

in one or two instances it was carried on in triplicate. The summary results of all these tests are here presented in tabulated form.

TABLE 4.—Results of sowing winter wheat on three different dates :

Dates.	Weight of grain per measured bushel.		Yield per Acre.			
			Straw.		Grain.	
	1898.	Average 6 yrs.	1898.	Average 6 yrs.	1898.	Average 6 yrs.
Sept. 2-3	63.4	58.3	3.6	3.1	44.8	39.5
Sept. 9-11	63.7	58.5	2.8	2.9	44.8	38.9
Sept. 17-20	63.9	57.1	3.0	2.4	46.4	33.5

Winter wheat was also sown on August 25th-26th in 1893, 1897 and 1898, and on September 26th, 27th in 1896, 1897 1898. The results of all these experiments go to show that we get best results from sowing winter wheat during the last week in August or the first week in September, and that it is not usually safe to sow later than about the 10th of September.

DIFFERENT QUANTITIES OF SEED PER ACRE.

An experiment which has been conducted for five years in succession, by sowing different quantities of seed of each of two varieties of winter wheat, shows that one and one-half bushels of seed per acre produced an average of two and three-fifth bushels of grain per acre more than when one bushel of seed was used. The results were quite similar from using either one and one-half or two bushels of seed per acre.

METHOD OF SEEDING.

In each of the past five years an experiment has been conducted in duplicate by sowing winter wheat broadcast and with a grain drill. The results from sowing the same quantities of seed by the two methods are very similar, there being only a difference of one five-hundredth part of a bushel per acre in the average yields. It should be understood that the land was in a good state of cultivation when the seeding took place in every case.

PREPARING SOIL FOR WINTER WHEAT.

In the spring of 1896 twelve plots, each one rod wide by six rods long were staked off for an experiment in different treatments of soil, preparatory to