

Savoy the only sort grown. Turnips poor on account of drought. Mangels.—Long Red or Gatepost. Carrots.—Hardly any grown.

(3) Corn.—High mixed corn for late summer and fall feeding for stock. I find that corn is the best crop.

(5) No rape grown.

(6) Red clover and timothy.

(7) Have never tried permanent pasture.

YORK.

JOHN BELL.

(1) In answer to your questions would say that Black Tartarian oats, Canadian six-rowed barley, Prince Albert peas, Wild Goose wheat, Japanese buckwheat seemed to lead in our district. Potatoes.—Burbank seedling was decidedly the best late sort last year, giving a large yield of nice, even, well-shaped potatoes of excellent quality. Turnips.—Purple-top swede. Mangel-wurzel.—Rennie's New Giant Yellow Half-long was a wonderful success in some cases. Carrots.—Rennie's Mammoth White Intermediate surpasses all others.

(2) Did not try anything new but Rennie's New Giant Yellow Half-long mangel, and had an enormous crop.

(3) Corn.—Angel of Midnight for ear corn, Mammoth Southern Sweet for fodder and silo.

(4) For summer and early fall feeding, peas and oats for a time, until Mammoth Southern Sweet corn is fit.

(5) Growing rape is proving to be one of our best-paying crops. Sheep, dry cattle, and hogs make wonderful improvement on it.

(6) Red clover and timothy is all that is grown for hay or pasture. There is some alsike grown for seed, but nothing else; it is not liked for pasture or hay.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried to any extent.

YORK, E. R.

JOHN MILLER.

(1) Oats.—I have grown the Improved American oats for the past three years; they are much like the Banner, but are longer and stouter in the straw, and have yielded much better with all who have grown them; they are a heavy oat, weighing over 40 lbs. per measured bushel. I did not grow the Banner last year; they are the kind mostly grown here; they have not done as well here this last year or two as formerly. Lincoln were shorter in the straw, but yielded well, and were a good, heavy oat; I think they would do well on low land. I saw some very fine fields of Golden Giant side oats; last season seemed to suit them. Peas were a fair crop; the Black-eyed Marrowfat are mostly grown here, and are worth from 10 to 15 cents per bushel more than small peas. I have grown the Mummy peas for several years; they have done well; are good yielders; the straw is coarse, but if cut at the right time, and cured properly, stood out well. Spring Wheat.—Not much grown, except Wild Goose; it has done well, and is the only safe kind to sow here. Buckwheat is not grown here to any extent. Beans have been grown here the last two years, and I think will be sown more extensively in the future; some farmers had 3 or 6 acres last year and intend planting more next year. The common white bean is grown. Potatoes.—I grow the Freeman; they do well on rich land, are early and a good cropper, and can't be beat on the table. The Rural New Yorker is largely grown, and is a big yielder. The Empire State has done well, is a strong grower, and yields extra big crops. They have only been grown here last season. Turnips.—I grew Steele's Selected and had a very fine crop, part of which I sowed the first week in June; they grew very fast at first, but they got lousy, and the leaves lay up; on the account they were a poor crop; all early-sown turnips in this vicinity were the same, while those sown about June 20th were free from lice and a fine crop. Mangel-wurzel.—The Intermediate are mostly grown here. Carrots.—The White Vorges are mostly grown, if not altogether; they are so much easier harvested than the White Belgian.

(2) I tried two new varieties of oats: The Early Golden Prolific, a yellow oat, a strong grower, and claimed to be an extra heavy yielder; part of mine were badly hurt with drought, but yielded over 60 bushel per acre. The Early White Maine, an open-headed oat, were very short and were most affected by the drought of any kind I had. They are highly spoken of by growers in N. Y. State—growers claiming to have had over 100 bushels per acre; perhaps they will do better next year.

(3) I planted the Mammoth Eight-rowed Flint corn, said to ripen in 90 days from planting; we gave it a month longer, and then had to cut it on the green side. I tried the Wisconsin Dent along side; it was earlier and yielded better; an ear of it six inches long would sell a third more corn than one of the other a foot long.

