

most of the \$500,000 is granted is that it is "educational." With a full Treasury, it may be easier to get through grants designed to aid the farmer than to enact legislation that will assess the corporations for the benefit of the Provincial revenues proportionately with the farmer, or prevent transportation or other companies from levying unduly upon the farmer, or the business public generally, and enriching themselves. In the latter direction, we believe that our legislators probably need the most united and strenuous backing by the people, regardless of party lines. This is a severer test of a legislator than his ability to get offices and subsidies, even for agricultural purposes. What we need most is an independent electorate that will back up legislators who do the square thing for the people, or will vote them out if they do not.

The agricultural estimates for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906, were as follows, compared with 1905:

	1905.	1906.
Agricultural Societies, etc.....	\$87,910	\$95,020
Live Stock	20,000	23,686
Farmers' Institutes	21,000	26,812
Bureau of Industries	5,500	5,500
Dairies	32,000	53,200
Fruit, Vegetables, Honey and		
Insects	17,700	17,800
Miscellaneous	20,450	26,500
Agricultural College—		
Salaries and Expenses.....	89,373	97,683
Macdonald Institute	30,200	33,600
Forestry	3,500	3,500
Animal Husbandry, Farm and		
Experimental Feeding.....	14,945	15,100
Field Experiments	7,845	8,290
Experimental Dairy	16,027	16,392
Dairy School	9,895	9,640
Poultry	2,960	3,835
Horticulture	7,988	8,898
Mechanical Dept.	950	950
	\$388,243	\$446,406
[Note.—1905 Supply Bill,	\$339,543 ;	estimated
revenue, \$48,700.]		

At the head of the agricultural interests in the House is the Hon. Nelson Monteith, a Canadian farmer out-and-out, of good farming stock, who learned to guide the plow in Perth—not a bad county to come from, for a good many reasons, one being that it sent to the Provincial Legislature that big-hearted friend of the dairyman, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, who once sat in the Speaker's chair. Mr. Monteith does not say so much as many private members of the House—in that he is characteristic of farmers as a class—and he burns no red fire for the galleries, but already, you will learn that he has become one of the best-esteemed members of the Government. He graduated through municipal life and the Agricultural College, and served a term as Farmers' Institute speaker. For four years he was a private member of the House, and has already put in one year as Minister. Familiar with the inside workings of his Department, he has kept outside as much as possible among the people, agricultural organizations and exhibitions, in order to be in close touch with what they are doing. Of Irish extraction, he is developing the caution of a Scot, with a rare fund of good temper. Conscientious and frank, he has the happy faculty in the House of disarming criticism by an open, receptive attitude towards suggestions which is as naive as the carnation worn in his buttonhole on special occasions. Briefly put, his theory is that, in these days there must be progress on the farm, if agriculture is to keep up with the band-wagon and the drift of many rich agricultural districts into pasture is to be stayed.

In the administration of the affairs of the Department, Hon. Mr. Monteith is fortunate in his staff of official associates, who, like himself, have no fear of being fossilized or Oslerized for some years to come (the Minister is 43 years old).

Mr. Chas. C. James, born at Napanee, in 1863, has been fifteen years Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, and Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, which collects and classifies all the crop and other statistics, a system deservedly national in its repute. He is the Minister's closest adviser, and no more capable and sagacious officer ever trod in shoe-leather. From 1886 to 1891 he was Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, the alchemy of which he thoroughly understands, and he has been analyzing other things ever since. In touch with the people, Mr. James has kept himself democratically free from those self-centering and benumbing influences which are the bane of officialdom.

Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Colonization and Forestry, was born and reared on a farm in Leeds County, and was appointed Clerk of Forestry in May, 1895, and Director of Colonization in 1899. In both directions he has performed valuable public service. Latterly, Dr. Judson F. Clark, who is in the Department of Agriculture pending the evolution of the Government's general forestry policy, for which he will deservedly be retained, has been doing effective educational work as Provincial Forester. What Ontario agriculture needs badly is, first of all, more good men on its vacant lands and as farm workers, and, secondly, more good roads. The latter problem, by the way, Mr. A. W. Campbell, of the Public Works Department, is wrestling with. As yet even Old Ontario is neither half-populated nor half-worked, and New Ontario and the Northwest are steadily drawing the people away, almost as fast as they come in. Besides those from the United States, the over-seas immigration into Ontario last year was some 35,000, and some 40 per cent. of these went onto the land, about 5,000 being sent out direct as farm laborers, the Government paying some \$7,000 in railroad fares from Toronto for that purpose. Just how many finally remained in the Province, it is hard to estimate. The influx this year will likely be greater than last, as the Salvation Army and Church Army are both bringing out large contingents. The desirable tendency now is towards yearly engagements on the farm, and the erection of farm cottages for

