

and made more proselytes to the doctrine of pure breeding than the exhibits of stock at the local fairs could do in twice the time, and this is the object of fairs, at least it is so represented by boards asking for grants, to create an interest in advanced agriculture particularly the keeping of the better classes of stock.

The comparative value of the fair and the stock judging class is an example. There are other phases of agricultural education that might also be followed with similar results. Children go to fairs for amusement, but why should the government spend money to amuse the children in practically every village? A better way to do and one that would ensure the best use of the investment would be to hold demonstrations for school children, the boys being instructed in the identity of weeds, breeds of stock by use of charts, grains, grasses, seeds, woods, etc., and the girls in the elements of cooking, sewing, churning, etc. The system might also be extended for men and women, and the plowing match, cooking school, travelling dairy etc., would all lend their influence to the creating of a keener interest in farm work and the better enjoyment of it by those who follow it.

Experimental Work in Alberta.

The superintendent of the new Experimental Farm in Central Alberta will certainly find abundant opportunity for action. The work has been so long neglected that it must be a problem to know where to begin. The farm is rather small for an experimental station. One hundred and sixty acres hardly gives sufficient scope for all the good work that should be done. Dr. Saunders states that it is the desire of the department "to work along any lines that are likely to produce results beneficial to general farming in Alberta." No doubt good work will be done in the growing of cereals, fruits and vegetables, but the great problems of dairying, bacon production and live stock work seem destined to go untouched. It is a noticeable fact that while our dairy industry has been forging ahead, improvement has been almost entirely in the line of manufacturing and marketing. The producing end of the business practically remains as it was years ago. We would like to see the government assist the farmer in production, in the elucidation of the many problems connected with the feeding and breeding of dairy stock as well as in manufacturing and marketing.

In the south dry land farming, or as the Americans choose to term it scientific farming is worthy of every attention. In the United States, according to Professor Mead, the great authority on irrigation, there is only sufficient water to irrigate ten per cent. of the land even if every available drop were utilized. We may not be so poorly supplied with the necessary fluid as are our friends across the line but at the same time, the comparative scarcity of water in all irrigation districts point to the necessity for an earnest study of the methods of dry land farming. All it needs is brains, science and seed selection. This is the trinity destined to overcome the difficulties of farming in every land but more especially in countries of deficient rainfall.

The Saskatchewan Agricultural Scholarships.

A most encouraging sign for young enterprising farmers is that given in our advertising columns by the Department of Agriculture at Regina, wherein are offered good scholarships for residents of that province to strive after. The advertisement is self-explanatory as to the terms and conditions under which such scholarships may be obtained and we are glad to note that the Minister of Agriculture has confined such scholarships to the two year courses, and by so doing is offering help where most needed and in a way to bring the best results. Our readers will remember the editorial comments on page 1216 of the issue of August 1st, and will note the close approximation of the suggestions there made to the plan as announced. The scholarships are restricted to bona-fide residents of at least two years in that province, and taken all round, the department of agriculture for the great cereal growing province is to be congratulated on its liberality and practical manifestations of sympathy for those engaged and about to engage in the premier profession, that of agriculture.

It is to be hoped that many young farmers will avail themselves of this opportunity and will at once take the necessary steps. Early applications should be made, as agricultural colleges fill up very quickly and the best institu-

tions are now being deluged with applications. Attendance must be at agricultural colleges recognised as such by the department. At this time we have no information as to the colleges that will be able to meet the requirements; the following colleges are likely to be acceptable as such give two year courses, viz., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N.D., Wisconsin Agricultural College, Madison, Wis. We could not recommend the Minnesota or Iowa colleges for the simple reason that the course at the Gopher (Minnesota) State institution is a three year course, while Iowa devotes her attention to the four year course. While we would prefer to see the students attend Canadian institutions, for the reason that the work done is more thorough, yet the two institutions named along with the two Canadian colleges give very good courses. The Manitoba college opens its doors for the first time this fall and is necessarily, therefore, more or less in the experimental stage, there need be no hesitation, however, about attending this school as the names of the faculty are a guarantee that the instruction given will be at least as good as can be obtained elsewhere.

Climatic Fables.

