

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1997

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

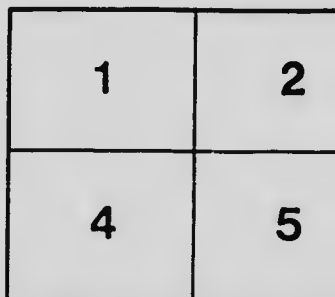
Library
Agriculture Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche sheet contains the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque
Agriculture Canada

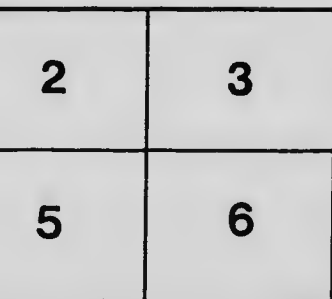
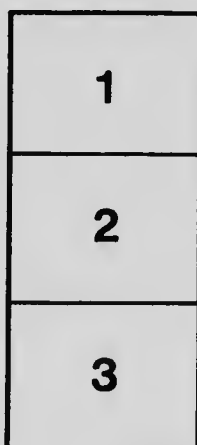
Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par la seconde plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents.

Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



1.5

1.6

1.7

1.8

1.9

2.0

2.2

2.5

2.8

3.0

3.2

3.6

4.0

4.5



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

Ontario Department of Agriculture

CIRCULAR No. 10
Toronto, April, 1918

VARIETIES OF FARM CROPS

By DR. C. A. ZAVITZ,

Professor of Field Husbandry, Agricultural College, Guelph.

For the highest returns in crop production it is essential to have 1, good seed; 2, thorough cultivation; 3, fertile soil; 4, well drained land, and 5, proper rotation of crops.

Good seed means not only large, plump, sound, well matured seed of strong vitality and free from impurities, but also the *very best varieties* obtainable.

In order to know the best kinds, about 2,500 varieties of farm crops have been grown under test at the Ontario Agricultural College within the past twenty-five years. Practically all varieties have been grown for five years in succession, after which the poorer kinds have been dropped, the better sorts have been continued, and new and promising kinds have been added to the test from time to time. Those varieties which have given the highest returns in the tests at the College have proven valuable, not only in themselves, but also as foundation stock from which to secure improved strains by selection or new varieties by hybridization.

A few of the leading varieties obtained by introduction, by selection and by hybridization have been tested on thousands of farms throughout Ontario in the co-operative experiments conducted through the medium of the Experimental Union.

As the result of these lines of activity the following varieties have proven to be of special value for the farms of Ontario:

OATS.

O. A. C. No. 72. Late, vigorous grower, good straw, spreading head, white grain, comparatively thin hull, high yielder of grain.

Banner. Late, good straw, spreading head, white grain, medium hull, medium yielder.

O. A. C. No. 3. Very early, good straw, spreading head, white grain, exceptionally thin in the hull, good yielder.

BARLEY.

O. A. C. No. 21. Early, stiff straw, six-rowed head, grain bluish under the hull, good quality, heavy yielder.

SPRING WHEAT.

Marquis. Early, good straw, beardless head, white chaff, red grain, excellent quality for bread production, good yielder.

Wild Goose. Fairly early, tall straw of medium strength, compact bearded head, hard grain, particularly suitable for the manufacture of macaroni, high yielder.

WINTER WHEAT.

Dawson's Golden Chaff. Stiff straw, beardless head, red chaff, white grain, medium quality, high yielder; the most popular variety of winter wheat in Ontario for many years.

Imperial Amber. Tall straw of medium strength, bearded head, red chaff, red grain, good milling wheat, high yielder.

O. A. C. No. 104. Stiff straw, beardless head, white chaff, white grain, of better quality for bread production than Dawson's Golden Chaff, high yielder.

SPRING RYE.

O. A. C. No. 61. Good straw of medium height, the highest yielder of all varieties of spring rye.

WINTER RYE.

Petkus. Very hardy, vigorous grower, highest yielder of all varieties of winter rye.

Mammoth White. Very hardy, vigorous grower, the second highest yielder.

FIELD PEAS.

Arthur. Medium late, medium straw, white blossom, medium sized white grain, large yielder.

Canadian Beauty. Late, heavy straw, white blossom, large white grain, large yielder.

Potter. Medium late, medium straw, white blossom, medium sized white grain, large yielder.

Golden Vine. Late, heavy straw, white blossom, small white grain, medium yielder.

FIELD BEANS.

Common White Pea. Early, medium straw, small white grain, good yielder.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS.

O. A. C. No. 111. Medium early, vigorous grower, yellow grain, heavy yielder of fodder.

O. A. C. No. 81. Early, yellow beans, heavy yielder of grain.

Brown. Very early, brown beans, heavy yielder of grain.

