

6. Dairy Branch;
7. Fruit Branch;
8. Colonization Branch;
9. Statistics and Publications Branch.

In addition to the above, there is work of various kinds which is still in the formative and growing condition, but in time it will, no doubt, be organized into separate branches with an official in charge of each. Farm forestry and district or departmental representative work may be particularly mentioned. As showing the expansion of the work, it may here be mentioned that in 1890 the total expenditure under agriculture and immigration was \$177,014.00, and in 1910 it had increased to \$748,349.00. These do not include expenditures on capital account. Deducting revenue, the net expenditures were \$156,136 in 1890 and \$634,892 in 1910.

A Work of Education

The work of a provincial Department of Agriculture is educational. The foregoing list of branches shows a great variety in the energies and expenditures. An acquaintance with the geological and geographical conditions of Ontario and a knowledge of the composite nature of the people of the province will show how varied are the agricultural lines of work and why it has been found necessary to develop a department with many branches. There are lines of work not suggested by the division above given but which are included. Thus under the Horticultural Branch, city and town improvement societies and vegetable growing are taken care of, and apiculture and entomology are a part of the Fruit Branch. Poultry work comes in under Live Stock. We have in Ontario soils and climates in great variety, and we also have a farming community of a complex nature. The original settlers were of varied origin. England, Scotland, and Ireland contributed extensively. French-Canadian settlements are to be found in the east, southwest and in the newer districts of the north. German settlers are to be found in large numbers in a half dozen counties of the middle west. Further, it is to be noted that Ontario, through favourable natural conditions, has become a great manufacturing province. Agriculture, as a consequence, is an interesting problem.

A Stationary Rural Population

The rural population of Ontario, in 1909, stood exactly at the same figure that it did in 1872, viz., 1,050,000. In the latter year, however, the total town and city population was just about what Toronto holds to-day, 375,000. The urban population is now over one and a quarter million. During these years, in addition to this urban increase of nearly 900,000 people, we have had the trek to the great West, now