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well as of the immense natural resources of the country. With the highest appreciation of the work of this Committee and of the Parliament of Canada, it remains to be said that many of our efforts in government are still only experiments. Even our form of government, as yet, is only on trial. We have much to learn; much to find out by patient, careful trials in agriculture and education and government, and without we have reason for some satisfaction in that we are making genuine progress. We are making progress towards having the will of the people prevail in an intelligent way with integrity, with justice, with courage and good-will. Out of our experiments in those matters there are embodied into laws and institutions and customs what we as a self-governing people think to be desirable and good, leaving these flexible and serviceable for further adjustment to new needs.

It has taken the older nations many centuries to learn how to manage their soils in order to get the most out of their climate. That the climate is one of the chief factors in profitable agriculture is sometimes forgotten. It has taken the older countries centuries to accumulate what one may call agricultural and industrial intelligence as applied to rural life. To make up for our youth in those respects, it is necessary that we should do more for the young people who are looking towards agriculture than we have been doing for them, or than has been done for them in any country so far. I think adequate educational and training work is not being done in this - any other country for the young people, looking towards a rural life and agriculture. What to do, and how to do it, are parts of the national problems. It appears to me that the solution of problems in agriculture for prosperous, beneficial rural life are inseparable from progress in education, including agricultural and industrial education. The sure way to increase the wealth and well-being of the people is by the application of intelligent labour, and the quality of intelligence in labour is one of the fruits of some form of education. Instead of standing still and grumbling at what is not, but what might be, it is worth while trying to improve the conditions and to solve the problems which confront us by doing the something which we believe to be right and best and by observing the results of our efforts. All rational progress is attained by learning the lessons from consequences.

THE MACDONALD MOVEMENT.

Permit me to lay before the Committee a brief statement of some of the consequences from some of the efforts which have been made in the Macdonald Movement. I think you will join me in seeing that our efforts have been on the right lines, and that much more can be done in the same direction with great benefit to all the people. Some people look for consequences to come in a capricious sort of way. In agriculture there is no room for caprice; there is the inevitable consequence from every adequate cause. Good crops do not come by chance, and bad weeds are not banished by wishing them away. Take an illustration of this in a rather large way from what has happened in parts of the province of Quebec, not far from where the Macdonald College is located. Many years ago the people were beguiled into the easy-going farm practice of growing and shipping hay; the United States markets were close by and attractive. I could take you in the province of Quebec across vast areas in the St. Lawrence valley which were as fertile in soil possibilities and much more so in regard to the climate than the highly-lauded prairies of the west - areas immensely superior as places for permanent homes, because of the soil, the climate, the trees and the abundance of pure water. The farmers on those areas in Quebec kept on growing and shipping hay, growing and shipping hay, growing and shipping hay, until those fine stretches of alluvial soil are now yielding less than 1½ tons of hay per acre, and that often of rough and weedy quality. Such land is being gradually impoverished without enriching the people in pocket or in agricultural, industrial or commercial intelligence and ability. The hay from 200 acres when sent out of the country carries away more of the elements of fertility than the whole \$6,000,000