

low are sufficiently early to produce ears in glaze condition for ensilage.

Early spring and summer feeding.—Fall-sown vetches generally stand the winter and give very early feed, to be followed by a spring-sown mixture of oats, wheat, and peas.

Grasses.—All the most valuable grasses do remarkably well. Clover does not kill or die out, as in the East, and gives heavy crops.

Permanent Pastures have not been tried as yet. The summer was exceptionally dry, and roots suffered considerably.

Fruits were a splendid crop.

LAMPTON.

ELLIS F. AUGUSTINE.

(1) Oats.—American and Lincoln, both yielding, in some instances, over 60 bushels per acre. Barley.—Common six-rowed. Peas.—Crown and Golden Vine; the latter yielding as high as 33 bushels per acre. Buckwheat.—Japanese. Beans.—Pea bean. A largely increased area grown. Millet.—German. Very little sown. Potatoes.—Empire State, White Elephant, Rural New Yorker did best, but all varieties gave an immense yield. Turnips.—Very few grown, mangels almost entirely taking their place. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red. Carrots.—Pearce's Improved Half-Long White.

(2) We tried a small plot of winter wheat called the "Terry," originated by Mr. T. B. Terry, the famous intensive farmer and potato grower of Ohio. The yield was fairly good, and the sample excellent, being a large, plump berry, amber in color. The winter oats test which I tried have proved a failure, for although the plants looked well in the middle of winter, they were badly killed in early spring, causing much chaff to grow up; hence the crop was plowed under.

(3) Corn.—For ear: Canadian Dent, Red Glare, Smut Nose. For ensilage: Red Cob Ensilage, Mammoth Southern Sweet.

(4) Green corn fodder.

(5) Rape has been grown to some extent, with excellent results as pasture for sheep and lambs, afterwards turning the stubble under for winter wheat. When fed to cows complaints are frequent as to the flavor imparted to the butter.

(6) Clover.—Medium Red and Alsike. Timothy, Herd's Grass or Cat's-tail.

(7) What permanent pastures there are are principally seeded with Canadian Blue, Red-top, and other native grasses.

ESSEX.

W. S. BALDWIN.

(1) Oats.—A number of varieties have been tried, and large yields were the exception. The Early White Egyptian, Oderbrucker, and White Russian; Black Tartarian, and Joannette and Oderbrucker are very promising varieties. Barley is not as much grown as formerly. It is principally grown for feed. I heard of one plot of two bushels sown yielding 72 bushels by measure—Mensury variety. Peas.—Very little grown, and the bug is so bad there are no yields. Golden Vine and Marrowfat have led in the past. Buckwheat.—The common black variety not much grown. Beans are being grown; farmers begin to see there has to be something besides wheat grown. The small white bean is doing best, but Marrowfat is being planted to some extent. As to potatoes, their name is legion, but are not grown to any extent for market—from one-half to three or five acres, just for home consumption. The crop was better the past year than ordinary; about 200 bushels to the acre. Clark's No. 1 and Craig's Seedling about as good as the Turnips were a failure; some five plots of Gatepost mangels were reported. French white sugar beet are principally grown. Carrots.—Steel's Short White take the lead.

(2) I had an experiment of six varieties of oats from O. A. C. White Egyptian, Oderbrucker, and Joannette were best; some of these same varieties are grown as field crops as well.

(3) No new corn; I grow high mixed both for crops and ensilage.

(4) Corn.—None grown.

(5) There are a few small plots of lucern, which were like islands in the ocean—the only green thing visible.

(6) I have five acres lucern; a very good stand the past season, and is looking well now the ground is bare; will be able to give a report next season if desired.

KENT.

W. A. M'GRACHY.

(1) Oats.—For black, Joannette and Tartarian; white, American Banner. Barley.—Mandschouri and six-rowed. Peas.—Very few grown on account of the bugs. Millet.—Very little grown in immediate neighborhood, and the same may be said of spring wheat. Buckwheat.—Japanese and common black. Beans.—Peas take the lead, with Mediums a good second. Potatoes.—Elephant for main crop, and Ohio for extra early. Turnips.—Very few grown. Mangels.—Long Red and Globe Yellow. Sugar Beet is becoming very popular. Carrots.—Improved Short White takes the lead.

