

The White Silesian, which is more commonly grown for feeding purposes gave the highest yield, viz.: 17.70 tons or 590 bush. per acre. The six varieties gave an average yield of 16.33 tons, or 544.3 bush.

Potatoes. 118 varieties were grown. The plots were one one-hundredth of an acre in size. There were 2 drills in each plot and the drills were 27.7 inches apart. The soil was a light colored loam. It had produced hay for a number of years previous and was plowed just after the removal of the hay crop of 1891. No fertilizer of any kind was applied. The seed was planted May 14th. The same amount of seed was used and the tubers were planted one foot apart in the drill. The cultivation was practically flat. The table below gives a comparison of results from the 6 varieties which gave the highest yields.

Varieties.	Percentage of crop marketable.	Weight of	Yield per acre 1892.	Average yield per acre, 3 years, 1890-91-92.
		30 best developed potatoes.		
		lb.	bush.	bush.
1. Empire State.....	96.5	9.8	120.0	168.6
2. Summit.....	90.9	10.5	187.1	180.6
3. Thorburn.....	93.7	11.0	185.4	148.0
4. London.....	78.3	7.3	165.4	138.0
5. Clark's No. 1.....	88.5	7.8	127.1	134.3
6. Early Maine.....	77.1	6.3	112.9	131.6

The Empire State and the Summit at the head of the list in the above table, also head the list in the co-operative experiments carried on over the Province in 1892. Both varieties are good for the table. Tonhocks heads the list of 16 varieties grown for two years. It is a good potato for the table as is also the Convo which comes second in the list for two years.

Planting Fodder Corn in different ways. Triplicate tests were made with three varieties of Fodder Corn grown with drills different distances apart, and also different distances between the plants in the drill. The varieties used were the Mammoth Southern Sweet, Wisconsin Earliest White Dent and Compton's Early. In the absence of analyses the following conclusions have been reached, viz.:

1. That the best results were obtained from growing the Mammoth Southern Sweet in drills 42 inches apart and the plants 12 inches apart in the drill.
2. That with the Wisconsin Earliest White Dent, the best results were obtained with the drills 30 inches apart and 12 inches between the plants, and
3. That with Compton's Early the best results were obtained from corn grown with 30 inches between the drills and 4 inches between the plants in the drill.

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