

Saskatchewan University and Agricultural College

Saskatchewan seems at last to be working definitely towards the establishment of an agricultural college. The Governors of the University decided last week to locate the provincial university at Saskatoon. Almost simultaneous with this announcement comes the news that the college of agriculture will be a department of the provincial institution, that W. J. Rutherford, deputy minister of agriculture for the province, will be dean of the agricultural faculty, that he will proceed at once to gather about him a teaching staff, and acquire the necessary equipment for getting the institution underway in 1910.

One of the largest questions the University Governors had to settle, and the first, was the location of the proposed institution. Saskatchewan has too many desirable locations for a university to make the deciding on one, anything of an easy task. The province is however to be congratulated upon the wisdom of its commissioners' choice, in deciding that Saskatoon is the logical location for the chief seat of higher education in Saskatchewan. Saskatoon has numerous advantages as a university city and the district is one that is desirable in nearly every way for the location of an agricultural college and experimental farm. The relation of the agricultural college to the university has not yet been defined, but from present indications it would seem as if the Saskatchewan college is to be laid down on lines similar to American agricultural colleges, that is in direct connection and affiliation with the provincial institution. The appointment of Prof. J. W. Rutherford, to be dean of the agricultural faculty, will find favor with the farmers of Saskatchewan and all those interested in agricultural education.

Showing it to the Stockmen

In the matter of the wintering of stock, Alberta is giving to the rest of the Dominion some valuable demonstrations. Somewhere in the distant past we became imbued with the notion that in order to bring stock successfully through the winter, we had to house them in warm quarters and protect them from every breath of wind, which also included sunshine. As a result we provided splendid incubating depots for tuberculosis, developed a pampered, emaciated class of stock and largely eliminated natural tendencies to form flesh and resist disease. The "comfortable" basement stable is one of the grandest monuments to our ignorance in violating natural laws that we have on record. In Manitoba we know of a "model" stone stable 60x80 in which one cow has her winter habitat, and in which the owner lost some \$1000 annually trying to fatten cattle, while less than a mile away enough steers to fill this stable have been contentedly putting on flesh all winter. This is the Manitoba adaptation of Alberta conditions.

With horses, the sunny province is giving us as emphatic demonstrations as with cattle. At the recent Calgary show the first and second prize draft teams had wintered on the prairie and came into the show with their ribs buried in good, firm flesh. From such illustrations we can draw our own conclusions. It is just possible that had Alberta stock raisers fol-

lowed the beaten tracks of the industry and adhered to the orthodox teaching of the stock-raising fraternity, their reputation as raisers of cattle and horses would be no better than that of the stock-raisers of other places, but necessity pointed a way which they were not slow to follow with the result that the best cattle and horses found on the markets come from the ranges. The ill effects of a dark, warm, ill-ventilated stable could counteract the benefits of even Alberta's sunshine, grass and fresh air.

Looking for Miracles

Among Alberta stockmen some misconceptions seem to exist as to what the proposed establishment of chilling meat depots would really do. The opinion is quite generally held that if the chilling process were extensively employed, most of the cattle would be slaughtered in the fall as soon as the summer grazing was over, the carcasses put into cold storage and kept there indefinitely. Such an arrangement would, it is thought, not only do away with the expensive method of transporting cattle on foot but would also remove the necessity of keeping cattle over a certain age, of winter feeding, and of several other associated expenses in the producing end of the cattle business.

But it is not the claim of the advocates of the chilled meat industry nor is it possible that these changes can be made. Chilled meat must be used within eight weeks of the time of slaughter. Frozen meat may be kept a considerable time but the price our frozen meat would sell for on the world's markets would not tend to encourage production. Cleared of all the verbage which surrounds it, the proposed chilled meat industry offers the advantage of a saving in transportation charges, an opportunity to market Canadian meats more gradually, and an additional outlet for the smaller butcher stock of the country. The progress of the movement is only hindered by demanding or expecting of it that it will cure all the ills of the live-stock trade and especially that because the government is asked to guarantee the bonds of the proposal that prices for live cattle will be kept at a uniformly high figure.

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The annual report of the Dominion Experimental Farms, for the year ending March 31st, 1908 is being distributed. The report deals with the experiments carried on and results attained on the farms at Nappan, N. S., Brandon, Man., Indian Head, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., Lacombe, Alta., and Agassiz, B. C., together with the reports from the various departments of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. While the most valuable parts of this report have already been given to the farming public through the press, and in other ways, it is unfortunate, that so much delay exists in compiling the complete report. The printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, as the job printer of government matter styles himself, may be working under a speed limit, that will not permit any faster work than this, but it certainly does not add to the value of the report of experimental farms, to have that one dealing with experiments carried on in 1907, ready for distribution by April 1st, 1909.

