

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS

Experiments with Winter Wheat.

Bulletin 103 of the O. A. College gives the results of testing eighty-one varieties of winter wheat grown side by side. The average yield was 42.1 bushels per acre, and an average of 60.3 pounds per bushel. The characteristics and yields of seventy-four varieties are given in a tabular form.

Dawson's Golden Chaff has given the largest average yield of grain per acre among fifty-three varieties for five years. Also among eleven leading varieties tested over Ontario in 1893, nine varieties in 1894, and again in 1895.

The Early Genesee Giant has given the largest average yield of grain per acre among twenty-eight new varieties which were tested for the first time in 1894, and have now been tested for three years in succession. This variety also stood second in average yield per acre among nine leading varieties tested over Ontario in 1894, and again in 1895.

In the co-operative experiments for 1895, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Jones' Winter Fife, and the Early Genesee Giant gave the best yields on heavy soils; and Dawson's Golden Chaff, the Early Genesee Giant, and the American Bronze on light soils.

The college experimentalist, Mr. Zavitz, is offering three sets of fall wheats (half-pound of each variety) to farmers of Ontario for trial, if they will report upon them next year. These varieties are: Set 1, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Early Genesee Giant, and Early Red Clawson; set 2, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Pride of Genesee, and Poole; set 3, Dawson's Golden Chaff, Stewart's Champion, and Siberian. One of these sets will be sent to every farmer making application to the experimentalist, and mentioning which set he wishes, as long as the supply lasts.

Peach Yellows, Black Knot, and San Jose Scale.

Bulletin No. 72 of the Ohio Experiment Station gives full and complete information regarding the causes, symptoms, devastating effects, and cure or treatment of peach yellows, black knot, and San Jose scale. It comes at a very opportune time, as it will enable the fruit-grower to detect all trees affected with the yellows from the unfa-

ing symptoms of the fruit. Mr. Charles C. Thorne, Wooster, Ohio, is director of the Experiment Station.

Different Dates for Seeding Wheat.

From Bulletin 103 of the O. A. College: Two or more varieties of winter wheat have been sown at three different dates in the month of September, in each of the past four years, and at four different dates in 1896. The following table gives the average results for each date of seeding in 1896, and also for four years in which these experiments have been conducted:

Dates of Seeding	Yield of grain per acre.		Weight per measured bushel.		Amount of straw per acre.		Height of crop in 1896.	General appearance of plot in 1896
	1896.	Average four years.	1896.	Average four years.	1896.	Average four years.		
Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	bush. 39.3 61.6 58.4 44.0 27.3	bush. 39.3 61.6 58.4 44.0 27.3	lbs. 58.7 61.2 60.9 59.0 57.1	lbs. 58.7 61.2 60.9 59.0 57.1	tons. 2.8 3.4 3.3 2.5 1.7	tons. 2.8 3.4 3.3 2.5 1.7	in. 51 59 45 41	Good Good Medium Poor

Every farmer knows he should sow his wheat early if he is to have the best return, but he may learn from this table what the actual loss is when, through carelessness, the seeding is allowed to take place late in the month of September.