

clover, about 12 lbs. seed is sown to the acre. Lucerne is not grown in this section.

W. B. McKILLICAN, PRESCOTT.—For several years past many of the farmers in this district have quit growing wheat, but those who still grow it seem to favor White Russian and the old Black Sea variety, but several other kinds are grown. Oats are largely grown and many varieties used; White Siberian and Banner seem to lead, but many sow the common White Canadian oat. The common six-rowed barley is the kind mostly used, but the Mandscheuri is a great favorite where used. Peas are very seldom grown, as they have been a failure for some years. Among the varieties of corn most successfully grown and giving the best results in feeding, Compton's Early, Saltzer's North Dakota, Longfellow and the early Dent varieties lead. Mangels, turnips and carrots are not largely grown. Potatoes do well in most places in this district, and of varieties grown, Legion Blush, White Star, American Wonder, are among the favorites. About 1½ bushels wheat is sown per acre, 2 of barley, 8 of oats; 8 bushels of potatoes has given good results, but most people plant 12 to 20 bushels per acre. Oats and barley are seldom sown together, but a small quantity of peas is sown with oats. Mixture seems to be profitable, but is more difficult to harvest, and not so good to seed down with, as timothy and clover seed do better with the one variety. Very little is sown for summer feeding, but corn is sometimes used; timothy is largely used in seeding, but clover is gaining in popular favor, and is now sown with timothy, about 4 lbs. to 10 or 12 of timothy, but it is a question if better results would not be secured by reversing the amounts. Lucerne is not grown here.

FRANK SUITOR, KENT.—Goose wheat is the general cropper here, as it yields better and is less liable to blight; sown at rate of 1½ bushels to the acre. Red Fife is also considered good; 1½ bushels to an acre. The American White Banner is the commonest oat sown; 2½ bushels to the acre. Black Tartarian are grown here, giving good results; 2½ bushels to the acre. White Siberian are doing well; clean, strong straw, and free from rust; 1½ bushels to the acre. The six-rowed Canadian is the leader in barley. Mandscheuri is also a good yielder. Mensury is liked by many; sow 2 bushels to the acre. The Crown peas are the favorite. Golden Vine are also good; 3 bushels to the acre. Reid's Yellow Dent corn, Early Leaming, Illinois, White Dent, and White Cap. Flint varieties: Crompton's Early, Eight-rowed Canadian Yellow and White Flint; 3 quarts to an acre. Mangels, Yellow Giant, half-long, for stock; 10 lbs. to acre. Of sugar beets, thousands of tons are grown here for the Wallaceburg and Marine City, Mich., factories, and are displacing the growing of corn. Seed comes from Europe; 15 lbs. to the acre. Carrots, Giant White for field and stock; Guerande, half-long, for table; 4 lbs. to the acre. Potatoes, Crown Jewel, Six Weeks (for early), Sir Walter Raleigh and Rural New Yorker; 13 bushels to the acre. Mixed grain, Mandscheuri barley and Ligowo oats, sown one bushel of each to the acre. Oats, barley, goose wheat and flax also give good satisfaction, and increases the yield at least one-quarter. I decidedly would say no to the question, "Do you get as good catches of clover and grass seeds with mixed grains?" One kind preferred. Lucerne, rye and corn are grown for summer feeding. Timothy, 4 lbs.; red clover, 10 lbs., is sown for seeding down with. Lucerne is the coming feed, when understood; sow 15 lbs. per acre.

G. W. COATSWORTH, ESSEX.—There is very little spring wheat grown in this section. Oats—The Banner and Black Tartarian. Barley—Mandscheuri and Canadian six-rowed. Corn—White Cap Yellow Dent and Improved Leeming for dents; the White and Yellow Flint is used for late planting. Peas are not grown to any great extent, as the pea weevil or bug is very bad in this section. We have to get our seed from the northern counties. The small blue pea is used generally. Mangels—The Mammoth Long Red and Yellow Globe, for feeding purposes. Turnips—Not many grown, as a small fly or worm eats the leaves. Potatoes—For early, the Bovee and Early Ohio; for late, the American Wonder, Elephant and Rural New Yorker. The amount of seed used per acre for peas, oats and barley, from 2 to 2½ bushels; corn, about 7 lbs. per acre; potatoes, from 7 to 9 bushels per acre. There is not much mixed grains sown here, as the difference in ripening is so great that we prefer sowing them separately; if oats and barley are sown together, the barley will ripen sooner than oats, and is likely to fall or truckle down and waste before the oats is ready to harvest. We have not had any experience with clover and grass seeded with mixed grains. We generally get best results sowing with fall wheat or barley. Corn and turnips are used for summer feeding principally;

some oats and peas are also used. Common red clover and timothy and some alsike are used for meadows. From 10 to 12 lbs. per acre for clover, and 5 to 6 for timothy and alsike. Lucerne is coming into use, although it is not displacing the red clover to any great extent, but where a good seeding has been secured it is giving good satisfaction. Those who have it are well pleased with it.

