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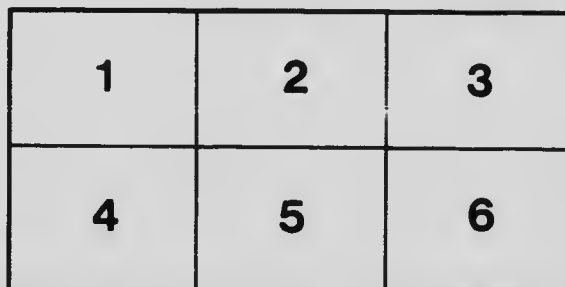
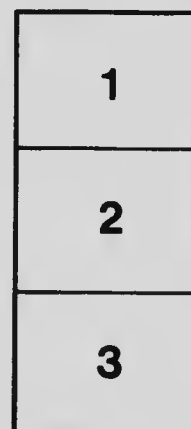
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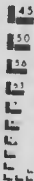
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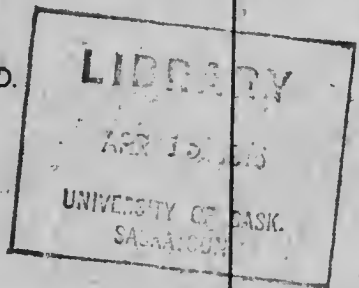
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Commission of Conservation
CANADA

COMMITTEE ON LANDS

Administration of The
Agricultural Instruction Act

By
C. C. JAMES, C.M.G., L.L.D.
Agricultural Commissioner



Reprinted from the Sixth Annual Report of the
Commission of Conservation

OTTAWA—1915



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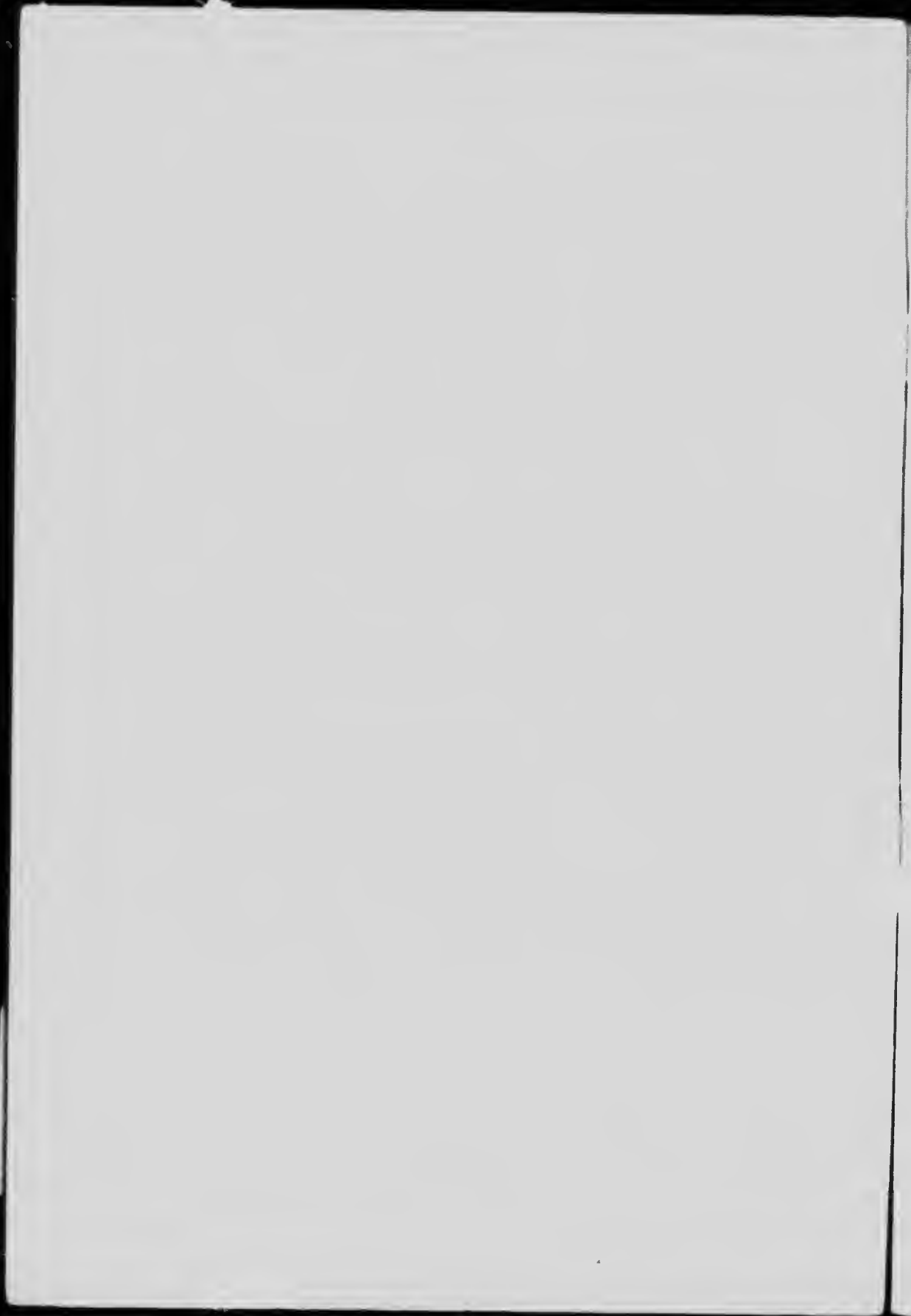
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Administration of The Agricultural Instruction Act