ly to the Secretaryship, and also that of the Provincial Poultry Show and the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa. In April, 1905, he was made Director of the Live-stock Branch, as defined by the New Minister of Agriculture. The efficient discharge of these multiplied and onerous duties has shown his capabilities as an officer, while his methodical and unostentatious work has won appreciation in the Department.

The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, B. S. A., was born on an Elgin County farm in 1870, and while private secretary to Dr. James Mills, then President, he resolutely took up a complete course at the O. A. C., and graduated. Mr. Putnam was appointed Superintendent of Institutes in Feb., 1904, a position he has since filled with uniform success, developing the work steadily in several important directions.

A comparatively new line of work undertaken in the Department is that of Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, to which Mr. H. B. Cowan, born in Montreal in 1877, was appointed in April, 1904. Since then he has labored for the improvement of the fall fairs along educational lines, extending the expert-judge system, eliminating the sporting element and reforming the Agriculture and Arts Act, besides acting as Secretary of the Provincial Horticultural Show.

"Money makes the mare go," and the Accountant of the Agricultural Department, and special adviser on such topics as spraying and nursery fumigation, is Mr. Percy W. Hodgetts, born at Collingwood, in July, 1878, and also a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. For a year he was Assistant to the Professor of Horticulture, and, in September, 1902, was appointed to the Staff of the Department of Agriculture. That he has been entrusted with the duty of supervising all the accounts of the Department of Agriculture before passing to the eagle-eye of the Government Auditor, is a tribute to his technical and financial ability.

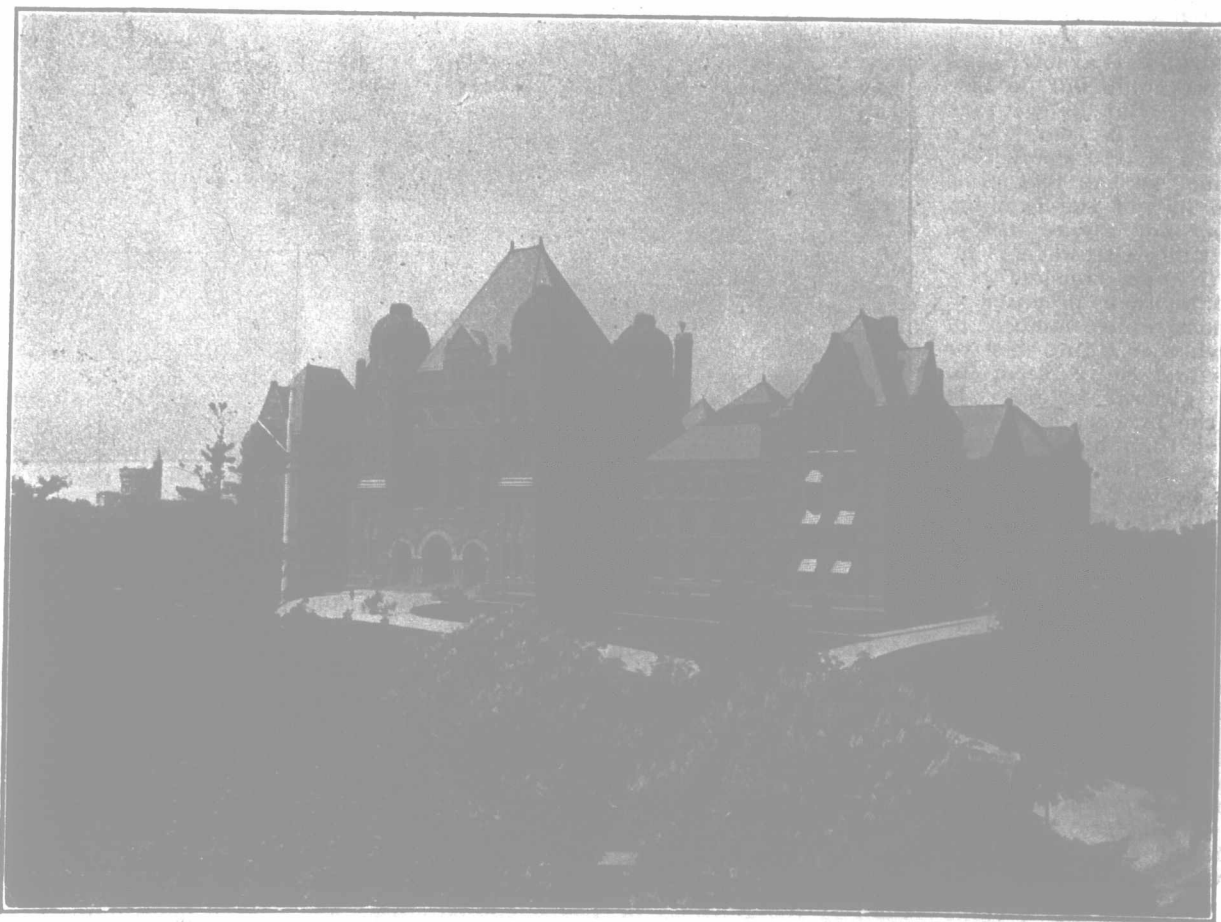
The Factory-inspection Branch, in which four men and two women are engaged as inspectors, an exceedingly useful and necessary branch of the Government service, is under the beneficent aegis of the Department of Agriculture, though for what particular reason we are not aware, except that it was a good safe place to attach it on general principles, and the Minister of Agriculture probably stood sponsor for the original Bill creating the Branch.

