APPENDIX No. 1

several States individually, namely, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska, where the yields, owing to somewhat similar climatic conditions, are to a certain extent comparable with those of the Canadian Northwest.

—	Yield per acre, 1910.	Yield per acre, 1909.	Average Yield for ten years.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Oats—			
United States, entire crop	31·0	31·9	29·5
North Dakota	7·5	32·0	29·7
South Dakota	23·4	30·0	31·6
Minnesota	28·7	33·0	31·7
Nebraska	28·0	25·0	26·4
Kansas	33·0	22·0	24·4
Barley—			
United States, entire crop	22·4	24·3	25·7
North Dakota	5·7	21·0	23·0
South Dakota	18·2	19·5	25·3
Minnesota	21·9	23·6	25·7
Nebraska	18·5	22·0	24·0
Kansas	18·0	18·0	19·8
Spring Wheat—			
United States, entire crop	11·8	15·8	13·7
North Dakota	5·5	10·7	12·1
South Dakota	12·8	14·1	12·1
Minnesota	16·0	16·8	13·0
Nebraska	13·9	14·0	13·0
Kansas	8·4	11·5	11·8

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN.

Grain grown in Canada will average a greater weight per bushel than it does in the United States.

The advantages are, no doubt, partly climatic and partly due to the fact that during the past 24 years a free distribution of the best and most prolific sorts of seed grain obtainable has been made annually to Canadian farmers, the seed being sent in bags of four or five pounds each, free, through the mail. For the past ten years this distribution has averaged more than 40,000 samples, and during this time these samples have reached almost every progressive farmer in the remotest districts of the Dominion. Gradually these better sorts and heaviest croppers have become the common sorts in cultivation. Only one sample is sent out to each applicant, but a sample may be had each year, which will, in a very short time, furnish the farmer with the best varieties of the more important crops at no cost to himself beyond that of his own labour.

The number of farmers receiving this direct benefit from the Central Experimental Farm last year was 39,763. If the number of samples distributed from the branch farms be added, this will bring the number up to a total of about 50,000.

One of the most interesting sorts being sent out this year is a hard red wheat known as Marquis, which is a cross of Red Fife with Hard Red Calcutta, produced at the Central Farm by the Cerealist. This grain is usually from a week to ten days earlier than Red Fife, is equal to Red Fife in quality, and thus far has been more productive.

In 1909 a field of 4¾ acres of Marquis, grown at the Experimental Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, produced an average of 52 bushels 18 lbs. per acre. In 1910 a field of 5⅓ acres at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, averaged 53 bushels per acre. Its weight is 65 lbs. per bushel, 5 lbs. over the standard. A sample of