

FARMERS ARE NOW CONVENING HERE

CENTRAL INSTITUTE HELD FIRST MEETING

List of Delegates in Attendance— The Lieut.-Governor Delivers an Address.

The Central Farmers' Institute convened Tuesday morning in the office of the deputy minister of agriculture. There were present the following delegates: T. Matheson, Victoria; John Stewart, Nanaimo; A. J. Fraser, Metochia; Donald Matheson, Spallumcheen; J. B. Cade, Mission; H. R. Phillips, Matsqui; E. Copley Thompson, Okanagan; C. T. Higginson, Chilliwack; W. J. Brandreth, Burrard; W. C. Duncan, Cowichan; Capt. W. F. Stewart, Richmond; H. Harris, Langley; Jos. Whelpton, Kent; W. D. Curry, Kamloops; H. W. Raymer, Osoyoos; H. Collins, Woodward, Alberni, and T. Collins, Islands.

His Worship, in a few appropriate words, heartily welcomed the delegates to the city. He said he had had business dealings with the farmers for the past twenty years, and was able, therefore, to pay a sincere tribute to their honesty. Out of the thousands of dollars he had never lost fifty dollars. He congratulated the farmers on their prosperity, and hoped they would have a profitable session.

E. C. Thompson was elected president, T. Collins secretary and M. Raymer assistant secretary. The deputy minister advised the going about the business of the Fruit Growers' Association, which would be held on the 5th and 6th. He advised the appointment of a committee to decide upon the subjects to be presented at the meeting.

A committee of five was appointed to consider subjects to be brought up at the meeting. Capt. Stewart urged that the committee proceed very fully in the matter of selecting subjects. None should be cut out that could be avoided. He urged that the committee consist of five rather than two, as moved by Mr. Collins.

The meeting decided in favor of a committee of five. The following were appointed by the chairman, T. Collins, C. T. Higginson, W. C. Duncan, Capt. Stewart and D. Matheson.

The meeting then adjourned until 11 o'clock in order to give the committee an opportunity to select business. Upon resuming His Honor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere attended the meeting.

Duncan, Anderson, superintendent of institutes, said that he had had a difficulty had been encountered in getting a full report of the important speeches delivered at the institute last year. He said that this is remedied in future, and that important speeches be fully reported. Secretaries were often remiss in their duty, and he hoped they would make their reports more promptly in future. The position of secretary was of great importance. The membership should be increased. The membership for 1901 was 1,432 and for 1902 it was 1,391. The increase was not what it should be. The largest institutes were 205, Victoria; 127, Cowichan, and 126, Okanagan. The attendance at the institute meetings had been very satisfactory. One hundred and forty-four meetings were held in 1901 and one hundred and eighty-three last year. The evening meetings seemed to be more popular than those of the afternoon. This was not following the example of the east, where in some instances two-day meetings were held. In 1901, 231 addresses were given and in 1902 277.

The Salmon Arm institute had been disbanded. The Delta one had been suspended, but was being rehabilitated. The Bella Coola institute was instituted, but no speakers were being sent, it being impossible to send them to such a distance. Lillooet was organizing an institute also.

He was arranging for the spring meetings to take place during March and April as the most suitable time. He did not expect that any eastern speakers would be available for that. He had arranged, however, to get some good speakers from the United States, Hon. O. L. Smith, Dr. Worthington and Prof. French. The fair in Victoria had been held right after the fall exhibitions. He spoke of the great praise which was given to the eastern judges and speakers. Duncan Anderson, who had been sent to North Yakima had been pronounced by those interested as the best who had ever attended them in that capacity. He had endeavored to get western institute speakers as well as eastern men. It was found a difficult task to get many to do so. Dr. Tolmie had given great satisfaction. It was intended that an exchange might be made some time with eastern speakers. He had arranged meetings at centres where they gave great satisfaction. Descriptive pamphlets of districts had been recommended by him. The Island had undertaken this, and had sent copies to England and elsewhere, and would do much to induce settlers to come. He thought districts might work along this line. Dr. Tolmie had been appointed an additional district inspector, and the work was thus better carried out.

