

## Arts Research Question:

How have nineteenth century scientific agriculture and the Central Experimental Farm been examined by researchers?

### Matrix

	de Vecchi, Vittorio M.G. "Science and Scientists in Government , 1878-1896 - Part 1" <i>Scientia Canadensis: Canadian Journal of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine</i> 8, no. 2 (1984): 112-42	Source #2	Source #3
Study Parameters	1878-1896; Ontario, especially Ottawa		
Thesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Royal Society wasn't a link between scientific researchers and the government</li> <li>▪ Scientific agriculture was used to further political careers</li> <li>▪ Agricultural science was important because was significant to the largest number of voters (112-113)</li> </ul>		
Primary Sources	CEF bulletins; government correspondences; <i>Farmers Advocate</i> ; surveys conducted by the CEL; <i>Act Responding Experimental Stations</i> ; William Saunders Fonds (LAC); Central Experimental Farm Collection (LAC); Census records; Hatch-Mills Solution		
Research Questions	Intersection of politics and agriculture; parliamentary acts that lead to the CEF; relationships between farmers and Conservative party; relationships between farmers and Liberal party		
Conclusions	Governmental agricultural research was directed by the aspirations and confines of Canada's political climate and politicians (136)		
Limitations, Gaps, and Weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Too much top-down</li> <li>▪ Not enough farmer agency</li> <li>▪ More analysis of the CEF's experiments</li> </ul>		

## Arts Research Question:

How have nineteenth century scientific agriculture and the Central Experimental Farm been examined by researchers?

Matrix			
	de Vecchi, Vittorio M.G. "Science and Scientists in Government , 1878-1896 - Part 1" <i>Scientia Canadensis: Canadian Journal of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine</i> 8, no. 2 (1984): 112-42	Source #2	Source #3
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analysis of political history and scientific history</li> <li>▪ Political research; address political climate and rural culture</li> <li>▪ International scope on Canadian problem</li> </ul>		
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Seminal work</li> <li>▪ Continues conversation on scientific societies and national research</li> <li>▪ Mix of government, lay, and scientists</li> <li>▪ Indicates deep roots of politics in agricultural research</li> <li>▪ Most of this research looks at the US, so he starts the international focus</li> </ul>		
CEL Context	Some farmers saw it as the government interfacing (133); based on Hatch-Mills solution (136); Farmer-government divergences directed research scope of SEF research (132); science seen as a way to reduce losses, not increase gains (129)		

### References

de Vecchi, Vittorio M.G. "Science and Scientists in Government, 1878-1896 - Part 1." *Scientia Canadensis: Canadian Journal of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine* 8, no. 2 (1984): 112-42.