

A chart has been prepared showing the dates on which a degree or two of frost occurred during the crop-growing months—viz., from April until September. As a matter of fact, the crops were not sown until after the middle of April and were practically all harvested by September 1st, although some of the later-sown crops in the "date of seeding" experiment were harvested about September 10th.

Seeding commenced on April 17th at 105-Mile House and on April 21st at Quilchena. These dates were exactly nine days later at both places than in 1914.

After April 17th, when seeding commenced at 105-Mile House, from 2 to 7 degrees of frost was experienced every night until April 29th. Some of the grain was in the ground, but, of course, was not injured by the frost. Outside of April frosts at 105-Mile House, the few scattered summer frosts were much the same as last year. These were only a degree or two at a time, and so far as the growing crops were concerned, no evil effect was apparent at any time. In fact, the uniformly large crops produced on both farms is abundant evidence of the fact that these frosts do very little, if any, damage at all.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Summing up the foregoing, as covering the results obtained in the actual growing of crops at Quilchena and 105-Mile House:—

(1.) There were six different varieties of wheat tried at 105-Mile House, with an average of a trifle over 48 bushels per acre for all varieties; and eight varieties at Quilchena, with an average of 40 bu. 4 lb. for all varieties grown. These yields are excellent. There was not a failure with a single wheat crop.

(2.) Three different varieties of oats were tried at 105-Mile House, which produced an average of 90 bu. 2 lb. per acre. Six varieties were tried at Quilchena, which produced an average of 80 bu. 8 lb. per acre. These yields are again very excellent, and there were no failures at all among the oat-crops.

(3.) Three different varieties of barley were grown at 105-Mile House, with an average of 51 bu. 15 lb. At Quilchena four varieties were grown, producing on the average 79 bu. 38 lb. Again, there were extra heavy yields and no failures whatever among the barleys.

(4.) Among the peas, flax, and fall rye crops, from fair to excellent results have been obtained.

(5.) Among the hays produced at Quilchena all the results are good and many are excellent.

(6.) At 105-Mile House the results from the pasturing of sheep have been good. The value of the mutton produced on an acre amounted to \$16.51.

(7.) Various varieties of potatoes were tried on both farms, and the results were very encouraging. The quality of the potato for table use was excellent.

(8.) All common vegetables have done splendidly on both farms.

After carefully considering results obtained at both 105-Mile House and Quilchena for the two years that work has been carried on, we cannot help but feel gratified at the results that have thus far been obtained. We further congratulate the Hon. W. R. Ross, Minister of Lands for the Province of British Columbia, in the fact that the results so far secured justify him in his opinion that these vast so-called dry areas of British Columbia may be of much more value to the Province than when used simply for range purposes.

W. J. ELLIOTT,

Adviser in Charge of Dry-land Investigation Work.

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