

day is taken up in practical work in judging under the direction of leading experts, and by talks with those in charge, and the actual handling of first-class animals, the students become familiar with the various types. In carrying on this work individual animals are brought in for criticism, and afterwards a number of animals are brought in to be judged by the members of the class themselves, and finally judged by some recognized authority, so that students will have an opportunity to compare their judgment of live-stock with that of others.

Fat cattle, sheep, and hogs are judged alive by the class and by recognized experts. Some of the animals are then slaughtered and the carcasses brought before the class to be cut up to illustrate the relative values of different parts.

At the close of each day's practical work it is customary to have lectures on the breeding, feeding, and management of live-stock. Discussions upon unsoundness and upon some common diseases of stock are also conducted.

In the seed course the morning is spent in the study of the seeds of the principal farm crops and most troublesome weeds. Lectures are then given on purity, germination, cleaning, selecting, grading, and improvement of seeds, and judging is a prominent part of the course. In the evenings lectures are given on agricultural subjects of a more general nature, chosen for the most part by the students themselves.

The poultry-raising short course, which was timed from the 11th January to the 5th February, making a special appeal to men, women, boys, and girls, has no tuition fees. The course, which is made more highly instructive by the fact that the college is wonderfully well equipped, offers a regular routine of practical work, in addition to the instructional lectures. This consists in feeding breeding-stock, fattening, killing, and dressing market poultry, operating incubators, candling and grading market eggs, and constructing poultry appliances.

Two weeks' instruction on the same free terms was also offered in all phases of commercial fruitgrowing, the lectures and discussions covering all matters of importance both to beginners and experienced growers, and a large number of fruitgrowers return year after year for new information. Some of the points covered in the course are location, selection, and preparation of the soil; varieties; nursery stock; tillage and tillage implements; sprays and spraying; frost-protection; fertilizing; pruning; co-operative packing and selling; markets, &c. The course covers thoroughly the culture of apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, grapes, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, and strawberries.

A special week's course at the end of the fruit course gives thorough instruction in both box and barrel packing.

The dairy courses are naturally a good deal longer. The short courses for factory cheese and butter makers, and the farm dairy course for men and women, were timed to open on the 3rd January and extend to the 24th March. The factory course, however, is limited to those who have had a year's experience in a creamery or cheese factory. There is a longer summer course for butter and cheese makers, from the 1st May to the 30th September. There is a six-days course for cow-testing, and a five-days course for dairy instructors. A herd of about fifty cows, heifers and calves, representing four different breeds of dairy cattle, gives an excellent object-lesson in handling, feeding, and caring for a dairy herd, besides supplying specimens for class-room work. A record is kept of each cow's milk that students may see the importance and simplicity of a cow record. The cheese, butter, and farm dairy branches are well equipped with modern dairy appliances. The chemical and bacteriological laboratories are the best that can be provided.

The fortnight's course in beekeeping, which had an enrolment last year of eighty-six, covers lectures and demonstrations of a very practical nature, calculated to meet the needs of both beginners and advanced students. In addition to methods of management, special attention is given to the diseases of bees and their treatment. Queen-rearing is a special feature of the course. Different races of bees are kept in apiaries at the college.

Province of Manitoba.

I visited the offices of the Department of Agriculture, which are situated in the Government Buildings at Winnipeg, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government. Mr. S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to whom I had a letter of introduction, very kindly gave me considerable information on various subjects in connection with my mission. I also visited the *Manitoba Agricultural College*, situated six miles from Winnipeg, where Professor G. A. Sproule, of the university staff, showed me over the college buildings and a portion of the experimental farm attached, and very courteously gave me much useful information in respect to their activities. The college is situated approximately in latitude 50° N. The elevation above sea-level is 757 ft. The rainfall for the year 1914 was 18·86 in., the average for the last eleven years being 14·35 in. The land around the college is flat and of good quality, and extends to 537 acres, 137 acres of which is to be given over to the university, leaving 400 acres for college purposes.

The institution was originally established in 1906, and was situated on the Assiniboia, but this position was considered unsuitable, and the erection of the new college buildings on a more commodious site on the Red River, West Winnipeg, was begun some few years ago. The buildings have now been completed; some have been occupied for two sessions and others only for one session.

The Manitoba Agricultural College buildings are the most recently built in America, and were constructed according to plans submitted by a special commission set up to visit other like institutions in Canada and the United States, thus securing data of much value, the result being that Manitoba is now possessed of one of the best-equipped, most modern and up-to-date agricultural college buildings in America. As no words can adequately describe or portray the nature