MR. CHAIRMAN, ladies and gentlemen : Owing to pressure of other important work, I am compelled to speak to you this afternoon from notes, instead of presenting a written paper.

First, let me say a word or two in regard to *The Agricultural Instruction Act* which was passed two years ago. The Dominion Government, in 1913, on the advice of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, appropriated \$10,000,000 to be expended during a period of ten years, giving an average of \$1,000,000 a year. For the first year, 1913-14, \$700,000 was set aside ; for the second year, \$800,000 ; for the third year, \$900,000, and so on, until in 1917 we shall reach a maximum of \$1,100,000, unless meanwhile, as some of us hope, the Government, in its wisdom, should see fit to add to that amount. Whether such an increase would be justified may perhaps be determined to some extent when I conclude this statement with regard to the chief expenditures of the money in the last two years.

**Purpose of
Appropriation**

This money is set aside for the purposes of "education, instruction and demonstration." As, under *The British North America Act*, education is a prerogative of the provinces, and is something in which the Dominion Government is supposed not to interfere ; this money is handed over to the various provinces to be expended through their Departments of Agriculture and Education. The Dominion Department of Agriculture does not dictate as to the expenditure of the appropriations. Our relationship to that work is that of aiding it in an advisory capacity, and supervising the work, and I can only say that the utmost harmony has prevailed in the relationship of myself, representing the Minister, and the various Provincial Departments.

**Basis of
Division**

The basis of division among the provinces was as follows. First of all we set aside \$20,000 a year for two veterinary colleges; one in Toronto, affiliated with the University of Toronto, for English-speaking veterinary students; and one in Montreal, affiliated with Laval University, for French-speaking students. As these colleges provide instruction for all the provinces alike, without any distinction, we thought that they should be specially taken care of. There was another reason also: the Dominion Department is continually demanding trained men for Dominion services, both for the inspection and protection of live-stock; and also for the inspection of meat, in connection with abattoirs and slaughter-houses. The value and importance of these two colleges are being recognized more and more. Just at the present time the Department is confronted with a request from the British authorities to supply them with trained veterinaries and the officials are quite unable to do so.

Then we give \$20,000 to each province, irrespective of population, area, or natural production. The balance of the year's appropriation is divided *pro rata* according to population. If we had divided the money solely in proportion to population, Prince Edward Island would have got last year a little over \$6,000. On the top of that, however, the Government places \$20,000, so that, while we take a small amount away from the larger and richer provinces, we materially increase the resources of the smaller provinces. This plan seems to have worked quite satisfactorily.

