

perimenters are those that have done best the previous year on the test plots of the Guelph farm: SPRING WHEAT.

Variety.	Straw. Pons.	Grain. Bush.
Goose.	1.67	22.2
Harrison's Bearded.	1.71	20.5
White Russian.	1.59	19.4
Bart. Tremain.	1.37	17.5
OATS.		
Oderbrucker.	1.4	51.
Siberian.	1.5	48.9
Joanette.	1.5	47.8
Bavarian.	1.6	47.6
Poland White.	1.5	46.4
BARLEY.		
Mandcheuri.	1.44	38.9
Oderbrucker.	1.23	31.4
Kinnakulla.	1.37	28.5
Black Hullless.	1.25	29.4
PEAS.		
Early Britain.	1.2	23.8
Prussian Blue.	1.4	22.7
White Wonder.	1.1	22.5
Egyptian.	1.4	18.8
BUCKWHEAT.		
Japanese.		29.2
Silver Hull.		28.3
Common Gray.		26.5

MIXED GRAINS FOR FODDER.

Bushels.	Com. Value.	Tons Grain per Acre.
Oats, 14.	88	15.7
Peas, 1.		
Tares, 14.		
Oats, 14.	100	37.7
Peas, 1.		
Oats, 14.	75	12.6
Tons, 1.		

CORN.

Variety.	Height. Inches.	Ears. Tons.	Whole Crop Tons.
Cloud's Early Yellow.	112	3.8	18.89
Mammoth Cuban.	106	3.9	16.07
Wis. Early W. Dent.	103	3.8	15.56
Evergreen Sweet.	90	3.6	15.10
Salzer's N. Dakota.	91	3.9	14.61
Compton's Early.	88	3.8	14.21

LEGUMINOUS CROP FOR GREEN FODDER.

Grass Peas.	Com. Value.	Yield per Acre.
Tares.	100	9.9 tons.
Crimson Clover.	91	9.6 "
	52	8.1 "

CARROTS.

Variety.	Com. Value.	Tons Per Acre.
Pearce's Improved S. W.	100	24.8
Large W. Vosses.	76	22.5
Large W. Belgian.	58	21.4
Guernsey.	78	18.5
Danver's Orange.	53	18.4

TURNIPS.

Variety.	Com. Value.	Tons Per Acre.
Purple-top Mammoth.	86	36.1
Hartley's Bronze-top.	100	28.2
Buckbee's Giant.	93	27.4
Jersey Nevet.	61	27.

MANGELS.

Variety.	Com. Value.	Tons Per Acre.
Evans' Improved Mammoth Sawlog.	94	36.6
Simmons' Improved Mammoth L. Red.	92	36.6
Carter's Champion Y. Intermediate.	100	34.2
Carter's Warden Prize O. Globe.	73	26.3
W. Silesian S. Beet.	68	21.8

POTATOES.

Variety.	Table Value.	Per Cent. Marketable.	Yield Per Acre. Bush.
Pearl of Savoy.	100	87	230.
American Wonder.	80	86	240.
Empire State.	80	88	239.7
Burpee's Extra Early.	80	79	238.7
Tonhook.	83	81	233.5
Great Divide.	70	78	220.8

Dominion Experimental Farm.

The following are the figures showing the results obtained from uniform trial plots of grain and fodder corn on Experimental Farms of the different Provinces, under the direction of Prof. Wm. Saunders, LL. D., F. R. S. C.:

INDIAN CORN.

NAME OF VARIETY.	Yield at the Several Experimental Farms - Season of 1897.									
	Ottawa, Ont.	Nappan, N. S.	Brandon, Man.	Indian Head, N. W. T.	Agassiz, B. C.	Average of all Farms.	Ton. Lbs.	Com. Value.	Per Cent. Marketable.	Yield Per Acre. Bush.
Selected Leaning.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882	87	230.
Giant Prof. Enslage.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882	86	240.
Cloud's Early Yellow.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882	88	239.7
Red Cob Enslage.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882	80	238.7
Cuban Mammoth.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882	83	233.5
Compton's White Pearl.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882	70	220.8
North Dakota White.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Mammoth F. Light-rowed Flint.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Ninety-day.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Longfellow.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Pride of the North.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Portia Yellow.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
North Butler.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Sanford.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Extra Early Huron Dent.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Compton's Early.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		
Angel of Midnight.	20	1,450	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	23	882		

Yield at the Several Experimental Farms, Season of 1897.

