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phoric acid for plants of the turnip order. Bearing this fact in mind, the Canadian farmer (and he is working upon this system in the older provinces) would be able to crop every acre every year, and to produce foods for stock production which will pay him as well or better than the cereals he grows for sale. I was shown numbers of farms upon which the wheat, barley, and oat averages did not exceed—indeed, they sometimes did not equal—the figures which are given as the actual annual yield. Nevertheless, on contiguous farms the crops were double; but the reason was not far to seek. It was not alone the greater industry, but the greater intelligence which the farmer brought to bear upon the subject. I was shown farm after farm between Brandon and Indian Head upon which the wheat exceeded 30 bushels, and sometimes 40 bushels to the acre. In several cases both barley and oats also yielded highly productive crops; but I have still more direct evidence, based upon the work carried on at the two experimental farms of Manitoba and Assiniboia, which I was enabled to inspect, staying a couple of days at the latter, and taking actual photographs of the leading cereals, which were as remarkable as anything I have seen at home, or in any European country. Among the many plots and fields of wheat on this farm in 1892, there was nothing less than 24 bushels per acre in the test of varieties, the majority ranging from 30 bushels to 37 bushels. In the tests of stubble *versus* fallow, 37½ bushels were reached; while in the test of hybrids, the yields varied from 32 bushels to 35 bushels; in the tests of different quantities of seed with Red Fyfe wheat, the yields reached from 37 bushels to 40 bushels; and in testing the depths of seed, 2 in. gave 41 bushels. In 1893, the Red Fyfe variety yielded 35 bushels over 30 acres, 37½ bushels on fallow, 29½ bushels when drilled on unploughed stubble, 31½ bushels after spring ploughing, and 22 bushels after autumn ploughing. In the 1892 barley tests of different varieties, the yield varied from 36 to 57 bushels; 55 bushels was reached by pressing, as compared with drilling and broadcasting; while in 1893 the best field lot gave 57½ bushels. In the 1892 tests of varieties of oats, the yields per acre ranged from 50 to 82 bushels. In 16 cases, out of 40 varieties, over 70 bushels were obtained. In many instances the oats weighed from 40 to 42 lbs. the bushel; doing better in this respect than either barley or wheat. In the field lots, 78 bushels were grown: while in testing the drilled against the pressed and broadcasted seed, 100 bushels were produced. In 1893, a 15-acre field gave 77 bushels; another field, 78 bushels; a third, 66 bushels. These 1893 crops I very carefully examined. In testing at different depths in sowing, 3 in. gave 87 bushels to the acre; while in sowing different quantities of seed, 97 bushels were harvested. In testing the influence of fertilisers, phosphates gave 85 bushels; while in testing two varieties on six different dates, one reached 88 bushels when sown at the end of April, and 87 and 86 bushels respectively when sown in the first and second weeks of May. These figures are remarkable; but the conditions under which they were obtained are such that it appears to me to be possible for any farmer occupying similar soil (there is plenty of it) to do likewise, if he cares to take the trouble. The fact is that the