

most searching criticism has, in the past, come from the very class for which the College was established, and the present favorable attitude of our farmers is the strongest commendation of its work. The old antipathy or indifference of farmers to higher education has given place to a demand for the best education that can be given to help this great industry. The times have been changing, and no part of the community is so anxious for education of the right kind as the great body of farmers. The difficulty now is to supply the demand. The farmers of this country are asking for help, and they have turned their eyes toward the College. To the members of the staff they look for counsel and advice, but also to the students coming from the College they are looking—and for what? They are looking for example. They expect you as students to come back to them and to show what this education means, what it has done for you, and what you in turn can do for them. Will you allow me to give you a few suggestions along this line?

You are not expected to return to your farms and at once assume an air of superiority, to pooh-pooh their methods as old-fogeyish and out of date. The young man who assumes this lordly, overbearing, conceited attitude is doomed to failure. His influence will be nothing, he will be smiled at, and the effect upon his own life will soon be written down as failure. If you return to your place upon the farm, and quietly show by your work that you are an improvement upon what you were when you first left home, you will soon be

marked as for success, and your influence will gradually widen out until you become a leader, looked up to and followed. In a few years the whole community will show improvement through your example, but this improvement must come through what you do, and not through what you say.

Revolutions in farming are wrought slowly, new methods of work are adopted somewhat reluctantly, and the changes of life are worked out much less rapidly in the country than in a town or city. This is not an un-mixed evil, for rural sections, as a consequence, are less subject to the great vibrations or the to and fro swing of the world's business activity, and hard times, like good times, are less affective of the farmers' life. You must be patient in trying to revolutionize the farming of your district. But there is something that is more important than the foregoing, and that is you should be exceedingly careful in trying to revolutionize the old home farm. Slow but sure is the best method there. You may be inclined to think that the old man at home is behind the times; he has never had the benefits of a scientific training; he is not up to the latest discoveries. Perhaps not, but he probably knows a great deal that you were not taught at College, and that can be learned in only one way, by the old-fashioned method of experience. Be very careful how you set about your work of reorganizing and rearranging the work. There is something of more importance than trying to show yourself smart and advanced—the respect, esteem and

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