

in brief, to get the best results for the expenditure of labour, we must get into close personal touch with them and give sympathetic direction to their work. And so, in 1907, we were enabled to try out the experiment of personal instruction on a comprehensive scale. A Department of Agriculture located at the capital of the province is necessary for direction. An Agricultural College at some place convenient of access is all right; it must be located somewhere and we must have such an institution for training the men who are to do the teaching and directing. Experimental farms are needed for trying out certain lines of work and for getting results that will be of practical use. But, after many years of experience, we found that these were limited in their usefulness, they alone would never regenerate the great mass of the farmers,—they would help those who wanted to be helped, who were seeking help and who would get help because they appreciated the value of such assistance, but the great majority of the farmers would be moved by none of these things. The Department of Education also wished to inaugurate some plan of agricultural instruction in rural schools. Through the united efforts of the two departments, we finally decided on the plan of locating graduates of the Agricultural College in various counties as teachers of agriculture and leaders in agricultural improvement. In other words, we established branch offices of our department and moved the Agricultural College nearer to the farmer's home. We made it possible for our representative to go into the farmer's field, his orchard, his dairy, and, what gave him greatest confidence, right into his home. Further, he was a resident, not a transient, and as soon as the formalities of becoming acquainted were over, he won the farmer's confidence by his sincerity and his ability to help.

In 1907, the government started work in six counties; in 1910, fifteen counties were provided with offices, teachers and assistants. So great has been the success and so much appreciated the work that the question now is how to meet the demands from other counties. The men for the work are carefully selected. Their salaries are provided through the Department of Education. The office expenses, salaries of assistants and incidentals are paid through the Department of Agriculture. By statute, the county council is required to make a grant of \$500 each year towards expenses. Each of the men is attached to a high school where he carries on each winter a short course in agriculture varying in length from one month to three months. In time, we hope to have permanent classes established. Up to the present, the great work has been that which has been planned at, and directed from, the central office; short courses in live stock and seed judging, drainage demonstrations,