

## Association of ent Stations.

Association of  
Stations was  
k of the Semi-  
n Agricultural  
as usual, was  
the Union and  
The program  
well as some  
resses. From  
we cull a few  
pertinently of  
rther extracts  
Officers elected  
J. L. Snyder,  
tural College;  
Burnett, of  
l. H. Harring-  
resident E. A.  
vice-president,  
vice-president,  
r; Director A.  
ary-treasurer,

## PLE.

sity, President  
und thoughts  
s. We quote

d is usually a  
ism conduces  
rk is founded  
is not able to  
d it, he falls  
ason and his  
munity-sense  
oyalty to the  
to patriotism,  
e necessity of  
s with other  
large.

in aid of the  
The center  
stern agricul-  
more than  
in the rural  
cities and to  
of the 227,000  
encumbered.  
annual decline  
nd one-third

r. The land  
re better off  
ake alarm at  
expression of  
breaking up  
nt of manu-  
lging to the  
nit, but new  
l ones. The  
ie in a new  
l to be easy;  
nuch higher  
trally, under  
state than  
as well as

ndeveloped,  
east rather  
reached the  
arely in the  
evlopment  
e nativeness  
country is  
tions that  
ucts are in  
has fostered  
ncentration  
ly because  
ave been  
It is a pro-  
y into the  
small city,  
ink that no  
less its one  
sponsibility  
who stands  
to look  
pportunity  
that they  
v, and the  
the farmer  
ltural col-  
sh in terms  
armer still  
s of raw  
but were  
we might  
the cities

## NEED SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

"As to country schools, they are good, but they ought to be used more. And they do have this fault: They fail to teach the things of their own environment. Three movements look toward the betterment of country schools—aid by Congress, consolidation of existing schools, and the establishment of secondary agricultural schools.

## GOOD OUTLOOK IN EAST.

"Some years ago the western migration was at its height. The middle western lands were cheaper than in the east. Farmers went west and found that on those cheap lands and with the advantages of the railroad rates they could supply the east more cheaply than the eastern farmer himself could.

"New England young men went west. So long as cheap lands continued so in the west the migration continued. New England farms are rocky; they are not so fertile as the western farms, and they cannot be cultivated at so low a figure.

"Consequently, many New England farms were abandoned, but the most of these were the most rocky.

"Now the tide has turned. Western farms that used to cost but \$10, \$20 or \$30 an acre are now worth \$100 per acre.

"Good New England lands can be bought for \$20 to \$30 an acre. To-day I would rather invest at \$20 or \$30 an acre in New England than at \$100 an acre in the west. More money can be made on the investment. A lot of New England farms are being taken up to some extent, it is true, by foreigners, but mainly by Americans.

"A lot of those who have gone west and made money are returning to take up their old homesteads and make of them summer homes. New England is dotted by such. A huge Old Home week is being planned for August in Boston, for which \$100,000 is now raised. Home comings on smaller scales are held yearly at many places by these returned New Englanders, who have come back out of the west. Things are looking up in the New England agricultural districts."

Some of the other points on which he touched were fairs, roads, and a better mail service. On the subject of roads, he pointedly observed that we need good roads connecting one side of the country with another, as well as good roads connecting the country with the city. The latter drain the country to fill the city; the latter would improve matters in the rural districts.

## EARLY BEGINNING OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

"Geo. Washington was one of the earliest and most influential Americans to take an active public interest in agriculture," said Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education. "First in war and first in peace, he was also, it would seem, the first American farmer of his day. His outlook over the educational needs of the new nation included proposals for the establishment of boards of agriculture, a military academy and a national university."

"It would be difficult to say just where and how systematic instruction in the principles of agriculture took its rise in this country. Such instruction was given in some sort in Moor's Indian school, out of which Dartmouth College arose, back even in colonial days. Benjamin Franklin proposed such instruction for the academy at Philadelphia, the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania, but it does not appear that this part of his plan was realized.

"When we grow more skilful," said Dr. Brown, "we shall make schools of a better-rounded type, in which the book-learning that has long been the distinctive province of the school shall join to itself the best things in the old system of apprenticeship, and from that combination shall arise something better than either one it its lonesome isolation. Already we are beginning to make institutions somewhat of this order, and it will be done much better yet as time goes on."

