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.

Practical experiments are undertaken in the departments of field and animal husbandry, as well as a variety of scientific investigations in the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, engineering, etc.

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 will 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 tests: 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; the testing of alfalfas, 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 for the dry sections; growth of alfalfa and sweet clover for hay and seed; nurse crops with clover and timothy. Extensive experiments in the feeding of cattle, sheep and swine have been under way for three or four years. They include both winter feeding and summer pasture work. Other researches have been made on the utilization of the best native grasses of Alberta; hay and pasture production; effects of frost on grain; production of alfalfa seed; factors of hardiness in winter wheat; sunflowers; potatoes; seed production; various experiments with cattle, sheep and swine. A start has been made in a definite soil survey of the province, beginning with the soil-blown area of the south.

British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture.—*Horticultural Branch.*—Demonstration work in continuation of researches previously undertaken was again carried on this year. This included work on the control of the strawberry root weevil (*Otiorhynchus ovatus,* Linn.) and the various strengths of lime-sulphur sprays to be used in the