for. 184 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 191 Entomology, Division of. 162 Carbage Aphis. 177 Eptitic accumeris. 173 Temedies for. 177 Eptitic accumeris. 173 Carocapsa pomonella. 191 Fixter, John, report by. 194 Temedies for. 177 Eptitic accumeris. 173 Carotage apins. 174 Fixter, John, report by. 194 Primedies for. 177 Epochra canadensis. 173 Carotage apononella. 173 174 Flea-beetle, Red-headed. 173 Carotage apononella. 173 174 Flea-beetle, Red-headed. 173 Carotage apononella. 174 Forest and shad	Black, W. J., on cutworms in grain 170	Variegated
on root and vegetable crops. 174 Black Vine Weevil. 185 Botany, Division of. 201 Bran, polsoned, for cutworms. 170 Bud-moth, Eye-spotted. 181 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 186 Durbes for. 185 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 186 Dabage Aphis. 176 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Tremedies for. 177 Caroto Rust-fly. 182 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Fitzer, John, report by. 194 Fodder crops, 1905. 172 Coreals insect enemies of. 162 Coreal crops, 1905. 172 Coreal sinect enemies of. 162 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Chitender. 174 Gastroide autami. 163 Septendecim. 173 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Chitender. 174 Gastroide apolygoni. 174 Glaevace externa. 174 Gab	on grasshoppers	Cutworms
Black Vine Weevil. 186 Botany, Division of. 200 Bran, poisoned, for cutworms. 170 Burdhus pisorum. 171 Bud-moth, Eye-spotted. 181 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 182 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 182 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 182 Entomology, Division of. 182 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Entomology, Division of. 182 Carpocapa pomonella. 182 Carrot Rust-fiy. 177 Filea-beetle, Red-headed. 173 Foder crops, 1905. 172 Cordonay destructor. 166 Puymocus. 166 Creats, insect enemics of. 162 Creats, insect enemics of. 162 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Coreas bielis. 169 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Coreat a wheerly Weevil. 184 Glada putnami. 185 Grass ploits, experimental. 159 Corere bodefer.<	on root and vegetable crops 174	remedies for 170
Botany, Division of. 201 remedies for. 178 Bran, poisoned, for cutworms. 170 Diplosis tritici. 168 Burdhus pisorum. 171 Diplosis tritici. 168 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 183 eradication of. 201 Premedies for. 183 eradication of. 204 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 162 Entomology, Division of. 162 on Larch Sawfly. 191 Entomology, Division of. 162 Carbozg Aphis. 176 Eptiris cucumeris. 173 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Eptochra canadassis. 188 Frie Abedits for. 177 Fixer, John, report by. 189 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Fodder crops, 1905. 172 Carbage Abula. 166 173 Foder crops, 1905. 173 Careal crops, 1905. 162 Forest and shade trees, insect enemics 174 Galerwas abidis. 163 Insect enemics of. 183 Chitender, F. H., on means against the Strawberry Weevil. 183 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Clover Laet Weevil. <td>Black Vine Weevil</td> <td>Diamond-back Moth 178</td>	Black Vine Weevil	Diamond-back Moth 178
Bran, poisoned, for cutworms. 100 Diplosis tritici. 163 Bruchus pisorum. 171 Dodder, Clover or Alfalfa. 204 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 eradleation of. 204 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 162 Ellopia somniaria. 194 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 162 Entomology, Division of. 163 Cabbage Aphis. 191 Entomology, Division of. 163 Carpocapsa pomonella. 173 Eptria cucumeris. 173 Carpocapsa pomonella. 182 Fir Sawfly. 189 Cardomyia destructor. 162 Fodder crops, 1905. 172 Cecidomyia destructor. 162 Fodder crops, 1905. 172 Careas toiduits. 163 Insect enemies of. 181 Chyman. B. W., on fodder crops. 174 Galerwae actoria. 174 Chitanden, F. H., on Means against the Strawberry Weevil. 183 Grass plots, experimental. 159 Clover Last Weevil. 173 Cortor Kust-fly. 174 Galerwae actoria. 174 Clover Dodder. 173 Cortor Kust-fly. 174	Botany, Division of 201	remedies for 178
Bud-moth Eyre-spotted. 111 Bud-moth Eyre-spotted. 181 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 Buffalo Tree-hopper. 185 Premedies for. 185 Burke. Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 191 Cabbage Aphis. 191 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Permedies for. 177 Carocaga pomonella. 182 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Fixter, John, report by. 188 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Fixter, John, report by. 194 Fixter, John, report by. 194 Carocaga pomonella. 173 Fodder crops, 1905. 172 Cordanguá destructor. 162 Coreals, Insect enemies of. 173 Forest and shade trees, insect enemies 174 Chitmen, F. H., on means against the 174 Strawberry Weevil. 173 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Colever Seed Midge. 173 Colever Leaf Weevil. 173	Bran, poisoned, for cutworms 170	Diplosis tritici
Buffalo Tree-hopper. 133 Pure and the second sec	Bruchus pisorum	Dodder, Clover or Alfalfa 201
