

when the West is prepared to do its share in the expansion of the stock and meat industry. There is a realization in the grain belt that stock must be kept and people would readily keep them if the market were improved. The small wheat which is so plentiful is one of the best rations for finishing beef and pork. In the ranching country feed lots are being built; hay is put up each season, alfalfa is being introduced, and grain fields dot the prairie on almost every section. In short we are now arrived at a time when the country requires capital and enterprise to develop its meat trade and when farmers and ranchers are alike ready to respond to the demands for cattle.

The Work of the Grain Commission.

It was only to be expected that the Dominion Government would appoint a commission to investigate the grain trade since that form of procedure has been demonstrated to be so effective in adjusting difficulties in connection with the operation of other industries. There are few men but what have had experiences of one kind or another which convinced them that there are methods practised in the grain trade that can ill stand the illuminating influences of an investigation. The scope of the commission is to be limited only by the ramifications of the grain trade. In the grain business, as in all other branches of commerce, methods creep in which are as much depreciated by the better element of the trade as by those who suffer directly and any investigation that will help to rid the trade of nefarious practises will be as much welcomed by the former as by the latter.

The work of the commission will be colossal and it devolves upon everyone to lend them a hand to enable them to collect reliable evidence. Every phase of the trade will be covered from the time the grain reaches a siding until it is landed in the final market. The searchlight will be turned into local elevators to discover the methods of their operation, the system of price fixing, etc., the shipping facilities will be examined, the inspection system studied, the commission business probed, the freight rates considered, the dockage material traced to its destination and the responsibility for freight upon the same fixed, the terminal elevator system studied thoroughly with a view to determine what should be the law with regard to mixing and among all other things the extent to which the Grain Dealers' Association operates to restrain trade will have to be decided upon or the producers will not be satisfied with the work of the commission.

Saskatchewan to aid Young Farmers to get an Education.

Minister of Agriculture W. R. Motherwell announced at the big farmers' picnic held on the Experimental Farm, Indian Head recently under the auspices of the Provincial and Dominion departments of agriculture that it was the intention of his department to aid young farmers, who had the necessary ambition in securing a scientific agricultural education at one or other of the Canadian agricultural colleges. The details of the plan are not yet made public but will in all probability take the form of scholarships to bona fide students from Saskatchewan who take high standings at the colleges at which they may attend.

In this regard we are strongly of the opinion that such scholarships should only be given in the two year courses, the experience of all agricultural colleges being that the long course men (4 years) abandon the farm for various reasons, they may not have means to take up farming on the scale they would wish to, not only so but their college life has given them a distaste for the heavy and steady grind incidental to the first ten years of the struggle to get on one's feet as a prairie farmer. In fact the long course men are practically the overflow of farmers' sons from the other professions; young men lacking capital to start, or who have, perhaps a distaste for hard work, or a taste for the byways of agriculture, journalism, government positions as lecturers etc; or who lacking capital to start farming, see the prospect of a fair income at the start without the attendant risks of farming on one's own account; while such men fill a niche in the agricultural world and are more or less useful, still after all, the greatest benefit to the country, therefore to be encouraged, is derived from the man who will go back to the farm and put into practice the principles imbibed at college, who will

become a leader in his community in the social and political world, who will in fact radiate in his neighborhood a broad atmosphere tending to thought, study, and investigation. There is really nothing to be gained in encouraging by government aid, men to take the longer course; if a man feels the need of it or wants to take up the work, all well and good, but when the chance of the four years man's return to the farm is so problematical, there is, we think, no good reason why a government should aid men to get qualifications whose labors as a result of the competition of higher salaries offered by other governments may be diverted to another country. It may look a little selfish, but it is common sense, that it is outside the province of one government to assist men to an education, the benefits from which will be reaped by another country.

Experience as a student and as a teacher at agricultural colleges prompts the view taken and the suggestions made herewith.

Our suggestions would be that the scholarships be offered as follows: First, three of \$200, \$150, \$100 to bona fide (at least three consecutive years residence in the province) students from Saskatchewan standing highest in all subjects of the regular two year course. Second, to any bona fide student from Saskatchewan taking first class honors at the college he attends, either in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying or horticulture, in his final (second) year, \$50. Third, to any student taking first class honors in the same subjects as above, in the first year, \$25. By so doing, malingering by students would be avoided as would the pooling of the scholarships by say a group of students going to one college.

The government would be assured of real value for its money by getting good men who would honestly endeavor to earn the money and the distinction. We are of the opinion that the governments of the new provinces will be well advised in making appropriations very soon, by which to secure areas of land suitable for agricultural college purposes, before the price of land increases to such an extent as to limit the selection, purchases made thus early would be increasing in value, against the time the colleges would be ready to start, and if not then found suitable could be exchanged for the land wanted, at least a half-section should be had in each case, and a whole section would be even better.

A Large Area under Flax.

Last spring a start was made on the prairie at the Younglove farm, Drinkwater, and now the *Moose Jaw Times* states there are 920 acres under flax, which looks good for 20 bushels per acre, the land was steam plowed early in the spring, harrowed and drilled.