A. W. PARTRIDGE, SIMCOE.—Spring wheat—White Fife and Wild Goose; sow from 1½ to 1¾ bushels per acre. Oats—Sensation, Siberian, Bavarian, Twentieth Century and American Banner; 1½ to 2 bushels. Barley—Mandscheuri and common six-rowed; 1½ to 2 bushels. Corn—Compton's Early, Saltzer's North Dakota, Longfellow and Leaming; from 1 to 1½ pecks. Peas—Golden Vine and Ontario Vine; 2½ bushels. Mangels—Yellow Intermediate and Mammoth Long Red; sow from 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. Turnips—Sutton's Champion and Kangaroo; sow from ½ to 1 lb. per acre. Carrots are very little grown. Potatoes—Empire State, American Wonder, Late Beauty; sow from 8 to 10 bushels per acre. Oats and barley are seldom sown together. Oats and spring wheat have given good results; sow 1½ bushels oats and 1 peck wheat per acre. This, when ground, makes good horse feed. Oats and peas are often mixed; sow 1½ bushels oats and ½ bushel peas, and cut with the binder; or sow 2 bushels peas and ½ bushel oats per acre, and cut with pea-harvester. If there is sufficient wet to drown the peas the oats will fill their place. Some sow oats, peas, barley and goose wheat with good results. If the grain is to be used for feeding hogs or cattle, I prefer a mixture. For seeding with grass or clover seeds, a mixture of oats and either barley or spring wheat is, I think, as good as oats alone, but spring or winter wheat or barley should, if possible, be used for this purpose. Very little summer feeding is done here. A mixture of peas and oats or corn are the only crops used. Six pounds red clover, one pound alsike and two or three pounds timothy per acre is considered good seeding here. This will cut well, either one or two seasons, as desired. Lucerne is very little grown here. It is not displacing red clover to any extent.

W. B. ROBERTS, ELGIN.—Very little spring wheat grown here; I do not know of any this year. Oats—American Banner and Siberian; I think the Banner is the best, and used the most. Barley—The only variety grown here is the Mandscheuri. Peas—Very few grown till last year. Corn—Compton's Early and the Smut Nose. I think the Compton's Early is the best. Mangels—Yellow Intermediate and Globe varieties are both good. Very few sugar beets; only the Danish varieties for feed. Turnips grown are Swedes, variety Purple Top. Carrots—Very few grown, as labor too scarce to hoe them; I have not grown any for years. Potatoes—Early New Yorker for early potatoes; Empire State for main crop. Quantity and seed per acre—Spring wheat, 2 bushels; oats, from 1½ to 2 bushels; if seeding with oats, 1½ best; barley, from 1½ to 2 bushels; if seeding with barley, 1½ best; peas, 2 bushels; corn, ½ bushel for hills; ½ bushel to ¾ bushel for drills; mangels, 4 to 5 lbs.; sugar beets and turnips, the same; carrots, 2 lbs.; potatoes, in hills, about 10 bushels; in rows, about 20 to 25 bushels. Banner oats and Mandscheuri barley are very good for sowing together; better still, Daubeney oats and Mandscheuri barley. I know of no other that gives any better satisfaction than the above. Mixture sown at the rate of 3 to 5 bushels of barley to bushel of oats, and sow 2 bushels of mixture per acre. Yes, it pays to sow mixtures of grain better than to sow singly, specially barley and oats. I have not found any difference in good catches of grass and clover seeds sown with mixed grains or with one kind of grain alone. Very few crops used in this district for summer feeding; if any, it is corn. Timothy and red clover and alsike. About 4 lbs. of timothy, 7 lbs. of red clover and 3 lbs. of alsike; sow 12 lbs. of the mixture per acre. Lucerne is not displacing red clover very fast in this district.

N. STEVENSON, PERTH.—Spring Wheat—Wild Goose. Oats—Irish White, Daubeney, Newmarket, Banner and Ligowo. Barley—Mandscheuri, Mensury and Black Japan. Peas—Mummy and Crown. Corn—Compton's Early, Huron Dent, Smut Nose. Mangels—Golden Tankard, Yellow Intermediate, Giant Yellow Globe. Turnips—Good Luck, Skirving's Purple Top, East Lothian. Carrots—None grown. Potatoes—Burpee's Early, Early Rose, Rural New Yorker. Quantities of seed sown: Oats, 1½ to 2½ bushels per acre; barley, 1½ to 2; peas, 2 to 2½; corn, in drills, for siloing, ½ to ¾ bushel, for feeding stalks, about double that quantity; mangels, 3 to 4 lbs.; turnips, 1½ to 2 lbs.; potatoes, 8 to 12 bushels. Mixed grains, Mands-