Billopia somniaria. 194 remedies for. 155 Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 162 In Larch Sawfly. 191 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Cabbage Aphis. 177 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Carpocapsa pomonella. 182 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Cecidomyia destructor. 177 Cecidomyia destructor. 162 Fodder crops, 1905. 172 Cereal crops, 1905. 172 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Galeruca externa. 174 Gleatruca externa. 174 <td>Buffalo Tree-hopper</td> <td>eradication of</td>	Buffalo Tree-hopper	eradication of
Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops. 12 Enarmonia prunicora	remedies for	Ellopia somniaria
on Larch Sawfly. 191 Entomology, Division of. 162 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Entomology, Division of. 162 Cabbage Aphis. 176 Epitris acauadensis. 177 remedies for. 177 Epochra canadensis. 188 Carrot Rust.fly. 177 Files.Multi. 189 remedies for. 177 Files.pohra canadensis. 189 Carrot Rust.fly. 177 Files.pohra canadensis. 189 Carrot Rust.fly. 177 Files.pohra canadensis. 189 Carrot Rust.fly. 171 Files.pohra canadensis. 189 Carrot Rust.fly. 172 insect enemics of. 173 pygmaus. 166 Forest and shade trees, insect enemics 173 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 for. 189 Chermes abietis. 190 Galeruca carona. 181 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Galeruca carona. 174 Galaruaa. 182 Grass plots, experimental. 153 septendecim. 185 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Golarke, G	Burke, Rev. A. E., on cereal crops 162	Enarmonia prunivora
Cabbage Aphis. 176 Cabbage Aphis. 176 remedies for. 177 Carpocapsa pomonella. 182 Carrot Rust-fiy. 177 Cerdomyia destructor. 182 Create (rops, 1905. 172 Cerdomyia destructor. 162 Pygmaxus. 166 pygmaxus. 166 Cereal (rops, 1905. 172 Cereals, insect enemies of. 162 Cereals, insect enemies of. 162 Chitmen, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Chittenden, F. H., on means against the 174 Strawberry Weevil. 185 Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder. 202 Clover Loaf Weevil. 173 Clover Weevil. 173 Clover Weevil. 173 Clover Weevil. 173 Colephons al lacella. 174 Glendinning, H., on Turnip Aphis. 176 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Colephora laricella. 173	on Larch Sawfly	Entomology, Division of 162
remedies for. 177 Carpocapsa pomonella. 187 Carpocapsa pomonella. 187 Firsta Suffy. 188 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 remedies for. 177 Cerdiomyia destructor. 122 Cephus occidentalis. 166 pygmacus. 166 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Cereals, insect enemics of. 162 Chermes abietis. 160 Chipman, B. W., on folder crops. 173 Citate quitamin. 165 Chermes abietis. 190 Chipman, B. W., on folder crops. 173 Galeruca externa. 174 Glaruca externa. 174 Glaruca externa. 174 Glaruca externa. 174 Glaruca externa. 174 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Cover Leaf Weevil. 173 Clover Veevil, Green. 173 Colophora laricella.	Cabbage Aphis	Entomoscelis adonidis 177
Carpocapsa pomonella. 182 Carrot Rust-fly. 177 remedies for. 177 Cecidomyia destructor. 182 Centrot Rust-fly. 177 Fixter, John, report by. 183 Cecidomyia destructor. 162 Cephus occidentalis. 166 pygmæus. 166 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Cereals, insect enemies of. 162 Chermes abietis. 160 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Citata putnami. 185 Septendecim. 185 Glaeva externa. 174 Glaeva externa. 174 Glaeva externa. 174 Glaed putnami. 185 septendecim. 185 Grass plots, experimental. 153 Grasshoppers. 171 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Colling Moth. 182 Colling Moth. 182 Colling Moth. 182 Coreas ad plants. 160 Coreas functions of insects and plants. 160	remedies for	Epitrix cucumeris
Carrot Rust-fly. 177 Fixter, John, report by. 184 remedies for. 177 Fixter, John, report by. 194 Cecidomyia destructor. 162 Fodder crops, 1905. 172 Cephus occidentalis. 166 insect enemics of. 173 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 forest and shade trees, insect enemics 173 Cereals, insect enemics of. 162 forest and shade trees, insect enemics 159 Cereas bubalus. 185 182 forest and shade trees, insect enemics 159 Chermes abietis. 190 Galeruca externa. 174 182 Chittenden, F. H., on means against the Strawberry Weevil. 188 Grass plots, experimental. 183 Grada putnami. 185 grass plots, experimental. 159 Clover Dodder. 173 201 Hamilton, Dr. C. A., on Turnip Aphis. 176 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 on Carrot Rust-fly. 177 177 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 on Spined Rustic. 159 Codling Moth. 182 173 177 177 178 178 179 <tr< td=""><td>Carpocapsa pomonella</td><td>Fir Sawfly</td></tr<>	Carpocapsa pomonella	Fir Sawfly
remedies for. 177 Cecidomyia destructor. 162 Cecidomyia destructor. 162 Cephus occidentalis. 166 pygmaus. 166 pygmaus. 166 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Cereals, insect enemies of. 162 Cereas bubalus. 185 Chermes abicis. 190 Chithenden, F. H., on means against the 185 Strawberry Weevil. 186 Clover Dodder. 173 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Colover Leaf Weevil. 173 Colover Weevil, Green. 173 Colover Weevil, Green. 173 Colover Leaf Weevil. 173 Colover Soft Intervest. 174 Colover Soft Intervest. 175 Colover Soft Intervest. 174 Colover Soft Intervest. 175 Corn Atacked by Rose Chafer. 174 Corn Root Maggot. 174 Corn Root Maggot. 174 Corn Root Maggot. 174 Corn Root Maggot. 175 Corn Root Maggot.	Carrot Rust-fly 177	Fixter, John, report by
