

Have you any beet sugar factories?—No; we manufacture our sugar by catching fish: that is, we catch fish and send them to the West Indies, and bring back sugar in return.

*By the Chairman :*

Q. Have you only one condensed milk factory?—Only one and it was started last year.

*By Mr. Massue :*

Q. Does it pay?—Yes; it is paying 8 or 10 per cent., which is pretty good for an experiment.

Q. Do you think it is better than cheese making?—The condensed milk factory was started by a company, the shareholders of which, are largely those who compose the company who are engaged in cheese making. They have suspended operations to go into the condensed milk business, so that it must pay better.

*By Mr. McDougald :*

Q. I suppose there is less competition in the condensing business?—I think, from enquiries that I have made, that the principal inducement was that there was a more certain market.

*By Mr. Massue :*

Q. Where do they find a market?—At Winnipeg; and with the trade generally.

Q. Have you any agricultural schools in your Province?—We have not, but we very much desire to have one.

Q. You believe it would help agriculture very much?—I think your proposition for an Experimental Station should be associated with an Agricultural College. The Experimental Station, the model farm, and the institution for imparting agricultural education seem to be bound up together, and are very necessary in our Province.

Q. Don't you think those colleges should be founded by the Provincial Government?—I am afraid that if they are not established by the Federal Government they will be delayed, in some cases, for a considerable length of time. I think the Ontario Agricultural College is an institution of great value, and a great number of young men from Nova Scotia are attending it. I consider that institution, and the farm in connection with it, are a fair sample of what the other Provinces should do in this direction. The prospectus and the theory of the institution could hardly be improved; the practical carrying out of the principles taught there, depends upon the young men who go for instruction. Cirencester College, in England, is largely attended by the sons of gentlemen, who bring their horses with them and go out hunting occasionally. At that institution young men are trained more to become managers of estates and gentlemen farmers than anything else. There, the inducements held out to become farmers have been such that I have known men of my own profession sell out their positions in the army and engage in farming for pleasure, but in a year or two, when the price of their commission was gone, and they found that they were losing money, they would denounce farming pretty strongly, and say that it did not pay. They were not practical farmers.

Q. I think one objection to experimental farming being engaged in by ordinary farmers is that it is expensive?—Yes; and they have not time, amidst the hurry of seeding and harvesting operations, to attend to experimental work properly. In reference to agricultural colleges, we have, unfortunately, five degree-conferring colleges in Nova Scotia. One of those colleges has attached to its curriculum faculties for obtaining instruction in law and medicine, and we have been urging that some other college should take up agriculture, but we are met by the statement, from all who have examined the subject, that agricultural faculties attached to arts colleges have invariably been failures.

*By Mr. Bain :*

Q. I presume there would be no money in them at all; that is, the revenue to arts institutions is generally provided from outside sources?—I think so; but still we suggested that the agricultural part of the college should receive assistance from the Government, but it should be associated with existing colleges, so as to take advantage of their machinery, in the shape of lectures, buildings and staff. From all