## ENGINEERING EDUCATION: WHAT IT IS AND DOES.

Following Dr. Brown came President Winthrop Ellsworth Stone, of Purdue University, who spoke on the "Development of Engineering Education." In this, the land-grant colleges have borne a large part. The curricula of the engineering schools are characterized by the omission of the dead languages, although all retain as much as possible of non-technical and cultural studies, such as English, history, economics and modern languages. The fundamentals of these courses are mechanics, shop practice, drawing and the physical and chemical sciences, in pure as well as applied form. Upon this groundwork, administered for the most part in the first two of the four years' course, is built the specialized and professional training of the last two years, pertaining to a wide variety of engineering fields.

Civil, mechanical and electrical engineering are most commonly taught; after these come mining, sanitary, municipal and architectural engineering. The equipment of these institutions is a distinctive feature, involving extensive laboratories, not only for the natural sciences, but also in steam engineering, hydraulics, materials, testing, electricity, shop practice, etc.

Standards of scholarship are high from the nature of the subjects taught, which admit of nothing but absolute mastery of facts. The immediate product of these colleges consists in thousands of men trained in scientific methods of thought and study, and skilled in the application of scientific principles and practical affairs.

Summing up broadly, the distinguishing features of these engineering colleges are an adaptability of instruction in theory and practice, a high efficiency in training men, and in conducting research for immediate and practical use in doing the world's work.

## AMERICA NEEDS TRUE SCIENTISTS.

One of the most forceful and valuable contributions to the program of the convention was the address of Prof. W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, who discussed "The Authority of Science." He raised a protest against the great mass of superficial, incomplete and sometimes inaccurately-conducted experiments carried on in the name of science. He called for trained young men to engage in the real patient, persevering, intelligent work which alone can produce reliable results. While rejoicing that we had got away from the mediæval point of view, which disparaged any tendency to make practical use of science, and commended utility as the aim of the investigator, nevertheless he warned against the tendency on the part of many professional men of to-day to set salary before service. The need is for men who will pursue science and learning animated by the zest of discovery itself, rather than the money to be made by the investigator out of his discoveries. To quote Prof. Jordan's words:

"The present fundamental need is for young men endowed with a love of learning, of scholarly habit, and with integrity of mind and heart, whose ambition is not for notoriety, but for the conquest of truth, and who, with more thought for service than for salary, are anxious to aid in laying broad and deep the foundations of human thought and activity. For this reason, in the progress of agricultural knowledge, I place the influence of the teaching institutions as the primary factor, because when there exists a body of men really possessed by the research impulse and with adequate training, inquiry will not wait on legislative authority and support, but will proceed even under adverse circumstances.

"It is a serious matter if the new education that is now attracting to it thousands of our young men is to serve chiefly in commercializing, rather than intellectualizing, the most virile manhood of a nation that is already grossly materialistic."

## Winnipeg Horse Show a Success.

The coterie of horse fanciers who are associated in the Winnipeg Horse Show Association have every reason to feel proud over the success of the show held last Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The show was a huge success in every way except from a financial standpoint, but this was not due to sparse attendance but rather to the enormous initial expense in preparing a place to hold the show and to the fact that it is not subsidized by a Government grant. To meet the running expenses of the show the directors pledged their personal credit and then erected a special pavilion in which to show the horses and accommodate the spectators. The weather was most propitious and the city horse owners were most liberal in their patronage of the show in their entries and attendance, and appreciative crowds watched the judging throughout each afternoon and evening. In all some 450 entries were made and exhibitors were prompt in bringing in their horses. Considerable zest was imparted to the show by the recent purchases of harness, saddle and road horses by several exhibitors who contested different classes. Only a few outside exhibitors were present but these showed some of the best horses in the ring. The grand champion for the best horse of the show was won by Miss Johns, shown by J. A. S. MacMillan of Brandon. She is an imported English harness mare that shows to particular advantage as a ladies' driver. In the class for ladies' drivers she won first, and in the class for harness horses under 15.3 she was first again. Three horses recently purchased by Mr. Hugh Sutherland from Tichenor of Chicago, carried off several prizes in the harness and saddle classes and for runabout horses. In the latter classes the judges settled a doubt in many peoples' minds as to what a runabout horse should be by sending out of the ring several entries that were after the roadster type and retaining those that were more after the carriage build, but with a dash of speed in them. The winner of this class was a high stepping Standard-bred, but a purebred Hackney mare with a smart dash of speed got third.