Cecidomyia destructor. 162 Cephus occidentalis. 166 pygmæus. 166 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Cereas bubalus. 185 Chermes abietis. 190 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Galeruca externa. 174 Galeruca externa. 174 Galeruca externa. 174 Glanda putnami. 185 septendecim. 185 Grass plots, experimental. 159 Grass plots, experimental. 159 Grass plots, experimental. 171 Clover Dodder. 173 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 On Carrot Rust-fly. 178 On Spined Rustic. 180 Collections of insects and plants. 160 Corn Root Maggot. 174 Hessian Fly. 164 remedies for. 165 Corn Root Maggot. 173 </td <td>remedies for 177</td> <td>Flea-beetle, Red-headed.</td>	remedies for 177	Flea-beetle, Red-headed.
Cephus occidentalis. 166 pygmexus. 166 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Cereals, insect enemies of. 162 Cereas bubalus. 162 Chermes abietis. 190 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Chittenden, F. H., on means against the 185 Strawberry Weevil. 185 Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder. 202 Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder. 202 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Clover Leaf Weevil. 173 Colover Seed Midge. 173	Cecidomyia destructor	Fodder crops, 1905
pygmæus. 166 Cereal crops, 1905. 162 Cereals, insect enemies of. 162 Cereals bubalus. 182 Chermes abletis. 190 Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops. 173 Chittenden, F. H., on means against the Strawberry Weevil. 188 Strawberry Weevil. 188 Cicada putnami. 185 septendecim. 185 Glenvice aexterna. 174 Glover Dodder. 202 Clover Dodder. 173 Clover Weevil, Green. 173 Colover Weevil, Green. 173 Colover Seed Midge. 173 Colling Moth. 182 Coren seed Midge. 173 Collections of insects and plants. 160 Harwest-fly, Western. 162 Corn Root Maggot. 173 Corn Root Maggot. 174 Corn Root Maggot. 175 remedies for. 175 <t< td=""><td>Cephus occidentalis 166</td><td>insect enemies of</td></t<>	Cephus occidentalis 166	insect enemies of
Cereal crops, 1905	pygmæus 166	Forest and shade trees, insect enemies
Cereals, insect enemies of	Cereal crops, 1905 102	of 189
Chermes abietis.190Chermes abietis.190Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops.173Chittenden, F. H., on means against the Strawberry Weevil.188Cicada putnami.185Cicada putnami.185Glarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder.202Clover Dodder.173Clover Leaf Weevil.173Clover Seed Midge.173Coling Moth.182Collections of insects and plants.160Corn Root Maggot.173Corn Worm.174Corn Worm.175Corn Worm.176Correspondence of the Division.175Correspondence of the Division.175 <t< td=""><td>Cereals, insect enemies of</td><td>Fruit crops, 1905 181</td></t<>	Cereals, insect enemies of	Fruit crops, 1905 181
Chipman, B. W., on fodder crops.173Galeruca externa.174Chipman, B. W., on means against the Strawberry Weevil.173Gastroidea polygoni.174Chittenden, F. H., on means against the Strawberry Weevil.188Gendinning, H., on Turnip Aphis.176Cicada putnami.185Grass plots, experimental.183Cicada putnami.173185Grass plots, experimental.183Cicada putnami.173173Grass plots, experimental.173Clover Dodder.202Grass plots, experimental.173Clover Leaf Weevil.1730n Carrot Rust-fly.177Clover Weevil, Green.173on Spined Rustic.180Coling Moth.182Harvest-fly. Western.185Collections of insects and plants.160Iceation of the injury.164Corn Root Maggot.173Isosoma tritici.167Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer.192on Turnip Aphis.173	Chermes abietis	insect enemies of $\dots \dots
Chiphun, E. H., on means against the Strawberry Weevil.Image: Strawberry Weevil	Chinman B. W. on fodder crops 173	Galeruca externa
Strawberry Weevil.188Glendinning, H., on Turnip Aphis.176Cicada putnami.185Grapholitha prunivora.183septendecim.185Grass plots, experimental.159Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder.202Grasshoppers.171Clover Dodder.173201Hamilton, Dr. C. A., on Turnip Aphis.176Clover Leaf Weevil.173on Carrot Rust-fly.177Clover Weevil, Green.173on Spined Rustic.178Coling Moth.182185Harvest-fly.185Colephora laricella.191Hessian Fly.162Corn attacked by Stalk Borer.173174remedies for.165Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer.192on Turnip Aphis.173	Chittenden, F. H., on means against the	Gastroidea polygoni 174
Cicada putnami.185septendecim.185Grass plots, experimental.159Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder.202Clover Dodder.202Clover Dodder.173Clover Leaf Weevil.173Clover Weevil, Green.173Coling Moth.173Coling Moth.182Colephora laricella.184Corn attacked by Stalk Borer.173Corn Worm.174Corn Worm.175Correspondence of the Division.175Correspondence of the Division.175Correspondence of the Division.159Correspondence of the	Strawberry Weevil 188	Glendinning, H., on Turnip Aphis 176
