

that science is measurement. The profitable-
ness of an animal can be determined by
periodic weighings of the milk, and by the
tests for the percentage of butter fat which are
made by Government officials. It has been
completely demonstrated by the most effective
of practical proofs that a dairy herd may be
unprofitable on the whole simply because
some of the animals are not "paying their
board"; that testing enables the farmer to
eliminate the non-paying ones; that it in-
structs him to breed from those which have a
"record," and that no guess work can replace
the direct measurement. It is a simple appli-
cation of scientific method. That it so fre-
quently fails to convince those who should be
the most interested, can be attributed only to
lack of modern knowledge and mental train-
ing.

The remedy is the strengthening of rural
education in the ordinary subjects of instruc-
tion, and its permeation with modern science
—with the elementary principles, at least, of
the sciences which are directly connected with
agriculture. The value of this kind of rural
education is not based on educational theory
alone. It has been proved to the hilt, for in-
stance, in Denmark. It is her rural educa-
tion which has brought Denmark such a won-
derful success in dairying in the last half cen-
tury. In that period her exports of butter
alone have grown from five million to over
fifty million dollars worth a year. She cap-
tured the great market in England which
might have been ours if Canadian rural edu-
cation had kept equal pace with that of Den-
mark.