

Conservation and Technical Education

Q. Do you think that would help lots of men who do not get as much crop or revenue as you get, if and when they saw the actual thing and how you do it? A. Yes."

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"Q. Do you think it is possible and practicable for other men to adopt the methods you have? A. Yes, they could easily adopt the same methods. There is not any farm I think, in Ontario, that could not produce three times as much as it does. I feel confident I could produce three times the amount with sufficient labour.

Q. Is your farm up now to the limit of its capacity? A. Not half.

Q. You could double it in twenty years? A. Yes in ten years if I had sufficient labour."

Then in Prince Edward Island, a farmer from near Summerside testified. I recall that section when eighty per cent of the farms were mortgaged. When I was last there, I was driven over the place by a member of the Local Legislature. Last year only about five per cent of the farms were mortgaged, and these mortgages were mostly held by other farmers. We asked this farmer how long he had been on the place he then farmed? Twenty years. He had 97 acres. Twenty years ago he had a mortgage of \$1,100 on the farm. For ten years he just held his own. Then he learned to grow clover, keep cows and make butter. There is conservation—land, cattle and remunerative pleasant work for the family. The previous year, 1909, he had sold \$600 worth of butter and \$300 worth of pork, and he sold a horse every second year. There was no mortgage on his farm. A few years ago, one of his boys was going West, but he sent the boy to the Agricultural College at Truro—another of the institutions that have grown up under the conservation idea. The college is maintained by the Province of Nova Scotia, but students from the other two Maritime Provinces are admitted free. Conservation of provincial apprecia-