

sides, however, we have been advised not to proceed with this scheme. I believe there is no reason why an agricultural faculty could not be attached to one of our colleges, at an expenditure of \$3,000 or \$4,000 per annum. This would supply one professor of agriculture, a veterinary professor, and a farm manager. I believe that, of all things, it is necessary that theory and practice should go hand in hand in this work.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. I know, on the American side, they have separate agricultural colleges with special endowments, but some of them seem to be failures; there seems to be something in the details of management which affects them; so much depends upon the practical manner in which they are managed, unless it is practical the college is unsuccessful, and it seems to be difficult to combine practical agriculture with successful management?—I am sure there are difficulties to be met with; but there is a greater difficulty than that you have mentioned; it is the difficulty of obtaining special endowments for special colleges. In view of that, the question arises whether the plan of teaching agriculture is not the better one.

Q. Especially when you have a farm that might be worked?—Yes. The fear is, of course, that the professors would have to perform extra work, but that is a matter of detail. Agricultural education is now become of first importance.

Q. In the older Provinces we have arrived at the time when machinery has to do the work formerly done by hand, and to make his business successful, a man has to look before him?—Yes. An experiment station, valuable as it would be, would not, to my mind, satisfy the wants unless it was associated with practical training, so that you could teach the individual farmer how to utilize the information you would give him. It seems to me that giving the results of experiments without showing the farmer how to utilize them would be like telling a man merely the names of drugs and putting him into a drug shop to prescribe from any bottle he might choose to select.

By the Chairman :

Q. Journals of agriculture published in France, Germany and England seem to be under the impression that experiment stations are practically agricultural colleges?—They should be necessarily allied, one with the other.

Q. They seem to be under the impression that these stations are educational, because they speak of the good results to science combined with practice there?—A man who conducts an experiment station should be competent to impart instruction to others. You utilize his services to a larger extent by combining the two.

Q. They ought to have practical experience before you put them in charge?—Yes; and they might as well communicate their knowledge to others.

By Mr. Bain :

Q. Then the conditions in France and Germany are different to ours. Their country is an old one, and has been settled for generations; ours is comparatively new?—Still the increase in the demands upon agriculture are so great that unless we obtain the utmost from our land we are working at a disadvantage. The yield will not pay for the labor now-a-days unless we obtain full crops.

Q. Then there is another thing; we must be content to change our system, in view of the development of the newer portions of the country; take for instance, wheat growing; we might grow enough for our local wants, but it is a question whether it would not be as well to allow the North-West to grow wheat for exportation and for the Eastern Provinces, which have such good shipping facilities to raise stock; I fancy, in the older Provinces, we will have to go more into specialties as time progresses?—Yes. Did you notice Mr. Gladstone's latest advice to the farmers in Cheshire. He told them that in view of the competition in wheat and stock-raising coming from Canada and the United States, those lines of agriculture would soon be things of the past with them, and the best thing for them to do is to go into the making of jam.

Q. I notice that, around Hamilton, the farmers are doing less every year of general farming and are going into specialties. Take pumpkins; they used years