

scientific agriculture, that will help to show how farm life may be made as attractive in this respect as any other, and as profitable as most others when it is based upon business methods, can hardly fail to attract and hold a goodly percentage of those who might otherwise be disposed to seek a professional or business career, while at the same time it affords the right preparation for those whose first intention is to follow farm life.

The question is one of immense national importance, and that not merely from the fact that the schools are the great means of assimilating into our citizenship the many thousands who are coming to our shores from all over Europe. It is of national importance because education is the greatest factor in world-competition in the twentieth century. It is not weight of armament alone which will win out in that competition, but force of intellectual culture. It is the peoples with the highest average intelligence—among whom modern knowledge and the capacity to think accurately are most widely diffused—who alone will be able to hold their own. This truth is one that is not yet fully grasped by us as a whole people, but it is one that concerns our immediate future enormously. The first and foremost means to encourage settlement from the Mother Country upon the farms of Eastern Canada is that of affording to incomers the prospect of good rural schools. The results of the last census show that such an immigration is needed. It is needed, and it is possible if we are only ready to take up the question of rural education in the manner and spirit in which it is pursued in Denmark