Now a few words as to the expenditure of the money in the various provinces—and if what I say should at times appear to have too much of a personal note, if I have to use the word "I" frequently, it is because of the way in which the subject is presented. My report, now completed, and in the press, is more formal and describes the work in more detail.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prior to 1912, Prince Edward Island had practically no agricultural organization. There was a Commissioner of Agriculture who was also Provincial Treasurer and Provincial Secretary. He had an assistant known as the Secretary for Agriculture. The Department then consisted of one man, Prof. Theodore Ross. The agricultural instruction work on the Island was done by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The chief work looked after by the province itself was the appropriating of funds for the holding of annual exhibitions in Charlottetown and other places. Last

year, however, \$26,529 of Federal money fell to the lot of Prince Edward Island. This is increased every year by \$1,306 until in 1917 the amount will be \$31,754.

Outline of Organization

What has been done with that money? First of all it was necessary to have offices and a lecture hall, and an agricultural hall was secured in Charlottetown in which meetings can be held, and demonstrations can be given. At the present time two or three hundred students, young men, middle-aged, and even old men from the Island farms are gathered there receiving instruction in various branches.

On the Island there is a college known as Prince of Wales College. At various times the Secretary for Agriculture had opportunity to give instruction to students in attendance at this college on nature study and agriculture; but with this Federal grant at the disposal of the province, the college was enabled to at once establish a definite and complete course in agriculture and two teachers were appointed, Prof. Davidson, instructor in agriculture, and Prof. Reid, instructor in live-stock. Since then regular courses have been established, classes have been carried on, some for short terms and some for long terms; so that students can now go to Prince of Wales College and get a course in agriculture, including live-stock, field-crops, dairying, etc., just as others get instruction in languages and in the natural sciences.

County Instructors and Women's Institutes

In addition to college courses in agriculture, last year, for the first time, the Provincial Government introduced the practice, copied from Ontario, of having county instructors and the three counties of the Island were placed in charge of three departmental officers. The business of these men is to keep in touch with the farmers and their methods, to advise, direct and assist in every way possible. The next step was the organization of Women's Institutes on the Island. These are in a very flourishing condition and they are growing, as in the other provinces, much more rapidly than any of the men's agricultural organizations.

Again, the teaching of nature study and agriculture has been undertaken in the public schools. Courses are held at Prince of Wales College during the summer, in which special instruction in these subjects is given the teachers, and all the public school inspectors, who are under the direct supervision of the Government, have inaugurated a system of school gardens and competitions for boys and girls at a very small cost to the province.

The result is that instead of having only a Secretary for Agriculture as before the Provincial Department now has a permanent

staff of five instructors and carries on work along many lines. At the same time the Dominion work has not been slackened. There is going on at the present time on the Island an agricultural movement that would surprise the other provinces of Canada. Prince Edward Island is one province in Canada that has yet to learn that we have been passing through hard times for the last two years. It is an island of farmers alone. All of these movements have been taken up in a whole-hearted way, the Provincial and Dominion officials co-operating most thoroughly, and among the things contributing to their improvement we can truly state that the expenditure of this Dominion money has formed a very important part. To assist in administering the Act, a permanent staff of five persons has been organized to assist the Secretary, and in March, 1915, Prof. W. R. Reek, B.S.A., of the Ontario Agricultural College, will take office in charge of the general instruction work provided through the Federal appropriation.

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA

In Nova Scotia the Federal grant started at \$54,288, and an annual addition of \$6,858 will bring this in 1917 to \$81,719. There is a peculiar situation in Nova Scotia. The principal of the agricultural college at Truro is also Provincial Secretary for Agriculture, so that the agricultural life of Nova Scotia is centred, not in Halifax, but in the beautiful little town of Truro. There is the normal school, there is the agricultural college, and there are the headquarters of all the provincial agricultural officials.