(2) Corn.—Early Butler, Huron Dent, and White Cap Yellow. Former and latter proved most prolific; latter has fine fodder. Potatoes.—Tried several varieties, but will discard them all.

(3) Ears.—Common White Dent best yet tried. Fodder.—Red Cob Ensilage and Evergreen Sweet. Silo.—Have had no experience.

(4) Extra summer: Lucern, followed by peas and oats mixed. Early fall: Fodder corn.

(5) Several tried to grow it, but failed on account of drought.

(6) Red, Alsike, and Lucern clover, and Timothy and Orchard grasses are most popular.

(7) No.

ELGIN.

T. H. MEDCRAFT.

(1) Oats.—The best I grew are Banner and Joannette. The Banner did the best. The black was too short in the straw, but the oats turned out well. I grew barley, the Mensury and Carter's Prolific, with oats and peas, and all ripened together. Peas.—Mummy and English Multiplier; the former seemed to be a little the best. Spring Wheat and Buckwheat.—None grown. Beans.—The Pea bean seemed to take the lead. Millet.—The German. Potatoes.—The Delaware seemed to do best as a general cropper, and cooks very nicely. Turnips.—Pearce's Standard and Carter's Prize-winner were the largest croppers. Mangels.—Pearce's Canadian Giant, Golden Tankard, and the Yellow Globe. Carrots.—Pearce's Half-Long White and Carter's Orange Giant; I like the Half-Long the best; the Giant grows very rooty, making them hard to harvest, while they only grow half the quantity on the same amount of ground.

(2) Corn.—White Cap Yellow Dent; did not like it very well; too coarse in stalk and not a very good yielder. Potatoes.—The King of the Roses and the Irish Cobbler; I like the King of the Roses, as they yield and cook well.

(3) Corn.—White Flint and Lackawaxen; I like the Flint the best, as it is a little earlier and grows finer stalks. I like the Mammoth Southern for fodder the best.

(4) Fodder corn and rape.

(5) Rape is fine crop for sheep and cattle. I grew fifteen acres, and never saw sheep do better than while they were on it.

(6) Timothy and clover; there are also some patches of lucern which have done well, also orchard grass, which is splendid for early pasture.

WEST ELGIN.

CHAS. C. FORD.

(1) Oats.—Oats on the whole were an exceptionally good crop last year as regards yield and weight, the Black Tartarian and White American Banner being the chief sorts grown here. Peas have been little sown lately until last year when

they were sown to a great extent, and yielded excellently. The large blue pea gave by far the best satisfaction on account of its bug-proof qualities. Buckwheat.—Very little grown. Spring Wheat is a crop of the past. Beans are becoming more and more largely grown each year, and prove a very productive and profitable crop, the improved large white variety being the leading sort. Millet is more or less grown for winter feed where hay was scarce, the Hungarian being the chief sort sown. Potatoes.—The White Elephant, Beauty of Hebron, and Belle gave the best satisfaction, although a large number of varieties were grown with fair results; the crops on the whole being good. Turnips.—The old reliable Purple-top Swede is the favorite. Carrots.—The Large White Intermediate is the general favorite among the most extensive growers. Mangels.—The leading varieties are Giant Yellow and Mammoth Long Red.

No new varieties have been tried to my knowledge; the above named gave general satisfaction.

(2) We tried no new roots or corn. In wheat we experimented upon one or two varieties with poor results.

(3) The Yellow Dent, Twelve-rowed Yellow, and Smut Nose were best for ear, and the Mammoth Southern Sweet and Yellow (mixed) for fodder.

(4) The mixed varieties of corn were the most helpful for fall and late summer feeding of stock.

(5) The growing of rape has been tried in some instances with good results for the fall feeding of lambs.

(6) The common red clover is by far the best variety of clover, and the grasses best suited to us are timothy and blue grass.

