

"Cultivation of fruit is becoming very general in New Brunswick. Great loss was sustained by unsuitable trees from United States nurseries. Home-grown and grafted trees are more successful." Regarding the importation of suitable trees and scions from Russia and other countries under climatic conditions similar to ours, Mr. Inches says: "The introduction of suitable trees and scions would be very valuable, but each kind should be tried by suitable persons before many are sent through the country. The loss of the trees is as nothing compared with filling the country with poor fruit that people don't like to cut down and are not worth the space and labour of continuing to care for them."

The Committee think the foregoing extracts of great importance as indicating the needs of Canadian horticulturists and the most effective means of supplying those needs. It is hardly necessary to point out that it would be impossible for mere private enterprise to deal with the subject of introduction of new varieties of fruits on such a scale as would meet the necessities of the case. Left to private enterprise alone, progress in fruit culture will necessarily be but gradual.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The question of the establishment of an experimental farm being, in the estimation of the Committee, one of great importance, they have carefully endeavoured, as far as time would permit, to ascertain to what extent such institutions are employed in other countries and how their operations are regarded. In our own country public sentiment appears to be very strongly in favor of the establishment of an experimental farm, with branches in the Provinces, where differences of climate render them advisable, 278 of the replies so far received having favored such action, and only 64 having expressed a contrary opinion. In a report published in France in 1882 as to the merit of experimental farms or stations, in *Le Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*, by Mr. P. Joigneaux, a member of the Agricultural Commission, we find the following words: "Their usefulness can no longer be disputed. The farmers can no more dispense with them than we can dispense with the services of physicians in cases of sickness or of men of law in litigious matters."

In 1868 Mr. L. Grandeau was commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture of France to study on the spot the agricultural stations of Germany, and to address to him a report on the working of these institutions, on the services which they render to the German population and as to the advantage there would be to French agriculture by encouraging the creation of analogous establishments.

When he returned from his missions, Mr. Grandeau thus wrote to *Le Journal d'Agriculture Pratique*:—"Starting for Germany with the idea that there was much to be done in order to impart to French agriculture, by teaching, and with the aid of chemistry, a movement that would produce the happiest results, I found at every step that my convictions on this subject were confirmed, and on returning to France, I was full of admiration, it is no exaggeration to say, for the agricultural institutions of Germany. There, the societies and schools of agriculture and the agricultural stations are in a flourishing condition. Almost all of them are well organized and have at their disposal revenues and subsidies, which enable them to provide abundantly for every requirement. In a word, and why should I not declare it? Beholding those institutions so well advanced, and so effectively patronized by individuals and by the State, I could not help animadverting on what exists among ourselves, or to speak more correctly, on the absence of analogous institutions in our country.

"I was not less painfully affected when I visited the laboratories and experiment fields for agriculture in Germany. There, everywhere life, labour without bustle, but active and productive, essays on every kind of artificial and natural manure, meetings of practical people and learned men, at which are periodically discussed questions suitable to the time. Of all this we know nothing or next to nothing in France. Agricultural societies languish notwithstanding the good will of some of their members. Our agricultural committees limit their operations almost exclusively to the distribution of bounties and medals. There is nothing in all this calculated to impart