We began in Nova Scotia by strengthening agriculture right at its fountain head. At Truro there was an agricultural college doing good work under Principal Melville Cumming, but it was sadly handicapped for buildings, equipment, and men. The first thing done was to set aside a substantial sum for enlarging the one college building they had. To-day they have a college main-building twice the size of the old institution. In addition to that a horticultural building has been erected, with full equipment also for the carrying on of entomological work; and the foundation has been laid and the walls are almost completed for a new science building. They have not enough money in this year's appropriation for the science building and they have borrowed the money to put the building up, and are going to take out of the Dominion appropriation a certain amount each year to liquidate that debt, paying off the principal and interest during the continuance of this Act.*

*Additional buildings much needed are a residence for students and a building for domestic science.

Before receiving assistance from the Federal grant the staff of the college was insufficient. One of their staff, for purely personal reasons, resigned his position and Principal Cumming of the college, in 1913, was looking for another man. Salaries in the East are not as large as they are in the West; he could not find the man he wanted at the old salary, so he wrote to us and said: "I think we can get the right man, if you will allow us to use some of the Federal grant to pay the higher salary; he is a Canadian, doing good work in the United States." We sent back word: "Get the man, and draw upon the Federal grant." Prof. Trueman is now in charge of the work of instruction in field-crops and live-stock in Nova Scotia, and he is looked upon as one of the most valuable men in agricultural work in the Maritime Provinces. We believe that it pays to get the best men available.

**Teaching
Agriculture in
Schools**

I stated a moment ago that the normal school is at Truro, not very far from the agricultural college. The next thing was to appoint a Director of Rural Education. Mr. L. A. DeWolfe, B.A., was appointed, and he was attached to the staff of the normal school. He instructs the teachers-in-training in agriculture and nature study, and has a general supervision of the work throughout the province. I had an opportunity last year of visiting the fall fair at Musquodoboit, and there I met Mr. DeWolfe and the county school inspector, Mr. Creighton, and some twenty teachers who were holding a convention, comparing notes, acquiring new information and fresh enthusiasm. There were two fair buildings, one of which, the county demonstration building, was provided for out of the Federal grant. In these were to be seen the exhibits in competition from the pupils of the schools. On the grounds outside were the coops of poultry grown from settings of eggs distributed early in the year.

The result is that not only have some strong men been retained in the province, through increasing their salaries out of the Federal appropriation, but additional instructors also have been appointed. The trouble hitherto has been that the Government with the longest purse was able to get the best men, with the result that the smaller provinces, being unable to pay the higher salaries, were losing their most efficient men. I think we can fairly say, that one result of the Federal grant has been to largely put an end to that, and that it will now be found that the men that are in the work in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, are as able as any that are in the West. They have been retained there because the provinces have been enabled to give them salaries commensurate with the work required of them. Permanency and stability are essential to the best results.

The Agricultural Instruction Act has made it possible to create five permanent offices of instruction in this province. Further, the Women's Institute work has been encouraged and is now carried on entirely with funds from the Federal grant.

PROGRESS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The initial grant to New Brunswick was \$44,509 with an annual addition of \$4,902, which in 1917 will give that province a Federal grant of \$64,118. During my first visit to New Brunswick I met the premier, who remarked to me that there were a couple of men in the town of Woodstock who were in a great quandary. They were the administrators of "the Fisher estate." A large sum had been left by a Mr. Fisher for the benefit of the people of the community. He had specified certain things, but was somewhat indefinite concerning technical and agricultural education, which, however, were to be provided for in some way. The premier said: "I wish you would see Mr. A. B. Connell, who is an executor of the estate, and discuss this with him." Accordingly, a meeting was arranged and a proposition was made to Mr. Connell, that if, out of the Fisher estate, the executors would erect an agricultural school, the Provincial Department, out of the Federal grant, could equip that school, man it, and maintain it. As a result there is standing to-day in Woodstock, the Fisher Vocational School, equipped for teaching agriculture, manual training and domestic science, and so pleased are the executors of the Fisher estate that they are considering the erection of another building. The province is now building a second school at Sussex, and a third school in the northern portion of the province is in prospect; and some of us have in mind a fourth school in Fredericton. So we shall soon have four good agricultural schools carrying on the work of agricultural instruction within that province.

