

Such a season gave very good results until the grain headed out, but from that time the ripening was too much hastened to secure the largest yields. However, the colour and quality of the straw and grain could not be surpassed, and both were much above the average for this valley.

LAND AND TREATMENT.

The cereal variety test plots, with the exception of peas, were put on a piece of sandy loam in the northeast section of the farm. This piece of land had for many years been under orchard. In 1911 it was spring ploughed, sown to oats, and seeded to clover. In 1912 it was pastured and fall ploughed; in 1913 it was dressed with 16 tons of barnyard manure and 600 pounds of chemical fertilizer per acre, and planted to mungels. In 1914 it was spring ploughed, harrowed, rolled and seed sown in plots, and the whole seeded down to clover.

The peas were sown on a piece of fall ploughed pasture land of sandy nature, which did not have an application of manure of any kind.

Smut did not make an appearance this year, but, as usual, all grains subject to it were given the formalin treatment.

SPRING WHEAT.

On account of the semi-failure of this crop for the past few years, caused by the wheat midge, the test plots were discontinued in an effort to try to starve out the insect; but it was found that the insect lived in sufficient numbers on the barley to perpetuate its species.

OATS.

Fifteen varieties of oats were tested. Owing to the very dry weather just when the oats were filling, the yields are lighter this year than usual. The highest yielder this year was Gold Rain, which gave 65 bushels per acre. It matured in 104 days, which is the usual length of time for the earlier varieties, such as Eighty Day and Daubeney. All varieties matured in an average of 104 days, which is 11 days earlier than last year's average. The Eighty Day was the earliest maturing and lightest cropping variety. It yielded only 31 bushels per acre, and matured in 96 days. The second highest yielder was a Danish variety, Gul-Nesgaard. This variety matured in 110 days, which was the longest growing period except that of Lincoln. The two varieties, Gold Rain and Gul-Nesgaard, took the leading positions this year, supplanting last year's leaders, Lincoln and Danish Island. The other varieties about held their respective positions with last year's results.

Four varieties were sown for hay but gave very light yields. The varieties used for this purpose were Swedish Select, Banner, Ligowo and Daubeney. They yielded according to the order named, which was a repetition of their performance last year.

BARLEY, TWO-ROWED.

Six varieties of two-rowed barley were tested this year, of which Danish Chevalier was the highest yielder. Beaver was the next highest, and both varieties took the longest period to mature, namely, 103 days.

BARLEY, SIX-ROWED.

Eight varieties of six-rowed barley were tested. This season most of the six-rowed varieties outyielded the two-rowed sorts. This is not always the case at this farm. The varieties Trooper and Odessa headed the list this season, each yielding 46 bushels per acre. All varieties of barley gave higher yields and better quality of seed than they did last year.

PEAS.

Nine varieties of peas were tested. They were sown on April 18 and matured between August 3 and August 10, a period varying from 107 to 114 days. The straw was shorter than usual this year, but the crop of grain was up to the average.