

SHEEP-PASTURE EXPERIMENT.

Numerous plots were seeded on both the Quilichena and 105-Mile Farms to various kinds of grasses and legumes. On the Quilichena Farm the crops were cut for hay. The results will appear at the proper time under the Quilichena report. At 105-Mile House the plots of grasses and legumes were used as pasture for sheep. There were eight sheep in the flock, which averaged 132.2 lb. each, or a total of 1,058 lb. The pasturing on the various plots was as follows: May 14th to 29th, on 1/4 acre of brome-grass; May 29th to June 20th, on 1/4 acre white clover and 1/4 acre common red clover; June 20th to July 20th, on 1/4 acre of Alsike and 1/4 acre mammoth red clover; July 20th to August 1st, on 1/4 acre alfalfa; August 1st to 12th, on 1/4 acre brome-grass and 1/4 acre rape.

As the sheep were moved back on to the brome pasture for the second time on August 1st the total area represented in the pasture experiment amounts to 1 1/4 acres. The beginning weight of the sheep was 1,058 lb. and the finishing weight, 1,430 lb., thus representing a production of 373 lb. of mutton on 1 1/4 acres. At the exceedingly moderate estimate of \$7.75 per hundred, the 373 lb. represents a value of \$28.90 for 1 1/4 acres, or \$16.51 per acre. These figures are slightly under those of last year for the sheep-pasture experiment, but the character of the sheep will easily account for the difference. The 1913 sheep were not by any means as good a class of feeders as were those secured during 1914. However, they were the only sheep that we could get, and consequently we had to do what we could with what was available. This pasture experiment will be continued.

TIMOTHY CROP.

During the early summer of 1914 some land was broken on a lower portion of the farm and within a short distance of Watson Lake. This ground was given special care in the way of cultivation, and by August the sod seemed to be well decomposed and a very excellent tilth was secured. Timothy was seeded on this land at the rate of 6 lb. per acre. It may be remembered that the latter part of the summer of 1914 was quite dry, and though the timothy-seed sprouted, yet the growth that it made during the fall was quite disappointing. It did not seem to stool out and thus produce a fair growth the first season. However, it came through the winter well and was harrowed early in the spring to loosen the soil surface and hold the moisture. It grew well and at haying-time produced a rather remarkable crop of timothy-hay. In all, there were some 12 acres seeded to timothy, and the measured stack showed a crop of 16 tons, or at the rate of 1 1/4 tons per acre. This is an excellent showing on dry land with only 15.05 inches of rainfall. It will be of much interest to see how the crop will produce during next season.

VEGETABLES.

There is perhaps nothing new to report regarding the success of the vegetables tried nt 105-Mile House. Practically every vegetable that was grown produced splendid returns. In fact, the vegetable-garden at 105-Mile House looked just like any other well-kept and productive garden that one might find. The vegetables that did well include all the staples, such as turnips, beets, peas, rhubarb, parsnips, radish, lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, carrot, etc.

POTATOES GROWN AT 105-MILE HOUSE.

Three varieties of potatoes were tested out on 1/8-acre plots, and one variety was grown on a 1/12-acre plot. The results were as follows:—

Table 13.—Comparison of the Yields of Four Varieties of Potatoes.

Variety.	Date seeded.	Date above ground.	Date lifted.	Days to mature.	Size of Plot.		Yield per Plot.	
					Acre.	Lb.	Bu.	
Beauty of Hebron .....	May 26	June 20	Oct. 14	141	1/8	751	100.1	
Duke of York .....	" 27	" 16	" 14	140	1/8	696	92.8	
Sharp's Victor .....	" 26	" 16	" 13	140	1/8	630	73.8	
Gold Mine .....	" 27	" 19	" 13	139	1-12th	369	73.8	