Rural Education

In the matter of rural education, a start was made in New Brunswick by the selection of a qualified, enterprising school inspector, Mr. R. P. Steeves, B.A., of Sussex. He is carrying on enthusiastically the work of introducing agriculture into the schools of the province. I venture to say that if you get the right man at work in any province along this line, he is bound to work out sooner or later in a most successful manner, a scheme for teaching agriculture in the public schools. In addition, the salaries of no less than thirteen men who are directing all the agricultural instruction in the province are paid out of the Federal grant.

The Women's Institutes also have been encouraged, and they are growing in numbers and increasing in good works.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

In the province of Quebec, the original grant was \$159,482, which increases by annual additions of \$27,895, until, in 1917, it will bring \$271,068. In the province of Quebec three agricultural schools or colleges are in existence, the Oka Agricultural Institute, on the Trappist estate at lake of Two Mountains; the school at Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, in Kamouraska county, below Quebec; and Macdonald College, near Montreal. The school at Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière is the oldest agricultural school on the continent. That is not generally known, as the credit is usually claimed for one or two colleges in the United States; but this, I believe, is the oldest established agricultural school of continuous existence on the North American continent, dating back to 1859. The Oka Institute and Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière school were doing good work, but with very limited resources. At Oka, last year, they had to turn away seventy-five students for lack of accommodation. There has been completed, or is about to be completed, at each of these institutions a building which will increase, or more than double, the accommodation now existing.

Improving Teaching Staff in Schools

The result is that these two institutions can soon take care of twice as many students as in the past. These buildings are being financed in the same way as the others to which I have referred, \$5,000 a year being taken for the ten years of the Act to pay the cost of the buildings, the Brothers in charge of the two institutions financing them in some way. Both of these two institutions were short of men. To meet the new requirements they needed not only larger buildings and laboratories, but new men. In the case of the Oka Institute, as soon as they received the money from the Federal grant—\$20,000—they brought Prof. Hansen, of the Agricultural College of Copenhagen, Denmark, an expert in bacon production; they secured Prof. Walsh, D.Sc., a graduate of the University of Geneva; and a third man, Prof. Nagant, a graduate of the University of Louvain, Belgium. Think what an addition it must have been to the staff at Oka to draw men from institutions of this kind in Europe. Unfortunately, two had to go back last fall, and one of them is now a prisoner in Germany, so that the teaching at present is somewhat handicapped. At Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière the same plan has been followed. At Macdonald College eight additional instructors have been appointed, chiefly to carry on extension work. Many other lines have been

inaugurated and extended by the Provincial Department, such as fruit culture, dairying, tobacco-growing, bee-keeping, drainage, and domestic science instruction. The result is that twenty-seven offices have been created in Quebec, provided for out of this grant, and twenty-seven permanent instructors appointed. In addition to these, there were many temporary assistants during the summer.

DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO

In Ontario the grant was \$195,733 the first year, with an addition of \$33,147 annually until, in 1917, the grant will be brought up to \$336,319. Ontario had more lines of agricultural work organized than any other province, so that naturally what they would do would be mainly to extend or enlarge the organization already in operation. The Federal grant furnished them with additional instructors, and the Provincial Department also added a few more branches or departments. In all, 49 instructors have been appointed so far. There have been created a department of co-operation and marketing, and also a department of vegetable growing. But the main use of the money in Ontario has been simply to take the organizations already created, enlarge them and appoint more men. In regard to district representatives, through this grant, the province has been able to provide for twenty additional counties and now there are only three counties left unprovided with district representatives of the Provincial Department. The twenty new offices which have been created, call for the appointment of twenty men, each having an assistant, and this branch thereby accounts for forty additional instructors in agriculture spread over the province and carrying the work of instruction direct to the farmers on their own farms. The Agricultural College at Guelph was in need of further equipment and the Federal grant assisted materially in providing increased accommodation there. In the first place, the finest field husbandry building on the continent stands there to-day—nothing superior, and I think nothing equal to it, is to be found anywhere in the United States. Then there are new dairy barns, and a most complete and serviceable poultry building. And work is now proceeding on a fourth building devoted to soil physics.

