

Brandon, Man.—At the Experimental Farm at Brandon the plot of Mensury barley failed in 1902 and the plot of Banner oats was almost a total failure in 1900, so that a fair basis for comparison with Common Emmer is difficult to arrive at unless we omit the year 1902 when considering the barley, and the year 1900 when considering the oats. Calculated in this way we find that Common Emmer gave 2,158 lbs. per acre of kernels, as compared with 2,264 lbs. for Mensury barley. On the other hand, Common Emmer gave 1,982 lbs. per acre of kernels, as compared with 1,904 lbs. for Banner oats.

Indian Head, N.W.T.—The comparisons made at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head are based on the crops obtained in the last four years:—

Common Emmer kernels.....	2,056 lbs. per acre.
Mensury barley kernels.....	2,495 “ “
Banner oat kernels.....	2,288 “ “

Agassiz, B.C.—The average yields at this farm have been calculated from the returns for three years only:—

Common Emmer kernels.....	1,808 lbs. per acre.
Mensury barley kernels.....	2,511 “ “
Banner oat kernels.....	1,918 “ “

It will be observed that Mensury barley has given a larger yield than Common Emmer at all the experimental farms, and that the Banner oat has given a larger yield than Common Emmer at every farm except Brandon.

CONCLUSIONS.

The yield of Common Emmer obtained at the several Experimental Farms during the past three or four years has been shown to be almost uniformly lower than that of the best varieties of wheat, barley and oats; and it does not appear that in the climates represented by these farms the cultivation of this cereal will prove at all remarkably profitable. It must be noted, however, that the results obtained at Brandon are more favourable to the emmer than those obtained at the other farms. In the Brandon district emmer appears to rank approximately with oats and barley in productiveness, and by way of variety would no doubt prove of value as food for cattle. It should be observed also that, as none of the experimental farms are situated in a dry climate, the experience here recorded with regard to this grain is not to be accepted as a guide for districts where prolonged droughts are of frequent occurrence; yet even in such regions it is possible that some of the varieties of macaroni wheat would prove more productive than emmer, while yielding grain of similar character and perhaps of equal value for feeding purposes.

During the absence of the Chemist of Experimental Farms, Mr. F. T. Shutt, some analyses of emmer and spelt have been made for publication in this bulletin by the assistant chemist, Mr. A. T. Charron, and the second assistant chemist, Mr. H. W. Charlton. The results of this work are given in the following report prepared by Mr. Charron:—