HORSE

Good show of horses at Winnipeg.

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The jumpers and carriage horses from Toronto were the most appreciated feature of the Exhibition.

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Since nearly every one has some conceit in his horsemanship, we may expect to see a good few high steppers raising the village dust after that display of Pepper's at Winnipeg.

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Some ingenious farmers make a wire cage to put over the inside horse's mouth and nose to keep him from eating grain while cutting. The device works well and is very little trouble to make.

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The American says, "the important thing is for a horse to go ten miles an hour"; the Englishman says, "it is immaterial whether he goes eight or ten miles, the important thing is how he goes."

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It has been definitely settled that the king shall not visit Canada this summer but there is some compensation in the announcement by the *Live Stock Journal* that he intends sending a consignment of his Shires to the Exhibitions to be held at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and to the American Royal at Kansas City.

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During the first week in July an International horse show was held in Holland, and one of the classes which attracted most attention was that for harness horses for any country. The first place was taken by the Hackney mare Fylde Sabrinetta, champion this year at the Royal. All the other horses in the money were also Hackneys.

Shires at the Royal Show.

The class for Shire Horses at the English Royal Show, at Derby, June 27th to 30th, was declared to be one of the best in the history of the show, all the sections of the prize-list for the different ages being well filled with entries of excellent quality. The enthusiasm which marked the event while the judging proceeded was very evident, and foreigners from several countries were present, ready and willing to give good prices for the better class of Shires. The oldest class in the prize-list for stallions was for colts foaled in 1903, in which there were five entries, the first award going to Hon. Victor Cavendish for Holker Menestrel 2nd, by Birdsall Menestrel; the second to John W. Whitehurst for Markeaton Special Brand, by Brandmark; and third to Sir P. Albert

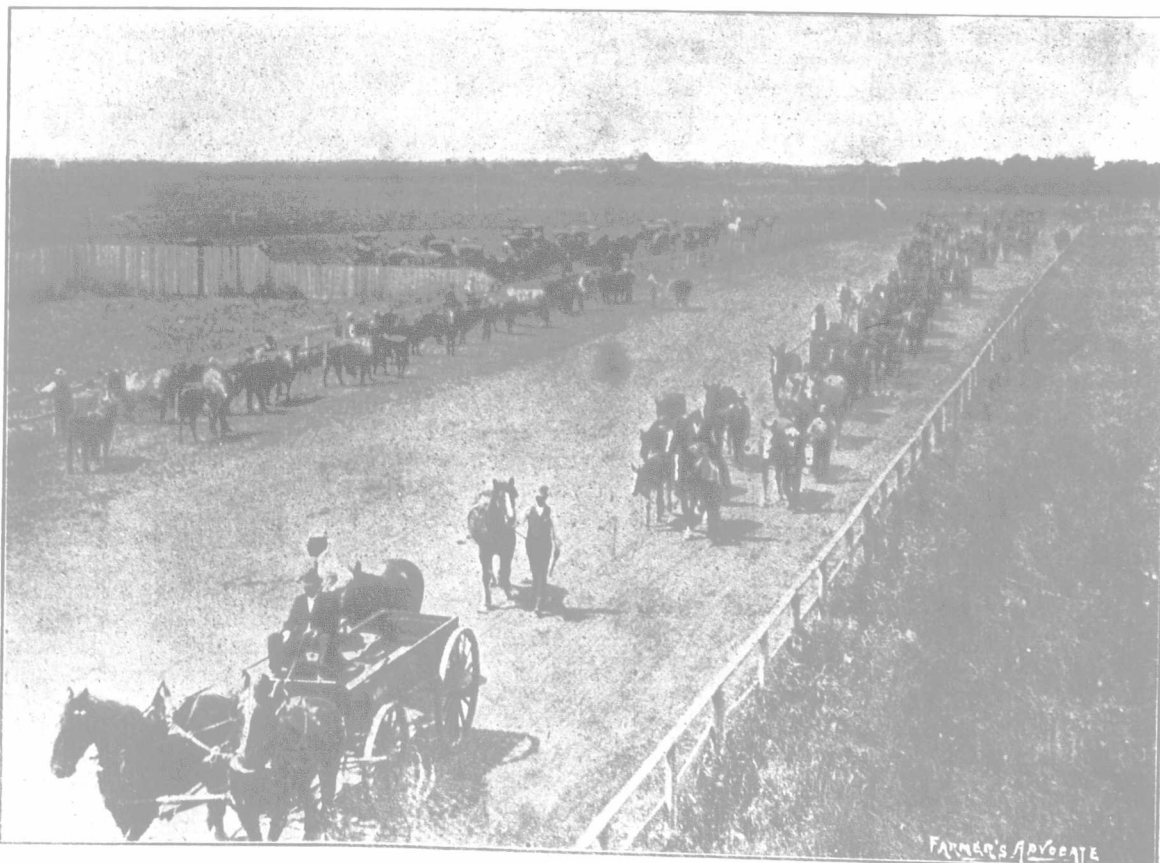


Photo by J. C. Forte, Neepawa.

STOCK PARK AT NEEPAWA FAIR.