

This reveals the extremely small number of candidates that desire to take university work, and this number, scattering itself amongst the different faculties of the university, is very small and insufficient to provide even one faculty, that of agriculture, with enough students for its facilities.

Hence, it is important to obtain students from other provinces, but we are met with the fact that all provinces west of Quebec have agricultural colleges as state institutions, well supported, with public money, and able to give their students a college education at little expense. Even in these institutions we do not find as large a number of students as we should expect. The reason for this is that students who desire to teach in high schools or collegiate institutes, to practise medicine or dentistry, to engage in engineering of any kind - civil, electric, railway, etc., to become lawyers, etc., must have a university education; otherwise, they cannot practise any of the above mentioned occupations. In other words, a certain number of men in the learned professions are legislated unto them.

Not so with agriculture. Any one can farm, no diploma is necessary, and only a few who feel the necessity, or who desire to fit themselves for the positions as technical experts in the various branches of agriculture, go to the agricultural colleges.

To continue the survey of provinces. Quebec is largely French, and two agricultural institutions are provided for French speaking students by the Provincial Government.

East of Quebec, New Brunswick has no regular agricultural school, but one and perhaps two places where short courses in agriculture are given. Nova Scotia has an Agricultural School