

soil belts of the south-central parts of the plains (excluding of course marginal and sub-marginal lands which should be returned to range). In the more northern areas where yield is higher but quality (of wheat) lower, at least part of the wheat crop should be replaced by coarse grains and forage crops. And the wheat that is still grown in the north should consist of a good quality variety, like Reward, and not of the fatally attractive, sadly deceptive Garnet. These points have long since been established by research.

There is still need for much investigation to secure authoritative information as to the suitability of different districts and varieties for producing barley and oats for particular purposes (milling, feeding, malting, distilling, starch production, etc.). We need research, too, both on new crops and new uses for our present crops. The preliminary investigation we have made on the use of wheat for making fuel alcohol would interest you, if there were time to tell of it. Then we must try to find uses for products that are largely waste at present, like the 15 million tons or so of wheat straw burned up each year on the prairies. And of course in the interests of carrying diversification as far as practicable, we must see what can be done by research to make our poultry and meat products more suitable and attractive to the British buyer, and to develop methods of refrigerated transport which will insure their freshness and attractiveness on the market. Our little venture into the latter field, which I mentioned earlier, opened our eyes to the comparative crudeness of the methods still in use.