

AGRICULTURE.

to ascertain the varieties best adapted for growing in each section. In districts where the season is longest practically all the varieties matured sufficiently to make good silage, but elsewhere only the earliest maturing sorts, such as Longfellow and Golden Glow, proved satisfactory. During 1915-16 there was a very brisk demand for Quebec No. 28 corn, an exceedingly early, heavy yielding flint corn bred up in this department from Quebec Yellow. Root crop investigations are being carried on throughout the province of Quebec as well as at the College. The growing of root seed has received more attention than usual in view of the restricted supply from European sources. The work has demonstrated that excellent seed of all the root crops can be grown at a reasonable cost by any careful farmer, and that such seed gives better results than imported seed. In 1915-16 the College slightly extended experiments with alfalfa. Grimm seed was supplied to selected farmers and instructions were given as to the handling of the crop. In a number of cases lime or ground limestone was applied. The plots sown have not done equally well. In some cases excellent stands were secured and little or no winter killing resulted, while other plots were almost a failure from the start. Among the chief causes contributing to failure were lack of drainage, lack of lime in the soil and prevalence of grass and weeds. Where these conditions did not obtain, and seed of a hardy strain was sown, the results were usually satisfactory.

Other Departments.—Numerous other investigations are being made in the departments of Poultry, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Horticulture and Physics.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Quebec.—This school which was established 56 years ago (1859) is situated on the southern shores of the St. Lawrence river in the electoral district of Kamouraska. Fine new buildings were completed and opened in 1912. To the school is attached a large farm on clay land at different levels. On most of this land ordinary crop production is practised; but a smaller area is devoted to experimental work with cereals, forage crops, grasses, clovers, corn, roots and potatoes. Horticulture is extensively practised. The experimental work also comprises under-drainage, cattle feeding and pork production. The School was affiliated to Laval University, Quebec, January 30, 1912.

Oka Agricultural Institute.—This, situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, about 20 miles from Montreal, is one of the oldest experimental farms in Canada. A large number of dairy cattle are kept, and experimental work is carried on with these and with swine, poultry and bees. Horticulture is practised largely; the growth of small fruits is a specialty and the vineyards are celebrated. The famous Oka cheese, made at this Institute, is sold widely in North America. The Institute was affiliated to Laval University, Montreal, March 25, 1908.

ONTARIO.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—This institution was established in 1874 with the two-fold purpose of training young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and of conducting agricultural experiments. The experimental grounds of