Name of Variety.	Ottawa, Ont.	Nappan, N. S.	Brandon, Man.	Indian Head, N. W. T.	Agassiz, B. C.	Average of all Farms.	Average Days of all Farms from Sowing to Har.
OATS.							
Golden Giant.	57	12.53	18.	80	10.88	14.70	5
Mennonite.	57	12.53	18.	80	10.88	14.70	5
Imp'd American.	53	28.73	12.	86	26.77	22.72	110
Early Etampes.	53	28.73	12.	86	26.77	22.72	110
White Schonen.	53	28.73	12.	86	26.77	22.72	110
Ey. Golden Prol.	50	30.51	26.76	28.90	10.65	10.65	106
White Russian.	50	30.73	18.35	30.71	13.70	13.70	107
Columbus.	49	29.67	2.53	12.85	30.73	18.65	111
Wallis.	49	29.67	2.53	12.85	30.73	18.65	111
Joanette.	49	4.50	71	16.56	16.61	16.57	24
Amer. Triumph.	49	3.44	4.	59	24.69	24.55	22
Wide-awake.	48	23.61	26.18	18.74	14.73	18.55	13
Banner.	47	7.60	53	8.52	2.64	4.55	11
TWO-ROWED BARLEY.							
Newton.	41	7.40	40.22	4.51	2.31	12.37	13
Canadian Thorpe.	38	26.40	40.23	16.53	6.37	4.38	28
Sidney.	35	41.38	16.46	32.44	38.27	24.38	30
Danish Chevalier.	34	38.39	28.30	20.52	4.31	12.37	30
Victor.	34	28.35	40.42	4.45	30.30	20.37	34
Beaver.	34	28.35	40.42	4.45	30.30	20.37	34
Pacer.	32	42.37	4.46	12.43	26.29	8.37	37
Nepean.	31	27.40	40.46	2.47	34.32	44.39	39
Bolton.	31	23.37	24.37	4.47	14.28	6.36	14
French Chevalier.	24	28.35	40.43	26.53	16.37	4.38	42
SIX-ROWED BARLEY.							
Odessa.	54	3.46	12.40	30.68	6.33	36.48	27
Pioneer.	50	40.44	8.29	8.49	38.36	12.42	2
Mensury.	49	18.52	4.34	18.66	42.38	16.43	10
Trooper.	48	41.40	51	12.57	44.32	30.46	6
Royal.	48	6.48	16.25	20.63	36.36	22.44	20
Oderbruch.	48	6.48	16.25	20.63	36.36	22.44	20
Rennie's Impr'd.	46	26.40	40.43	34.68	6.37	24.47	7
Stella.	45	25.38	36.33	26.58	16.34	8.42	3
Success.	44	15.31	28.44	38.51	32.32	10.41	25
Vanguard.	44	13.46	32.29	18.66	32.37	24.41	43
SPRING WHEAT.							
Wellman's Fyfe.	24	55.30	20.32	30.37	50.31	20.31	23
White Fyfe.	23	51.18	20.40	30.35	30.29	20.29	21
Colorado.	22	15.23	20.28	30.25	23.20	24.29	13
Monarch.	22	7.23	20.34	35	20.30	40.29	5
Rio Grande.	22	27	40.27	50.31	40.26	27	2
White Connell.	21	27.21	26	36	50.29	20.26	55
Old Red River.	21	27.21	26	36	50.29	20.26	55
Huron.	21	23	20.22	20.37	27	20.26	12
Advance.	20	40.26	40.30	10.33	50.27	20.27	44
White Russian.	20	35.26	40.36	20.31	50.30	20.29	5
Hungarian.	20	20.20	40.30	10.42	30	20.26	7
Blenheim.	20	17.21	31	30.30	30	20.26	8
Preston.	20	10.23	27	10.36	31	28	8
Dufferin.	19	55.22	40.24	40.29	10.23	20.25	57
Countess.	19	55.17	24	30.40	20.27	20.25	47
Dawn.	19	55.22	26	35	25	25	36
Rideau.	19	53.18	40.26	36	10.29	25	57
Crown.	19	45.22	33	35	40.28	27	17
Goose.	19	15.26	40.26	30.37	10.28	20.25	35
Red Fyfe.	19	15.21	35	30.37	50.29	40.28	37
PEAS.							
Canadian Beauty.	31	50.16	30	20.29	27	26	54
Oddfellow.	30	30.28	40.29	20.27	23	27	42
Arthur.	30	20.13	20.29	30.34	10.28	27	7
Creaper.	29	40.22	40.36	40.30	50.25	29	2
King.	29	35.31	40.42	40.30	40.31	29	47
Macoun.	27	40.16	40.25	32	20.24	15	8
Prussian Blue.	27	20.30	35	24	30.24	4	38
Prince Albert.	27	5.22	20.32	34	40.26	28	25
Crown.	26	50.35	33	40.32	50.13	24	38
Harrison's Glory.	26	40.19	20.32	22	21	21	6
Early Britain.	26	30.50	26	40.28	30.23	27	2
Perth.	26	20.31	42	24	40.28	24	31
Victoria.	25	50.26	40.76	31	40.28	40.27	46
Vincent.	25	40.20	40.36	40.30	40.23	27	20
Carleton.	25	40.20	40.36	40.30	40.23	27	20

