

with a thoroughly complete establishment of her own. Whether we direct our attention to the work done in her Parliament, or to the administration of her laws, or to the development of her internal wealth, she stands unsurpassed for their excellence. Amidst so much that is well organised, it is still necessary for me to make special reference to the work done under

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Their work would be highly commendable in any Country, if only for the fact that their Annual Reports are of the highest excellence, and their Crop and Live Stock Bulletins are of immense practical value. The care taken in obtaining accurate information is worthy of all praise, and it is a matter for warm congratulation that the example which Manitoba has set, is very likely to be followed throughout the Dominion of Canada. The work of the Department as now organised goes far beyond this, for it embraces the oversight of all matters relating to agriculture—such as the establishment and assistance of Local Boards of Agriculture, and Local Agricultural Societies—the management of the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition—the establishment of schools for agriculture and for instruction in veterinary science—the enforcement of the laws relating to the diseases of animals, coupled with providing professional assistance in cases of exceptional difficulty—the enforcement of the laws having reference to noxious weeds—the management of experiments on crops, live stock, fruit, forestry, etc., etc. I have noticed the work of this Department somewhat in detail, because I think that it should be more generally known, that those farmers who settle within this Province have a guardian care over them, and a strong and willing hand ready to help them in any difficulty. The Government of Manitoba recognises this great truth—that the prosperity of every individual settler is a matter of public importance, because of its influence upon the general welfare of the Province. Men are not left here to become martyrs to circumstances which are beyond their control, neither are they permitted to feel that they are uncared for, whether they succeed or fail. There is a jealous protection extended towards them, because every successful farmer is a producer of wealth, and being such it is considered to be both economical and desirable to encourage all his efforts. I must not, however, be supposed to suggest that any Government care can convert our “ne’er-do-weels” into prosperous men of business, but, notwithstanding this, immense help can be