

ensilage we make and use on the farm, and the tree above mentioned is without doubt the fastest growing variety we have in the country, and one that is likely to be extensively used in the future on our open plains, in fact the demand is so extensive now that there is no possibility of meeting it from our own resources.

I have no desire to say a word against Ontario grown trees, and would much prefer seeing the trade go in that direction, but the distance is against them as well as the milder climate they are grown in.

I trust the Government may be induced to permit forest trees and shrubs to be imported from at least the two states so near our own borders.

I remain, yours respectfully,

ANGUS MCKAY,

Supt. Experimental Farm.

PRESIDENT. I will now call upon Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, to give us his opinion in this matter.

MR. A. P. STEVENSON. It is not my intention to dwell at any length upon this question, but I feel like stating a few of the objections to eastern grown nursery stock, drawn from experience and observation.

In the first place the distance is an objection. It is a well known fact that the stock most likely to succeed with any one is that got from the nearest responsible nursery, as the conditions under which it is grown will approach most closely to that of its permanent position. Less time will be taken in transit also, and the stock will arrive in better condition.

Then I notice that the majority of eastern nurseries are located in the southern part of Ontario, making the conditions more unfavorable than they might otherwise be. Let us review briefly the difference in the behaviour of eastern and northern grown stock with us.

With small fruit, such as currants, the difference is perhaps not so marked, but for the crabapples, as grown and sent out here by eastern nurserymen, I have very little use. They are invariably grown after the pattern of a whipstock seven feet high, and forced in the nursery. Is it any wonder they are sun-scalded to death under our blasting sun in March?

In recent years the growing of plums has occupied the attention of our people to some extent. From the fact that the wild plum grows so abundantly with us it is inferred that by wise selection these could be greatly improved, but this work takes some time. In Minnesota, the state adjoining us on the south, this work has been going on for thirty years, with the result that a large number of varieties of what