VETCHES.

Hairy. Can be sown alone in fall or spring, used for fodder, cover crop, green manure and to a limited extent for seed production. Autumn seeding usually gives best results. Seed very expensive at present.

BUCKWHEAT.

Rough or Rye. Early, medium yield of straw, grain with rough thick hull, very heavy yielder.

Silver Hull. Medium early, heavy yield of straw, grain with smooth hull, fair yielder.

FLAX.

Common. Medium height, blue flowers, quantity of fibre and seed varying with care, soil and season.

MIXED GRAINS.

Grain Production. { O. A. C. No. 3 oats, 1 bushel per acre.
 { O. A. C. No. 21 barley, 1 bushel per acre.
Green Fodder { O. A. C. No. 72 oats, 2 bushels per acre.
or Hay. { Multiplier peas, 1 bushel per acre.
Annual Pasture. { O. A. C. No. 72 or Banner oats, 2 bushels per acre.
 { O. A. C. No. 21 barley, 1 bushel per acre.
 { Common Red clover seed, 7 pounds per acre.

SWEET CORN FOR TABLE USE.

Golden Bantam. Early, yellow, eight-rowed ears, best of about fifty varieties for home use.

FLINT CORN.

Longfellow. Early, medium yield of stalks, yellow eight-rowed ears, good yielder of grain, suitable for silage in more northerly districts of older Ontario.

Salzer's North Dakota. Medium early, heavy yielder of stalks, white eight-rowed ears, crop suitable for husking or for the silo in central Ontario.

DENT CORN.

White Cap Yellow Dent. Medium early to medium late according to strain, grown for grain in southern Ontario and for fodder and silage in central Ontario.

Wisconsin Medium in earliness, usually matures in the extreme southerly parts of the Province, suitable for the silo in the warmer parts of the Province.

SORGHUM.

Early Amber Sugar Sorghum, usually called *Sugar Cane*. Grows about eight feet tall and resembles corn in appearance, but produces the seed on the top of the plants. Yields nearly equal to White Cap Yellow Dent corn, used for fodder and occasionally for syrup production.

MILLET.

Japanese. Late, heavy producer of green fodder and of hay, uncertain producer of seed which is usually high in price.

Siberian. Early, red seed, medium producer of both seed and fodder.

Hungarian Grass. Early, light and dark seed, medium producer of both seed and fodder.

RAPE.

Dwarf Essex. Average yield more than corn, used as pasture or as green fodder, relished by cattle, sheep and hogs, very fattening, taints milk when fed to dairy cows.

POTATOES.

Irish Cobbler. Early, white, good yielder, good quality.

Green Mountain. Late, white, excellent shape, good yielder, good quality.

MANGELS.

Yellow Leviathan. Intermediate in length, good shape, high yielder, excellent quality.

Ideal. Yellow, tankard shape, high yielder.

Sutton's Mammoth Long Red. High yielder.

SUGAR MANGELS.

Giant White Feeding. Intermediate in length, sugar content between mangels and sugar beets, yield of roots lower than mangels.

Royal Giant. Pink skin, intermediate in length, sugar content between mangels and sugar beets, yield per acre lower than mangels.

SUGAR BEETS.

Dominion Sugar Company Selection—Ontario grown seed, very high sugar content.

Kleinwanzlebener. Imported seed, was used extensively in America for sugar production.

SWEDE TURNIPS.

Garton's Model. Bronze top, high yielder, good quality.

Giant King. Purple top, high yielder, good quality.

Perfect Model. Purple top, high yielder, excellent quality.

FALL TURNIPS.

Red Top White Globe. Very high yielder and excellent for early use in the fall.

FIELD CARROTS.

Mammoth Short White. Conical in form, good quality, high yielder. (All short white carrots offered by Ontario seedsmen are very similar.)

GRASSES.

Timothy. The popular variety for hay production, but not so suitable for pasture, especially in dry weather.

Orchard Grass. A hardy perennial, used for hay when sown alone, but more suitable in a pasture mixture, starting growth early in the spring and continuing until late autumn.

Meadow Fescue. A hardy perennial of good quality for hay or pasture, particularly suitable for use in a permanent pasture mixture.

Red Top. A native perennial, particularly suitable for hay and pasture on low damp land.

CLOVERS.

Common Red. A biennial plant and the most valuable clover for Ontario, giving two crops per year.

Mammoth Red. A late coarse-growing clover suitable for land which usually produces a light crop.

Alsike. More suitable than Red clover for damp, shallow soil.

ALFALFA.

Grimm. A perennial deep-rooted legume which is very hardy and which gives two or three crops annually for a series of years when well established under favorable conditions.

Ontario Variegated. Very similar to the Grimm alfalfa and possessing about the same degree of hardiness.