Boys' and Girls' Competitions I have mentioned two new lines of work; another one I would like to refer to particularly, because it is spreading so much more rapidly than its most earnest friends expected, it is the plot-growing competition work done by boys and girls on the farm, and the exhibition of products at school fairs. You can go to some counties in Ontario where they

have school fairs held by boys and girls of the farms, who bring the products of their plots, stables, poultry, dairy, etc., which are drawing larger crowds and attracting more attention than many of the old established fall fairs. The enthusiasm with which they have taken hold of this is most extraordinary. Full reports of this work will be available shortly. Through work of this kind agriculture in the province is getting a grip on the boys and girls on the farms that has never been known before. This project was a happy suggestion. We are getting favourable reports of the results obtained from it in all the provinces, from British Columbia, in the West, to Prince Edward Island, in the East. Wherever the boys and girls do the work, produce things themselves, and bring the products into competition, the greatest interest is being aroused. If we can only get hold of the boys and girls on the farm we need not worry about their fathers and mothers. To-day sixty-five farmers' sons are being given a short course at the Agricultural College at Guelph, and it is out of the Federal grant that their expenses to that college have been paid. Each one of those boys, in his own county or district, won first place last year in growing potatoes in acre plots. The prize was a two weeks' free course at the Agricultural College. Many of these boys will later go back for a longer course.

The foundations have been laid in Ontario for an extensive teaching of agriculture in the schools. The Provincial Department of Education supplemented its own grant by adding to it from the Federal grant, \$10,000 in 1913 and \$13,000 in 1914. In 1915 the addition will be \$30,000.

UNIQUE METHODS IN MANITOBA

The grant to Manitoba in 1913 was \$51,730. An annual addition of \$6,346 will bring it in 1917 to \$77,114. Manitoba is peculiar in that the Department of Agriculture handles all the money itself, none of it goes to the Agricultural College for additional members to the staff or for supplementing salaries as in other provinces, and none goes to the Education Department for teaching agriculture in the public schools. The Provincial Government has decided that it is the best way for Manitoba and is expending that way.

Nature Study in Schools

The Department of Education has for some time carried on the work of teaching nature study and agriculture in the schools under the direction of Mr. J. H. Watson, B.A. The Provincial Department spends the most of the money obtained from the Federal grant in demonstration farms, and in demonstration trains. Their purpose is to organize

these demonstration farms all over Manitoba. Seven additional permanent instructors have also been appointed.

The extension of mixed farming is of great importance and these demonstration farms or plots are to teach the men, who for the last 26 years have been growing wheat alone, that money can be made out of other crops, that the farms can be kept cleaner and more profit made. They are steadily directing the farmers of the West to mixed farming. Let me give just one instance in connection with instruction work there. Last spring, Mr. S. A. Bedford, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, told me that he was very much concerned about the conditions among the Ruthenians. They were small dairy farmers, but the creameries would not take their milk, as their methods of handling it were unsatisfactory. He reported that there was only one way whereby they could be helped, and that was by sending a special instructor to work among them. The Minister appointed a special instructor, and, as a helper, engaged an interpreter also. These two men started out in the early summer among the Ruthenians, going from house to house, showing them how milk and its products should be handled, and last autumn Mr. Bedford stated that a great improvement had been made; some of them are now sending their milk to the creameries.

METHODS APPLIED IN SASKATCHEWAN

In Saskatchewan, \$54,296 was the appropriation the first year, and an annual addition of \$6,859 will bring that up to \$81,733 in 1917. No two provinces expend the grant in the same way. This province divided the money equally; one-half being given to the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan, and the other kept to be spent directly by the Department of Agriculture. In this way Dean Rutherford has an annual increase of \$27,000 to his provincial appropriation. President Murray and Dean Rutherford decided to invest the money in additional men for the staff of the university as rapidly as qualified men could be obtained. The result has been that already thirteen additional professors and instructors have been appointed. These men were put on mainly for the purpose of extension work. In addition to the thirteen added to the staff of the university, eight provincial instructors attached to the Agricultural Department have been appointed, making in all twenty-one.