septendecim185Grass pilots, experimental159Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder202Grasshoppers171Clover Dodder173, 201Hamilton, Dr. C. A., on Turnip Aphis176Clover Leaf Weevil173on Carrot Rust-fly177Clover Weevil, Green173on Potato Flea-beetle178Coling Moth182Harvest-fly. Western180Collections of insects and plants160Hersian Fly162Corn Attacked by Stalk Borer173Isosoma tritici164Corn Worm173Isosoma tritici167James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops173Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer173Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer174Isosoma tritip Aphis174	Cicada putnami	Grapholitha prunivora
Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder.202Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder.171Clover Dodder.173, 201Hamilton, Dr. C. A., on Turnip Aphis.176Clover Leaf Weevil.173on Carrot Rust-fly.177Clover Weevil, Green.173on Potato Flea-beetle.178Coliver-seed Midge.173on Spined Rustic.180Codling Moth.182Harvest-fly. Western.185Coleophora laricella.191Hererocampa leucostigmat.193Collections of insects and plants.160Hessian Fly.164Corn Attacked by Stalk Borer.173Isosoma tritici.165Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer.192on Turnip Aphis.174	septendecim 185	Grassbonners
Clover Dodder.173, 201Hamilton, Di. C. A., on Furnip Apris.176Clover Leaf Weevil.173on Carrot Rust-fly.177Clover Weevil, Green.173on Potato Flea-beetle.178Ciover-seed Midge.173on Spined Rustic.180Colling Moth.182Harvest-fly.182Coleophora laricella.191Hererocampa leucostigmat.193Collections of insects and plants.160Hessian Fly.162Corn attacked by Rose Chafer.173Icoation of the injury.164corn Root Maggot.173Isosoma tritici.167Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173Correspondence of the Division.159on Turnip Aphis.176	Clarke, G. H., on Clover Dodder 202	Hamilton Dr. C. A. on Turnin Anti-
Clover Leaf Weevil.173173on Potato Flea-beetle.174Clover Weevil, Green.173on Spined Rustic.178Ciover-seed Midge.173on Spined Rustic.180Codling Moth.182Harvest-fly, Western.185Coleophora laricella.191Hererocampa leucostigmat.193Collections of insects and plants.160Hessian Fly.162Corn attacked by Rose Chafer.173Icoation of the injury.164Corn Root Maggot.173Isosoma tritici.167Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173Correspondence of the Division.159on Turnip Aphis.176	Clover Dodder	naminton, Di. C. A., on Turnip Apris. 176
Clover Weevil, Green.173For the border function of the border function of the border function.173Clover-seed Midge.173on Spined Rustic.180Codling Moth.182Harvest-fly, Western.185Coleophora laricella.191Hemerocampa leucostigma.193Collections of insects and plants.160Hessian Fly.162Corn attacked by Rose Chafer.173174remedies for.164Corn Root Maggot.173173Isosoma tritici.165Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173Correspondence of the Division.159on Turnip Aphis.176	Clover Leaf Weevil	on Potato Elea-beetle
Clover-seed Midge	Clover Weevil, Green 173	on Spined Bustic.
Coding Motil.182182Coleophora laricella.191Hemerocampa leucostigma.193Collections of insects and plants.160Hessian Fly.162Corn attacked by Rose Chafer.173Iocation of the injury.164attacked by Stalk Borer.174remedies for.165Corn Root Maggot.173Isosoma tritici.167Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173remedies for.175Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer.192On Turnip Aphis.159on Turnip Aphis.176	Clover-seed Midge	Harvest-fly, Western
Collections of insects and plants.160Collections of insects and plants.160Corn attacked by Rose Chafer.173attacked by Stalk Borer.174Corn Root Maggot.174Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer.192on Turnip Aphis.176	Coleonhora laricella	Hemerocampa leucostigma 193
Corn attacked by Rose Chafer.173location of the injury.164Corn attacked by Stalk Borer.174remedies for.165Corn Root Maggot.173173Isosoma tritici.167Corn Worm.175James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops.173remedies for.175Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer.192Correspondence of the Division.159on Turnip Aphis.176	Collections of insects and plants 160	Hessian Fly 162
attacked by Stalk Borer. 174 remedies for. 165 Corn Root Maggot. 173 Isosoma tritici. 167 Corn Worm. 175 James, Prof. C. C., on fodder crops. 173 remedies for. 175 Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer. 192 Correspondence of the Division. 159 on Turnip Aphis. 176	Corn attacked by Rose Chafer 173	location of the injury
Corn Root Maggot. 173 Isosoma tritici. 167 Corn Worm. 173 James, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops. 173 remedies for. 175 Jamies, Prof. C. O., on fodder crops. 173 Correspondence of the Division. 159 on Turnip Aphis. 176	attacked by Stalk Borer 174	remedies for 165
Corn Worm175James, Prof. C. C., on fodder crops173remedies for175Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer192Correspondence of the Division159on Turnip Aphis176	Corn Root Maggot 173	Isosoma tritici
remedies for	Corn Worm 175	James, Prof. C. C., on fodder crops 173
Correspondence of the Division 159 on Turnip Aphis 176	remedies for 175	Japing, Rudolf, on Larch Case-bearer. 192
	Correspondence of the Division 159	on Turnip Aphis 176

