

FODDER-MIXTURES AND FODDER PLANTS.

As in previous years a good deal of ground was given to fodder mixtures. These were sown on stubble land and on fallow and on account of the very favourable season a heavy rank crop resulted. A portion of the crop was made into hay, a part cut green and put in silo and the remainder cut on the green side and bound into sheaves to be cut with straw-cutter and fed to horses and stock.

In previous years the bulk of these mixtures was made into hay. Last year a test was made of allowing the mixture to partially mature, then cut with a binder and after curing in stook the mixture was cut during the winter with straw-cutter and fed to stock. This method having proved very satisfactory, the bulk of the mixtures this year after filling the silo was cured in this way.

Spring rye alone made the best hay. Oats and barley made the best fodder mixture, and pease, wheat and oats gave the heaviest crop.

The following tables give the results of the tests :

FIELD PLOTS.

Names of Grain.	Sown.	Headed.	Ripe.	Weight	Cut	Weight
				per Acre of Cured Hay.		for Silo.
				Tons. lbs.		Tons. lbs.
1 Oats and Barley	May 4.	July 18.	Aug. 14.	3 1,560	Aug. 1.	6 1,200
2 do Barley and Spring Rye.	do 4.	do 15.	do 15.	3 100	do 1.	5 1,800
3 do on Spring Rye land	do 5.	do 20.	do 16.	2 1,100	do 1.	4 1,000
4 Spring Rye on Fallow	April 29.	June 26.	do 1.	2 1,400	do 1.	5 100

ONE-TENTH ACRE PLOTS.

Names of Grain.	Sown.	Headed.	Cut for Hay.	Weight
				per Acre of Cured Hay.
				Tons. lbs.
5 { Golden Vine Pea, 6 lbs Prize Prolific Barley, 5 lbs Banner Oats, 3½ lbs	May 12.	July 18.	Aug. 4.	3 500
6 { Golden Vine Pea, 6 lbs Red Fife Wheat, 5 lbs Banner Oats, 3½ lbs				4
7 { Extra Early Peas, 7 lbs White Tares, 6 lbs				2 1,000
8 { Duckbill Barley, 6 lbs Spring Rye, 5 lbs	do 12.	July 1.	do 4.	3 200
9 Oats and Spring Rye				do 12.

In addition to grain mixtures corn, horse beans and sunflowers were also sown for fodder.

The corn although promising at first gave very poor returns when cut. Nine varieties were planted. All were further advanced than in any previous year, but none produced corn fully developed.

The nine sorts were planted in hills 3 feet apart each way and the same sown by grain drill in rows 3 feet apart on fallowed land which was ploughed and harrowed before the seed was put in. All were put in the same day and the results show but little difference between the returns from the hill and drill planting.

One variety, North Dakota, was sown on potato land that had been well manured before potatoes were planted in 1893. This gave 8 tons 280 pounds per acre.