

and rest upon a naturally-drained subsoil. They are situated in the Southern and Eastern counties, and are not capable of growing the crop to perfection in the North of England or Scotland. They produce a barley of large size, plump in the berry, fair in colour, mellow in cleavage, abounding in saccharine matter, which in most seasons is worth 40s. per qr. or more. They attain the greatest degree of perfection when the soil is not over-manured, and hence on well-farmed land they are better taken after wheat than after roots fed by sheep.

Barley may be grown on a great variety of soils, but it is only in certain districts and on certain farms or fields that the grain attains perfection.

MANURES.

Good condition from previous management is better than direct applications. The effect of farmyard manure, heavy folding, or nitrate of soda tends in each case to produce lathy straw and long ears with thin and badly-coloured grain. Such barley is more suitable for grinding than for malting. Superphosphate is thought to increase the weight per bushel. Mineral manures, such as superphosphate, basic cinder, kainit, and gypsum, although less apparent in effect on quantity, are favourable to quality. They should not be applied without the stamp of experience, either personal or well attested, in the immediate neighbourhood.

SEED.

All successful barley growers are particular as to seed. A change is beneficial, but if a strain of barley is found to suit the land, it should not be lightly exchanged for another. Pedigree seed is also esteemed, and it is true economy to purchase a small quantity with a view to raising a stock. Such barley always sells well for seed, after once growing, away from the producer. The effect of careful selection is not permanent, but it is a common observation that pedigree seed does quite as well, or better, the second year after importation.

QUANTITY OF SEED.

After the varied opinions expressed in these columns some months ago upon the proper quantity of seed oats, it would be in vain to expect agreement as to the proper amount of seed barley. Two bushels of first-class pedigree seed are generally found sufficient; but 3 or even 4 bushels will be required in some cases to meet the different qualities of seed and soil. If any grower of good barley uses 5 bushels I should be surprised, but there is no accounting for the differences of practice.

METHOD OF SEEDING.

Drilling is alleged to be especially suitable for barley, as it insures uniformity of depth. On the other hand, broad-casting is better for securing equal distribution of the seed, if perfectly performed. As this is not by any means easy to accomplish, drilling is, on the whole, the best method.

PROF. WRIGHTSON.

BROME GRASS.

Referring to this grass, Press Bulletin No. 47, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station makes the following statements: "Awnless brome grass or Hungarian brome grass (*Bromus inermis*) is a native of the dry, sandy regions of Europe and Western Asia. It is a perennial, about the size and somewhat the general appearance of Meadow fescue or English blue grass. It spreads by creeping underground stems or root-stocks. It has been tested by many of the experiment stations, from Canada and North Carolina to Mississippi and California. All recommended it highly for dry, sterile, light or sandy soil."

So far as known "*Bromus inermis*" was first grown in Colorado, at the Arkansas Valley Substation, in the year 1892.

Out of many different varieties, it alone gave sufficient promise to encourage a second trial. In 1894 the home Station at Fort Collins, began investigations as to its value, since which time several sowings have been made in a variety of soils, and