and yield of the grain and other crops throughout the Dominicn. The farms are also intended to be bureaus of information to which agriculturists may resort for the solution of difficulties in farm work. That they have not failed to derive increasing benefit from the advantages thus provided is shown by the records of letters sent and received and of bulletins and reports In 1889, the year after the farms had become fairly organized, the number of letters received at the central and branch farms was about 8,000. Ten years later, in 1899, the letters received numbered 69,669 and the replies sent 36,590, the remainder being answered by printed circulars. In that year also 215,000 copies of reports and bulletins were distributed. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1907, the number of letters received was 98,393, the number of letters sent out was 54,576, and the reports, bulletins and circulars (including those relating to samples of seed grain) numbered 310,217 copies.

The following statement shows the distribution of the corres-Correspondpondence amongst the various departments for the year ended farmers.

March 31, 1907:

Farm and department	No. of letters	
	received	sent out
Central Farm	79,807	36,356
Director	63,727	21,080
Agriculturist	2,973	4,140
Horticulturist	1,652	1,627
Chemist	1,483	1,442
Entomologist and Botanist	3,294	2,872
Cerealist	368	276
Poultry Manager	5,098	3,175
Accountant	1,212	1,744
Branch Farms	18,586	18,220
Nappan, N.S	2,675	2,715
Brandon, Man	4,114	4,089
Indian Head, Sask	8,469	8,365
Agassiz, B.C	3,328	3,051
Totals	98,393	54,576

Two new branch experimental farms have now been established, one in 1906 at Lethbridge, southern Alberta, and the New branch other in 1907 at Lacombe, northern Alberta. The one at Letherman bridge is situated about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the town, on the Lethbridge and Crows Nest section of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It consists of 400 acres of land, 100 acres of which can be