Referring to his visit to the fat stock show at Victoria, he said he had seen much which might be copied in this country. While they were perhaps not prepared for such a show as that, yet he thought something might be undertaken before long. The erection of suitable buildings must be considered in connection with this. He had conferred with the Dominion government upon some matters, notably that of the question of Angora goats. Fisher promised to consider this question, and provision having been made with respect to the exemption of such from duties. He also brought up the question of postage on literature from the Farmers' Institute, which had been overlooked. The regulations respecting the San Jose scale were also considered. The subject of seed was discussed, and he hoped to have some lectures upon this. More attention should be paid to selection of seeds, so as to avoid weeds being introduced and getting vital seeds. He reported also upon the Northwest Fruit Growers' Association meeting. He had been impressed with the importance of the methods of packing. The fruit growers were much behind in this.

The question of scrub bulls and wild horses in the upper country had been brought to his attention. He was sending out a circular asking for information on the subject of scrub bulls. Bulletin were being issued on various subjects. One had just been issued on wild mustard and methods of dealing with it. Others were following on fruit trees, and he hoped to see the success which had attended the success which had attended the meetings by Mr. French, of Moscow, Idaho, and Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria. As regards winter fairs, the cities which got the fair should pay for the expense of the buildings. He did not advise giving the lectures during the autumn fair, as the farmers were usually too busy taking in the sights.

Mr. Matheson was satisfied with what the government had already done in the matter aimed at by the resolution. Instruction was needed—and it was desirable to have the educationalists here at home. Mr. Duncan did not approve of the government taking up the matter. It was usually the cities which dealt with fall fairs. The government had already acted very generously. He asked that this resolution be withdrawn. Mr. Cade thought the arrangements of other provinces arranged for fall fairs. Mr. Higginson did not think that the government had already done enough. It was not creditable to British Columbia to have to send outside for experts to judge its stock. Mr. Anderson said it was done in the East. Mr. Duncan said that Canadian experts were often invited to go to the United States. Mr. Brydon said the resolution was most important. He would support it, as it aimed at educating the boys and girls of the country. If farmers' sons could be sent for three weeks to a school of instruction in Victoria it would be a splendid thing. Mr. Harris endorsed this. The young men of the country must be educated. The judges who had acted for the government in the past were good men, and it was desired to have the boys learn to be experts. The resolution was then put and carried.

D. Matheson and Capt. Stewart proposed a resolution urging the government to appoint a veterinary inspector of stock for the Upper Country, in districts to be afterwards defined. The mover said that in recent years there was considerable sickness among cattle, hogs and horses, and the need of a veterinary surgeon was very pressing. Mr. Anderson said he had no objection to the resolution. He said the inspectors lived in Victoria and Vancouver, but were appointed for the whole province. Mr. Matheson said that if an epidemic broke out, it would carry off half the stock before the inspectors could be got there from the coast. Mr. Anderson said the Dominion government ought to relieve the provincial government from the burden of providing all these safeguards. The resolution was carried. A resolution was introduced urging a reduction of freight rates on seed grain. R. M. Palmer said that if farmers cooperated they could get the same low rates as the mills. If the institutes worked together, it was not improbable that carload lots would be imported. He was quite sure that any carrying company would do all it could to meet the farmers' wishes. He personally would do all that he could to arrange to carry out what was arrived at in the resolution. Mr. Matheson favored co-operation on the part of the farmers. Mr. Higginson said that home grown timothy seed was far better than that brought from the East. Mr. Phillips said it was difficult to tell whether the seeds purchased were imported from the East or not. Mr. Palmer said that if they wanted him to do anything, they should furnish him with all the information at their disposal, as to quantity of seeds and points from which they are to be brought, etc. The resolution was passed and a committee appointed to prepare the case for the information of Mr. Palmer. A resolution was passed urging co-operation on the part of local institutes before the annual general meeting. A motion was proposed urging the government to supply district instructors and add military training to the curriculum. Capt. Thompson thought it would be a good idea to train the boys to walk, which they would be able to do if they had military instruction. The instructors if appointed should do their work as part of the routine of the day. Another advantage would be that the army of the Empire would have good material to draw upon in time of necessity. It was proposed to approach the Dominion government on the matter. It might be possible to get a grant for the purpose. Mr. Phillips thought that the matter should be left for public opinion to deal with. The resolution was defeated. Mr. Palmer then addressed the institute on the subject of transportation.