•

ţ

·]	PAGE	F	AGE.
Entomologist and Botanist-Report of the-Con.		Entomologist and Botanist-Report of the-Con.	
Joint Worm	167	Schizoneura lanigera	183
remedies for	168	Semasia nigricana	171
Knot-weed Beetle	174	Shutt, F. T., analysis of alfalfa affected	
Larch Case-bearer	191	with Dodder	203
Larch Sawfly	, 190	Sleepy Weevil	186
Locust. Seventeen-vear	185	Spined Rustic,	179
	171	Spruce Gall-louse	190
Lophurus abietis	189	remedies for	190
Lorostege sticticalis.	179	Stalk Borer	174
Macoup W T on strawborry variation		Strawberry varieties recommended for	
for planting	107	planting	187
	170	Strawberry Weevil	187
Marla Scala Cottony	100	remedies for	188
Mappe Scale, Cottony	164	Sugar Beet Webworm	179
Marmont, L. E., on fruit group	101	Systena frontalis	173
Menting attended by the Entemployist	101	Taylor, Rev. G. W., on Therina somniaria	194
Meetings attended by the Entomologist	150	Therina fervidaria	194
and Botanist	160	flscellaria	194
by Assistant Entomologist	100	somniaria	193
Miller, H. H., on Anana Douder	202	Trypeta pomonella	184
Nematus erichsonii	190	Turnip Aphis	176
Nova Scotia Secretary of Agriculture, on		remedies for	177
grain crops	162	Turnip Beetle, Red	177
Oak-looper, Vancouver Island	193	remedies for	177
Ontario Crop Report, on grain crops	162	Tussock-moth, White-marked	193
Otiorhunchus oratus	186	Webster Prof F M on Joint Worms	168
sulcatus	186	Western Harvest-fiv	185
Danainowa ostankugata	174	Wheat Midge	169
	174	remedies for	160
nuclu	1.00	Wheat-stem Sawfly Western	166
Parlier S. C. on fruit crops	105	remedies for	167
Parker, S. C., on Hult crops	101	Willing, T. N. on cereal crops	162
(Dee Dug?)	171	on Corn Worm	176
Pea Bug	171	Woolly Aphis of the Apple	183
rea Moth	179	remedies for	183
	171		100
Pea weevil	107	Experimental Farm, AgassizReport	
Periodia Saucia	104	of Superintendent.	401
Platunedia nutrami	105	Apples, report on, with descriptions of	
Flutypoura parnamento	170	new varieties fruiting 419 to	428
Poteto Elez-beetle	178	Apples, list of discarded	429
romedies for	178	Apricots, report on	435
Deila room	177	Barley, experiments with	405
Dulningrig innumerabilis	189	Test of varieties of	405
Fullinaria innumerations	100	Beans, experiments with	415
Ready, Prof. J. C., on fodder crops	173	Bees, report on	403
on wheat crop	162	Beets, experiments with	415
Rhagoletes pomonella	184	Blackberries, report on	436
Riseborough, G. W., on Stalk Borer	174	Agawam	436
Roots and vegetables, insect enemies of	173	Early Cluster	436
Rose Chafer attacking corn	173	Early King	436
Rustic, Spined	179	Eldorado	436
remedies for	190	Erie	436
San José Scale	182	Hansel	436
Sanderson, E. D., on Apple Maggot	185	Lawton	436

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

~

	PAGE.
PAGE.	T
Experimental Farm, Agassiz-Con.	Experimental rain, regenerated with 413
Blackberries, report on-Con.	Forest Trees
Maxwell	$\mathbf{Forest} 11 00 00 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0$
Ohmer	Fruit crops 401
Oregon Everbearing 436	Gordon wogetables
Stone's Hardy 436	Garden vegetables
Snyder	Hedges 403
Taylor	Horses
Taylor's Prolific	Lettuce, experiments with
Broccoli, experiments with 416	Live stock
Brussels Sprouts, experiments 416	Mangels, experiments with 411
Cabbage, experiments with	Test of varieties
Carrots, experiments with	Medlars, report on
Test of varieties of	Meteorological report 413
Cattle 416	Millets, experiments with
Cauliflowers, experiments and and of	Mountain orchards
Cherries, report on, with docorry 434	Mulberries, report off
new varieties fruiting	New breaking
Clearing of land 415	Nut-bearing trees, report on 402, 403
Clover Experiments 414	Oats, experiments with 404
Clover versus corn for chards	Test of varieties of
Commercial of character with 409, 410	Onions, experiments with 417
Corn, Inulai, experiment	Orchards
Correspondence	Ornamental trees and shrubs 402
Gueronte Black report on 437	Parsnips 416
Black Naples	Peaches, report on 434
Black Naplestie 437	Pears, report on, with descriptions of
Climax	new varieties fruiting 430
Dominion	Pease, garden, experiments with 416
Lee's Prolific. $\dots \dots	Field, experiments with 408
London	Test of varieties
Merveille de la Gironde 43'	Pigs 402
Middlesex	Plums, report on, with descriptions of
Pearce	new varieties fruiting
Prince of Wales	Potatoes, experiments with 412
Victoria 43	Test of varieties of 413
Currants, red and white, report on 43	7 Poultry 403
Evatt's New	7 Pumpkins 417
Gondoin Red 43	Radishes, experiments with 417
La Conde 43	Raspberries, Black Cap, report on 436
La Fertile 43	Ada 436
Large White Brandenburg 42	Conrath 436
La Turinese	Gregg 430
London Red	Hopkins 430
Prince Albert	Kansas
Raby Castle	Mammoth Cluster
Red Cherry	Nemaha 436
Victoria	01der
White Cherry 4	37 Palmer
White Grape 4	37 Progress 400
White Pearl	Raspberries, rea and yellow, report off. 435
Distribution of seed grain, potatoes, &c. 4	All summer 435
Ditching	Cuthbert
Emmer and Spelt	UNITED Branch Vice President
Wield Roots 4	10 FTERCH VICE-FICEAGENETS

