

the few that they have taken could hardly be warranted to show a high analysis as "cream." As compared with Argentine, in the importation of the cream of Scottish cattle the Americans are simply "not in it." Besides, the Americans appear to be holding the cream of pedigreed stock at a very low rate just now, for at all the sales of pedigreed cattle in America within the last two years the prices obtained have been very low, and much under the prices ruling in this country. The Professor also told the Scottish breeders that the Americans not only took the cream of Scottish cattle to America, but they also took out the cream of Scottish breeders to adjudicate in the fat cattle classes at the Chicago International Exposition. He said they began by taking out Mr. Biggar to judge there two years ago; then they took out Col. Ferguson last year; and they had taken out Mr. Ross, Meikle Turrel, to judge there this year. Now, in regard to this we must correct the Professor, for Mr. Biggar was not the first Scotsman taken out to judge at the Chicago "International." The first Scotsman taken out to judge at that show was Mr. Jas. Peirce, who, although long located among the Shorthorns at Berkeley, where the 4,500 guinea bull, Duke of Connaught, served his day, was by birth and training an Angus man, and he "calved" the original Fries—the great foundress of the family for which the Americans in their craze

stock in this country. From all this it would seem that the Americans have not yet been able to "go one better" than Scotland has gone.

Readjustment of the Commissioner's Branch

Last week an order-in-council was signed providing for a division of the work of the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner's Department following upon the resignation of Prof. Robertson. The live stock, dairy and seed divisions, which were formerly under his supervision, will have a special commissioner for each, who will be responsible only to the Minister of Agriculture.

The live stock department will be continued under Mr. F. W. Hodson's charge as commissioner. He will also have supervision over the poultry division. Mr. Hodson's work in the interest of Canadian live stock is so well known to the readers of THE FARMING WORLD that any extended reference to it here is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that since taking up work at Ottawa he has brought the live stock interests of all the provinces into closer touch with each other and been the medium

becomes Seed Commissioner, with full charge of this branch, a position which he is very competent to fill. His work is not as well known to the readers of THE FARMING WORLD as that of the other two Commissioners, and a more extended reference to it here may not come amiss.

Mr. Clark is the son of a practical farmer of Brant County, Ontario, where his early education was acquired. He entered the Ontario Agricultural College in 1896 and was graduated in 1898, after which he was on the staff of the experimental department of the College for two years, under Prof. Zavitz. In 1900 he went to Ottawa to take charge of the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition. This work brought him in touch with the farmers in all parts of Canada, and he saw the many difficulties they labored under because of impure and inferior seed. Upon Mr. Clark's recommendation a seed testing station was established in 1902. Since that date the work of the Seed Division has developed enormously. Hundreds of samples of seeds have been tested for purity and vitality, and many seed fairs have been



G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner.



F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.



J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner.

for pedigrees were wont to pay fabulous prices. The Professor also gave a glowing account of the great work that was being done for the advancement of agriculture at the American Colleges, at each of which the students could be numbered by the thousand. But, although the Agricultural Colleges in America are most liberally supported by the American Government, and although that great continent is littered with bulletins giving the results of agricultural experiments carried out by the teaching staffs of these colleges, yet the fact remains that, according to the official statistics of both countries, the average yield per acre of wheat in America is only 13 bushels, while that of Great Britain is 29 bushels. And how would Professor Kennedy explain the fact that while America held for many years the premier place among the nations of the world as exporters of wheat, the land of the Stars and Stripes has now dropped to a fourth-rate place as an exporter of wheat? And with all their experiments in the growing of crops and the breeding, rearing, and feeding of live stock in America, the Iowa College have deemed it advisable and necessary to send Professor Kennedy on a mission to the land of his ancestors to make an exhaustive study for the information of American agriculturists of the system of farming and of breeding, rearing, and feeding live

through which inter-provincial trade has been greatly extended. Mr. Hodson is just in the prime of life, with many years of usefulness before him.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, for several years Chief of the Dairy Division, becomes Dairy Commissioner, and will have full control of that important branch under the Minister's direction. For this he is well fitted. Good judgment, skill and intelligence have been shown by him in his quarter of a century of dairy work in Canada. A couple of years sojourn in New Zealand, and an intimate knowledge of dairying as it is practiced in all the provinces of the Dominion, have given him an experience in matters pertaining to dairying that few men at his time of life possess. We are assured that under his direction progressive dairy work in Canada will not suffer. Like Mr. Hodson, Mr. Ruddick is just in the prime of life.

A new branch of work which has developed in recent years is that of the improvement of seeds. Mr. Geo. H. Clark has had charge of this work under Prof. Robertson's direction. He now

held in the eastern provinces. Mr. Clark is secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and has charge of the records of the history of seed of wheat, oats, barley, maize, flax, millet, peas and beans, and also seed potatoes produced by its members.

There are several other important branches of work of the Agricultural Department, such as fruit, cold storage, and markets extension, with regard to which, no announcement has yet been made. Cold storage and markets will probably come under the supervision of the Dairy Commissioner. The fruit growers have strongly opposed making the fruit division a branch of the Dairy Department, as was first proposed. What decision the Minister has come to on this point has not yet been made public.

Prof. Davy continues his discussion upon the feeding of steers in this issue. It will bear careful reading.

Prof. Robertson, who retired from the position of Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner on Dec. 31st, was presented by the staff with a handsome hall clock.