The foregoing sketch will give the reader a bird's-eye view of our great legislative mill, and the relation in which it stands to agriculture in the Province of Ontario.

Name the Farm.

The idea in the above heading was suggested to us a fortnight since by a subscriber who said he was thinking of putting up at the front entrance to the farm a board on which was painted conspicuously the name of his farm, under this his own name, and in smaller letters beneath, Lot 10, Concession 6. At the lower right-hand corner a horse was to be painted, and at the lower left-hand corner a picture of a steer, to indicate his line of farming. Between these was to be a blackboard, on which to chalk up whatever he might have on hand to sell. His scheme combines some excellent ideas. Naming the farm is a good one; posting up the name of farm and owner is another, and the addition of concession and lot number is desirable for the benefit of strangers to the locality. The bulletin board is a form of advertising that costs nothing, and brings considerable business to those who follow it. If our friend's suggestion were to be generally adopted it would be a great convenience to the public at large, while benefiting farmers financially, and giving a touch of individuality to the community, as well as proving a source of pride and pleasure to the family.

H. A. Fowler, Melboro, P.Q.: "The premium compass and reading glass I received are very nice."



The Ontario Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

men with families. Farmers are encouraged to engage men with families, and the policy of the Department is to direct all immigrants to the country. By making as good selections as possible from the newcomers, and prompt distribution to applicants for help, Mr. Southworth is doing all in his power to relieve the situation. From our knowledge of the Province, we are satisfied that there is room for a continuation of a judicious colonization policy beginning in the Old Country.

The Live-stock Branch, which, in a Province like Ontario, with breeding interests of great magnitude and value, deserve special attention, is in charge of Mr. A. P. Westervelt, born on a farm in the unpronounceable Chinguacousy Township, Peel County, in 1873. In 1895 he was appointed Clerk to the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, then Assistant Secretary to the Live-stock Associations (Cattle, Sheep and Swine), and final-

ly to the Secretaryship, and also that of the Provincial Poultry Show and the Winter Fairs at Guelph and Ottawa. In April, 1905, he was made Director of the Live-stock Branch, as defined by the New Minister of Agriculture. The efficient discharge of these multiplied and onerous duties has shown his capabilities as an officer, while his methodical and unostentatious work has won appreciation in the Department.