other causes. It comes as an interesting point in these considerations, whether our North-West Territories will send us back the Fife, Club and White Russian, so invigorated as to give us another lease of a quarter of a century. Meantime, something else must be done.

"It is considered to be the duty of the Legislature, in connection with this experimental station, to maintain a system of grain testing, for ourselves, as well as for others. I am of opinion that Ontario, by all her physical conditions, is better adapted for this purpose than any other position on the American continent. European and United States experience says, that the change of seed most suitable for them and us is from Southern Russia and Hungary, which have a climate in more respects resembling Canada than any other country. The isothermal of 45° joins Ontario and the Black Sea district, which is still so famous for sound wheats.

"A good deal has been attempted during the last ten years, in introducing new wheats from the United States, both by private enterprise and this experimental farm, but with few exceptions, they have failed, or were but short lived. This was a natural consequence of *bringing from south to the north.* The work must be accomplished through equal, or no more severe climatic conditions, than the country proposed to be benefited, so that further attempts from the United States may be looked upon as fruitless. We should at once begin the purchase of wheat from Europe, not only for experimental testing here, but immediate distribution throughout the Province. For this purpose I ask that $3,000 be placed in the Estimates for 1884, and that means may be taken for a proper selection, by a competent person, so that the fall of 1884 and spring of 1885 may be fully provided for, in chosen parts of the Province.

"From this your Committee will realize how much importance is still attached to the proper maintenance of cereals. Then again, this station has very prominently drawn the attention of farmers to the importance of permanent pastures, and by a careful series of trials has now shown what varieties of grass and clover are best for the purpose. The result is that very many, in other Provinces as well as Ontario, have followed our directions, with a most gratifying success. The success has been such as to call forth high commendations at public meetings, and a Senator of the Dominion lately said to the writer, that what the Ontario Experimental Farm had done in this respect goes a long way to cover all its expenses.

"So also in regard to green fodder as aids to pasture, and special lines of feeding. This farm has very distinctly shown what can be done by the average farmer. In the case alone of the clover called Lucerne, we have many followers, who are much satisfied with the results. These, among others, are evidence of what we have done in farm cropping.

"In more pure experimental work our record has been as yet introductory and questioning—the inevitable of all experimental stations with a nine years' histo y only.

"The great question of the times, in Europe especially, is the value of special fertilizers. To this we have devoted more than ordinary attention. The future may show something that is at present undeveloping in our experience, but meantime, I take the position, that the light thrown on our practical tests in the use of apatite, gypsum, and others, in the production of farm crops, goes to establish what might be matter of gratification to the country, that its wonderfully fertile climate, in conjunction with system and the best management and use of farmyard manure, renders the extensive use of special fertilizers comparatively valuless. I am aware that such an opinion will be challenged, and many cases cited in contrary proof, but in this, as in other things, marked exceptions are not wanting.

"In making prominent the stock-raising interests of the country, our farm has not only done more than among crops, and manures, but has actually held the lively interest of the United States, Australia and Europe during the last eight years. This has resulted from:—

"1. Introducing new breeds of cattle not previously known in the Province.

"2. In feeding and fattening their crosses with the common cattle upon sound scientific and practical basis.