

streams, which it is proposed to make available to farmers, the outlay being the travelling expenses of the operator in connection with the tests.

*Poultry Department.*—This department has been particularly successful in the development of a laying strain of Barred Rocks, known now as the "O.A.C. Bred-to-Lay" strain. Thousands of eggs of this strain are distributed annually throughout the province, especially amongst the rural school children. Settings of other varieties are sold, and a large number of well bred cockerels are usually available. Experiments in incubation, feeding, types of hen houses, etc., are conducted each year. Post mortem examinations are made and advice given on the treatment of poultry diseases.

#### SASKATCHEWAN.

**University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.**—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land at the University and another 560 acres about 35 miles distant which were bequeathed to the College by a pioneer settler, an ex-student of the University of Cambridge, England. Of the 1,300 acres, 210 acres are set aside for experimental work in field husbandry and horticulture. Two hundred and seventy acres of prairie were purchased in 1918, 100 acres of which have been broken for the Field Husbandry Department. The remaining 800 acres are operated as a general farm with great diversification of crops. The buildings, paddocks, etc., are located on an adjoining half section of land designated as the campus or building plot. The College offers a four year course leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.), and a three year associate course for farmers' sons intending to make farming their life work. Short courses in general agriculture, tillage, crops, live stock, poultry, dairying and engineering, are held for adult farmers during the winter months, both at the College and at various points throughout the province.

*Field Husbandry.*—This Department has given much attention to tillage, breaking of the prairie, summer-fallow, tillage for second crop after breaking and after summer-fallow and also for various crops. It has been found that shallow ploughing, say three inches deep in June, followed by deep ploughing (backsetting) six inches deep in August when the sod has decayed, followed by thorough disking later, gives the best method for preparing native prairie sod. This method, if carefully followed, completely destroys creeping rooted grasses and shrubs, and results in an ideal seed bed, deep, clean and saturated with moisture. An alternative method is deep breaking in June, followed by double disking and harrowing. The success of this method depends largely upon the thoroughness of the ploughing and disking. All sod must be cut, turned and packed flat before disking. The disking should be as thoroughly done as the ploughing. In connection with summer-fallowing the following facts have been established:

- (a) That the only safe plan is to have a good summer-fallow—at least one-third, and in the drier portions one-half, every year.
- (b) That the summer-fallow should be properly made both as to time and method.