The heavy drafters made a noble showing in singles and doubles, the first in singles being a

grey Clyde-Percheron cross and in the doubles a pair of grade Clydesdales were first.

On the last afternoon the show was favored by a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Fushimi of Japan, who enjoyed the display of ladies' hunters, tandems and roadsters very much.

The judges were Geo. H. Webb of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; R. H. Taber of Condie, Sask.; and A. G. Galbraith of A. Galbraith & Son, Brandon and Janesville. In every class their work was eminently satisfactory and the exhibitors, even where turned down, appreciated the capable manner in which the awards were made.

The show is now in capable hands. The secretary, G. F. C. Poussette, works constantly to make it a success and to please the visitors.

The work of this show in creating a market for high classed horses of different types is such as to commend it to the consideration of the provincial Government when appropriations are being made for the assistance of agricultural work.

The officers and directors this year are president, A. M. Nanton; vice-presidents—R. Ross Sutherland, C. C. Chipman, D. E. Sprague; treasurer—W. A. Machaffie; directors—C. W. Graham, Geo. A. Carruthers, Fred W. Scott, F. S. Jacobs, Chas. Little, V. S.; F. W. Weir, W. E. Gunn, G. H. Miner, A. A. Gilroy, Joseph Maw, Roy W. Armstrong, W. J. O'Connor Thos. Billington, A. Kingdon.

## To Meet Breeders Association Delegates.

Robert Sinton and P. M. Bredt have been appointed by the Saskatchewan Breeders' Association to confer with the delegates from the Manitoba and Alberta Associations re opening the annual sales to all parts of Canada. Jas Murray resigned the secretaryship of the association and is to be succeeded by John Bracken, the new superintendent of fairs and institutes in Saskatchewan.

## Judges for the Winnipeg Industrial.

Clydesdales and Shires—Arthur S. Gibson, England. Other heavy horses—W. J. Rutherford, Agricultural College. Light horses—Alex. Galbraith, Brandon. Shorthorns—Arthur S. Gibson, England. Other beef breeds—Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Dairy Cattle—W. B. Richards, Agricultural College, N. D. Sheep—John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont. Swine—Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont. Poultry—S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. Pigeons—A. P. Mutchmore, Winnipeg. Dairy products—H. H. Dean, Guelph, Ont. Field grains—D. Horn, and S. Spink, Winnipeg. Field seeds—C. J. Turnbull (Steele Briggs), city. Fruits and flowers—Professor Baird. Honey—E. B. Nixon. Domestic manufactures—Dunwoody, R. J. Whitla Co., city. Preserves, pickles, etc.—Mrs. Hample and E. B. Nixon. School exhibits—D. McIntyre. Racing—Nat. Boyd, Carberry, Man.; J. A. Mitchell Victoria, B. C.; Ald. Sam. McBride, Toronto, Ont.

## Verdict For "Hired" Man Who Was Required To Do Unusual Work.

The only case on the docket at the session of court at Carlyle recently was David vs. Vanderwelde, in which the plaintiff was suing for wages. The interesting point was raised of how far a farmer is justified in engaging a man at ordinary wages and demanding that he should go threshing and thereby make a profit for his master, a practice very commonly tried on with new hands by unscrupulous or greedy farmers. His Honor Judge Wetmore laid it down definitely that to go out with a threshing gang could not be considered part of the farm duties of a hired man—not even though, as in this case, the man agreed to do whatever work he was asked or that his master did, and the master herein went on the gang for a few days.

First.—The threshing gang wages were from \$40 to \$60 a month, and the farmer had no right to expect his hired man to make a special profit of this kind.

Second.—The work was under special conditions of discomfort and absence of home comfort and often very dirty work.

Verdict for the plaintiff with costs.

## The Quarantined Area Extended on Account of Rabies in Dogs.

WHEREAS, it has been further reported that the contagious disease known as Rabies exists, or is suspected to exist, in Townships 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20, Range 23; Townships 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20, Range 24; Townships 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20, Range 25; Townships 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Range 21, Townships 13, 14, 15, and 17, Range 22, all west of the first Meridian in this Dominion.