

ripening period is not always desirable. This will be seen in the case of the May 7th seeding, which required 127 days to mature as compared with 110 days in the case of the May 15th plot, yet the former produced 8 bu. 24 lb. more per acre than the latter. This is also true in comparing the May 15th and the 22nd seeding, but does not follow in the case of the May 22nd and 29th seedings.

It is necessary to mention one thing in connection with the above experiment, and that is that the plots seeded on May 22nd and 29th were both injured somewhat by a frost that came on September 10th. The plots sown on May 7th and 15th were sufficiently mature so that the September 10th frost did no damage whatever, but the two later-sown plots were still somewhat green and consequently were slightly injured.

The last two tables submitted above would indicate that the proper time to seed barley is somewhere between April 23rd and May 15th. These two experiments will be conducted again next year for the purpose of establishing something that may be relied upon with a fair degree of accuracy.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TWO VARIETIES OF FIELD-PEAS.

The same two varieties of field-peas that were tried last year were again grown during the past summer. The Canadian Beauty pea was grown on a $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plot, while the Prussian Blue was grown on $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. Both varieties were seeded on the same date, and the following is the result:—

Table 23.—Results obtained from Two Varieties of Field-peas.

Variety.	Date seeded.	Rate of Seed per Acre.	Date cut.	Days to mature.	Size of Plot.	Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.
Prussian Blue	April 21	Lb. 60	Sept. 2	134	Acre. $\frac{1}{2}$	Lb. 327	Bu. lb. 27 15
Canadian Beauty	" 21	120	" 10	142	$\frac{1}{2}$	810	27 0

It will be noted that the Prussian Blue, which was seeded only at one-half the rate per acre that was used in connection with the Canadian Beauty, required less time to mature by eight days. With such a light seeding a very rank growth of vine and a prolonging of the date of maturity might easily have been expected. Yet, in spite of this fact, it was found that it requires only 134 days as compared with 142. This point is in its favour as a suitable variety for the Quillebena District, for the tendency is for pea-vines to grow so late in the fall that they are caught with the early fall frosts. This fact is also true in the growing of peas on the Prairies. Consequently, those that require a short time to mature are eagerly sought after.

Both varieties above produced very good yields. In fact, the yield of 27 bushels per acre on a $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plot is excellent for the Canadian Beauty. We are very much encouraged in the growing of peas on both the dry farms. The importance of this crop is apparent when we remember that pea-meal added to barley-chop makes a very excellent fattening food, particularly for hogs.

FLAX EXPERIMENT.

In this test only one variety, which was home-grown seed, was tried. It will be remembered that the grasshoppers failed to damage this particular variety seriously last year. It grew splendidly and produced very superior seed. In fact, the seed showed an official germination test of 100 per cent. The result from the growing of the Premost variety of flax was as follows:—

Table 24.—Results from Premost Flax Plot.

Variety.	Date seeded.	Rate of Seed per Acre.	Date headed out.	Date cut.	Days to mature.	Size of Plot.	Yield per Plot.	Yield per Acre.
Premost	April 23	Lb. 30	July 21	Sept. 11	141	Acre. $\frac{1}{4}$	Lb. 254	Bu. lb. 16 56