

Variety	Average days to mature	Average yield per acre
Marquis.....	125.2	40 bus. 11 lbs.
Red Fife.....	137	37 bus. 43 lbs.

The leading varieties of oats grown in Saskatchewan are the Banner and Abundance. They are both white oats having a relatively low percentage of hull and a high percentage of meal.

#### *Barley.*

There are two kinds of barley grown in Canada, two row and six row. It is generally advisable to grow six row as varieties of this kind ripen earlier and are more saleable, because six row is both the feeding and malting barley of North America. Suitable varieties of six row barley are Manchurian and O.A.C. No. 21. Varieties of two row barley are Hannchan and Canadian Thorpe.

#### *Dates of Seeding.*

Wheat, requiring a longer growing period than our other cereal crops, should always be the first crop sown. The time of seeding will be governed to a large extent by the nature of the season, but the best results are obtained when the soil is both moist and warm when the seed is sown. If the spring opens up early it will usually pay to spend some time on surface cultivation before planting the crop, but in late seasons the wheat should be sown as soon as possible. As a general rule wheat should be sown in Saskatchewan between April 6 and May 10 or 15, oats between May 1 and June 1 and barley between May 15 and June 5. Flax should not be sown after June 15.

#### *Amount to Sow.*

The amount of seed sown per acre should be governed by the nature of the season, the condition of the soil and the particular characteristics of the variety selected. In general when seeding early or on land containing little moisture, sow light. Late sown grain or grain planted in moist soils should be sown more thickly to prevent stooling and hasten maturity. It has been found that from one and a quarter to two bushels of wheat per acre give the best results; with oats from two to three bushels per acre may be sown, while with barley from one and a half to two and a quarter bushels will be required. The larger and plumper the kernels the larger will be the amount of seed required.

#### *Depth of Seeding.*

No set rule can be given regarding the depth of seeding. Grain should always be sown deep enough to insure its contact with moist soil and to prevent any danger of its becoming exposed through drifting of the soil. Under ordinary conditions seeding between two and a half and three inches deep will be found satisfactory.

