

and extent of the buildings, and as there are none such in the Dominion of New Zealand, I herewith append photographs of these, together with others showing many phases of agricultural instruction and advancement.

The completed structures comprise ten magnificent fireproof buildings of brick and stone. The main building, which stands in the centre of the campus, contains the offices of administration, the Field Husbandry Department, the Home Economics Department, the Department of English, the library and reading-room, and the post-office. The other buildings are the Chemistry, Physics, and Soils building, the Horticulture, Biology, Bacteriology, and Forestry building, the Agricultural Engineering building, the power-house, the President's residence, and the students' residence. Besides these ten buildings, there is the horse-barn, the beef-cattle barn, the dairy-cattle barn, the sheep-barn, the swine-barn, and five poultry-houses. The students' residence has accommodation for five hundred students, and is provided with dining-room, kitchen, sitting-rooms, gymnasium, and swimming-pool.

It would be well to remember that the population of the Province of Manitoba at last census (1911) was only 455,614. This magnificent group of buildings therefore goes to prove in a most emphatic manner that the people of the provinces of Canada are alive to the necessity for providing for the teaching of the sciences related to agriculture and home economics, agriculture and its allied branches being the main industry and revenue-producing factor of the Dominion; in fact, like New Zealand, agriculture is its great and fundamental industry.

Manitoba Agricultural College may be taken as an example of a most vigorous educational centre that has got beyond the experimental stage. Formally opened in 1906, it has widened its activities until it has now the power to confer degrees in agriculture. It is purely a State undertaking, the Provincial Legislature making appropriations from year to year for maintenance and equipment, and its government rests in a board of ten directors, four elected by the agricultural societies of the province and five by the Governor in Council, with the Minister of Agriculture an *ex officio* member. The appropriation by the Provincial Legislature for maintenance in 1914 was £10,000, and in addition the moneys collected in fees and so on amounted to, roughly, £14,000. The total enrolment in general courses was 363, and in short courses 437, a total enrolment of 800.

The work of the college is grouped under three sections—agriculture, home economics, and extension service—but these three are subdivided into a series of courses that give the widest possible opportunities for study.

The principal course in agriculture is one covering three winters of five months each, the idea being, of course, that the farmer's son may work on the farm in the invaluable summer months of the year. During the first winter at the college much time is given to the study of principles, and in the second and third winters to a more extended application of the principles to the various phases of the work on the farm.

The course in home economics is a two-winter course of five months each, though a complete course may be given in the first winter for those unable to give more time. The two-years students may proceed to a degree in home economics by completing three additional winters' work.

Of the greatest importance among the special courses (given in addition to the regular and degree courses) the teachers' course has been specially provided at the request of the Education Department, and it is compulsory for all second-class teachers attending normal schools. Canada has decided that as a large number of its rural population acquire in the public schools the only special training they receive for their life's work, it is necessary that those who control country schools should be in sympathy with agriculture.

Farmers' week is for the benefit of farmers who cannot spend more than seven days at the college, but during that time they may take part in lectures and discussions or attend a short course.

The estimated expenditure for a year at the college is well under £30, which includes board for (roughly) five months, tuition fees, and everything else.

The course of study is complete and exhaustive. As an instance of the nature of the study, the list of subjects in each year may be given, with the number of credits against each indicating the relative amount of time spent on each subject.

FIRST YEAR.

Credits.		Credits.	
Field husbandry ...	400	English ...	300
Animal husbandry ...	400	Book-keeping ...	100
Veterinary science ...	200	Physics ...	100
Dairy husbandry ...	200	Arithmetic ...	200
Horticulture, &c. ...	200	Soils ...	100
Botany ...	300	Gas-engines ...	100
Forage-work ...	200	Military drill ...	100
Woodwork ...	200		

SECOND YEAR.

Credits.		Credits.	
Field husbandry ...	300	Physics ...	200
Animal husbandry ...	300	Agricultural engineering ...	400
Veterinary science ...	200	Chemistry ...	300
Dairy husbandry ...	200	English ...	350
Entomology ...	100	Agricultural economics ...	100
Botany ...	200	Poultry husbandry ...	200
Bacteriology ...	200	Soils ...	200