

bola the wheat crop was an average one in point of yield, but unfortunately contained a considerable percentage of inferior grain. In many districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta the excessive rainfall of August was responsible for an enormously heavy crop of straw and at the same time a somewhat inferior sample of grain. Winds did very little damage. Stock did well in every part of the country and the good prices secured for export and butchers' beef added considerable impetus to this very important industry.

On the experimental farm crops were uniformly good. The hay crop was exceptionally satisfactory. Roots, particularly carrots, were a good crop, but potatoes were almost a failure, due to the cold and wet condition of the ground at time of planting. The crop of small fruits was very satisfactory with the exception of black currants and strawberries. Red and white currants, raspberries and gooseberries were very profitable and matured more evenly than usual. On many of the native plum trees the crop was abundant, but had not fully matured when frost came. Forest trees and shrubs made a strong, healthy growth and were in excellent

sowing was May 10. The wet weather after planting was found unfavorable. Grey Spring, Pictou, Crown and Chelsea were found to be among the best kinds for this country.

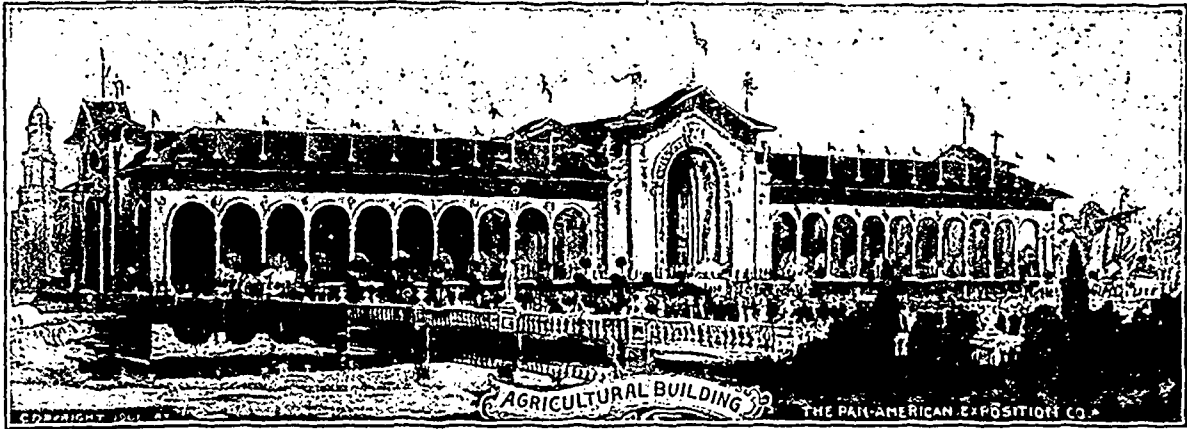
Thirty-nine varieties of Indian corn were tested, the seed being sown on May 29 in rows three feet apart. These were checked by August frosts, but yielded good fodder crops.

Tests were made with manuring and rotation of crops, the results of which are not yet complete. Flax and broom corn were also tested, besides sorghum, soja beans, lupins, buckwheat, canary seed, millets, horse beans and spring rye, all of which with the exception of lupins, were found to be cultivatable. One hundred and seventeen different varieties of potatoes were tested besides turnips, mangels, sugar beets, carrots, asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, table corn, citrons, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, marrow, squash, parsnips, tomatoes, radish, pease, etc. The cultivation of all these was found to be feasible and some did very well, onions, lettuce, cucumbers, celery, carrots, cabbage, and cauliflower particularly.

Agricultural Building.

The agricultural industry will have a fitting setting at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo during the summer of 1901. A commodious and richly proportioned building will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the farm. So wonderful has been the development of agriculture and so marvelously has the productivity of soils been increased by the application of scientific methods it is no exaggeration to say that, potentially, the cultivated acreage of the world has been doubled within a few years. Science has indeed made two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before. More than that, it has, by irrigation, made the deserts blossom as the rose.

The Agricultural building will stand opposite the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building on the north side of the Mall, its longest facades looking to the north and south. On the east will be the live stock exhibit, to which about ten acres are devoted. Northward will be the Stadium covering another ten acres. On the west is the grand court with the electric tower, 318 feet high, and the electric-



Proposed Agricultural Building, Buffalo Exposition.

condition when winter set in. So excessive was the growth during June that many box elders split their bark, but the injury was soon healed again.

Fifty-four varieties of spring wheat were tested. In the early, medium and late sowing tests, the first seedlings gave the best results. Red fife wheat still heads the list for general utility. Tests of smut preventative showed that formalin and blue-stone gave the best results.

The oat crop was the best ever grown on the farm. Seventy-two varieties were tested and the highest yield was 97 bushels, 22 pounds, from Golden Beauty. Early May sowings of oats gave the best results. Formalin was found to be an effective smut preventative for oats.

The barley crop was a particularly satisfactory one, all varieties producing good yields of a very uniform sample. Early May sowings gave the best results in the tests as to date of planting. Of the six-rowed varieties Rennie's Improved, Trooper, Claude, Argyle and Mansfield were found to give the five best general results, and of the two-rowed sorts, Danish Chevalier, French Chevalier, Sidney, Canadian, Thorpe and Bolton. Formalin was found to be as effective a preventative of smut in barley as in oats or wheat.

Fifty-nine varieties of field pease were tested, and the crops on the

The display of flowers from the time the tulips bloomed in the spring until the first severe frost in September was probably the finest ever had on the farm. The forest trees and shrubs also made the most satisfactory progress of any season. A list of desirable trees for western growth is given which includes, box elder, American cottonwood, balm of gilead, American larch, green ash, sharp leaved willow and trembling-leaved poplar. These are mostly suitable for ornamental and shade trees. For evergreens the Riga pine and Norway spruce are recommended and for shrubs the Ginnalman maple, Siberian pea-tree, Tartarian honey-suckle, common lilac and a number of others. Crab apple trees were very successful. A number of varieties of native and imported plum trees were tested and most of them did well, especially the natives.

The usual experiments in cattle feeding and breeding were carried on. The increase in the weight of steers by winter feeding netted the farm seven cents per pound.

The meteorological report of the farm shows that during the year ending October 31, 1899, the total snowfall amounted to 40 inches and the rainfall to 9.44 inches. Rain fell on 30 days. The hours of sunshine numbered 1,817.9.

On the whole the season was not entirely satisfactory. In Assini-

ty building just beyond. There are four broad entrances to the building. Opposite the northern entrance is an artistic bridge crossing the Grand canal. Vaulted loggias connect the east and west entrance with the main entrance on the south, and from these elevated promenades the people may view the throng of sightseers upon the Mall. The low tiled roof overhangs the walls eight feet, making a deep shadow over the richly decorated cornice. The east and west entrances are treated with lattice work to imitate an arbor. The lattice is fastened to the dome, ceiling and walls, then, on a background of blue, grape-vines produce the effect of looking through to the open air. The southern entrance, which is 30 feet wide, is flanked on both sides by large groups of statuary. Above the doors and following the lines of the arch, panels will be painted to represent the signs of the zodiac. On either side of the vestibule are large niches affording places of rest and retreat from the crowds. On either side of the south entrance at the intersection of the eaves of a loggia are large consoles surmounted by figures representing the "Sower" and "Reaper." The agricultural building is 150 by 500 feet, and contains exposition space to the amount of about 75,000 square feet.

whole were satisfactory. The date of