Preparation for Spring Wheat.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I see on page 37 of Jan. 15th ADVOCATE a Simcoe subscriber wishes to know how best to prepare fall-plowed clover sod for spring wheat. As I have been almost a continuous raiser of spring wheat for many years, I quite agree with the Editor in two things—first, in early sowing, and, second, in using the disk in place of gang plow. I shall, however, add a few suggestions, supposing it to be my own case. For instance, we have rich, mellow clover sod (of one year's cut), as skim plowed in the fall. I would try and get at it as early as workable in spring, and if the surface were rough, would give it a stroke of the harrow, which would mellow and also help the land to dry. If dry weather continue, then double disk it by lapping half way each time, causing better tilth, and no ridges caused by disk. If I wish to sow broadcast, as I have done with all my spring grain for several years, with the exception of peas, I set at the mark of two bushels for spring wheat, and sow crossways of disking; then, if possible, sow 200 pounds or upwards of salt per acre. I like the coarse sack salt best, as it does not get so hard and lumpy as the fine; then harrow and roll immediately, if the ground is dry enough not to stick to the roller; but if I wanted to use the drill tubes I would harrow and roll before sowing, setting the drill at seven pecks; then harrow and roll again. My experience is that if land is mellow and reasonably dry it cannot easily be firmed too much for wheat of any kind.

I generally roll my fall wheat ground three times, especially if sod. The roller and harrow

are kept close after the plow; then, after manuring, disking and harrowing, roll before sowing, and also harrow and roll afterwards. This I have done on a nine-acre field of clover sod this past fall, and it was one of the best pieces of wheat seen around this part of the country.

I have tried many kinds of spring wheat, but the White Russian has pleased me best, trying them side by side. Perhaps some other kinds would do better in other localities. It is eighteen years since I got the seed first, and it does not seem to deteriorate, as I always try to keep the ripest and best of my grain for seed, and clean and re-clean until I have the best and largest of the grain.

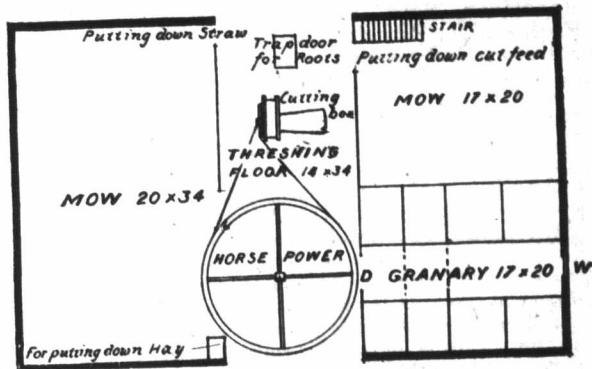
Oxford Co., Ont.

JOSHUA BOBBER.

A Modern Small Farm Barn and Watering System.

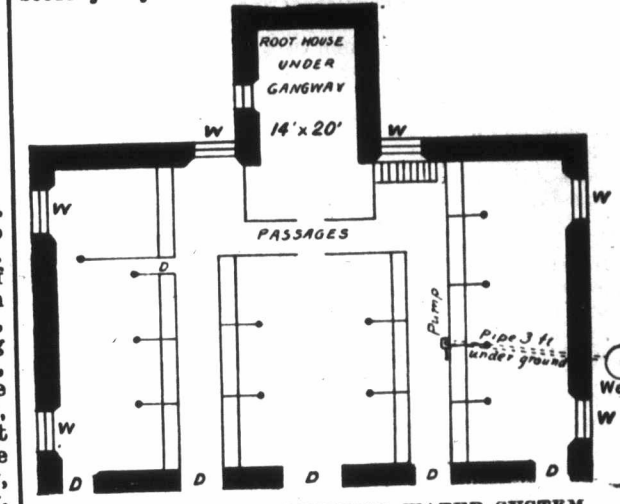
To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I notice some inquiries for a convenient plan of indoor watering, and I willingly give you the plan we have. As most of the plans for convenient barns and stables which you give are of such large dimensions, they almost scare those who cannot afford or who do not require one so large, so I send you the plan of our small barn—34 feet by 54 feet, by 18 feet high, on a 9-foot stone wall, all above ground. We have a small farm, and the stable is quite large enough, capable of holding comfortably 28 large cattle, without box stall. The plan shows how I got the water brought in from a well outside twenty feet deep. The pump is placed up tight to front of manger, the spout being on the opposite side to the handle, so it just takes up eight inches off the passage. The pump is fitted to a horizontal pipe twenty-two feet long and three feet under ground, it being again connected



BARN FLOOR PLAN.

with a perpendicular pipe from bottom of well. I got mine from a Goderich firm, who claim they can bring water a thousand feet. We have three pumps, and this is the easiest working one of them all. I would not have it taken out again for a good deal more than it cost, for during this last storm our cattle drank two or three times every day, where if they had to be turned out they would not likely have taken one good drink, besides the comfort of having it convenient for mixing feed or any other purpose. We have not the watering system in yet, but water with pails, which I think is just about as good, using four pails. We know what every beast gets, and you can water them pretty fast. On fine days we let them drink once each day out of the trough in the yard, but on wet or stormy days we water in stable altogether.



BASEMENT