

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 detail 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.

A. I am sure there are difficulties to be met with; but then 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 establishing an agricultural faculty in an arts college is not more feasible.

Q. Especially when you have a farm that might be worked?

A. Yes. One fear is, of course, that the professor 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.

A. 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 uneducated farmer how to utilize the information you could give him. It seems to me that giving the results of experiments without showing the farmer how to utilize them, would be like telling an inexperienced man merely the names and powers 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.

A. 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. 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?

A. Yes; and they might as well communicate their knowledge to others.

By Mr. Bain.

Q. Then the conditions of France and Germany are different to ours. Their country is an old one and has been settled for centuries: ours is comparatively new?

A. 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-day unless we obtain full crops.

Q. Then, there is another thing; we would 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 good shipping facilities, to raise stock. I fancy, in the older Provinces we will have to go more into specialties as time progresses?

A. 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 ago to grow a few to feed to the cows, but now they grow them in quantities for the canning factories. Even four or five miles from the city, the farmers are leaving everything else to grow them. In fact, they are rapidly moving in the direction pointed out by Mr. Gladstone as that which the farmers of Cheshire should take.

A. Yes. With us the best farming districts are now being devoted to fruit; and our farm product would fall off materially if special lines of products were not adopted.

Q. Farmers must adapt themselves to circumstances, or, as the saying is, they will be left?

A. Undoubtedly; but education will teach them how to adapt themselves.

The Committee adjourned.

To the Editor Journal of Agriculture.

Sir,—If the Government wish to encourage the breeding of Thoroughbred Stock, I think the least they can do is to register without charge.

Yours,

FARMER.

Colchester, March 27, 1884.

233 RICHMOND ST., TORONTO, }
March 17, 1884. }

Dear Sir,—I am engaged, at the instance of the Ontario Government, in investigating the question of forest preservation and replanting, with the view, if found practicable, of Government action in checking the too rapid deforestation of the Province. The object is one in which, I have no doubt, you will take some interest; I have therefore ventured to ask your assistance in an important point. In noticing what experiments have been made in this Province, I find that little beyond rows of trees have been planted. I wish you could take the trouble to find for me whether, in your vicinity, any trees have been planted in blocks or squares—even a quarter-acre would furnish an example. I should like to know what trees were used, at what size and age planted, how far apart, what is the soil, what the size and age of the trees now, and generally how the plantation has succeeded. If you can find for me as many of these particulars as possible, and send me an answer as soon as may be, I shall be infinitely obliged to you, as I find such information very difficult to get.

Yours truly,

R. W. PHIPPS,

Clerk of Forest Preservation,
Ontario.

[We shall feel obliged to any of our readers who will kindly furnish particulars such as Mr. Phipps requires.—Ed. J. A.]

NEW TOWN AGRICULTURAL
SOCIETY, CO. GUYSBOROUGH.

NEW TOWN, EAST RIVER, }
C. MARY'S CO., GUYSBORO', }
December 4th, 1883. }

According to notice, this meeting was convened for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society.

The meeting was called to order by appointing Angus Cameron, Esq., Chairman, and Joseph Cameron, Clerk.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting, and read the law relating to and for the encouragement of agricultural societies.

John A. Kirk, Esq., M. P., then addressed the meeting and gave some very useful information.