

A. You might try filling the gorge up with stone or gravel at the mouth of the drain.

Q. I have tried that and it carried away the stone and all.

A. Would not that depend upon the depth of stone. If you only put in a surface layer of stone or gravel, it would be likely to wash away, but if you made a bed of two or three feet deep it would, I think, withstand the water and especially if you could have two or three planks on which the water would fall arranged so as to spread it that it would not fall with its full force upon the stone and gravel.

Q. There is something very peculiar about it, the water comes out under the pine trees, and the cones of the pines are falling down where the water comes out, and there is practically a bed of these pine cones there. We have a good deal of trouble with it.

A. The potato crop has been a very good one at the Central Experimental Farm, the best twelve sorts having given an average crop of 481 bushels 15 pounds per acre. Though the crop is not so heavy as it has been on the western farms, the yield has been very good indeed.

At Nappan, in Nova Scotia, the crops on the trial plots have averaged somewhat larger than they have at the Central Farm at Ottawa. The best twelve sorts of oats have given sixty-eight bushels thirty-one pounds to the acre. Six sorts of two-rowed barley averaged forty-eight bushels three pounds to the acre, and six-rowed sorts gave fifty-nine bushels one pound, and the twelve largest yielding sorts of spring wheat gave thirty-four bushels fifty pounds per acre. Pease have done well this year, the cross-bred pea Arthur standing at the head of the list. For the last two years the pea crop at Nappan has been almost a total failure, owing to the prevalence of the pea aphid, but this year they seem to have entirely disappeared, and we have had an average of forty-six bushels forty pounds from the twelve largest yielders in the plots there.

By Mr. Cochrane :

Q. Are they troubled with the pea bug ?

A. To some extent, but not very much in the eastern provinces.

Q. Are you referring now to the experimental plots at Ottawa or Nappan ?

A. I have given the result at the other farms, and am speaking now of the crops at Nappan. Corn grown for ensilage there has given 18 tons 245 pounds as the average of the six best sorts. There is a great difference with respect to the success of growing corn in the maritime provinces, where the climate is so much cooler than it is in the west that it is generally unfavourable for ensilage. As a matter of fact corn ensilage there for that reason is not so valuable to the farmers as it is in the west, and most farmers rely more on turnips and mangels there for fodder, as they can almost always grow large crops of these roots. The turnips there have averaged in plot culture 40 tons 1,262 pounds to the acre. That is the average of the best six sorts. Mangels have averaged 37 tons 112 pounds, carrots, 29 tons 850 pounds, and the average crop of the four best sugar beets has been 29 tons 1,400 pounds to the acre. The average crop of the best twelve sorts of potatoes has been 378 bushels 24 pounds per acre. This is the lowest average we have had at any of the experimental farms this year.

THE GROWING OF SUGAR BEETS FOR MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

By Mr. Clancy :

Q. I notice with regard to the sugar beets, which is now a sort of leading question in Canada, that the reports regarding the plot experiments in nearly every case have given double, if not more, than the best average results that have been obtained in other countries from sugar beet.

A. Yes, that is so, and there may be a greater difference between the plots of roots and the fields than I have been led to believe. Of course I have formed my opinion by comparison of our own fields here, particularly of roots, with the plots, and also the re-