456
SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

, PA	AGE	P	AGE.
Experimental Farm, Agassiz—Con.		Com sour at different distances opent	994
Raspberries, red and yellow, report on		Corn sweet	001 352
-Con.		Correspondence	356
Golden Queen	435	Cows milking.	343
Large Yellow	435	Crah apple seedlings, report on	346
London	435	Crab Transcendent.	346
Lord Beaconsfield.,	435	Cucumbers	350
New Fastolf	430	Currants	347
Northumberland Fillbasket	430	Distribution of seed grain and notatoes	255
Pauline	435	Of forest trees shrubs seeds	355
Phœnix	425	Winner and shalt	000
R. B. Whyte	425	Emilier and speit	323 950
Sarah	100		000
R ye, Fall	408	Farmers' meetings attended	356
Sheep *	402	Field roots.	334
Small fruits	435	Flax, experiments with	331
Soja beans, experiments with	414	Flowers, experiments with	00±
Spelt. Sec Emmer.		Fruit trees, experiments with	941
Squash, experiments with	418	Gooseberries	348
Summary of crops	415	Grasses	338
Sunflowers	414	Horticulture	346
Sugar beets, experiments with	412	Iris	354
Turnips, experiments with 411,	417	Mangels, experiments with	335
Test of varieties of	411	Test of varieties of	336
Turnips, table, experiments with	417	Maple seed	348
Vegetables	415	Meetings attended	356
Weather	401	Meteorological report	356
Wheat fall experiments with	406	Mixed grain crops	331
Wheat spring, experiments with	406	Millets, experiments with	340
Test of varieties of	407	Oats, experiments with	326
Wheat, Macaroni	407	Oats, test of varieties of	327
Brandon-Be-		Onions	350
Experimental Farm, Brandon-no	3 21	Parsnips	351
port of the Superintendent	339	Paeonies.	354
Agropyrum tenerum	346	Pease, field, experiments with.	329
Apples	348	Test of varieties of.	330
Arboretum	354	Garden	349
Annual Flowers	348	Perennial flowers.	354
Avenues	339	Pigs, experiments with	343
Awilless Brome grasses of the test	339	Plums	317
Bald wheat grass	328	Potatoes, experiments with	337
Barley, experiments with	329	Test of varieties of	338
Test of varieties of	351	Poultry, report on	344
Beans, French	345	<i>Pyrus baccata</i>	346
Bees, experiments with the test	353	Raspberries	348
Beets	339	Rhubarb	3 53
Divilius morniments with	352	Rotation of crops	, 326
Cabbage, experiments with	351	Samples for exhibition purposes	356
Carrots, experiments with the theory	336	Seed grain, sale of	, 333
Test of variation of the test of the	311	Shrubs and trees, distribution of	355
	353	Small fruits	317
Clovers experiments with	339	Spelt. See Emmer.	
Corn Indian, experiments with	333	Squash and pumpkins	351
Test of varieties of	833	Steers, experiments in feeding 341 to	3 3 13

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

.....

מן	AGE		
Experimental Farm, Brandon-Con.	AG14.	Experimental Form Indian Head	AGIS.
Strawberries	348	Sask.—Con.	
Sugar beets, experiments with	337	Citrons, experiments with	383
Swine, experiments with	343	Clovers	375
Tomatoes, experiments with	353	Cauliflower, experiments with	382
Top grafting	346	Corn, Indian, experiments with	375
Tree distribution	355	Test of varieties of	376
Tulips and other bulbs	354	Corn, garden	382
Turnips, experiments with	334	Correspondence	399
Turnips, test of varieties of	335	Crab apples, Siberian	3 93
Turnips, garden	352	Crops on Experimental Farm	357
Vegetable garden	349	Crops, summary of	379
Visitors to the Experimental Farm	355	Cross-bred appies	392
Weather	321	Cucumbers, experiments with	383
Wheat	321	Currants, report on	394
Wheat, different methods of preparing		Distribution of grain, potatoes, forest	
land for	324	trees, &c	399
Wheat Macaroni	322	Emmer and Spelt	361
Test of varieties of	323	Excursions to farm	398
Wheat. spring, experiments with	321	Experimental Farm crops	357
Deep and shallow sowings of	324	Feeding tests of cattie	395
Field plots of	324	Flax, experiments with	373
Preventives of smut in	324	Flowers, report on	387
Test of fertilizers on	323	Forest trees and shrubs, distribution of.	399
Selected and unselected seed	325	Fruit crop	393
Test of varieties of	322	Fruit trees	3 92
Experimental Farm. Indian Head,		Grain dealers' trip	397
SaskReport of the Superintend-		Grain, distribution of samples of	451
ent	357	Gooseberries, report on	3 94
Alberta, trip through	399	Grasses, experiments with	375
Alfalfa, experiments with	375	Hay crop	374
Agropyrum tenerum	375	Horse beans	\$73
Annuals	388	Horses	396
Apples, report on	392	Institute meetings	397
Arboretum	391	Lettuce experiments with	383
Asparagus, experiments with	380	Mergels an entrants with	077
Awnless Brome grass	375	Mangels, experiments with	311
Barley, experiments with	367	Melena experimenta with	397
Field lots of	369	Meteorological report	383
Test of varieties of	368	Methods of propaying new ground	400
Barley crop and average yield	369	Millets experiments with	30) 979
Barley, comparison of field crops for		America, experiments with	313
past four years	369	Oat crop and average yield	366
Beans, garden, experiments with	001 001	Uats, experiments with	261
Beets, experiments with	381	Fleid 1015 01	367
Breaking and backsetting	202		300
	275	Comparison of field crops for past	
Bromus inermis	201	$nve \ years$	369 004
Brussels Sprouts	001	Derglag	384
Cabbage, experiments with	382	Laisicy	00± 201
Canary grass	513	Posse experiments with	001 260
Carrots, experiments with	201	Field lots of	305
	201	Tests of varieties of	370
Cauliflower experiments with	382	Garden	385
Callery experiments with	383	Test of variaties of	370
Colory, Caparimonta arente es es es es	909 J		