The Institute at Victoria at a time when the House was in session, so that the delegates could meet the members of the House. The capital was the best place to hold the meetings. The meeting agreed with this. Thos. Brydon thought that the meetings should be held at Victoria, with all the facilities which the government could offer. The motion was not put. C. T. Higginson and D. Matheson presented a resolution urging the government to have a winter stock fair and to have in connection with same a short course in judging stock. Mr. Higginson said that formerly the objection was that the government had no funds. The question of improving stock was very important. Much had been done in Ontario. The buildings for a winter fair ought to be provided by the city in which the fair was held. As regarded special instruction, he thought this could be done in connection with the annual fall fairs. The province had the best climate in the world for the breeding of pure-bred stock. British Columbia also had excellent pasturage. They might in time be supplying the markets of Canada with pure-bred stock. The government should take up at once the short course of instruction. Mr. Anderson said the government intended to give instructions at the opening meetings by Mr. French, of Moscow, Idaho, and Dr. Tolmie, of Victoria. As regards winter fairs, the cities which got the fair should pay for the expense of the buildings. He did not advise giving the lectures during the autumn fair, as the farmers were usually too busy taking in the sights.

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He recited the scope of the commission, which extended to other lines beyond the C. P. R. Broad speaking, the rates were favorably, but conditions were so unique and changeable, the shippers were not always able to ship to advantage. The shipment of fruit last year was the largest on record, three carloads having been shipped for the first time from Vancouver Island. The C. P. R. had many difficulties to contend with—shortage of cars, and the fact that everything possible to expedite the shipment of perishable freight. In regard to the fruit sale in the Northwest and the Kootenays, they were up against competition of an enemy. The meeting then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Central Farmers' Institute met this morning to continue their deliberations. Mr. Metcalf, representing Maple Ridge, was accepted as a delegate in place of Mr. Harris. Mr. Lader presented a letter from the Delta Farmers' Institute, which he submitted as his credentials. The deputy minister held that the Delta Farmers' Institute had been suspended. That organization had not been dead for a year. It could not, therefore, be regarded as a pure fiction. He was simply acting in accordance with the act. Mr. Lader urged that the Delta Institute be re-instated in accordance with the regulations, and he had been sent as a representative. The meeting was called, he considered, for the purpose of transacting next year's business. His institute was organized for the coming year.

Considerable discussion ensued, after which a motion was brought in by Mr. Duncan and Harris that Mr. Lader be allowed to take his seat. Thos. Brydon held that while he did not wish Mr. Lader to be deprived of his seat, the Delta Institute being dead, he could not favor the resolution. Mr. M. Palmer thought they should not do too tight-laced in the matter, and Mr. Lader should be given a seat. Capt. Stewart thought that the Delta Institute having been revived it should be encouraged. A vote being taken the motion was carried, and Mr. Lader took his seat at the board.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Curry, Higginson and Duncan reported that they favored reporting to Mr. Palmer the probable amounts of the different shipments of farm produce at the various places. The report was adopted. Mr. Palmer advised the appointment of a committee in each institute to collect the information. Last year \$10,000 was lost to the potato crop in the upper country just through such a lack of information. Superintendent Anderson read a letter from F. R. Stewart & Co., calling attention to the question of adulteration of jams offered on the market, and asking that steps be taken to enforce the provisions of the act. Premier Prior, being introduced, welcomed them to the capital. They had had a successful meeting of the institute men. Farming was the backbone of every country. The development of the mining industry would mean the advancement of the farming industry. He believed that the farmers of this province were in a position to make quite as much as in any other part of the world. He would, as the head of the government, do all in his power to aid the farmers of the province. The secretary read the list of subjects which it had been decided to discuss during the meeting, as arranged by the committee. The report was received and adopted. The secretary introduced a resolution approving of the selection of delegates to the Farmers' Institute, and the judges of the agricultural department, not to agriculture, thanking the department for this, and asking that it may continue. Capt. Stewart said that some mistakes had been made in getting speakers adapted for the institute. He was strongly in favor of the resolution, however. Mr. Lader called attention to the fact that the appointment of the same judges for all the fairs worked some disadvantage. Mr. Lader was ruled out of order. A report of the committee having to do with the agricultural department, and J. Armstrong, asking the government to make provision by which farmers might get funds to purchase stumping powder on easy terms. Mr. Phillips said that Superintendent Anderson, in his address, had settled this by stating that farmers could get the powder at the same rate as the government. Superintendent Anderson said that the results of his inquiries were not satisfactory. Both powder companies had agreed verbally to sell carload lots to the government, but when it came to putting it in writing the companies declined to do so. There was a combine among the powder companies. They would not sell carload lots to the farmers, but would sell to the government at no less figure than any private party could get the same. Thos. Brydon thought the government could give aid for the purpose of providing stumping powder as well as for creameries. Means should be provided for farmers to obtain funds at a low rate of interest for this purpose. Superintendent Anderson pointed out that there would be no security for the money expended on stumping, as there was in the case of creameries. Mr. Whelpton wanted half ton lots to be available. Mr. Harris thought the farmer was entitled to help in this direction. The development of the country demanded this. Mr. Duncan contended that the farmers usually adopted a wrong course in clearing their land. He disapproved of trying to remove green stumps. By leaving the land in pasture for a few years after cutting off the timber the dry stumps could be removed at a cost of \$25 an acre. The resolution was carried. On motion of Mr. Curry and Mr. Matheson, a resolution favoring co-operation in stumping was introduced, recommending the resolution Mr. Curry said that great difficulty in marketing potatoes had been experienced by him. There were very few buyers on the part of the farmers they would suffer a loss. Fruit could not be brought from the other side below a certain figure, and the farmers should not cut below that