Several farmers who have silos tell me they will only plant corn that will mature for the silo, that their cows do better on it, and that a smaller ration of it will do.

Corn and White or Greystone turnips are the principal crops for early fall feed.

ONTARIO, E. R.

G. E. MOWBRAY.

(1) Oats.—Of a large number of varieties sown the Egyptian and Siberian were the best. All kinds of oats yielded well this year. Peas.—The Black-eyed Marrowfat and Prussian Blue did the best, although large quantities of fancy peas were grown in this township for seedmen, and did fairly well. Spring Wheat.—Scarcely any grown; Annetta and Colorado varieties seem to be the favorites. Buckwheat.—All kind yielded well, but the Silver-hull was decidedly the best. Beans.—Very few grown, except for seedmen, who furnish seed and take the whole crop at a fixed price. Turnips.—Large acreage grown. All varieties of swede have been tried. The Skirving appears to give as good satisfaction as any of them. Mangels.—The Long Red yielded well last year. Potatoes.—Magnificent crop, all kind yielding well. The Rural New Yorker No. 2, a variety I tried for the first time last year, is a potato of good quality and a great yielder. I am highly pleased with it, and recommend it heartily.

(3) Grand crop of corn, all kinds; Compton's Early for ear, Western corn for fodder.

(4) Extra spring and fall feeding: Fall rye, Western corn, White turnips, and pumpkins.

(5) Rape very little grown.

(6) Alsike and red clover is largely grown, also timothy. A few farmers have tried alfalfa, I understand, with good results.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried to any extent.

ONTARIO, N. R.

M. CLIPSHAM.

(1) Oats.—Rosendale, Barley.—Six rowed. Peas.—Golden Vine. Spring Wheat.—The Fyfe; not much grown. Buckwheat.—Japanese. Potatoes.—Empire State. Turnips.—Purple-top swede. Mangels.—Mammoth Long Red. Carrots.—Steele's Improved Short White.

(2) I tried Salzer's North Dakota corn. It is too late for this section.

(3) Canada Yellow for ear, and Angel of Midnight for the silo. I have tried over a dozen different kinds and I find this the best every way for this northern section. Last year I grew 15 tons to the acre.

(4) Peas and oats.

(5) No rape grown.

(6) Red clover and timothy grass. I tried lucern, or alfalfa, last year. It made a wonderful growth. I think it is going to make the best fodder plant we have.

(7) They have not been tried. As I keep a dairy and ship butter to Toronto, I am interested in the fodder plant; but the corn ensilage is our best and cheapest feed. I have two silos.

J. F. MAYLON.

Oats.—The principal variety grown here is the American Banner. It ripens evenly, and is moderately early. It is a fair cropper of grain and straw. Barley is not grown to any extent, because of the low price prevailing of late years; other

coarse grains, viz., peas and oats, being more profitable. Peas.—The Prussian Blue excelled other sorts, yielding fairly well. Spring Wheat is not generally grown here, but some of the best farmers sow it after a root crop, and seed down. The varieties are White Russian and Thick Set. Buckwheat.—Quite a number of farmers have been growing buckwheat profitably the last three years; the leading variety is the silver Chaff. Beans and Millet are not grown in this locality. Potatoes.—A good many varieties have been tried, but the beauty of Hebron seems to be the favorite. Turnips are grown here rather extensively, as much so, perhaps, as in any other part of the Province. The kinds more generally sown are Bangholm and Champion. Mangolds.—Only a small area sown. The Mammoth Long Red is the general favorite. Carrots.—Only a few sown, perhaps less than mangolds. The sort most in favor is the Half-long, it being more easily harvested and just as productive.

(3) Ear corn is not grown except for table use. White Flint and Red Cob are the leading varieties for ensilage.

(4) For early summer and fall feeding corn has been found the most profitable crop in this section.

(5) Some of the largest sheep breeders have found rape to be very profitable fall feed.

(6) Alsike has been grown very extensively in this locality for the past few years. Red clover and timothy is mostly grown for hay.

(7) To my knowledge permanent pastures have not been tried in this locality.

PETERBOROUGH.

