In conducting this experiment I discovered when too late that only one-quarter of the land necessary was taken. This will account for the small amount of grain and straw. If the results were multiplied by three, a fair average would be obtained.

V.—Geo. A. Charlton, St. George P. O., Brant Co.

Previous Cropping.—The soil the previous year was under roots and had farm-yard manure applied at the rate of twenty loads per acre. Soil is a clayey loam and at time of sowing was in the best possible condition.

Growth of Grain.—Sowed May 8th; by May 14th all plots were up equally well. No difference apparent in growth from time to time except that No. 3 had a deeper shade of green. A difference was perceptible in the time of maturing, No. 2 (salt) ripening fully three days sooner than No. 3; No. 4 maturing sooner than No. 3 but not so soon as Nos. 1 and 2. All were ripe and harvested July 20th.

Condition of Grain.—No. 1, heads short; straw had a tendency to remain green and the barley contained a considerable percentage of small grains, though of good colour.

No. 2 straw bright, and stood up well, heads well formed; grain of a good colour, plump and very few of small size.

No. 3 same as No. 1, except that the percentage of small grains was less.

No. 4 straw seemed soft, had a tendency to lodge and coloured rapidly with dews and sun; heads large and well formed; grain slightly coloured yellow but plump with few small grains.

Weather.—During the experiment the weather was warm and moist first half, but latterly dry and hot, which, I think, was the reason why the yield was not greater.

VI.—C. A. Keil, Chatham, Ont.

Previous Cropping.—From 1879 to 1885, potatoes (farmyard manure), barley, potatoes, fodder corn, sugar beets, flax (farmyard manure), oats. Land has been cropped for twenty-five years, no special fertilizers ever having been used. It is drained by an open creek near by, no under-drains. The soil is a clay loam with considerable percentage of humus having a clay sub-soil.

The land was plowed April 21st (rather late for us), barley was boadcasted next day and fertilizers broadcasted afterwards. The ground was not in very fine condition and the weather was very warm.

Growth.—From date of sowing till harvesting we had very little rain fall, and the barley did not stool out as it should have done. The only difference in all the plots was that the salt plot could be easily distinguished from the others by the whiteness of the straw and grain.

It was cut July 21st and threshed; November 25th; although not a heavy crop, the sample was good. Salt was number one, gypsum number two, the other two equal. I also sowed salt on our field of barley, and also fall wheat, leaving some strips unsown. I could never see any difference in the growth or maturity except that the straw was brighter where the salt was sown.

The land in this part of the country being of a rich alluvial nature, if moderately well worked and manured with farmyard manure will yield good crops for a great many years, and I think the benefits derived from special fertilizers would not compensate for their cost. Salt and gypsum would be useful in diminishing the quantity of straw and especially salt, very materially brightens the grain and straw but superphosphate would not pay. The extreme dry weather may have affected the action of the manures, but it is rather strange that the "No Manure" plot came out the best.

VII.—Elmer Lick, Oshawa, Ont.

Previous Crop.—Oats seeded to Alsike clover, the portion under experiment winte killed. In 1884 barley. In 1883 peas, on three year old sod. A light dressing of barryard manure was applied in fall of 1883.

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