(7) Permanent pastures do not give satisfaction, owing, no doubt, to the difference in quality of the soil. Seeding down every second year is the general plan for pasture and meadow also.

MIDDLESEX.

A. B. SCOTT.

(1) Oats.—The Black Tartar, Joannette, and American Banner were the principal kinds grown, but the Joannette, being a short-strawed oat, was in some places almost a failure on account of the extremely dry weather. The Banner did well this year, and also the Tartar, but in some cases the latter was affected by smut. Peas were sown late this year to escape the bug; as it was a splendid season for them, they were a good crop. The mixed varieties were the Mummy, Prince Albert, and Golden Vine. Beans.—There were a great many grown; and I think the small white bean is the favorite for field culture. Potatoes.—The Empire State and Rural New Yorker are the leading varieties. Turnips.—There are only a few people that grow many roots now, and the Purple-top Swede is the only variety that is grown. Mangels.—A good many people grow mangels stick to the Long Red, but in my estimation, Yellow Globe is a better sort. Carrots.—The Half-long White is about the only kind grown in field culture.

(2) Corn.—They say in the West that "corn is king," and I think a good many of us are prepared to endorse that statement as to feed supply. After two years of extreme drought, corn is now looked upon as a very important crop. Although a few settled on varieties have been tested, most people seem to have settled on the Longfellow and Leaming.

(3) In our locality, the common red and alsike clovers, timothy, orchard grass, and red-top do well.

(4) There are not many permanent pastures here, but I have one field that has been in pasture for over twenty years. As well as I can remember, it was seeded with timothy and red clover, but it soon filled up with natural grasses. It has been good pasture, but is failing a little now.

R. NICHOLSON.

(1) Oats were a very good crop here last year, yielding from forty to sixty bushels per acre. The favorite kinds are American Banner, Black Tartarian, and Joannette. Barley.—There was not much grown here, but I understand the yield was good. Common six-rowed was sown on account of the weevil, but late peas ripened well and were a good crop. Spring Wheat has not been grown here for several years. Turnips.—Very little is grown here. I only know of one piece, and that was plowed under green to prepare the ground for raspberries this year. Beans.—There were a few sown, the ordinary small white bean. The season was favorable for harvesting, and the sample of this year were good. Millet.—I only know of one patch which was good. Potatoes.—There was a very heavy crop; the Beauty of Hebron, Bell Orange, Empire State, and Rural New Yorker No. 2 were the kinds in most general use. Turnips are fast being superseded by mangels, turnips being subject to rot, causing them to rot before harvesting time. Mangels were a good crop, yielding from six to ten hundred bushels per acre; the yellow Intermediate, Long Red, and a few Globes; the Yellow Intermediate is the favorite. Carrots.—Not many grown.

(2) White Flint and Longfellow were the best varieties for ear corn. The Mammoth Southern Sweet and Thoroughbred White Flint for fodder. For the silo, Butler Co. Dent, Golden Dent, White Cap Dent.

(3) Corn.—There has been an occasional piece of rape sown on fall wheat stubble, which made consistent succulent food.

(4) There has not been much experimenting done in grasses; timothy, red clover, and alsike are about the only varieties sown. There is an occasional field of alsike sown for seed.

(5) There is not much done in this direction; the ground is usually seeded with timothy and red clover, but in a few years they run out, and June grass takes full possession.

JAS. D. THOMPSON.

(1) Oats.—American Banner, Black Tartar, Joannette, and White Siberian were the principal kinds grown in this district. Joannette oats have been sown for several seasons, but do not grow enough straw even on the richest of land. Barleys.—Thorpe has been tried still largely grown. Selected Canadian has been a good. Mandschouri was tried last year and did well. Peas.—Very few sown in my section. No Spring Wheat or Buckwheat. Beans.—The acreage sown, though not large, is increasing. Last season the increase was very noticeable. Turnips.—Devonshire Greystone were largely grown. This winter feeding. Carter's Elephant swede was the best turnip grown in this section. Mangels.—The Mammoth Long Red is best adapted to the soil in this part. Carrots.—Pearce's Improved Half-long White takes the lead.