J. FRED DAVIDSON.

(1) Oats.—The Egyptian did about the best the last two seasons. Banner and Welcome are also good varieties. New Wonderful, an early and very heavy variety, did well this season. Black Tartarian has run out, and does not now do well. Joannette yields immensely on low ground. It requires very rank ground, as it is very short in straw. Siberian, a new variety and a very heavy cropper, is worthy of attention. Evergreen, a new variety, is also a good one for barley. The common six-rowed is still the most extensively grown. Men-hury, on account of drought, did not do very well. Duckbill did fairly well. Thorpe is a very good variety; these are two-rowed and much alike. Black barley is grown by a great many for feed, and is in favor. Peas.—Prince Albert; a good variety and still most extensively grown. Prussian Blue have yielded very well and are hardy. Canadian Beauty, a new pea, promises to be of some value; it is a large white pea of the Marrowfat type, but more hardy. Mummy are about played out. Wheat.—Colorado is most extensive, grown. McCarlin is a better variety, with longer straw, and will stand more wet. Not much attention is now paid to wheat growing. Buckwheat.—Japanese most extensively grown and most profitable. Some common gray is still grown. I saw Japanese last year that stood five feet high. Beans.—The common white is the only one grown, and it only in small lots of an acre or so. Millet.—The Golden is, I think, somewhat better than the old Hungarian grass, but either will do well on strong land. Potatoes.—For early, the Crown Jewel, Burpee's Extra Early, and Early Puritan have done about the best. For late crop, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Empire State, Freeman, and the Wisconsin are among the best varieties cultivated here. Turnips.—Carter's Elephant, Highland Prize, Hartley's Bronze-top, and the Champion are the leading varieties. Mangels.—The Mammoth Red is the leading variety. The Golden Giant is also a valuable root; does well on clay land, and is easily harvested. Carrots.—The White Vorges is the leading variety, and is often given another name by seedmen to induce a sale.

Corn.—The Mammoth Southern Sweet is most extensively grown, but the Wisconsin Yellow Dent gave about the best returns in the amount of stalk, with the most and best-developed ears. There is none grown here for husking.

Soiling Crops.—Corn is the most extensively grown for summer feeding. Considerable rye has been sown after hay for fall feeding; also a good deal of rape and fall turnips. This is something that farmers are giving more attention to, and rightly so. The past summer's drought may be a blessing in disguise, causing farmers to pay more attention to soiling crops.

Rape Growing.—Considerable attention is being given to rape growing for the fall feeding of sheep, lambs, and calves. Where it has been fed, sheep and calves seem to fatten very rapidly upon it, and no injurious effects were noticed from it. Clovers and Grasses.—Red clover and alsike are the most extensively grown; several fields of lucern have been tried and are doing well; timothy is about the only grass grown. I do not know where any permanent pasture has been resorted to here yet, but I intend trying a field this season.

PETERBOROUGH, E. R.

F. BIRDSALL.

(1) Oats.—The Banner oat has done well this last year, turning out gradually to the thick. The White Siberian turned out a little better to the stock, but gave about the same number of stalks to the acre. Barley.—Not much grown in this immediate vicinity. The common six-rowed was sown. Peas.—The Golden Vine and Prince Albert yielded the best, but all were hurt badly by frost and drought. Spring Wheat.—Colorado mostly sown. Buckwheat.—The common buckwheat seemed to do the best. Beans.—Very few grown. Millet.—The White Vorges are popular, they are so much more easily raised; the Belgian turn out fully as well, if not better.

(2) The White Siberian oat is new in this vicinity; although the year was very unfavorable, they turned out better to the stock, and had fully as much straw as any other kind I had. I also tried the crimson clover. It caught well, but the tallest never got over seven inches in height; it might do better in a more favorable season.

(3) For Fodder.—Longfellow, White Flint, and Southern Sweet are used for the silo, and the three together are a grand combination for the silo. The whole three cobbed grandly, and came fully to maturity before the usual time for putting in the silo.

(4) Corn and turnips have been used most extensively; nearly every farmer now grows corn for early fall feed. Fall rye is used a good deal for early and very late feed for cattle and sheep.

