

Oats.—Banner and Ligowo are recommended where rather long straw is required. Ligowo is rather early in ripening.

Daubeney and Eighty Day (or the common commercial sort Orloff) should be tried wherever extreme earliness is required, provided the climate is not very dry. These oats produce short straw and rather small kernels.

Barley.—Manchurian and Ontario Agricultural College No. 21 are recommended six-row sorts.

If two-row varieties are desired, Canadian Thorpe, Duckbill and Early Chevalier may be tested.

Peas.—If it is desired to secure ripe grain, Arthur is probably the best sort on account of its early-ripening habit.

For growing with oats, to be cut green, Prussian Blue, Golden Vine, Chancellor and English Grey are advised.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Owing to the varied climates of this province, only a few general suggestions as to varieties can be made.

Winter wheat.—Kharkov or Turkey Red (especially where the winter is dry), Egyptian Amber, Dawson's Golden Chaff. The latter is intended for pastry or biscuit flour.

Spring wheat.—Red Fife, Marquis and Huron are among the best.

Oats.—Banner, Ligowo. For very short seasons with fair rainfall, Daubeney and Eighty Day.

Barley.—Manchurian, Odessa, and Ontario Agricultural College No. 21 are recommended six-row sorts.

Swedish Chevalier, Early Chevalier and Canadian Thorpe are good two-row sorts.

Peas.—Arthur Selected is recommended wherever an early-ripening sort is needed. Chancellor, Golden Vine and Prussian Blue are among the best varieties.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA, SEASON OF 1914.

The season of 1914 was rather unfavourable for the best results with cereals. The spring and early summer were very dry, there being scarcely any important showers from the end of April until nearly the end of June. This prevented a uniform germination of seed grain, while smaller seeds, such as flax, suffered most severely. Light showers accompanied with intense heat characterized the remainder of June and the larger part of July. Although the harmful effects of the beginning of the season were somewhat alleviated, the extreme heat of July injuriously hastened the ripening of the very early maturing grains before they had attained full development. Cooler weather with light showers prevailed throughout the remainder of July and August. This permitted the medium and late varieties under test to mature a fair yield of grain of good quality. Harvesting was accomplished with ease and rapidity. Although at no time during the summer was the rainfall ample, yet the even distribution of the showers after the middle of June resulted in larger yields of all classes of grain than would have been anticipated from appearances in the early part of the season.

SPRING WHEAT.

One hundred and forty-five varieties and selected strains of spring wheat were tested in the regular one-sixtieth acre trial plots at Ottawa. The wheat was sown from the 5th to the 9th of May, the seed being used at the rate of about one and one-half bushels per acre. Cutting commenced on July 25, Prelude being, as usual, the first variety harvested.