

this oat is of very great value for grinding to produce feed for young pigs and young chickens. It also makes remarkably good oatmeal for human consumption.

This is a new cross-bred variety introduced in 1918.

Barley (Six-row Varieties).

Manchurian, Ottawa 50.—This is a selection from a kind of six-row barley supposed to be of Asiatic origin. It ripens early (as do practically all the six-row types) and has straw of fair length and strength. In very windy climates, this barley shows a tendency for the heads to break off and the kernels to be knocked from the heads. The awns are sometimes persistently retained when the grain is threshed. Both of these features are objectionable, but, nevertheless, the great productiveness of this variety makes it very popular over large areas of country.

Ontario Agricultural College No. 21 is also a selection from barley of supposed Asiatic origin. This is a very good variety which resists wind better than *Manchurian* and drops its awns more readily. It gives a large yield. The O.A.C. No. 21 has two slight disadvantages: it is very liable to smut and the threshed grain is of an unattractive colour.

Albert, Ottawa 54 is an extremely early-ripening six-row barley which is valuable whenever the maximum of earliness is essential. It gives very fair yields. This is a new variety introduced in 1918.

Barley (Two-row Varieties).

These are much less commonly grown in Canada than the six-row sorts, but are more desirable for certain conditions.

Duckbill, from which *Duckbill, Ottawa 57* is a selection, is one of the most popular sorts and the only one which can usually be found in commerce in this country.

Chevalier is occasionally grown. There are several strains of this type, among which *Charlottetown No. 80* deserves special mention. This selection was made on the Dominion Experimental Station for Prince Edward Island and is well suited to conditions there. In some seasons, this barley drops most of its awns before harvest.

Gold is a very prolific variety of Swedish origin. It has very short straw.

Hooded Barleys.

Beardless or more properly *hooded* barleys are attractive because of the absence of awns and on account of their earliness in ripening, but all those kinds which are now in commerce are unsatisfactory. *Success* and *Champion* are two of them.

Hulless Barleys.

These are very desirable for feeding purposes but, up to the present, no very satisfactory sorts have come before the public. Perhaps the best kind is one from the Himalaya mountains which often goes by the strange name of *Guy Maile*, a corruption of a foreign word *Guy Malaye*. In Alberta this is occasionally grown with good success. *Hulless White* (beardless) and *Hulless Black* (bearded) are also obtainable in commerce.

Rye.

Spring Rye and *Winter Rye*.—Though different names are used for selected strains of these grains, there are no distinct varieties which can be recommended as superior to all others. Farmers purchasing winter rye would do well to secure seed grown as far north as possible, so as to be reasonably sure of the hardiness of the strain.

Emmer and Speltz.

There are several distinct types of these grains, of varying degrees of coarseness. The best emmers are superior to the best speltz.

Common Emmer is the best sort. It is often sold under the corrupted name "Speltz." It is not a kind of speltz. This grain has been too much advertised. It