care of orchards should be introduced here. Superintendent Anderson said that the inspector was doing much. He asked that Mr. Cunningham be given an opportunity to address them. Mr. Cunningham said he came to British Columbia many years ago to engage in horticulture. He had not been inspector of fruit pests very long, but he had a lot to do. His duty had taken him in the inspection of fruit trees and the distribution of those affected. About 35,000 or 70,000 trees had been examined. There were men at the board who were opposed to compulsory spraying. He believed in being empowered to do so, so that if a man refused to spray that his orchard should be quarantined. He wanted the moral support of the farmers in carrying out the regulations. It was sometimes said the fruit was not worth the trouble of spraying. They cut the trees down. If a lot of these old orchards were cut down it would be better for the country. He had found that provincial fruit was being given the preference, and Ontario fruit had been abandoned. He had destroyed about 5,000 cases of infected fruit. R. M. Palmer explained that every orchard in the country was to some extent affected by insect pests. It was less to expect the government to look after the ordinary pests. This was a matter for the public to deal with. He urged that the selection of suitable varieties was one of the greatest importance. In the Victoria section there were no dangerous diseases. The methods of dealing with the diseases was available by bulletins issued by the government. The proper care and poor cultivation of orchards were the worst things with which they had to contend. Mr. Harris brought up the subject of Langley farmers having gathered together by arrangement to have a practical demonstration given by Mr. Cunningham, and disappointment having resulted by that gentleman not appearing. Capt. Stewart, Mr. Curry, Mr. Peary and Mr. Lader all spoke in favor of the scheme. On the suggestion of Mr. Curry it was decided to appoint a committee on transportation, as Mr. Palmer advised, and the resolution carried. A resolution in favor of free school books was introduced. Superintendent Anderson thought it was useless to discuss it, as it was outside their power to do anything. Mr. Metcalf, while he did not press the resolution, said there was no doubt the time would come when they would have free school books. Capt. Stewart also thought they should have free books. A motion of Mr. Raymer and Mr. Curry, recommending that the division of East Yale be an organized district under the provisions of the Game Act, was taken off quassa chips and whole off. The resolution was carried. On a resolution approving of the appropriation of a sum of money to provide for the conservation of water in the dry belt, Mr. Curry strongly urged that such a sum be needed. Mr. Lader thought the lower country should not be overlooked by the government, as in many parts they had to depend upon rain water. The resolution carried. Mr. Raymer introduced an experiment favoring the establishment of an experimental farm in the dry belt of British Columbia. He said that none of the experimental farms in his district were of any use to his district. The resolution carried unanimously. A resolution was introduced recommending that the government centralize the rural schools and teach High School curriculum in such schools. Mr. Matheson contended that a number of schools could be carried on much cheaper under this system. He favored having the schools graded. They were always a better success. Centralizing the schools would prove an economy to the government. The farmers had a distinct grievance in not being able to give their children a High School education. The children under this system were taken to the schools in vans and conveyed backwards and forwards free of charge. Mr. Curry said that although the idea was a new one, yet it seemed an excellent one. It seemed to be well adapted for thickly populated parts. It would be unwise to make the system general in British Columbia. He complimented the government on its splendid educational system, which was among the best in the world. Mr. Matheson agreed that the system might not work in the thinly populated districts. Mr. Raymer said the system would work very well in many parts. Mr. Harris was satisfied with the present system of education. It should be left alone. Mr. Metcalf said the government could make it apply to certain districts only. Mr. Stewart said that at the country schools with a large number of scholars, one teacher could not do justice. He favored the resolution. Mr. Duncan approved of the idea of making the innovation apply only to certain districts. Mr. Brandreth favored central schools, which he claimed would be a saving to the government. The resolution was carried. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the government to retain the services of R. M. Palmer as commissioner on freight rates. Mr. Palmer thanked the institute for this expression of confidence. A resolution was proposed favoring the establishment of an experimental farm on Vancouver Island. Mr. Woodward said the Island had no benefit from the experiment station at Agassiz. Mr. Whelpton as commissioner on freight rates. Mr. Palmer thanked the institute for this expression of confidence. A resolution was proposed favoring the establishment of an experimental farm on Vancouver Island. Mr. Woodward said the Island had no benefit from the experiment station at Agassiz. Mr. Whelpton as commissioner on freight rates. Mr. Palmer thanked the institute for this expression of confidence.