HORSE

The Calgary Horse Show

Calgary's first indoor horse show, recently held, has given an impetus to interest in good horses and breeding that could not be aroused by any other means. Alberta has long been famous as a horse breeding country, but interest had begun to lag and confine itself to the ranchers and dealers, but the show attracted the attention of all classes. Too much credit for the successful carrying out of the details of the show, such as preparing classes, getting entries, arranging the order of showing, assisting exhibitors in preparing their horses, etc., cannot be extended the president of the Horse Breeders' Association, and the secretary and manager, Messrs. John A. Turner and E. L. Richardson.

The people of Calgary responded enthusiastically to the idea of a horse show. Practically every one who had a horse entered him, while many bought new horses and equipment or induced neighbors to patronize the event, and all sat through the long sessions intent upon the selection of winners.

In the matter of judges the executive made wise selection in Principal Black and Professor Rutherford (soon to be Dean Rutherford), but the mistake was made in giving Principal Black too much to do. To judge class after class of horses of different types for four hours in succession, is too much of a strain on a man, and not fair to exhibitors. This is a matter that should be remedied another year. Another suggestion is that the classification be less extensive, so that the same horses would not appear in so many classes. Perhaps keener competition would tend to confine exhibits more strictly to fewer classes, but the prize list should also assist to this end.

In a show of carriage, saddle, roadster and pony horses, the bulk of the entries naturally come from the city where the show is held, and while this was the case with Calgary, there were many entries from outside.

Among the city exhibits, most noticeable were those of Mrs. I. S. G. Van Wort's team, Nelson and Comox, P. Burns, Chas. Reddock, I. G. Ruttle and Co., John A. Turner and The Pacific Cartage Co. From outside noticeable exhibits were made by G. E. Goddard, Cochrane; His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bulyea, Thos. McMillan, Okotoks; J. Halman and Sons, Airdrie; and Jaques Bros. Lamerton.

So successful was the show in attracting visitors, that its future is assured and it may be expected that a strong association will be formed to conduct the show in a specially built amphitheater.

More Size for Clydes

Duncan McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., speaking recently before an audience of horsemen, of Quebec, stated that in the future showing, judges will have to give more value to general conformation in the Clydesdale, to size, weight, color and action, and give up the present exclusive attention to feet and ankles. Judges, he declared would have to adopt a happy medium as to the size of the feet and length and obliquity of the pasterns. Decisions would have to be based upon the essentials, upon such points as strength, endurance and soundness of the body, the joints and constitution, a combination of those qualities that give the animal the highest commercial value.

Dr. McEachran believes that the time has come when Clydesdale breeders must make a supreme effort to improve the size of the breed. The market demands a heavier type of horse. One has only to visit such large commercial centers as Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Paris, Berlin, to see that most of the goods' handling is now done by single horses, approaching and exceeding a ton in weight. This is an economic necessity, and it is reasonable to expect that all carriers will adopt the large one horse instead of the double team hitherto in use. Asphalt pavements and improved streets make this practicable.

The demand wherever horses are used is for heavier animals. Clydesdale breeders may ignore the demands of horse users for a time, but ultimately they must breed in size and conformation to meet those demands or else cease being a heavy draft horse altogether. In this country the demand is for weight. Clydesdale breeders



GEO. HOADLEY
PRESIDENT ALBERTA H

who have given utter foot and bone quality opportunity now, if of greater substance, of breeders of any other quality with weight, what the market at enough of.

Indigestion

IMPORTANCE OF

Digestive trouble is acute. Chronic indigestion. The usual cause is improper, on account of the animal will produce amount of food, but the hair will be dry-looking in flesh, dull in spirit sometimes subject to colic, due to trouble masticated food. Hind and digestion irregular diarrhea, often followed by examination of the regularities of the teeth upper molars and the will present numerous irritate the cheeks of old horses, one or more bearing surface being below their fellows. cause, the opposing sent, or worn down press upon and laceration. It is surprising or less inconvenience-condition of the teeth sider the anatomy of the stand why this is. Both the inner and are uneven, present length of the teeth, being lateral, we can table or bearing surface beveled from within those of the lower and inwards. This is viz., on the outer margin of the lower accustomed to examine surprised to notice young ones, will be marked to interfere with mastication. A horse four years of age, may say that his teeth year after that, and to need dressing at are exceptions; some attention, but there proved by it. It is a veterinarian to tell should have their be classed as a fake