

game branch administers the Game Act, including the collection of fur royalties, and has the direction of the provincial museum. The co-operative organization and markets branch grants charters to co-operative associations under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, promotes co-operative stock shipping and poultry marketing and maintains an exchange service by a weekly news letter through which buyer and seller are brought together. The Department has also, temporarily, a bureau of debt adjustment to facilitate settlement of disputes between creditors and debtors. Agricultural societies are organized by the Department and grants are paid through the Department, while direction of the activities of societies is centred in the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department conducts the following main services:—dairy, live stock, veterinary, agricultural schools and demonstration farms, seeds and weeds, poultry, fairs and institutes, branding, game regulation, women's home bureau service, provincial publicity bureau, crop reports and statistics, marketing services, district agriculturists and moving picture bureau.

British Columbia.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture are:—horticultural, field crop, live stock, dairy, inspection and fumigation of imported fruits and nursery stock, etc., entomology and plant pathology, markets, apiary inspection, statistics and publications.

For the publications of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments."

3.—Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Experimental Stations.

Amongst the most important contributions of Canadian Governments to the development of agriculture throughout the country, is the maintenance of agricultural experimental stations, where research work in both plant and animal breeding and adaptation to climatic conditions is carried on. Already this work has had a profound effect in the improvement of Canadian agriculture. The introduction during recent years of Marquis wheat is an outstanding example, and it is of interest to note that other newer wheats, also originated by the Experimental Farms, may in the near future replace the Marquis in large areas. Among the earlier experiments undertaken, the results of which have passed permanently into good Canadian farm practice, may be mentioned those relating to early seeding, summer fallowing, the use of farmyard manure, the fertilizing value of clover crops and the introduction of suitable grasses and clovers. Both the common red clover and alfalfa now enter into rotations as the result of experiments and efforts to obtain hardy strains and to discover means of resistance to winter-killing. Further experiments with earlier-ripening and drought-resisting cereals are now being carried on, each new discovery increasing the cultivable area of Canada. Other researches relate to the production of frost-resisting fruit trees for the Prairie Provinces. This research work has already had a profoundly ameliorating effect upon Canadian agriculture; statements regarding the work now under way at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and at Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations are appended.

(a) Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.

Central and Branch Farms.—Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament (49 Vict., c. 23), the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four Branch Farms:—one at Nappan, Nova