(2) I grew the Early White Siberian for the first time in white oat, and they did extra well; promise to be a grand oat I have seen; especially suited to heavy clay land; straw yellow Dent, and Leaming; the latter gave best results for the silo. Potatoes.—Grew American Wonder; they promise to be a fine potato.

(3) Corn.—For ear: Compton's Early, Longfellow, and One Hundred Day corn. For the silo: Leaming, Mammoth Southern, White Cap Yellow Dent, Huron, and Butler Dent.

(4) Oats and peas mixed and green oats; when sown at different periods they furnish a good milk food for quite a period. Compton's early corn comes in about the middle of August. Greystone turnips are good, too, about the first of September. Millet and Hungarian grass are great milk producers. Swede turnips, mangolds, and corn are fed in the fall.

(5) Very little rape has been grown in this locality.

(6) The ordinary red clover is sown largely sown. Alsike is grown for the seed, and is also mixed with the red variety and white Dutch. Some are experimenting with alfalfa.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried to any extent.

BRUCE.

JAS. B. MUIR.

(1) Oats.—The New Zealand generally gives the best returns; the American Banner and Black Tartarian are also grown, and in some cases gave very heavy yields per acre. The Joannette is too short in the straw, but yields very heavily

on rich, mucky land. The Flying Scotchman has been tried; it is very early and inclined to blight in hot, dry weather. Barley.—The common six-rowed is generally grown; Carter's Prize Prolific and the Duckbill varieties have been tried, but results were no better than with the common variety. Peas.—The Multiplier is chiefly grown and yields very well. The Mummy has been tried, but is too coarse in the straw. The Prussian Blue is a vigorous grower and yields well, but buyers prefer a white pea. Spring Wheat.—The Red Fern and Colorado divide honors, but there is very little grown. Buckwheat.—Not much grown. The Silver-hull and Japanese varieties have both been tried, but Silver-hull is generally preferred. The Japanese is rather coarse and yields no heavier per acre. Beans.—There are very few field beans grown. Millet.—German or Golden millet or Hungarian millet are both grown, and yield about the same per acre. The new varieties have not generally been tried. Potatoes.—The White Elephant is generally grown, and has given the best results of any of the varieties tried. Turnips.—Several varieties are grown. Steele's Selected Purple-top Swede is one of the best varieties we have tried. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red is generally grown, and yields very heavily. Golden-fleshed Tankard has also been tried and has given good results. Carrots.—The Improved Short White is the best yielder that has been tried in this neighborhood.

(2) In connection with the Experimental Union we tested the following varieties of fall wheat:

Table with 2 columns: Variety Name and Yield per Acre. Includes American Bronze, Jones' Winter Fyfe, Early Red Clawson, Dawson's Golden Chaff, and Surprise.

We also tried the experiment with different varieties of mangels: The Improved Mammoth Long Red; Improved Mammoth Sawlog; Carter's Yellow Intermediate; Carter's Orange Globe; White Silesian Sugar Beet. With the exception of Carter's Orange Globe, the other varieties yielded very heavily per acre, and are all promising varieties. The Sugar Beet was very hard to harvest owing to its branching roots.

(3) Corn.—Compton's Early and 8-rowed Yellow Flint are chiefly grown for ear corn. Mammoth Southern Sweet and Steele's Prolific Sweet Ensilage for fodder, and Compton's Early, Longfellow, and Leaming for ensilage. Mammoth Cuban and Stowell's Evergreen have also been tried and given good results.

(4) Peas and oats at the rate of one bushel of peas to two of oats, and corn; in a few cases rye and millet.

(5) Very little has been tried.

(6) Common red and alsike clovers and timothy are the principal seeds used in seeding down. Mammoth clover does very well, but gives no after-growth like common red.

(7) Very little has been seeded down to permanent pasture, and in most cases it has deteriorated in a few years. The following mixture has been used: red, alsike, and lucern clovers, and timothy, red-top, meadow fescue, orchard, Italian rye, and Kentucky blue grasses.

