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farming must be introduced, their fertility cannot be maintained by fertilizers. Above all it is imperative in the highest degree that the large humus content be kept up, be constantly replenished, not only to keep fibre in the soil that will prevent loss from "blowing" and "drifting", but to maintain the present high capacity of the soil for holding moisture.

With respect to British Columbia our investigational work has been carried on chiefly at Agassiz, eighty miles from the coast, and on Vancouver Island—the soils being light and gravelly in nature. The most profitable results have been obtained on potatoes, mangels and corn, and emphatic evidence as to the effectiveness of a complete fertilizer application, in conjunction with manure, for these crops has been accumulated. In the larger number of instances the fertilizer yielded a substantial profit. One of the most profitable formulae was nitrate of soda, 100 to 150 lbs.; superphosphate, 300 to 400 lbs.; and muriate of potash, 100 to 200 lbs. per acre. It would seem from our work that a profitable result from the judicious use of fertilizers may be expected in many parts of this province, especially on hoed crops, and we may look for a large and increasing employment of these aids to production in that part of the Dominion.

As regards Ontario our work has been confined to Ottawa, and therefore is only strictly applicable to the eastern part of the province. Very briefly it has shown that fertility cannot be economically maintained and profitable yields obtained by the exclusive use of fertilizers. The results, however, afford satisfactory evidence that fertilizer may be used to good advantage in conjunction with farm manures in a good system of rotation that furnishes humus to the soil, as in the growing of clover. This is probably true of all Ontario and Eastern Canada generally. The deduction is that when manure is scarce or has to be purchased at a high price it will be profitable to apply fertilizers, not to take the place of manure but to supplement its use. No special deficiency has been noted in the soils, a complete fertilizer, as a rule, giving the largest return.

Basic slag has proven the most useful phosphatic fertilizer on sour soils, heavy clays, on soils naturally deficient in lime and on peat and muck soils, while superphosphate on the lighter soils rich in lime has given the quickest returns, especially for turnips and cereals. Basic slag has frequently proved beneficial to old pastures, increasing the yields and improving the nutritive value of the herbage.

A top-dressing of nitrate of soda, applied in the earlier weeks of growth, has been found beneficial to grass, particularly when intended for hay.