

Agriculture for Canada has an immense field for the exercise of every atom of ability he possesses without having any direct responsibility for copyrights, patents, human quarantine, statistics, or anything else that does not immediately concern the tillage of the soil.

Three Proper Lines of Government Administration.

There are three very distinct lines of action which a government administration of agriculture may properly take. Two of these are wholly educational in their object. The first has for its basis scientific research and experiment. By processes of investigation and trial far too extended and expensive for the individual worker to take up, principles are educed and facts estab-

development of our agricultural interests, and the discernment with which it leaves in abeyance problems that are of less importance, will be the measure of the appreciation in which such an institution will be held by the people, and of the justification for its support which will be extended to it by Parliament.

The second line of action referred to above has for its basis the direct application, by governmental intervention, of the principles and facts established by scientific investigation to the everyday practice of those actually engaged in the production of soil-products. These products may be the direct products of the soil, as the various kinds of grains, roots, grasses, fruits, etc.,



Residence of Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm.

Occupied, 1890-95, by Professor Robertson, as Agriculturist.

lished which, if applied to actual practice, will result in improved methods and greater profits. These principles and facts are then set forth in plain language, together with such proofs of their soundness as can be readily understood by the people, and, as bulletins, are then distributed broadcast for the information of those interested and, it is hoped, for the betterment of their individual practice. This is the reason for the existence of such an institution as the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, with its corps of skilled scientific investigators. The directness with which it seizes upon problems that are in immediate need of solution because of their importance in the speedy

grown in our fields and orchards, or gardens; or they may be indirect products, as horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.; or secondary products, as beef, mutton, pork, bacon, hams, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, etc. Whenever governmental action can, by scientific teaching, illustrative processes, etc., cheapen the cost of production of any of these products, or improve the production at the same cost, or extend the production over wider areas, or establish it with more individuals in the same areas, then government is acting for the best interests of the people in taking such action. This is the justification of agricultural colleges and schools, and especially of