

H. J. DAVIS, OXFORD.—Spring wheat is not generally sown here. Banner, Prolific and Australian oats are most popular, sown from two to three bushels per acre. Mensury barley and the two-rowed variety are mostly grown; seed per acre on good soil, 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Peas have not been grown of late years to any great extent on account of the bugs. Last year there were no bugs, and a larger acreage will be sown this year. The grass pea was not a success, and the best variety has been the Golden Vine, which is the common-sized pea. Two bushels are usually sown per acre. Corn is being cultivated in a variety of ways. Hill planting is rapidly coming in favor, on account of easier and more thorough cultivation with the horse hoe. One and one-half pecks per acre when sown in drills, one peck when hill sowing is practiced. Mangels are grown nearly on every farm, Intermediate Yellow being the leading variety; Mammoth Long Red and Yellow Globe are good croppers. Flat cultivation, using the common seed drill, sowing about 2½ lbs. per acre, after which the roller is used, making the seed germinate earlier; a light harrowing before the plants appear makes the soil free of small weeds. Danish sugar beets are grown for feeding purposes; cultivation same as for mangels. Turnips—Champion, Hall's Westbury, East Lothian, are good standard varieties; 1½ lbs. is more than required per acre. Carrots are not much used now, the white varieties are most common. Potatoes that have withstood the rot are mostly sought after; the Rural New Yorker has been one of the best varieties, the Uncle Sam one of the best early varieties, and the late Rose one of the heaviest croppers. The Mensury barley and Banner oat are preferred for sowing together. If the grain is intended for feeding, a larger yield of pounds per acre can be secured from barley and oats. Mixed grains usually grow more thickly and shade too much for successful grass seeding. Alfalfa or lucerne is sown for summer feeding. Lucerne and red clover and timothy are used for seeding down; 12 to 15 lbs. Lucerne clover is on some farms an unknown thing, but is fast coming in favor, and once used it will come to stay, and this year a considerable acreage will be sown.

W. L. DIXON, GREY.—In this part of South Grey the varieties most generally grown are: Spring wheat, Preston and Fife. Oats, Banner, Siberian and New Zealand. Barley, Mensury and Mandscheuri. Peas, Golden Vine, Prussian Blue and Crown. Corn, Saltzer's North Dakota and Leaming. Mangels, Mammoth Long Red and Danish Sugar Beet. Potatoes, Empire State, Early Rose, White Elephant. Turnips, Bangholm, Carter's Elephant, Greystone, and Hartley's Bronze Top. Most of the farmers sow about 2 bushels per acre of wheat, oats, barley and peas. When the peas are large, more seed is required. Some recommend sowing oats thinner, as they stool out more and produce as much. The writer grew 39½ bushels Banner oats on about 1½ acres, from 24 pounds of hand-selected seed, sown out of every alternate drill hole. Corn requires about ½ bushel of seed per acre, but some sow more. Potatoes require 16 bushels, and turnips about 1½ to 2 pounds per acre. For mixtures of grain, the Banner or Siberian oats are sown with Mensury barley, but a later variety of barley would be better. Many sow oats 2 bushels, to peas 1 bushel, for mixed grain, with good results; others add barley with good results. Oats and barley in equal parts, or less barley in a wet year, give a better yield than when sown separately. Hence it is thought that it pays better to sow mixtures when the grain is needed for feeding purposes. It is thought best to seed down with barley or wheat. A heavy crop of mixed grains is not favorable to a good catch. For summer feeding, the following have been grown with success: peas and oats, oats and hairy vetch, oats and tares, fall rye and hairy vetch. Early Amber sugar cane has been tried with oats and vetches, but it did not add much to the yield. Prussian Blue peas are good in mixtures either for grain or summer feeding. Fall rye and hairy vetch come in early for a hog pasture in the spring. We generally seed down with red clover or Mammoth clover, timothy, and sometimes alsike, from 10 to 14 pounds per acre. Lucerne is not grown very extensively, and is not taking the place of red clover to any extent. Corn is not grown for the silo, as farm help is too scarce and high. A little is grown to be fed in the autumn and early winter. The land is gradually getting into fewer hands; many are selling out and going to the West.

F. BIRDSALL, PETERBORO.—Spring wheat is grown less and less every year in this vicinity, the general opinion being that it does not pay to grow it. What is sown is mostly Colorado. Large quantities of oats are grown, the Siberian and American Banner seeming to yield the best; sown 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. Barley is not grown to such an extent as in former years. The variety mostly sown is the Mandscheuri, 1½ bushels per acre. A large acreage of peas is sown and cultivated each year. As fancy peas for seedsmen, 1½ bushels small peas, 3 bushels per acre of Marrowfat. The variety sown for feed is mostly the Golden Vine. Corn is grown as a fodder crop and for ensilage purposes, this being a dairying district. The

