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In France in the year 1878, twenty-five experimental stations were subsidized,
viz:—

Station of Nice.....	2,500 francs
“ Caen.....	1,750 “
Laboratory of Cantal.....	3,500 “
Station of Bourges... ..	1,000 “
“ Montpellier.....	16,467.50 “
“ Vincennes.....	10,000 “
“ Grignon	6,000 “

And eighteen other stations which received each an appropriation varying from 500 to 3,000 francs.

Prof. Penhallow, in his evidence, made the following statement in reference to experimental farms in Germany:—

“The first movement which occurred in Germany leading to the establishment of their experiment stations was brought about through the efforts of the farmers themselves. Up till 1850 there were no institutions which were qualified to carry on investigations of a scientific character which could be applied to agriculture. The farmers of certain portions of Germany began to realize that their future success depended very largely upon more exact knowledge, as obtained from scientific research. So in 1852, in Saxony, a local farmers' club organized, by their own efforts and at their own expense, a small experimental station. They placed that in the hands of a University graduate; I believe it was Dr. Wood, who has since given us such valuable results in his scientific work. In two years' time that station had so thoroughly demonstrated its usefulness and its importance that the Government recognized it, and not only recognized it, but extended to it very important pecuniary support. The work of that station, which was then extended, came to be recognized as of great importance to the country at large. Since then, as the results of that early movement, there have been established, within the last thirty years, over eighty of these stations. Nearly all of them receive at least a measure of support from the Government, although many of them are still largely supported by private subscription or local societies. I think it is exceedingly significant, as showing the importance and the value of these stations, that the farmers themselves should initiate the movement, and that it should come from them rather than from the Government.

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“These stations have given material which is not only of the highest scientific value, but of the highest value in the direct promotion of agriculture as a science; indeed, we can attribute to their work almost all the exact knowledge we have at the present time concerning the careful breeding, management and feeding of stock, the growth and nutrition of plants, the special requirements of plants, the adaptation of plants to soil, the sources of plant food, and other questions of a similar character, which are exceedingly numerous.

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