cheuri barley and Daubeney oats, 1 bushel of barley to 1½ oats. A mixture of peas, oats, barley and spelt gives great results in a dry season, but in a moist season go down and are hard to harvest, and generally unsatisfactory. By the increased yield per acre of feed, mixed grain pays, but with clean soil it may pay better to grow singly, as there is always a market for clean seed of the best varieties. The catch of clover and grass seeds is less sure with mixed grain, as it is usually sown thicker, but if sown thin enough, I see no reason why it should not do as well; but barley and fall wheat are our favorite crops for seeding down with. Very little of any kind excepting corn is grown for summer feeding, which entails labor, which is scarce and dear. Pasture land can be had reasonably, and the question of does it pay comes in here. Timothy, alsike and red clover are the principal varieties of grasses sown. There is quite a difference of opinion on this question, how much seed? We sow 10 lbs. of the best red clover seed per acre, cut two crops the next year, then plow up again. Those who sow mixed seeds use all the way from 8 to 12, and some as much as 15 lbs. per acre. Lucerne is not grown here to any extent.

JOHN JACKSON, WENTWORTH.—There is practically no spring wheat grown in our locality; if any, it is the Goose variety. Of oats, the Banner and the Improved American are favorites. Barley, Mensury and common six-rowed are grown; Mensury has quite the advantage, giving more straw, with a larger yield of good heavy grain. A few years ago peas, except grass peas, were not grown, on account of the pea bug or weevil. Grass peas for a time did well, but a blight came over them so bad that farmers were forced to quit them. For the last two years the round pea has done well, and is free from bugs; the Golden Vine takes the lead. Corn, for husking, the eight-rowed Yellow Flint and Compton's Early do well; for ensilage, Compton's Early and Red Cob Ensilage. Amount of seed sown per acre: Peas, 2 bushels; barley, 1½ bushels; oats, 2 bushels. Mangels, the Mammoth Yellow Intermediate, Mammoth Long Red, Half-long White Sugar Beet, in the order named, sown on the flat, 28 to 30 inches between rows, about four pounds seed per acre. In carrots, the New White Intermediate do well. Turnips, very few grown, land being heavy clay. Potatoes, the Early Ohio, American Wonder, Sabeau's Elephant, etc. For a mixed crop of grain, Mensury barley with some early kind of oats. Barley, oats and peas is perhaps a better combination. It pays to sow mixed grain to be fed on the farm, as more feed will be obtained per acre. I don't think a mixed crop good to seed down to grass with. For summer feeding, vetches and rape for sheep, mixed for early feeding, and rape alone for late. Corn is especially good for dairy cows. Timothy and red clover are the principal grasses sown. Alsike is going out of favor. Five pounds of timothy and 6 to 10 pounds of red clover should give a good stand. Lucerne does well on high, dry land, makes the very best of hay when cut very green, will not do on low-lying land. Don't think it is displacing the clover crop to any extent.

A. W. VAN SICKLE, BRANT.—Goose wheat is about the only spring wheat of any value grown here. Siberian, American Banner, Sensation and Joannette oats are grown mostly; Sensation are best when sown early. Of barleys, the Mandscheuri and common six-rowed are grown. The Mandscheuri is fast displacing all other varieties. The small white pea is generally sown; some are growing the Prussian blue with good results; grass peas have proved a failure. The Red Glazed or Smut-nose and eight-rowed yellow corn are grown for husking; for the silo, White Cap Yellow Dent and Essex-grown Leaming are favorites. The Mammoth Long Red, Giant Yellow Intermediate and Golden Tankard mangels, Westbury Swede turnip and Improved White Intermediate Carrot are grown in this locality. Of potatoes, the Rural New Yorker No. 2, Empire State and Welcome are leading varieties. Seed sown per acre, of spring wheat, 1½ bushels; oats, from 1½ to 2½ bushels; barley, 1½ bushels; peas, 2 bushels; corn, 1 peck; mangels, 5 to 6 pounds; turnips, 2 pounds, and carrots, 8 pounds. Two-rowed barley and American Banner or Siberian oats are being sown together. A few are sowing Mandscheuri barley and Daubeney oats, with good results. Some add peas to above, and others sow 6 quarts Goose wheat with oats; when ground, makes good meal. It will pay to sow mixed grains if varieties ripen together. If varieties ripen unevenly there is much loss. I do not think there has been any difficulty getting a catch of clover with a mixed crop, when the soil is in good condition. Rape, corn and alfalfa are grown for summer feeding; alfalfa is gaining favor rapidly. Red clover, alsike, alfalfa and timothy are sown for seeding down. The amount of seed of red and alsike clover is 10 to 12 pounds per acre, and 15 to 18 pounds of alfalfa. Lucerne is being grown more year by year. If cut when about one-eighth in bloom, and properly cured, it is considered equal in weight to bran, and is a very valuable food used with corn ensilage.