

management section was planned for the following purposes:—(1) to give data for teaching and lecture work; (2) to give first-hand information, so that daily inquiries on soil and crop management might be answered from the results of experiments; (3) to give material for the publication of bulletins from time to time on provincial field problems. The problems under investigation are cereal crop management, perennial crop management, annual forage crop management, hoed crop management, crop sequence or rotations, soil fertility, soil cultivation, preservation of forage crops. The departments of botany, horticulture, physics, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, dairying, chemistry and engineering are also carrying on numerous investigations.

Saskatchewan.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land (exclusive of the site for the buildings) 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 a 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 during the winter months, both at the college and at various points throughout the province.

Practical experiments in the departments of field and animal husbandry, poultry, dairy, soils and horticulture are undertaken, as well as a variety of scientific investigations in the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, engineering, etc. Special equipment and staff are provided for investigations in animal and plant diseases and entomology. Considerable progress has been made in an intensive soil survey of the province and in breeding a rust-resistant wheat.

Alberta.

College of Agriculture, Edmonton South.—A College of Agriculture has been established at the University of Alberta, Edmonton South. A definite four-year course with matriculation entrance, leading to the B.Sc. degree, is under way. Students from the provincial schools of agriculture enter the second year of the course after satisfying special entrance requirements. At these schools various experiments are in progress as described in the 1920 edition of the Year Book, p. 286. At the college itself numerous agricultural experiments are also being conducted, including the following:—determination as to whether the present varieties of wheat, oats, barley and peas are suitable for the Park Belt sections of Alberta; breeding and selection of promising varieties of wheat for earlier maturity combined with high milling qualities; testing of alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and alsike for winter hardiness, and of sweet clover in the Open Plains sections to determine its drought hardiness; varieties of corn and sunflowers for fodder; relative suitability of corn and sunflowers for the Park Belt; selection of a suitable grain corn