Southern Sweet, Golden Leaming and White Cap give great satisfaction. In mangels, which are grown to a greater extent than formerly, the Yellow Globe is the favorite. The Giant Yellow Intermediate in mangels, and Danish Improved and Royal Giant in sugar beets, are, I think, the favorites. In Swede turnips, the favorites are the Kangaroo, Rennie's Prize Purple Top, Rennie's Improved Elephant. In carrots, the shorter varieties are gradually taking the place of the White Belgian. I think nearly every kind of potato named in the catalogues is grown in this county. One of the favorites is Burbank's Seedling. In sowing oats and barley for mixed crop, the Banner or Siberian oat and Mandscheuri barley are sown, two-thirds of oats and one-third of barley, at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. Peas and oats are also sown for crop and green fodder, about the same proportions being sown at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre. My own experience is that it pays better to sow the crops singly. In seeding with a mixed crop, we do not have as good results, owing to the thickness of the standing grain smothering and crowding out the seeding of clover. As I said before, this being a dairying district, a great variety of crops are sown for summer and fall feeding. Oats sown at the rate of 2½ bushels per acre, and cut green; peas and oats, as mentioned above; corn broadcast, at the rate of three bushels per acre; corn in drills, at the rate of ½ to 1 bushels per acre (this crop is cultivated). More clover is sown with oats, to be pastured off in the fall and then turned down. My own opinion is that from 2 to 4 lbs. of clover per acre should be sown with all the grain crops except peas. Red clover and timothy, in the proportion of about 9 pounds of clover to 4 of timothy, and sown at the rate of about 13 pounds to the acre, and sown with barley, which should not be sown over 1½ bushels per acre, is the favorite seeding. In low lands, 3 pounds alsike clover would be substituted for the same amount of red clover in the above mixture. There is very little lucerne grown, although what has been sown, if it was gotten over the first winter safely, and well manured by top-dressing with fine horse-stable manure, has given good results. We have grown lucerne for years, mostly in a mixture known as permanent pasture, its permanency consisting in one grass coming on after another, so that we have the first bite in the spring and the last in the fall for the sheep. We sow about 3 pounds of rape per acre with some of our oats for fall pasture for young cattle and sheep, and have good results.

QUEBEC.

CYPRIEN BELANGER, TEMISCOUATA, answers, in brief, as follows: Oats, Banner. Potatoes, Prolific, Châli. Sow 3½ bushels of oats an acre, and 25 bushels of potatoes. Mixed grains are not used. Peas and oats are sown together as a mixture for green feed. Pays best to sow various grains separately. Seed with timothy and clover; 1½ gallons an acre. Lucerne is scarcely used.

GILBERT MATTHEWS, ARGENTEUIL.—Wheat is not much sown in this section, as it is a very uncertain crop; the varieties sown mostly are Early Preston and White Fife, about 1½ bushels to the acre. Oats are sown in great variety; Banner and Early Siberian are the best. We have the Improved White Banner, which is, I think, hard to excel; about 3 bushels to the acre as a general rule is sown. Barley does well here; the Mensury cannot be excelled for quality and quantity; I find 2 bushels to the acre sufficient. Peas are little sown, as they do not seem suited to this district. Indian twelve-rowed and great quantities of Western corn is grown in this section of country. Mangels, turnips, carrots and potatoes are not grown to any great extent, and vary as to variety. The Banner oats and Mensury barley do very well when sown together, but we are commencing to sow wheat, oats, barley, peas and spelt all together, and find a better yield than anything we have ever tried. I think it pays to do this; but when you are going to seed down a field, by sowing either wheat or barley singly, you get a better catch of either grass or clover seed. Corn is almost universally sown for summer feeding; also small quantities of tares and rape. Timothy seed for grass, and alsike or Vermont for clover, are in preference, and farmers are beginning to see their mistake of sowing too little of these to the acre; 1½ gallons of timothy and 8 to 10 pounds of clover is about right. Lucerne or alfalfa is just being introduced into these parts, and people are anxiously awaiting results.

W. L. DAVIDSON, PONTIAC, QUE.—In reference to best paying crops in this section of the Province of Quebec, I will give my own experience. Varieties—Wheat, Red and White Fife, yielding from 20 to 25 bushels per acre; sow of good seed from 6 to 7 pecks per acre. In barley the varieties I sow are the Mensury and Duckbill; the latter is best for mixed grain, being stiff in the straw will stand better. Seed, from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre, according to the condition of soil and time of sowing. In oats, the Banner is a good variety; seed, 3 bushels per acre. Corn for ensilage, Compton's Early, Leaming and Longfellow mature well in this section, and also Western Beauty; a new variety, very leafy, ears well, and is good for green feed. Mangels, Long Red and Yellow Globe pay better than sugar beets, giving much larger yield. Turnips, Purple Top Swedes are the best variety I have sown,