(5) Not much rape has been sown. I sowed some with the oats last year, as advocated by some sheep breeders, but it did not amount to anything; but some white turnips which were in the rape were quite large when I cut the oats. I intend to sow about one pound of white turnip seed to the acre in part of my oats, and about two pounds of clover seed in part of them to try for more feed on the stubble fields.

(6) Common red clover, alsike, lucern, timothy, orchard grass, and red-top.

(7) Permanent pasture has not been tried by many. I have been experimenting for over 25 years with different mixtures for permanent pasture, with varied results. If by permanent pasture is meant a field that is going to last for generations, it is a myth; if it means a mixture that is to be permanent for the season—that is, one grass coming on after another, so as always to give a good mouthful and to last in the ground for several years, it is a reality. I use red clover, alsike, lucern, timothy, orchard grass, perennial rye grass, red-top, meadow fescue, and white Dutch clover, and sometimes a little Mammoth red clover. I have had crops of hay for eight years on

fields sown down with this mixture, and invariably a grand aftermath. After the second year the seeds gradually drop out; getting on to the latter years, orchard grass, red-top, timothy, lucern, and white Dutch are the only grasses remaining. Hay of all kinds was a failure this year, owing to the frost and drought.

J. SMITHSON.

Oats.—Nearly all varieties sown gave very satisfactory returns this year; although the straw was short, we had a very good yield of grain. The American Banner seems to be the favorite, although for poorer land the Golden Giant is preferable, but it is a light-weighting variety. The White Siberian was sown by some with very good results—the hull is very thin and the oat plump. The Early Gothland, Rosedale, and Black Tartarian have also been sown, but the Banner and Golden Giant seem to be the general favorites. Barley.—Very little was sown except for feeding purposes. The common six-rowed is sown. Of the two-rowed varieties the Canadian Thorpe seems to be best. Peas have become one of the most important cereals grown in this section. Although the season was an unfavorable one, they have been as remunerative a crop in this locality as was grown. A large acreage is given to the cultivation of the wrinkled varieties, or, as they are generally spoken of, "fancy peas"; these are grown under contract for seedmen and dealers. Of those varieties grown for the general market the Egyptian Mummy seems to be the favorite, but I think the lifetime of this grand variety is quickly drawing to a close, chiefly on account of letting the purple-blossomed vines or "runners" go to seed. The Prince Albert and Black-eyed Marrowfat are still sown to some extent, and the Prussian Blue chiefly for feeding purposes. Spring Wheat.—Very little sown. The Colorado gave the best returns, but in most cases was a poor crop. The White Russian and Annetta seems to have dropped out of sight completely. Buckwheat.—The Silver-hull seems to be given the most satisfaction. Those who have sown the Japanese seem to think it preferable to the Silver-hull. Beans.—Very little sown, chiefly the common white and the California pea bean. Millet.—On account of the very severe drought the millet crop was a failure. Potatoes.—The Snowflake and Early Ohio did the best. Turnips.—Rennie's Purple-top and Steele's Selected Purple-top are still the favorites. They are good strong growers, and can not be excelled for keeping. Of the white varieties the White Globe is the best. Mangels.—The Mammoth Long Red and the Yellow Intermediate are both excellent varieties, and are principally grown. Carrots.—Steele's Short White is the chief variety sown. It is very crisp and easily harvested. The Beith carrot sent out by Rennie is a very promising variety.

(3) Red Cob variety has been the most profitable for fodder. None grown for ear corn or for the silo.

(4) For fall feeding for dairy cows corn has been used; for sheep and other cattle, rape, and rape and white turnips mixed.

NORTHUMBERLAND, E. R.

JOHN B. STONE.

