Instructive Address Delivered by Prof. Hays Before Ontario Experimental Union

At a meeting of the Ontario Experimental union held recently, Prof. Hays, assistant secretary for agriculture of the United States delievered an address a summary of which taken from the Tor-

union was the illustrated lecture by Prof.

W. M. Hays, assistant secretary of agriculture for the United States, on "The Improvement of Plants and Animals." In his introductory remarks he noted that in the matter of exchanging ideas on the progress of agricultural science there was the fullest reciprocity, between Canada and the United States. The great work being achieved by the Outario Agricultural college and by the Experimental Union was recognized by all prominent agriculturists and stock-raisers throughout the States. The Ontario Experimental Union, he declared, was one of the brightest stars in the whole realm of agricultural organization throughout the world. Co-operation between the government and invidual in the matter of agricultural organization and co-operation between the sub-division of labor among the different bodies undertaking the work, and more perfect methods of procedure.

Annual Breeding

In regard to the evolution of animal preeding, he urged that it must be organized on a broader basis, or it could not keep up with the creative work already assured in plant-breeding. Since the world was no longer satisfied to deal with its largest questions in a local or provincial way, those interested in problems of breeding animals rightly looked to larger units than the present Herd Book associations and the individual breeders in their efforts at creative work and more perfect methods of the work, and Scientific Selection

modern tendency to centranze all industries in the hands of the few.

Scientific Selection

In the development of plant life and animal life the experience of the past few decades had shown what wonderful improvements could be achieved through scientific selection and breeding. New varieties and even new species were being continually evolved, and products had steadily become of higher quality and greater efficiency. Breeders of animals and breeders of plants were slowly learning that most supremely important fact, that among the choicest individuals of a species, breed or variety, there is an occasional animal or plant with very marked power to project his or her superior character into the generation of his or her progeny, and that such individuals, or a small group of such individuals, or a small group of such individuals, or a small group of such individuals, may thus be used as the progenitor of an improved breed or variety. Experience and observation were constantly teaching the agriculturist and stock raiser of today that in nature there are mutations so powerful in lines of heredity that from mutating individuals new varieties and even new species arise as if by magic. This was the great basic principle underlying modern progress in the science of agriculture and its allied industries.

Illimitable Wealth in Improvement

"The province of Outario and the state of Minnesota, waid Prof. Hays, "have each some ten million acres of crops, which may be improved by modern methods of breeding, not including wild pasture and most forest crops. These breedable crops, at ten dollars per acre, are worth \$100,000,000 annually. Outario and Minnesota have led in point of time in developing state plant breeding estab.

The state of the s

Work Pays Fabulously
Prof. Hays also took up the case of Minnesota showing by government returns that similar splendid results had been achieved. "The prominent fact that stands out for the new century to deal with," ne said, "is that this work pays fabulously. The experimental stations and departments of agriculture, which see clearly this rising proof of the immense profit to all the people from the expenditure of public money should be economists enough to rapidly broaden out their plans to meet the situation in its largeness. When legislative bodies see clearly what those most experienced in plaut-breeding under public expenditure now see, they will be ready and eager to finance their work."

For the better carrying out of this Work Pays Fabulously

summary of which taken from the Toronto Globe, is as follows:

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VOL. XLVII

Notes General Impro His Return From Francisco

Will Prove a Boon in Interests of V

"The establishment of on the west coast of Vanc will in no way interfere w marked R. P. Rithet, one ominent pioneer merchan yesterday. For the past se Mr. Rithet has been in Se During his absence, he have been many improve litions prevailing thre ish Columbia. Naturally M much interested in the dev the Island, and it was in question as to his opinion of the projected C. P. R. point in the vicinity of Se rows to the neighborhood that he made the statement ed. He supplemented his r ing that if local business m capable of sufficient enterpr rain and build up their standing once such a rail operation on the Island, "ther go out of existence."

"Why, of course we mu by communication with ad," he said. He though ry short time there would raily-equipped ferry rs which separate the ther sections of the p th he did not believe t has yet been sufficien

ing to schedule and were just in their comings and goings at themselves. Therefore ther paratively little delay, and plaint, on the part of thost the lines. As for the pass experience had been that it the change, being able to let and take pleasure from it breezes for a few hours. If the narrows were farried freezes for a few hours. if the narrows were ferried the service would give equal tion. It would amount, in to practically the same

Mr. Rithet recalled that or eight years ago he and trongly advocated what mown as the British Pac inlet, thence by means of I island, and the continuance road to Victoria and the V Had that project, he content ed the support to which it titled it, the province woul ahead of its present stage ment. Apparently the C, decided to build over the sand he believed that it was on their part. Such a lin would open up an immense a mineral and agricultural resembler of the same and the general indicorrect, there could be no do C. P. R. Intended construct way by way of the Yellow and through that part of referred to. Having reache let, especially in view of the ment of their intention to the extension of the E. & to the west coast of the Islouity natural that some mean adopted to forge a connective an these two systems.

Victoria's Position As

Victoria's Position As "Any railway doing busine couver Ishad would have Victoria. That fact is pai least discerning," he addeconsider our situation. An operating here will have to outlet to the United States, not pay to allow the count the south of the 49th parall millions and millions of peneglected. There will be fo ket for large quantities of of this part of the West." A street of the total parallel for the wastuation of Victoria was such as the periode of the total parallel for her looked in the future growth oince. In his own words, program was given railways, up so that capital might take up so that capital might take the development of its most tions, the capital city of the capital city of the could be depended upon to account a commercial centre, which would be received a lation of the Oriental and oth and the point through which increasing trade with the Unwould have to pass. The Land Clearing Sol

Respecting the important nent made recently by J. and commissioner of the C. he effect that \$15,000,000 spent in clearing different vancouver Island's agricultuithe near future, he thought every way feasible. When of the provincial legislature ago, he had advocated that the near procure a number of stu