

cultivation, using up-to-date machinery, erecting better fences and buildings, using good judgment in the selection of live stock, and making a reputation for the Province along advanced agricultural lines. Secretary Wilson in his report for 1904 said: "There is also a growing movement for the establishment of the Institutes in the several States on a more permanent basis. The form of organization most approved is that a strong local permanent organization in each Institute district, combined with a system of oversight, and limited control by the central State authority, whose duties and powers are prescribed by law."

While Anglo-Saxon spirit exists, there will be much travelling done. Men will move from State to State and from ocean to ocean to learn and to teach; municipalities will always want to hear the noted preacher, or scientist, or lecturer, or author, or actor who comes from afar off, and whose name is familiar in the household, and whose face has oftentimes been seen in the best magazines. He comes and goes, and we look up our daily paper for the next attraction.

So it is in Institute work. The man or woman we bring in from some other part of the country can only, as the darky exhorter expresses it, "Supply the rousements." Continue such practice, and we find the people clamoring for just such, and not willing to listen to good local men. The next year the local secretary writes you: "There is no use sending us an ordinary speaker. We have had Mr. Blank, of Ohio, and Mr. Blank, of New York, and Mr. Blank, of Canada, and we must have some one just as good or our people will not turn out to the meetings." All

know that this pace cannot be kept up, and when we have reached such a state of over stimulation, nothing but plain, ordinary home-grown and home-made food will save the patient's life, and this will have to be kept up for years and years before the body politic is entirely recovered.

On the other hand, by developing local talent, by encouraging college graduates and other good farmers to take an interest in their local meetings, by insisting upon outside speakers confining themselves largely to introducing pertinent questions and allowing the farmers themselves to thresh them out, by having some one make it his business to personally see and invite to the meetings men of good practice to discuss certain definite subjects, by having these men later get in direct touch with their Experiment Station, and so conduct experiments on their own farms, by having these same men give the results of their season's work next year at the meeting; by these methods I have seen Institute systems built up and become a power in the land.

If what I have said in this address applies generally to all Institute districts in the United States and Canada, then the reforms must start at the head and work downwards. If the importance of our work is as great and as far reaching as I believe it to be, then the brainiest men in the business should be secured for Institute directors. These men should be paid as the chief officials in the industrial world are paid, viz., just what they are worth. But above all things, it is surely not asking too much in this essentially agricultural country that every State director be so compensated that he will devote his entire time to this most important