Agriculture in Public Schools The next move is to introduce agriculture into the public schools of the province. The province is about to appoint a director of rural education, and one or two directors of domestic science. I am not sure whether or

not they have yet found the man for that position. Saskatchewan has decided to take the annual addition to their grant, and set it aside for instruction in the public schools. That would be \$7,000 this year and \$14,000 next year and \$21,000 the year after, increasing thus until each of the three branches share equally.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS OF ALBERTA

We come next to the province of Alberta. When I first visited Edmonton in connection with this work, the Minister of Agriculture said to me: "I want an agricultural school in Alberta. We have six demonstration farms, and I would like eventually to have an agricultural school at every one of these farms." He said that he thought he could get one school erected that year, if he could use the Federal grant to equip and maintain it. I replied that the money could be expended on one, two or more schools if the Government so desired. After attending a meeting of the cabinet-in-council, held that same day, he was able to report, that when the council was told that the Federal money could be used to equip and maintain these schools, it was agreed to provide not only one, but three schools. The three schools were established, and are now holding classes in their second year.

Getting Qualified Instructors

At a later interview, the Minister announced that he was anxious to secure a qualified Canadian, if possible, to put in charge of the third school. I told him of a man that filled the requirements, but who was at that time in the United States. What we want is to get as many as possible of our educated Canadians back into Canada, because we need them. We have been exporting them for years. The state in whose employ this man was working raised his salary \$200 or \$300, but the Minister met the increase, and the result is that Mr. Howe is now in charge of the agricultural school at Vermilion. He is being paid \$2,700. Of course when they paid that salary to one they had to look for \$2,700 men for the other schools so.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has been watching the work of these schools in Alberta, and the officials are so satisfied with the value of agricultural instruction that they are inclined to give some substantial assistance. Did you ever hear of anything just like that proposed in this country before? The work done in these schools must be valuable if a railway corporation thinks they are of such value that money should be given to build another school.

There are fifteen instructors in agriculture in Alberta provided for out of the Federal grant. This grant started with \$46,095, and increases by \$5,219 until it reaches \$66,971 in 1917.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

In British Columbia, the appropriation the first year was \$47,334, and an annual addition of \$5,467 will bring it to \$69,202 in 1917. The Provincial Department has been using its Federal grant mostly for field competitions, and boys' and girls' competitions. The officials have been carrying on field-crop competitions very extensively all over the province. It is a very expensive province in which to do work. Travelling is high and the valleys are far apart, so that they cannot be expected with \$50,000 to do anything like the work that is done with a similar amount in the Maritime Provinces. Those in charge of the work say they can see most decidedly beneficial results from their competitions and their instruction in the growing of field-crops.

**Agriculture in
Public Schools**

An extraordinary incident occurred at a conference with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Education in the spring of 1914. I pointed out to them at that time that they were not using any of the Federal grant for teaching agriculture in the public schools, and that while field and garden competitions were probably valuable, it was essential that agricultural instruction should be carried on in the public schools, in order to make the work permanent. The officials quickly assented and, to our agreeable surprise, they have this year set aside no less than \$15,000 out of their \$52,000 grant, for this work. That is, at present, the largest appropriation made by any province in Canada, and it simply proves how much British Columbia appreciates the value of public school instruction. Mr. J. W. Gibson, lately of the Ottawa Normal School, was placed in charge of this work. I would like to read two or three sentences from a letter received from Mr. Gibson only yesterday :

"I arrived Friday afternoon, July 3rd (1914), and took charge of the summer school students in agriculture, who arrived Monday morning, July 16th. I expected about thirty or forty at the most. We had 180 on the roll, and 171 finished the course. We had 600 teachers in summer classes in Victoria for one month—over one-third of the teaching staff of the province. I was quite unprepared for such a crowd. Thanks to the co-operation of the Department of Agriculture, we were able to avail ourselves of the services of several men engaged here in that department. Mr. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has given me every assistance, as has every man I have had to do with in his department."

Nine agricultural instructors are being paid out of the Federal grant to British Columbia.

Details of the lines referred to and also of many other lines of provincial educational work, not touched upon here, will be found in the report to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, which has just been completed, and which will be available in a few weeks.

