

some practical lessons. As a rule, the theoretical part of the course is given in the forenoon.

The balance of the day is devoted to practical lessons, on the land where theoretical teaching is put into actual practice. In a district favorable to apple cultivation, the instance, the professor will teach all systems in use in such cultivation, from the sowing of the pip to the packing of the ripe fruit. Elsewhere, the cultivation of tobacco will be taught, or that of tomatoes, or of potatoes, or again, one will learn how to can meats, vegetables, fruit or how to manufacture fecula, etc., etc.

The first visit of the lecturer generally takes place during the spring, in the month of May. He often pays a second one, in August or September, to observe the results of his lessons, inspect the crop and prepare for next season.

Everybody, men, women, the aged and the young, attend these popular classes, so well organized in these countries.

One can easily imagine the fruitful results of such methods which, as a rule, do not require large expenditure. Of course, initial disbursement would be necessary to establish that system in Canada; but we need not undertake everything at a time. No district would be more favorable to an experiment than that of Montreal, for the reasons already given and principally on account of the importance of its market. With the amount required to establish an experimental farm of a type adapted to local conditions, it would be possible to organize fifteen demonstration farms, and with how much more practical results! The trial has been made: large model farms are of use only to the smaller number, to form professors, for instance. They are not within the reach of people, who will never draw out of them what they cost. Such is not the case with demonstration farms, which offer the same advantages as the former and, moreover, spread practical knowledge.