(1) Oats turned out well. The White Siberian and Canadian White did best. I could see but very little difference when growing; they are both fine oats. The old six-rowed barley does best here. The new called Runner does best in this section; they are a large pea, very much like the Victorias. Spring Wheat is only grown by very few farmers. The Russian White is the principal sort sown. Buckwheat.—The Japanese is liked best. Beans are quite extensively sown here for the seedmen; the different wax varieties, and many farmers do well with them. For a field bean, the small white bean is best. The only millet sown here is the Russian Golden, and it does well on good land; it will turn fifty bushels of seed per acre. We shall sow about ten acres next spring. As an early potato, Burpee's Extra Early is the best. Of late potatoes, all varieties did well the past year. Steele's Select Purple-top Swede and Rennie's Prize Purple Swede suits us best of all, and as a soft turnip, the Mammoth Purple-top Grey-stone. We had no other turnip to keep with those varieties. Mangels. The large red is liked best. The short medium white carrot suits best.

(2) We sowed the White Siberian oat first last spring. In potatoes we tried the Empire State, the Pearl of Savoy, Burpee's Extra Early, and Rural New Yorker No. 2. The Empire State did best; but for a table potato we like the White Star best.

(3) The corn which does best here for field planting is the yellow eight and twelve-rowed. For the silo there seems to be quite a number who prefer the Giant Cuban.

(4) Clover is the best of all feed for dairy cows if you wish a great flow of milk. Next to clover is the Greystone turnip; they do not seem to injure the quality of cheese, but we could not recommend them for butter. The red clover and alsike as clovers do best here.

(7) No permanent pastures in this section.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

WM. STILLMAN.

(1) Oats.—The Egyptian oat is the favorite, with the Banner as a second. For a black oat, the Black Tartar is the best. Barley.—There is little barley grown in this locality; what there was is Imperial six-rowed barley and Duckbill tv o-rowed barley; the Duckbill will grow better than other sorts on low, rich land, as the straw is stouter. Peas.—The Golden Vine and Prince Albert are the main crop. The Golden Vine yielding the most per acre. Spring Wheat.—The Carleton wheat yielding the best (20 bushels per acre) out of five different kinds sown in the same field. Buckwheat.—The Silverskin is the best grown. Potatoes.—Rural New Yorker is one of the leading varieties, both as to quality and yield. Turnips.—Purple-top and Elephant yield well. Mangels.—Not many grown; the Improved Mammoth is considered the best. Carrots.—Improved Short White.

(2) I tried the Imperial Spring wheat; it yielded fairly well.

(3) Ear Corn—Twelve-rowed Yellow Mammoth Sweet for fodder.

(4) Crop of corn and white turnips.

(5) Rape.—Not any sown.

(6) Alsike and red clover are the best suited to our locality.

(7) Permanent pastures have not been tried.

PRINCE EDWARD CO.

W. C. HUFF.

(1) Oats.—The season, although very dry, seemed to be more favorable to the oat crop, for the yield was ahead of any other kind of grain. The best was a barley oat yielding a little over 30 bushels per acre; the name I failed to get. The American Banner nearly 30 bushels per acre, which appears to be the most popular oat. Siberian, Egyptian, Bohemian, and Bavarian are all good varieties, with scarcely any fault. Barley.—This was the staple crop in this section last year. The sample was excellent, heavy, and bright, yielding from 18 to 40 bushels per acre; grown from the common six-rowed, which is chiefly sown in this vicinity. One or two other varieties were sown which were not good for malting. Seedhouse peas will take the place of barley and hops. Peas.—The acreage not so large as in 1894. Those that did the best were Golden Vine and Runner and Blue were fair; they are all grown for feed. Fancy peas grown from seed let out by Picton Seed Co. in some instances were complete failures, where others met with success. The soil, cultivation, and season have its influence over the crop; some did well where others failed. Spring Wheat was a pretty good crop; straw good and grain plump. Campbell's Colorado Fyfe and Manitoba hard yielding, on an average, about 25 bushels per acre. The Colorado has a fault—shells easily. Buckwheat.—Silver hull was principally sown; no Japanese that I heard of. Buckwheat was the second crop, in many instances, last year; sown on pea stubble for both market and seed companies. The crop was a good one. More rain would have made them splendid. It makes a good crop for soiling or hay. Potatoes.—The crop not up to former

yields, but the deficit, the P. No. 2, an Munroe, named, 1894. The Rennie's sort were a better yielded 1 best. The large y Improved popular, vest.

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