

research work?—A. I have not given any thought to such prospect. Speaking without due consideration, I do not think I would be in favour of offering prizes. I am sure every person in Canada would offer, as in our experience we have already been offered, a large number of absolutely infallible cures of rust. We would be overwhelmed with so many offers of solutions that we would not have one hour's time to devote to our work. It would be disastrous.

Q. I had in mind the fact that Dr. Saunders found the Marquis wheat, for instance, that he might have been given a remuneration?—A. I feel, personally, that such offer may be prejudicial to painstaking research, as it seems to me entirely opposed to the true spirit of scientific research. I do not know. I have never taken that into consideration. In England The Royal Agricultural Society once offered a prize for the control of late blight of potatoes; a prize of £2,000 was offered some years ago, but it has never been claimed, although late blight is now quite easy to control.

*By Mr. Sales:*

Q. Where do you think would be a desirable point to have this laboratory?—A. That, without further consideration, is difficult to say. It should be closely associated with an educational centre, preferably say Winnipeg or Saskatoon.

Q. Would you not have to have them where the rust is most prevalent?—A. That is not essential, because we must carry on this work throughout Western Canada. I pointed out that we must carry on field experiments in many localities, regardless to where such central laboratory may be located, in order to test the geographical distribution of the physiological strains as well as the relative resistance of varieties which according to prevailing strains varies considerably. At present the laboratory accommodation at Winnipeg and at Saskatoon is very limited. I believe our laboratory accommodation at Saskatoon is about the size of this room, including greenhouse space and everything.

Q. I was thinking that the further west you go the less moisture you get and the less rust.—A. Yes, but you cannot put a laboratory of that type into an area or locality where you have no facilities as far as electricity, water and gas are concerned, besides the other advantages existing at some more established centre. If you did so, there would at once arise difficulties as regards domestic accommodation for staff, etc., etc. If we maintain an institution of this kind in the West we must bear another aspect in mind. If the officer in charge is also responsible for all the executive work, it would simply take all his time to sign accounts, write requisitions, and to do administrative work generally. A scientific worker should be relieved of such work if possible. Such laboratory should be in charge of an experienced man with an administrating clerk and a number of assistants under him, to which there should be additions as the work grows, of a number of other specialists. It is most desirable that there should be, instead of one assistant at the present time, at least four assistants. It is inconsistent for a man of research to have to perform the many duties for which higher paid officials should not be used. At the present time the pathologist in charge has, on occasions, to pot a large number of wheat seedlings: in order to test biological strains and susceptibility we have got to do this. We could hire day labour, but if you do hire day labour only a limited number of seedlings will grow. Supposing that we find among these as decided a resistance as in the crosses between Marquis and Lumillo already referred to. They should be selected carefully and be handed over to the cerealist, who should try his skill by improving the yield or other desirable characters of any such strain, without sacrificing the rust resistance. He may originate new crosses and varieties, which should be given to us to test for immunity. This work should be given as close co-operation as possible.