458

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

8

÷.

I	AGE	P	AGE.
Experimental Farm, Indian Head.		Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S	
SaskCon.		Report of the Superintendent	263
Penpers.	384	Acknowledgments	263
Perennial flowers report on	389	Alfalfa, experiments with 281,	28 2
Plums	394	Barley, experiments with	267
Potatoes, experiments with	378	Test of varieties of	268
Distribution of	399	Beans, experiments with	283
Test of varieties of	379	Bees	299
Poultry, report on	397	Buckwheat, experiments with	271
Pumpkins, experiments with	384	Test of varieties of	271
Radish, experiments with	285	Carrots, experiments with	280
Winter	385	Test of varieties of	280
Rainfall	400	Cattle	287
Raspberries, report on	394	Clover, experiments with 281, 283,	284
Rhubarb, experiments with	386	Corn, Indian, experiments with	272
Roots, field, experiments with	376	Field crops of	273
Rotation of crops, experiments in	371	Sown at different distances	273
Rye, fall	372	Test of varieties of	272
Rye, spring	372	Correspondence	300
Rye grass, western	375	Cows, experiments with	288
Sage	385	Dairy cattle 287,	288
Sand cherry	394	Distribution of seed grain and potatoes.	286
Savory	385	Emmer and Spelt	269
Seed grain, distribution of	339	Exhibitions attended	300
Siberian Crab	393	Experimental Farm crops	285
Small fruits	394	Feeds, disposition of	286
Smut	334	Fertilizers, experiments with 274,	284
Soja beans, experiments with	373	Grain, field crops of	271
Spelt. See Emmer.		Hov	0.05
Spinach, experiments with	336	Horses	280
Steers, experiments with	395	Time stork	250
Strawberries, report on	391 970	Live stock	287
Summary of crops	3(9 955	Macaroni Wheat, experiments with	269
Summer savory	030 970	Mangels, experiments with	278
Sugar beets, experiments with	901	Field crops of	279
Summer fallows	205	Meetings ettended	278
Swine, report on	000	Meteopological record	300
Tares, experiments with	372	Mileh come experiments with 207	205
Timothy, experiments with	375	Millet experiments with	288
Tobacco	386	Minet, experiments with	430 971
Tomatoes, experiments with	386		271
Trees and shrubs.	390	Oats, experiments with	265
Tree seeds, planting of	391		266
Turnins, experiments with	377	Pease, field, experiments with	270
Table	386	· Test of varieties of	270
Test of varieties of	377	Pigs	297
Vegetable garden	£80	Potatoes, experiments with	280
Weather	357	Test of varieties of	281
Wheat, Macaroni	361	Fouriry	298
Wheat, Spring, experiments	358	Rainfall	265
Field lots of	359	Seed grain and potatoes distributed	286
Comparison of tests for past five years	3 60	Sheep	298
Test of varieties of	3 58 [!]	Soja beans, experiments with	283
Test of fertilizers for	360	Spelt. See Emmer.	
Crops and average yield	359	Steer calf experiments	297

