

The mode of sowing and the amount of seed used will depend upon the object sought. When the ground does not require cleaning and also on muck swamps and humus soils generally it may be sown broadcast at the rate of 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. When sown as a catch crop or for green manure similar amounts will suffice, and the mode of sowing is the same. When sown in drills from 1 to 2 pounds of seed may be used, according to the condition of the ground. The seed is ordinarily sown with a turnip drill which puts in two rows at a time. It may be obtained from any of our leading seedsmen and usually at a cost not exceeding 10 cents per pound.

CULTIVATION. When the rough leaf has made a good start in the rape the cultivator may be introduced. It should run as close to the line of the rows as is consistent with the safety of the plants, and the cultivation should be frequent until the tops of the rape have made a near approach between the rows.

When the land is fairly clean no hand-hoeing is required, but when it is foul it will be necessary to go along the line of the drill with the hand-hoe once or twice to remove weeds which need not of necessity cost more than \$1 per acre. No attention is given ordinarily to thinning rape.

OUR EXPERIENCE WITH RAPE. In 1889 we grew 12 acres of rape at this station for pasture. In 1890 some 54 acres were grown for the same purpose and in 1891 about 40 acres. 10 acres were grown as a catch crop in 1890, and 6 acres in 1891. A large number of plots were also grown each year by way of experiment.

The following are the chief of these experiments: (1) Rape grown on four kinds of soil with and without salt; (2) Rape grown in drills as against flat cultivation; (3) Rape grown in drills as against broadcast seeding; (4) Rape grown in drills at different distances apart; (5) Using different quantities of seed per acre; (6) Thinning the plants to different distances in the drills; (7) Applying different fertilisers to ascertain their respective values; (8) Feeding lambs upon rape grown after fall wheat; (9) Testing the amount of pasture furnished by a single crop of rape grown under favorable conditions; (10) Pasturing lambs upon rape alone, rape with a supplement of oats and rape with access to a grass pasture; (11) Pasturing swine upon rape alone; (12) Feeding rape as a soiling crop.

The results of these experiments we hope to give in summarised detail at some future time. In the meantime we may mention that in our experience flat cultivation in drills has given somewhat larger returns than ridge cultivation; that larger crops can be obtained from rape grown in drills than broadcast; that salt and nitrate of soda are serviceable as fertilisers for rape; that oats do not seem to render much service when fed along with rape that is being pastured by lambs, and that rape and old meadow pasture are superior to rape alone as a pasture for lambs.