bred Bulls Purchase Act." Increasing efforts are being made to cope with the weed menace and encouragement is being given to the sale and production of registered seed. The poultry industry is also receiving increased attention. Money is expended each summer in connection with soil survey work, and effort is being directed towards the improvement of agricultural machinery.

British Columbia.—On April 1, 1930, the Department of Agriculture was reorganized into five main divisions, as follows: executive, plant industry, animal industry, markets, colonization and land settlement. In charge of these main divisions are officials who formerly directed a number of smaller branches.

The district agriculturist system has been reorganized with eight district agriculturists under the Director of Plant Industry, and eight under the Director of Animal Industry.

Some of the special lines of work conducted by the Department during the year were: fruit and vegetable trial plots, in which improved varieties of shipping and canning strawberries were tried out; fertilizer demonstration work, with cannery peas. In the Livestock Section, special work has been done with animal parasites, also herd improvement in co-operation with cow-testing associations, etc.

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

Subsection 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, particularly Garnet, 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 follow.

(A) Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.[1]

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

[1] Revised by Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Assistant Director, Experimental Farms Branch, Ottawa.