

carries a long, stiff beard, the chaff is bronze in colour, and the heads are very compact. The seeds are long, very hard, and yellow amber in colour.

*The "Club" Wheats*, grown so extensively on the Pacific Coast and which are more or less non-shattering there, are too poor in quality to warrant their use here. They have no advantage in yielding power over the higher quality wheats recommended.

*The "Polish" Wheats*, used in some southern European countries, are inferior in quality and yield to both the flour and the Durum types.

*The Poulard Wheats* are superior in no important quality to either our commonly grown flour or macaroni sorts. The Compound Headed variety of this type variously called "*Egyptian King*," "*Miracle*," "*Seven Headed*," and "*Alaska*," has been brought forcibly to our attention twice during the last ten years by the exaggerated statements of men offering it for sale. This wheat, which has a compound or branching head, is very striking in appearance, and has been reported to produce double or treble as much as any of our leading sorts. The fallacy of such statements concerning its productive power has been demonstrated many times. It has been grown for two years at the University and in neither year did it approach either the yield or the quality of Red Fife. No grain grower should allow himself to be imposed upon by salesmen offering this or any other sort that has not been tested out at some experiment station.

*Emmer and Spelts*, two feed wheats, in which the hull is retained after threshing, are grown to a very small extent in this province. They are used only as stock foods. Emmer, often called Spelt, or Speltz, is an early short strawed, bearded wheat, which is more or less resistant to drought. In the northern and eastern part of the province it does not yield as much as oats or barley, but it may have a place in the south-west, where its ability to withstand dry conditions may result in the production of greater yields than from oats or barley.

The true *Spelt* is later in maturing and much coarser than Emmer. It is a type of wheat having no feature, whatever, that should induce Saskatchewan farmers to use it even for feed.

*Winter Wheat* is being grown to a small extent in north-eastern Saskatchewan, but it has not proven sufficiently hardy for general use in the open prairie parts in the province. Each year successful stands have been brought to our attention, but many failures for each success have been noted. In the year 1914 all our varieties at Saskatoon came through the winter in perfect condition, but this was the only satisfactory stand obtained in four years.

It is an interesting fact that winter wheat is being grown in northern Manitoba, and in southern Alberta, but has not been found profitable in the open prairie belt between the two districts mentioned.

To those who desire to experiment with winter wheat, it might be mentioned that Turkey Red is the leading sort now being grown in Alberta. Karkov and Buffum's No. 17 are excellent sorts out of this variety. The last mentioned is beardless; both of the others are