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The science course at the Ontario Agricultural College opens up an entirely new field to the student of nature, and an intelligent farmer must study her closely, both for pleasure and profit, to be successful. Consequently, the Ontario Agricultural College graduates have a great advantage in this respect over those whose education is limited to a public school. But it may be maintained by some that a careful course of reading would supply all the pleasures obtainable from having an educated mind. But this is not the case, we must come in contact with well trained men that the truths read may be impressed and retained, and no amount of reading will compensate for a deficiency of practical proof and experience. Truths read and lessons taught are fully appreciated only when taught and explained by practical men.

But the question which interests us as graduates and ex-students is not, what are the advantages of the Ontario Agricultural College course of study, but are we rightly employing and improving the advantages we feel we have gained by our two years of practical study? Are we doing what we should to build up and maintain the reputation of our college, that others may be induced to go there and be benefited? Are we, as individuals, striving to do the best for ourselves and our country according to the instruction given us? Our position is evidently in the front ranks, leading the agricultural thought and practice of our fair Province; let us, therefore, be alive to the position we hold, and show, by practical proof, that we and our college are able and fitted to lead ourselves, and farmers generally, to success, in this age of agricultural depression. Much good work has been already done, but there is yet a great deal of progressive, intellectual labor required before the science of agriculture is understood by the vast majority of those who cultivate the soil. At present they are uncertain whether the training given at the Ontario Agricultural College is practical or not; let it be the aim of each one of us to show by practical proof and experiment that it is practical, and that we are better, wiser, and more successful farmers after taking the two year course of study at the Ontario Agricultural College.

THE NEED AND USES OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN DAIRYING.

BY PROF. JAMES W. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER, OTTAWA.

Following is a synopsis of an address by Prof. Robertson:

Improved methods of agriculture have grown out of experimental work, pursued with more or less intelligence and care since the times of Adam and his remarkable son, whose jealousy and envy at Abel's success seems to have become the possession or possessors of some of his craft, by whom every effort to do things in any other way than according to their preconceived notions, is taken as a personal rebuke and cause for dislike to this day. An increased knowledge of the laws that govern the changes in nature, which farming seeks to bring about and control, has come from crude and intermittent experiments, as well as from the well-planned, skilfully-conducted and continuously-pursued investigations, which have been made at the experiment stations so liberally devised and supported by governments on this continent during recent years. In time to come, experimental work in dairying should not be confined to the government experiment stations.

The Ontario Experimental Union may, with advantage, take up some branches of it, with the certainty of giving valuable service, enlightenment and encouragement to the farmers of the province. The need of further investigation, through experiment, has increased rather than diminished.

The purpose of all intelligent effort in farming, is the creation of wealth and the making of profits for the persons who are engaged in that occupation.

In exchange for the products of the fields and animals the farmer obtains what may be called here gross receipts. The gross receipts may include cash, goods received in trade or exchange, house-rent, board, lodging, the use of horses for pleasure and work,