GENERAL RESULTS THROUGHOUT CANADA

What are the results? The Federal grants have furnished about \$250,000 for buildings and equipment for agricultural instruction; they have provided for 155 permanent instructors in the several provinces; they have made possible an extension of the lines of demonstration in every province; they have enabled several provinces to organize for instructing the women of the farm; and they have made great progress in initiating and extending the work of teaching agriculture in the public schools. To those who hear these words, or read them in print, there is no need of argument as to the benefits that may accrue. One of the most active of our agricultural leaders has said: "We needed money, our province is poor, we did not know where to look for more. This grant came just at the right time. What we need is *more*, for we know how we could spend it with good advantage to the country."

One more word in conclusion. The successful carrying out of legislation of the nature of this *Agricultural Instruction Act** is dependent upon the spirit of those behind it, as well as the attitude of those whom it immediately affects. I have stated that the Provincial Departments, both Agricultural and Educational, have heartily co-operated. I would like to make special mention of the fact that the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Burrell, has given it his most enthusiastic support. It was not merely the fulfilling of a promise, or the meeting of a demand; it was the framing and carrying out of legislation in accordance with his own personal views and in harmony with his general agricultural policy.

*THE AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION ACT

2ND SESSION, 12TH PARLIAMENT, 3-4 GEORGE V., CHAP. 5, 1912-13. Assented to 6th June, 1913.

An Act for the granting of aid for the advancement of Agricultural Instruction in the Provinces.

Whereas it is desirable that encouragement be given to agriculture in all the provinces of Canada, and whereas great and permanent benefit will result through education, instruction and demonstration carried on along lines well devised and of a continuous nature: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Agricultural Instruction Act*.

2. In this Act, and in any regulations made hereunder,—“Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture; “province” or “provinces” shall not extend to or include the Northwest territories or the Yukon territory.

3. For the purpose of aiding and advancing the farming industry by instruction in agriculture, and for the purposes authorized by this Act, the following sums, aggregating ten million dollars, shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year for the period of ten years beginning with the year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, namely :

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars ;

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars ;

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the sum of nine hundred thousand dollars ;

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, the sum of one million dollars ;

During the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars ;

and the like sum of one million one hundred thousand dollars during each of the succeeding fiscal years until the expiration of the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three ; provided that any portion of any of the above sums which may remain unearned or unpaid at the expiration of any of the said fiscal years previous to the last shall be carried forward and remain available according to its apportionment for the purposes of this Act during any one or more of the succeeding years.

4. The moneys appropriated for each year shall be apportioned and paid as follows :

(a) An amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to assist in the work of veterinary colleges established in the provinces, the said annual amount to be distributed among the colleges qualified and legally authorized to grant degrees in veterinary science in proportion to the number of students enrolled at the said colleges respectively for the previous year and in accordance with such regulations and conditions as may be prescribed by the Minister ;

(b) The sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be paid in each year to the Government of each province ;

(c) The remainder of the appropriation for each year shall be allotted and paid to the Governments of the respective provinces in proportion to the populations of the said provinces respectively as determined by the latest decennial census.

5. The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the Minister and the Government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes, within the meaning of this Act, upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

6. The Minister may appoint such officers as are required for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and for such inspection, examination and report as are necessary to insure the expenditure of the moneys paid in accordance with the intention of this Act and the agreements and regulations made under the authority of this Act ; and the salaries and expenses of such officers shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose.

7. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as are deemed advisable for giving effect to the objects and purposes of this Act, and, notwithstanding anything in this Act, the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council and with

the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province and upon such terms and conditions as are prescribed by the Governor in Council, may expend in any such province in any year the whole or any part of the grant provided for such province under this Act for the purposes set forth in the preamble of this Act.

8. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament, during the first ten days of the session, a report of all proceedings under this Act for the last preceding fiscal year, which report shall contain a full and accurate statement of the moneys expended, the purposes to which they have been applied and the work done by the several provinces in the earning of the subsidies paid or authorized to be paid.

9. *The Agricultural Aid Act*, chapter 3 of the statutes of 1912, is repealed.