5-6 EDWARD VII., A. 1906

ΡΑ	HE PAGE
Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S	Horticulturist, Central Experimen-
Steers, experiments with	92 Apples Ont and Out Chu
Sugar beets, experiments with 2	79 Cellini
Test of varieties of	80 Clayton 100
Summary of crops	B5 Coo's Biver Boouty
Summary of feed used 2	85 Dver 100
Swine, experiments with 2	$\begin{array}{c c} \hline Dycr Dycr 100 \\ \hline Dyke of Conneyetht 100 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Turning experiments with ??	A Excelsion Crab 100
Field groups of 275 276 2	The second of the second secon
Test of varieties of	75 Forest. 100
	Frazer's Russet
V1SILOTS	Hoadly.
Weather	Langford Beauty
Wheat, spring, experiments with2	Lord 101
Test of varieties of	Newell
Macaroni, experiments with 20	Newton Spitzenburg 101
Report of the Horticulturist 30	1 October
Acknowledgments 30	2 Renaud
Apples, descriptions of	9 Springdale 102
Apple crop 30	2 Titovka
Garden beans	6 Stone 102
Garden nease	3 Walworth Pippin.,
Test of varieties of a second	4 Winter Rose 102
Garden vegetables	0 Seedling
	Craignaivie (No. 344)
Omons	From R. Couglan, M.D., Hastings,
Pease, garden, list of best varieties 32	Ont. (No. 333)
Pea Worm, experiments to control 31	From R. Hamilton, Grenville, P.Q.
Potatoes, Early 31	9 (No. 321)
Rainfall	⁹ From R. Hamilton, Grenville, P.2.
Soil moisture, experiments 30	9 (No. 317)
Strawberries 31	From R. A. Marrison, Cataraqui,
Tomatoes 31	7 Ont. (No. 334) \$8
Vegetables, list of best	From Wm. Pratt, Penetanguisheno,
Weather	Ont. (No. 331) 97
Eletcher Dr. I. Entomologist and Bot-	Lincoin (No. 345) 98
anist-Benort of	Wealthy, a closely planted orchard of. 103
Gilbert & G Poultry Manager-Report	Arboretum
-* 22	Black Currants, New
O_{1}, \dots, \dots	Climax 109
Grisdale, J. H., Agriculturist-Report of 4	Clipper
Horticulturist, Central Experimen-	Eclipse
tal Farm-Report of the 92	Ethel 109
Acknowledgments 93	Kerry
Apples	Magnus 103
Experimental shipment of, to Glasgow 104	Ogden 103
Experimental shipment of, to Winnipeg 104	Ontario 108
Experimental shipment of, 1904 100	Saunders 103
New or not well known varieties of in	Success 109
Ontario and Quebec	Topsy 109
Allen Choice 99	Winona 109
Arthur	Botanic Garden 124
Bessie	Character of season
Bismarck 99	Cherries 107
Black Annette 99	Cover crops
Brockville Beauty 99	Crops, truit and vegetable

INDEX

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 16

Ξ

Q

P	AGE.	- I	AGE
Horticulturist, Central Experimen-		Poultry Manager, Report of the	233
tal Farm-Con.		Appreciation of the better quality	237
Donations	94	Artificial and Natural Incubation	251
	115	A winter egg-producing ration	260
Farmer's list of best vegetables	110	Building up prolific egg-laying strains	
Fruits, the testing and originating of at	05	by means of trap nests.	240
the Central Experimental Farm	105		
Fruits, individuality of	111	Causes of the high price of summer	
Fungous diseases	111	eggs	234
Grapes	107	Conditions to be observed in the pro-	
Which ripened earliest, 1905	107	duction of selected eggs and poultry	236
Lincoln	107	Commencement of winter laying	240
Early Daisy	108	Details of experiments in fleshing	
Meetings attended and places visited	93	chickens	256
Pears	107	Experimental work	239
Plums	106	Establishing strains of prolific winter	
Potatoes	116	layers	247
Spraying experiments with	121	Eggs laid in six months. Old hens vs.	
Test of resistance to blight of	119	pullets	2 58
Test of varieties	117	Fertilization after mating.	258
Twelve best yielding varieties of, aver-		Fleshing chickens in pens and crates	255
age of five years	118		200
Yields of, from smaller plots	119	Has the cost of production increased	
Raspberries	109	with enhanced values ?	235
Seedling apples	95	Has the production of the better quality	
Seedling fruits received for examination	95	of poultry and eggs kept pace with	
Spraying and spray mixtures	112	the nome demand ?	235
Experiments with potatoes	121	Hatching results from incubators and	
Flour emulsion	114	nens	251
New formulas for kerosene emulsion	113	Incubation, natural and artificial	251
Soda Bordeaux	112	Margins of profit made by farmers	237
Strawberries	109	Number of eggs laid during the year	0=0
The testing and origination of new fruits		Numerous instances of individual han	200
at the Central Experimental Farm	95	records shown by trap-nests 240 to	945
Tobacco	123	Deculta of six monthal and had	243
Tomatoes	121	Results of six months' egg-laying by	
Experiments in pruning	122	Potiong fod to different pane of family	259
Six earliest varieties of, 1905	122	Rations led to different pens of fowls.	• • •
Test of varieties	121	241 to	248
Twelve best yielding varieties, 1905.	122	Summary of chicken-fleshing results.	257
Varieties of apples new or not well	- {	Stock on hand, Dec. 1, 1905	261
known in Ontario and Quebec	98	Why should exports of poultry and eggs	
Vegetables	115	decrease in face of increased produc-	
Farmers' list of best	115	tion	235
Wealthy apple orchard, a closely		Robertson, R., Superintendent, Experi-	
planted	103 🕽	mental Farm, Nappan, N.S., Report of	262
Mackay, A., Superintendent Experi-		Saunders, C.E., Cerealist. Report of	205
mental Farm, Indian Head, Sask., Re-		Saunders, Wm., Director, Report of	5
port of	357 8	Sharpe, Thos. A., Superintendent. Ex-	
Macoun, W. T., Horticulturist of the Cen-		perimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., Report	
tral Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.,	ĵ.	of	401
Report of	91 8	shutt, F. T., Chemist, Report of	125

461