THOS. CHISHOLM.

(1) Oats.—The Banner, as a white oat, I think is as good as any; the Black Tartarian did extra well also. Barley.—The common six-rowed is principally grown here; the Duckbill yielded well. Peas.—The Mummy has been grown for some years in this locality, and on good strong land usually have done well. The common small white pea is also grown and does well on the proper land. Spring Wheat.—The Goose was almost the only kind grown here last year, and yielded well. I have always grown the Colorado and had a good crop last year. Buckwheat and Beans are not grown here to any extent. Millet is not much grown here, although some small fields of the common variety sown by our seedsmen here did well. Potatoes were a good crop here; all varieties doing well: Beauty of Hebron, Late Rose, Empire State, and American Wonder being the kinds principally grown, but there was no marked difference between the different kinds. Turnips.—Mixing the different kinds of seed is commonly practiced by farmers here, so it is difficult to say which is best. Mangels.—The Long Red. Carrots.—The Half-long.

(2) The only thing I tried last year was in mangels—the Golden Tankard and the yellow varieties, but they were not a success; they failed to germinate; but feel inclined to try them again.

(3) The Southern Sweet was the only kind grown here in my immediate vicinity. The Canadian Dent and the Lennorvine are considered best by some.

(4) Corn, millet, Hungarian grass, in the order named. Greystone turnips for late feeding.

(5) Rape is growing in favor amongst the farmers in this locality.

(6) Red clover, timothy, and alsike are the most reliable.

(7) Not to my knowledge.

JAS. TOLTON.

(1) Oats.—The American Banner still takes the lead, and in the past season, so far as I noticed, did fully better than any other variety. Some other varieties are sown to a limited extent. Barley.—But little sown in this section. The common six-rowed mostly, but those who grow it for feed prefer Mensury or Russian, as it grows more straw and yields rather better. Peas.—Multiplier or Golden Vine principally grown, well-do not know the name, grows more straw and grain, larger than the Multiplier. Spring Wheat.—Very little grown. Varieties—Colorado, Goose, and Golden Drop. One farmer who had Golden Drop spoke very highly of it. Buckwheat, Millet and Beans.—Very little grown as field crops. The failure of the hay crop the past season induced some to sow which did not know the yellow varieties; do not know why was a success. The past season, any variety planted was a success. White Elephant is the favorite, but the Empire State, Ohio June, Beauty of Hebron, and some of the other varieties are grown. Turnips.—With many farmers the Swede turnip was almost a failure from drought. The favorite varieties are East Lothian, Sutton's Champion, Rennie's Phant or Giant King Swede is a new kind. I think worthy of best, taking bulk and other things into consideration. Carrots.—Field carrots; Intermediate or Half-long are the favorite, being easier to harvest, and fully as, if not more, productive.

(2) Corn; and do not think any of the neighbors did.

(3) Corn not grown here to any extent for the ears. Considerable grown for ensilage and fodder in other ways. Mammoth White Southern and some of the leading sorts grown; do not know which is best.

(4) Ensilage corn and rape.

(5) Rape is grown by a few farmers for feeding sheep, principally lambs, with satisfactory results. The area under rape: 2 to 10 acres per farm.

(6) Common red clover and timothy are the principal grass seeds sown. Alsike and orchard grass are also sown to a limited extent.

(7) So far as I know there has been no attempt to try permanent pastures. The Canadian blue grass, in my experience, is permanent enough, but does not meet all the requirements of a permanent pasture.

OXFORD.

H. BOLLERT.

(1) Oats.—The American Banner still proves a great cropper, but from last year's experience I believe that the Siberian will surpass it. Barley.—The selected six-rowed is the best, and grain, and as a yielder I believe will surpass it. Peas.—Multipliers are the best. Spring Wheat.—Very little is grown and improved a failure. I tried a variety sent out by the Central Exp. Farm, named Huron; receiving it after all seeding was done. I could not give it any well prepared ground, and under these disadvantages it proved successful, ripening a full and

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