

reap the really best results from the enormous areas we possess, too much of which we sometimes attempt to till.

In the old lands they also do things on a large scale. Mr. Micklos has been farming in Hungary 15,000 acres, and has herds and flocks which would put to shame any of our western ranches in numbers as well as quality.

But where the population is more dense, as in Belgium, Holland, Germany, France and Italy, the cultivation is intensive, and they get results which put us to shame. They have methods of patient industry and scientific application to their small areas which enable them to get as much from these small acreages sometimes as we do from our broad prairies and great areas.

I had a long conversation with the King of Italy, and was surprised to find out how much in earnest he was and is in the interests of his people, and how complete his knowledge was. We went to see him, and as first vice-president I had to lead the delegation, with representatives of 40 countries speaking a dozen wholly different languages, and I am well within the mark when I say the king spoke to at least ten or twelve of these in their own tongue, and showed a knowledge of conditions in each country which surprised and delighted the representatives. He took a keen interest in this Institute, and when he undertook to establish it he also endowed it by handing over to it two large estates in northern central Italy, the revenues of which are \$60,000 a year, commencing in 1905. Thus, as the work did not start until last year, we had two year's revenue to apply to the building of a magnificent palace in the Borghesi Gardens in Rome, which will make a splendid modern building for the headquarters of the Institute.

The Institute is organized in five groups. The first group has five votes and a basis of subscription of 16 units of \$300 each a year to the objects of the Institute. The second group has 4 votes and 8 units, the third 3 votes and 4 units, the fourth 2 votes and 2 units, and the fifth 2 votes and 1 unit. The great powers are in the first group. Canada joined in the second group, and has with her India, Egypt, Mexico and Persia. Australia and New Zealand are in the fourth group, but I thought that Canada's agricultural importance in the world justified a higher place than that.

Italy's wealth and agricultural progress dates back to the days of Augustus Caesar. Many of you, perhaps, learned something of