

Experimental Farms.

RESULTS OF TESTS OF VARIETIES OF CORN.

Name of Variety.	Planted or Sown.	Tasselled.	Cut.	Weight per Acre.	
				Tons.	lbs.
Planted in Hills, 3 ft. each way—					
North Dakota.....	May 26.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 28.	4	1,900
Pearce's Prolific.....	do 26.	do 10.	do 28.	4	1,020
Mastodon Dent.....	do 26.	do 18.	do 28.	5	1,000
Rural Thoro'bred White Flint.....	do 26.	do 16.	do 28.	4	1,350
Angel of Midnight.....	do 26.	do 10.	do 28.	5	780
Compton's Early.....	do 26.	do 2.	do 28.	5	1,000
Golden Dew Drop.....	do 26.	do 6.	do 28.	5	450
Mitchell's Extra Early.....	do 26.	do 8.	do 28.	4	1,680
Smut-nose Flint.....	do 26.	do 8.	do 28.	4	1,900
Sown by Drill in rows, 3 ft. apart—					
North Dakota.....	do 26.	do 10.	do 28.	5	340
Pearce's Prolific.....	do 26.	do 10.	do 28.	4	1,900
Mastodon Dent.....	do 26.	do 18.	do 28.	4	1,580
Rural Thoro'bred White Flint.....	do 26.	do 16.	do 28.	4	1,900
Angel of Midnight.....	do 26.	do 10.	do 28.	5	1,110
Compton's Early.....	do 26.	do 2.	do 28.	5	1,000
Golden Dew Drop.....	do 26.	do 6.	do 28.	5	1,200
Mitchell's Extra Early.....	do 26.	do 8.	do 28.	4	1,080
Smut-nose Flint.....	do 26.	do 8.	do 28.	5	1,770
Planted on Potato Ground of 1892—					
North Dakota.....	do 26.	do 10.	do 28.	8	280

The horse-beans fully matured and were a fair crop. They were cut up along with the corn and put in the silo.

Between two and three acres of sunflowers were sown for the purpose of putting the heads along with the corn and beans in the silo. On account of taking longer to develop their seed, they were not far enough advanced when the corn and beans were ready and the frost killed them when only a small percentage of the heads were filled. The seed was probably put in too late, it will be sown earlier next year.

GRASSES.

In the spring of 1892, sixteen varieties of grass were sown in plots, and mixtures of these with native grasses were sown in the field with barley.

Most of the field plots were blown out and the balance killed by dry weather after the seed came up. Out of the sixteen sorts sown only two produced a crop the past season. They were *Bromus Inermis* and *Muhlenbergia Sylvatica*. The former gave a yield of 3 tons 1,200 pounds per acre, and the latter $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton per acre.

As *Bromus Inermis* had stood two winters and each year given a good crop, and believing that it will be a very valuable hay for the North-west, a quantity of seed was procured and fifteen acres sown with it last spring, to which large additions will be made in the spring of 1894.

This grass has the advantage of starting to grow almost as soon as the snow is gone, and before a green blade is seen on the prairie or in any of the cultivated sorts, the *Bromus Inermis* is six inches high. In addition to this good feature, it appears to stand the winters and spring frosts to perfection; at least it has done so for the last two years, and although this may not be long enough to establish a claim to absolute hardiness for years to come, it may safely be recommended as the best and surest grass so far tested on the experimental farm. Good points also in its favour are the ease with which a good catch can be obtained, and its ability to endure our dry warm months.