

"The knowledge gained in these stations is disseminated by means of annual reports. These reports embrace only the most important portion of the work done; they embrace that which may be regarded as established. In other words, it includes what would be the foundation of laws on different subjects. Aside from those reports, a very large amount of information is distributed also through the medium of bulletins, which are issued at frequent intervals, as material is collected and occasion may demand. But the material which goes into these bulletins is carefully regulated, and nothing is allowed to go into them which should more properly go into the report at the close of the season."

Speaking of experimental farms in Japan, Prof. Penhallow said:—

"In Japan they have no true experiment stations, although they have large experiment farms, which have been established with direct reference to the importation and testing of improved farm machinery, farm stock, and fruit and forest trees. These farms have been established chiefly within the last ten years, and almost entirely in the northern portion of the Empire, in the island of Yeddo, where they have desired to make special efforts in the development of agricultural resources. There have been one or two farms established on the main island, in Tokio and vicinity, but they are more of the nature of farms subordinate to those in the north.

"They have imported large quantities of fruit trees. The number of desirable fruits known to Japan before recent foreign intercourse was exceedingly limited. They established a large garden at Tokio for the testing of imported fruit trees, and from that centre they have distributed fruits, including plums and cherries. Throughout the northern island of Yeddo there are now numerous, and in some cases large orchards, which have been established in this way. Not only that, but they have developed a large area in vineyards and hop culture. There, we have a very direct and valuable outcome of the work which can be performed by these experiment stations, or more properly, in this case, by trial grounds."

Prof. Wm. Brown, C.E., P.L.S., of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gives the following interesting statement concerning the working of the experimental farm in connection with the College:—

"I shall take up the subject in the order given in your communication:

"(a) Give the Committee your opinion of the results of your experimental farm upon the agricultural and stock-raising interests of Ontario."

"While it takes more time to evolve anything in farm cropping than in live stock development, this farm, by its ordinary practice, as well as through purely scientific research, has already done considerable for the country. In practice, it has introduced and distributed several new cereals that have stood their time fairly well, and the value of this subject is now more evidenced than it ever has been, by the fact that, with no wheat, oats or barley on hand to recommend, the very numerous applications for them are causing disappointment. So strong has this feeling become that I have just forwarded a recommendation to the Ontario Legislature, of which the following is an extract:—

"Ontario may have to take a second place in the extensive and cheap production of cereals, because the possession of the country westward being in some respects a repetition of our own life, will produce cheaper, and maintain plant excellence better than older lands can do. This new feature of our Dominion agriculture must be acknowledged in Ontario practice, and that practice made to tie with it. This position does not imply that Ontario must give up her wheat area, or that the proper maintenance of varieties must be abandoned. I think on the contrary, that it devolves on us more than ever, to give attention to these. Under the increasing fertility of our older lands, by the better system of farming, and larger number of live stock kept per acre, Ontario is as able as ever to grow perfect wheat, both winter and spring varieties. The fine old Soule and Fife have left us meantime—not for want of proper nourishment in climate or soil, but simply, because in the regular course of their day, as cultivated plants, they require a change. We did not allow them that thorough recuperation, by change to other climates and soils, which alone affords new life, and hence serious disappointments and loss are too often charged to