

the Science of Agriculture. In 1895 the curriculum for the B. S. A. course was modified, allowing certain options, as Live Stock, Dairying, and Horticulture, a student electing a particular option, specializing in that branch of study. In 1901 the graduate course was extended to four years. Other additions are short courses in Dairying, Poultry and Live Stock.

The work of the College in its capacity as an instructing body has not been confined to the students enrolled in its register. Early in his incumbency Dr. Mills perceived that if the College were to attain to the measure of its duty to the Province it must carry its message into the heart of the farming community. Accordingly, in 1885, directly under his control, the Farmers' Institutes were organized, with himself and Professor Panton as the first staff of speakers. The dimensions to which this organization has now grown are a matter of common report, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that in its inception it was controlled directly by the College, and manned principally by College officers.

The net outcome of these various attempts at Agricultural instruction is, first, the existence of a large and rapidly increasing body of men in the Province who have received their inspiration directly at the College, and who in their turn, by example and sometimes by precept, are imparting to those about them correct principles of agriculture, and moulding to more and more correct forms the great art of husbandry; secondly and in part consequently, the general improvement of methods of farming.

To be just, we must admit that the very marked improvement in farming methods and results is due in part to the efforts of progressive and enterprising farmers who by shrewd observation and dearly-bought experience have found out the right way, and have led others therein. To such, all honor is due. But in this great work the College has, directly and indirectly, been a principal agent. Thirdly, by the aptness, the soundness, and the thoroughness of the instruction imparted, the College has, through its graduates, gained prestige outside of the Province. It is not in itself a gain, but rather a regrettable loss to the Province to have so many College graduates find more profitable occupation across the line. But since such is the case, it is some satisfaction to know that, owing to their abilities and attainments, they are much sought after. They have won for themselves honor in many places, and some of the honor thus won is reflected upon the Province that reared and instructed them. It is a pertinent question why the graduates of this institution are so much in demand in American and other institutions, when, in the United States particularly, there are larger, better endowed, and more expensively equipped Colleges of Agriculture.

I have spoken of Dr. Mills as a man of affairs, more concerned with the practical than with the ideal. This is true, in the sense that he has not spent his energies in sighing after the unattainable, but rather in perfecting the practicable and the attainable. Yet he had ideals for the College, and his strict fidelity to those ideals, despite quoted examples and popular