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called 'Co-operative Testing Associations.' These are associations wherein a number of farmers unite to test their milking cows, to discover the most economical methods of increasing the yield of milk, improving the quality of the milk and reducing the cost of production. As a result of three years' work at one typical co-operative testing association, viz. that of Farrup, the farmers increased the yield of milk per cow by 942 pounds per annum, or 18 per cent., and increased the yield of butter per cow by 47 pounds per annum, or 24 per cent. In the meantime, they managed to improve the methods of feeding the cows, and thus reduced the cost of production. This little kingdom of Denmark, with a population slightly less than that of the province of Ontario, sends to the United Kingdom some of the same sorts of agricultural products as Canada, and takes out of the English markets on an average over eight million dollars a year more than any other country gets for the same quantity of butter, bacon and eggs. That is the premium obtained by the Danes for superiority of quality and condition; the premium for the adoption of industrial and agricultural education. That amount would pay the rural school bill for all of Canada at the present time. The large and wealthy province of Ontario spends some three and a half million dollars annually on all her rural schools, and the kingdom of Denmark takes out of England over eight million dollars annually as a premium for superior quality in butter, bacon and eggs. The rural population has been educated towards ability, towards intelligence in regard to rural life, and towards the development of a public spirit which makes for successful co-operation. There are material gains and very much besides.

I recognize that industrial and agricultural education is not all of education; and it is not something different and apart from the more general education given in schools and in colleges as well as on farms, in factories and in offices. It is really a part of life in training for a profitable and enjoyable life. As related to agricultural operations, its problems are two-fold, viz.: those on the side of the business or industries of agriculture and the adult people who are engaged in them, and those on the side of the children who are to follow the occupations when they grow up.

The purpose of agricultural or industrial education is on the one hand to impart, and on the other to acquire useful and usable knowledge pertaining to the conditions, processes, operations, management and organization of the affairs of everyday life, with training in the use of such knowledge in order to develop skill and to secure the benefit of mental, moral and artistic discipline through the acquisition and use of such knowledge.

SOME RESULTS IN EGGS.

Let me cite another instance of the benefits from agricultural education and development which may shed more light on this matter. Some years ago I had occasion to lay before this Committee some information and suggestions in regard to the improvement of the poultry business, particularly in respect to the fattening of chickens. Out of the work undertaken in that regard there grew a few breeding stations for the improvement of chickens for fattening purposes, and for the advancement of agricultural education as applied to the poultry business among the farmers. At the Macdonald College we now have some 250 pullets purchased last autumn (1906) from two of these poultry stations which had been maintained by the Dominion government. The pullets which we obtained were the selections of the fourth year from hens which were good layers during the winters, and which had vigorous constitutions. At Ste. Anne de Bellevue we have a climate not any milder than that of Ottawa. For our poultry department we have erected one good substantial fire-proof building for office class-rooms, judging room and incubator rooms. I have never seen any buildings at any of the great institutions, devoted to the improvement of agriculture and the advancement of agricultural education, which are nearly the equal of ours at Ste. Anne's; and the poultry buildings of the Macdonald College match the others