

can be furnished through the agricultural secretary. If he has a dozen or fifteen men who require special information on pork production, it is a comparatively simple matter for him to secure a specialist on this kind of work and take him personally to the men who require this information. We have outbreaks of hog cholera, blackleg, glanders, etc.; these will be more easily controlled in a municipality employing an agricultural secretary, simply because the department will have an agent through which to work, making it possible for the department to work with four or five hundred farmers as a municipal unit rather than with miscellaneous individuals as at present. More literature from institutes, more money for competitions, more attention to agricultural work can be given by the department and the college to the farmers in a municipality employing an agricultural secretary, because in such a municipality there will be no waste effort, no literature wasted, no institute meetings where speakers talk to empty benches, no competitions without entries.

The subject is too wide and deep for full discussion. We have pointed out that the need in Saskatchewan today is better farming and that we will not achieve it by riding to death one or two pet hobbies. The question must be treated from a viewpoint as wide and comprehensive as the question itself. Further, we believe that the appointment of an agricultural secretary is a solution to the weed question, because thereby The Weed Act will be enforced, educational work attended to, the people organised, outside assistance taken advantage of and the standard of efficiency raised, thereby giving us as a province a domain of happy farm homes and a self-sufficient rural life.

THE WORK IS STARTED ELSEWHERE

Ontario has her District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture. The various states of the Union to the south have their County Agents. In these States a large part of the funds for the support of this work is subscribed by railroad men, bankers, merchants, etc. Why? Because increased acre returns mean more freight, more business and more money in circulation! These business men are not forming charity associations. Not at all; they consider it a good investment. If it is a good investment for men in such lines of work, surely it is an even better investment for the men on the farms. The business men in Saskatchewan will do the same if we ask them, but why not do it on our own account? If it would be good business for them, it is more so for us.

INCREASED YIELDS ARE OBTAINABLE

Saskatchewan contains at present, 297 Rural Municipalities, each approximately 18 miles square, and resident in each are between 350 and 450 farmers. The average yield of wheat for the last ten years was 18.4