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The committee consisting of Messrs. Curry, Higginson and Duncan reported that they favored reporting to Mr. Palmer the probable amounts of the different shipments of farm produce at the various places. The report was adopted. Mr. Palmer advised the appointment of a committee in each institute to collect the information. Last year \$10,000 was lost to the potato crop in the upper country just through such a lack of information. Superintendent Anderson read a letter from F. R. Stewart & Co., calling attention to the question of adulteration of jams offered on the market, and asking that steps be taken to enforce the provisions of the act. Premier Prior, being introduced, welcomed them to the capital. They had had a successful meeting of the institute men. Farming was the backbone of every country. The development of the mining industry would mean the advancement of the farming industry. He believed that the farmers of this province were in a position to make quite as much as in any other part of the world. He would, as the head of the government, do all in his power to aid the farmers of the province. The secretary read the list of subjects which it had been decided to discuss during the meeting, as arranged by the committee. The report was received and adopted. The secretary introduced a resolution approving of the selection of delegates to the Farmers' Institute, and the judges of the agricultural department, not to agriculture, thanking the department for this, and asking that it may continue. Capt. Stewart said that some mistakes had been made in getting speakers adapted for the institute. He was strongly in favor of the resolution, however. Mr. Lader called attention to the fact that the appointment of the same judges for all the fairs worked some disadvantage. Mr. Lader was ruled out of order. A report of the committee having to do with the agricultural department, and J. Armstrong, asking the government to make provision by which farmers might get funds to purchase stumping powder on easy terms. Mr. Phillips said that Superintendent Anderson, in his address, had settled this by stating that farmers could get the powder at the same rate as the government. Superintendent Anderson said that the results of his inquiries were not satisfactory. Both powder companies had agreed verbally to sell carload lots to the government, but when it came to putting it in writing the companies declined to do so. There was a combine among the powder companies. They would not sell carload lots to the farmers, but would sell to the government at no less figure than any private party could get the same. Thos. Brydon thought the government could give aid for the purpose of providing stumping powder as well as for creameries. Means should be provided for farmers to obtain funds at a low rate of interest for this purpose. Superintendent Anderson pointed out that there would be no security for the money expended on stumping, as there was in the case of creameries. Mr. Whelpton wanted half ton lots to be available. Mr. Harris thought the farmer was entitled to help in this direction. The development of the country demanded this. Mr. Duncan contended that the farmers usually adopted a wrong course in clearing their land. He disapproved of trying to remove green stumps. By leaving the land in pasture for a few years after cutting off the timber the dry stumps could be removed at a cost of \$25 an acre. The resolution was carried. On motion of Mr. Curry and Mr. Matheson, a resolution favoring co-operation in stumping was introduced, recommending the resolution Mr. Curry said that great difficulty in marketing potatoes had been experienced by him. There were very few buyers on the part of the farmers they would suffer a loss. Fruit could not be brought from the other side below a certain figure, and the farmers should not cut below that

He recited the scope of the commission, which extended to other lines beyond the C. P. R. Broad speaking, the rates were favorably, but conditions were so unique and changeable, the shippers were not always able to ship to advantage. The shipment of fruit last year was the largest on record, three carloads having been shipped for the first time from Vancouver Island. The C. P. R. had many difficulties to contend with—shortage of cars, and the fact that everything possible to expedite the shipment of perishable freight. In regard to the fruit sale in the Northwest and the Kootenays, they were up against competition of an enemy. The meeting then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