yielding 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre on clean land in good condition, properly thinned and well cultivated. Carrots, Medium Long White and Half-long Yellow give good crops. In potatoes there are so many varieties I do not know which is the best, but any variety may be improved by selection. To select in the field, from the most productive hills is a good plan. Seed about 12 bushels per acre. A good plan is to mark the most promising hills, and save them to plant as a foundation crop for future years. In mixed grain, Banner oats and Duckbill barley ripen fairly well together, but a mixture of Banner oats, Duckbill barley, peas and wheat generally give the best satisfaction. Seed, 1½ bushels oats, 1 bushel barley, 1 peck peas, 1 peck of wheat. The wheat and barley, having a stiff straw, help to keep the crop from lodging. We generally get as good catch of clover and grass seed with mixed grains as with one kind of grain alone, wheat excepted. Summer feeding—A mixture of peas and oats, or vetches, sown early makes good feeding for milch cows when pasture fails, as it comes in before corn is sufficiently matured for cutting.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

B. H. CORMIER, GLOUCESTER.—The best varieties of wheat are the White Russian and Red Fife. The favorite oats are White Banner and Ligowo. The six-rowed barley is the most favored in this section. Peas, the Prince Albert. Corn, none sown, frost being too frequent. Mangels, the Yellow Globe. Turnips, for table we prefer Swedes, but for cattle use the Purple-top Aberdeen and Yellow Aberdeen. Potatoes, the Silver Dollar has been planted with great success, but now the market changes, so we plant White Giant and Snowflake, American Wonder and Rose. We generally sow two bushels of wheat per acre, 4 bushels of oats, 1½ bushels of barley; potatoes, we generally plant 4 barrels of seed per acre. The best variety of mixture for feeding is oats and peas. Some prefer black tares. It will pay better to sow mixtures than to sow kinds singly. I always get a better catch of clover and grass seeds with a single kind of grain. For summer feeding, oats and tares are preferred. We tried lucerne, but did not succeed.

JOHN FERGUSON, YORK.—The varieties of grain most favored in this section are: Of spring wheat, White Fife. Oats, Early Triumph and Banner. We do not grow much barley; we grow buckwheat. Peas, common small field. Corn, for ensilage, White Cap, Yellow Dent and North Dakota; for grain, the old Indian yellow (name not known). Mangels and sugar beets are not much grown here. Turnips, Purple-top Swede. Carrots, White Intermediate and White Belgian. Potatoes, Delaware, Early States and Gem of Arcostook. The usual quantity of seed used per acre is: Wheat 1½ bush., oats 2 bush., peas 2 to 3 bush., corn in hills 5 to 7 quarts, turnips 2½ lbs., carrots, 2 lbs., potatoes 10 bushels. We do not sow oats and barley together. In sowing mixtures of grain, peas and oats are the most satisfactory with me. I have not tried sowing mixtures of grain enough to know if it pays better than sowing each kind singly. I never get as good catches of clover and grass seeds with the peas and oats mixed as with the oats alone, because the peas usually grow very rank, and smother all smaller plants. For summer feeding, I prefer peas and oats, fodder corn and clover. For seeding down, I use timothy and Peavine or Mammoth Red clover, mixed, and sown at the rate of 4 pounds timothy and 8 pounds clover per acre. Lucerne has not yet displaced clover to any extent in this section.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THOS. S. WAUGH, PRINCE.—The varieties of wheat mostly sown in this section of the Island are White Fife and White Russian, the latter being best adapted to our soil and climate, as it is a vigorous grower on land of ordinary fertility, and also a hardy variety. White oats are largely grown, the leading varieties are Banner, Danish Island, Sensation and Early Gothland. In the black variety, Tartarian are the most prolific. Two-rowed barley of the common variety is sown with oats and wheat for feeding purposes. Peas only sown with oats as a green summer feed. Corn, for ensilage, Longfellow generally used. Mangels mostly grown are Mammoth Red and Yellow Globe. Turnips, Hazzard's Improved, largely used for winter feeding. Carrots, White Intermediate for feeding purposes. Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron and Green Mountain, but the staple variety is McIntyre's, a blue potato, of superior keeping qualities. The quantity of seed sown per acre is as follows: Wheat, 2 bushels; oats, 2½ to 3½ bushels; corn, 1 to 1½ pecks; mangels, 5 lbs.; turnips, 2 lbs.; carrots, 1½ lbs.; potatoes, 8 to 10 bushels. For sowing together, I would prefer Early Gothland oats and two-rowed barley. In raising grain for feeding purposes, it pays to sow the various kinds together rather than singly. You may not get as good a catch of grass and clover with mixed grain as with one kind of grain alone, for this reason: too much seed is sown per acre, preventing the air and sunshine from reaching the grass plant. For summer feeding, oats, sown with vetches or with peas, give good satisfaction. The grasses commonly used for seeding down to hay are timothy, Mammoth late red and alsike, also White Dutch clover. The amount of grass seed used per acre in general is: Timothy, 8 to 10 lbs.; late red clover, 2 to 3 lbs.; alsike, 1 lb. Lucerne is not grown in this section.