

tons; common vetch, 6.9 tons; grass peas, 5.1 tons. There were five tests made in this experiment.

In an experiment with sowing mixed grains in three mixtures, (1) oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu., peas $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. and tares $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre; (2) oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. and peas 1 bu. per acre, and (3) oats $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu., tares 1 bu. per acre, grown from green fodder the following were the results:

- (1) Oats, peas and tares yielded 6.97 tons per acre in 1899, and 8.72 on average of eight years.
- (2) Oats and peas yielded 6.10 tons per acre in 1899, and 8.20 on average of 8 years.
- (3) Oats and tares yielded 6.94 tons per acre in 1899, and 7.89 on average of eight years.

The experimenters, while reporting the largest yields from oats, peas and tares, reported oats and peas more valuable for feed.

A test made with six varieties of corn gave the following results:

Kind.	Each. Tons per acre.	Whole Crop. Tons per acre.
Mammoth Cuban (Dent)	2.8	14.3
Mastodon (Dent)	2.8	13.5
Wisconsin Earliest (White Dent)....	2.8	12.0
Salze's Dakota (White Flint)	2.6	11.2
King Philip (Red Flint)	2.7	10.0
Stowell's Evergreen (Sweet)	2.5	10.0

of buckwheat, Japanese came ahead in the yield, with 23.3 bushels per acre, in an average of 3 years; Silver Hull came second with 22.4 bushels per acre, and Common Grey came last with a yield of 21.4 bushels per acre.

In an experiment with spring wheats, results were obtained as follows:

	Straw (tons) per acre	Grain (bushels).
Wellman Fife	1.7	23.5
Rio Grand	1.6	20.5
Kenion Bearded	1.6	19.3

This concluded this part of Mr. Zanity's report, and a short discussion ensued on varieties and selection. Prof. Robertson believed that each man should grow those varieties best suited to his own locality. Mr. Zanity believed that, while this was true, the results of experiments over the whole province were useful in guiding farmers in the selection of good varieties. The general conclusion arrived at was, that where the best kinds for any particular locality were found the best results were obtained by careful selection of seed from that variety.

HORTICULTURE EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. H. L. Hutt gave the report of the experiments on horticulture conducted during the year. The experiments carried on in this department were comparatively few in



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Experiments with three kinds of millet gave the following results:

Kind.	Green hay. Tons per acre (1) 1899.	(2) 2 years.
Japanese Panicle	4.4	6.4
Japanese Barnyard	3.7	5.9
Hungarian Grass	4.0	4.8

Experiments with different varieties of grasses for hay.

Varieties.	Tons of hay per acre. (1) 2nd season sown.	(2) 3rd season sown.
Tall Oat Grass	3.0	2.3
Timothy	2.7	2.1
Orchard Grass	2.0	1.6
Meadow Fescue	2.1	1.3

Tests with clovers gave the following results:

Varieties.	Tons per Acre. Green Hay.	2nd Year. Dry Hay.
Mammoth Red	7.3	3.6
Common Red	6.0	2.4
Alsike	5.6	2.4
Lucerne	5.3	2.0

In this test the result is only for the first cutting in each case, no second cutting being taken.

In the results of 3 years' experiments with three kinds

number, owing to the relatively large cost of material of this sort, yet the work done was fairly extensive. There were 290 engaged in experiments during 1899, and the results were good. Experiments had been carried on with strawberries, raspberries, black raspberries, blackberries, currants and gooseberries.

Five kinds of strawberries had been tested, the kinds being Clyde, Woolverton, Haverland, VanDeman and Bubach. Of these the Clyde had given much the heaviest yield. This results had shown that one year after setting out the crop was heaviest and that the next crop was much lighter; therefore it was better not to keep plantations longer than two years without resetting. The Haverland was an early variety, with imperfect flowers, therefore it was necessary to grow the VanDeman, which flowered about the same time, along with it, in order that the flowers of the Haverland might be fertilized from the perfect flowers of the VanDeman.

Questioned as to the susceptibility of these varieties to rust on the leaves Prof. Hutt replied that the VanDeman was the most susceptible of these varieties, but all were fairly free from it.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF INTENSIVE FARMING.

Mr. G. T. Powell, of Ghent, N.Y., delivered an able address on this subject. One of the greatest subjects of