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care of orchards should be introduced here. Superintendent Anderson said that the inspector was doing much. He asked that Mr. Cunningham be given an opportunity to address them. Mr. Cunningham said he came to British Columbia many years ago to engage in horticulture. He had not been inspector of fruit pests very long, but he had a lot to do. His duty had taken him in the inspection of fruit trees and the distribution of those affected. About 35,000 or 70,000 trees had been examined. There were men at the board who were opposed to compulsory spraying. He believed in being empowered to do so, so that if a man refused to spray that his orchard should be quarantined. He wanted the moral support of the farmers in carrying out the regulations. It was sometimes said the fruit was not worth the trouble of spraying. They cut the trees down. If a lot of these old orchards were cut down it would be better for the country. He had found that provincial fruit was being given the preference, and Ontario fruit had been abandoned. He had destroyed about 5,000 cases of infected fruit. R. M. Palmer explained that every orchard in the country was to some extent affected by insect pests. It was less to expect the government to look after the ordinary pests. This was a matter for the public to deal with. He urged that the selection of suitable varieties was one of the greatest importance. In the Victoria section there were no dangerous diseases. The methods of dealing with the diseases was available by bulletins issued by the government. The proper care and poor cultivation of orchards were the worst things with which they had to contend. Mr. Harris brought up the subject of Langley farmers having gathered together by arrangement to have a practical demonstration given by Mr. Cunningham, and disappointment having resulted by that gentleman not appearing. Capt. Stewart, Mr. Curry, Mr. Peary and Mr. Lader all spoke in favor of the scheme. On the suggestion of Mr. Curry it was decided to appoint a committee on transportation, as Mr. Palmer advised, and the resolution carried. A resolution in favor of free school books was introduced. Superintendent Anderson thought it was useless to discuss it, as it was outside their power to do anything. Mr. Metcalf, while he did not press the resolution, said there was no doubt the time would come when they would have free school books. Capt. Stewart also thought they should have free books. A motion of Mr. Raymer and Mr. Curry, recommending that the division of East Yale be an organized district under the provisions of the Game Act, was taken off quassa chips and whole off. The resolution was carried. On a resolution approving of the appropriation of a sum of money to provide for the conservation of water in the dry belt, Mr. Curry strongly urged that such a sum be needed. Mr. Lader thought the lower country should not be overlooked by the government, as in many parts they had to depend upon rain water. The resolution carried. Mr. Raymer introduced an experiment favoring the establishment of an experimental farm in the dry belt of British Columbia. He said that none of the experimental farms in his district were of any use to his district. The resolution carried unanimously. A resolution was introduced recommending that the government centralize the rural schools and teach High School curriculum in such schools. Mr. Matheson contended that a number of schools could be carried on much cheaper under this system. He favored having the schools graded. They were always a better success. Centralizing the schools would prove an economy to the government. The farmers had a distinct grievance in not being able to give their children a High School education. The children under this system were taken to the schools in vans and conveyed backwards and forwards free of charge. Mr. Curry said that although the idea was a new one, yet it seemed an excellent one. It seemed to be well adapted for thickly populated parts. It would be unwise to make the system general in British Columbia. He complimented the government on its splendid educational system, which was among the best in the world. Mr. Matheson agreed that the system might not work in the thinly populated districts. Mr. Raymer said the system would work very well in many parts. Mr. Harris was satisfied with the present system of education. It should be left alone. Mr. Metcalf said the government could make it apply to certain districts only. Mr. Stewart said that at the country schools with a large number of scholars, one teacher could not do justice. He favored the resolution. Mr. Duncan approved of the idea of making the innovation apply only to certain districts. Mr. Brandreth favored central schools, which he claimed would be a saving to the government. The resolution was carried. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the government to retain the services of R. M. Palmer as commissioner on freight rates. Mr. Palmer thanked the institute for this expression of confidence. A resolution was proposed favoring the establishment of an experimental farm on Vancouver Island. Mr. Woodward said the Island had no benefit from the experiment station at Agassiz. Mr. Whelpton as commissioner on freight rates. Mr. Palmer thanked the institute for this expression of confidence.

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