There is a heap of ignorance, misrepresentation and twaddle in the average man's idea of our country and its resources. New-comers get their views from the old timer. He is guided by defective memory aided by imagination. And in this manner all kinds of yarns and fables find a lodgement in the brain. Government reports



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extending over a number of years afford the most reliable data. The amount and distribution of the annual precipitation, the maximum, mean and minimum temperatures and the daily range are more accurate means of judging than the statement of Mr. Somebody that in the year 18— there was insufficient rainfall.

We have a country worth knowing: there are many outsiders who desire definite information; this can only be given by a study of official figures. Canadian Westerners know your country, so that when questioned about it you may be very ready with the definite facts, and thus by your knowledge prove your faith in the heritage.

In these days of industrial prosperity the old idea that the aristocracy of brains was superior to the democracy of muscle and brawn is getting some rather hard knocks. Cases in point—The bricklayer getting his five to six dollars a day, and the school teacher four to six hundred a year; the domestic at twenty a month and found, the stenographer at thirty-five a month; the farm laborer at thirty a month by the year, forty-five a month or two dollars a day for the harvest and found. One fellow wearing a B.A. was heard when discussing the subject, to remark, "By jove, does it pay to be educated?" which makes one think that some people's ideas as to what education is, need revising.

HORSE

The great show and stock horse, Baron's Gem, has been sold by Mutch Bros. of Lumsden to Taber and Traynor of Condie.

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Napinka promises not to forget the name of Gardhouse as a judge of horses. It was a hard fight to lose but Napinka has a young horse with lots of outcome to him and may yet head the list at Winnipeg.

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The British remount officer is in Alberta looking for horses but complains that he cannot buy them at present prices. A French officer is also in the range province and expects to remain a year. The horses just suit him and a rancher don't care whose money he takes.

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Young Mr. Fred Pabst of the famous Wisconsin town has generously devoted himself to horses. Last year his string of drafters was the sensation of the State fairs and the International Exposition, and this year he has imported a valuable string of Hackney breeding stock.

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Can some people ever be satisfied? is the question prompted after reading the following sentences by The Raider in the *Scottish Farmer*. The Clydesdale is practically the draft horse breed of Canada and the States and does not surely need kingly aid at this late date:

"Is it quite fair of His Majesty to boom one breed of horses in Canada? There seems to be something awry in the latest Shire move."

Clydesdale Character and Draft Type.

The decisions of Mr. John Gardhouse in the Clydesdale ring at Brandon should be given more than local significance. They are worthy of more careful thought than simply that such and such a horse won. It was a case of the exhibitors bumping up against a judge who was looking for draft horses and who has cut himself free from breed fancies. The adherents to Clydesdale breed type were somewhat aghast at the manner in which breed character was ignored, and the emphasis Mr. Gardhouse placed upon substance and general massiveness. Many protested that such placings would be ridiculed in Scotland by the best judges of Clydesdales and for the present we do not doubt their assertions, but notice that reports from Scottish shows state that there is more of a tendency to favor draft character than Clydesdale type this year than has ever before been witnessed.

We seem to have come to a time when it shall be decided whether or not the Clydesdale is to be classed as a draft horse. Hitherto we have assumed that he is, but while the demand has been increasing for horses of weight and substance the Scottish breeders have been busy developing a horse with the best possible feet and legs apparently leaving out of consideration the value of weight. Now, it appears, the Scots are to devote themselves to the problem of putting more horse upon the feet and legs they have produced, and the action of Mr. Gardhouse in favoring substance, as he did at Brandon, was but a prelude to the coming policy of Clydesdale breeders.

In evolving the draft horse of Scotland, Clydesdale breeders have no one to emulate, they have begun their work at the ground and will no doubt complete it at the top, for it is not sufficient that the Clydesdale should take rank as an agricultural horse. His foundation is so constructed that he, when he has the weight of body, is superior to any other breed for dray purposes, and it is for this object that draft horses are bred, those falling short being classed as agricultural cobs or light drafters which, although they bring a good price now, are never considered market toppers.

The contention was raised among horsemen at Brandon that all the teaching and theorizing upon sloping pasterns and flat bone in draft horses has been contradicted by the placings in the ring. To us this appears an extreme view for although the horse with the best feet, pasterns and legs did not win, those of the prize horse were not a negative quantity. The judge's opinion he was fairly good then, and Clydesdale