

certain percentage of these will fail in the June examinations - say 10%, bring the number to 216. More than half this number are girls - of whom about 80 to 90 enter the School for Teachers. The remainder, let us say about 100 in number, are boys, many of whom do not go further with their education, and the remainder have to furnish all the faculties of McGill, Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, dentistry, as well as agriculture.

In 1914-15, we had an entry of 61 students (freshmen). Had matriculation been in force for students at that time we should have had four students from rural Quebec and ten from the city, as this was the number who had their matriculation standing.

It is significant that the decrease in numbers came immediately after the matriculation requirement was imposed, the entry the year after the war was ended was 51.

The entry the three previous years was influenced by the war, and the entry the year ^{war} was started was 61.

I can see no evidence that this state of affairs is due to the "College not being kept before the rural public".

With reference to individual effort, it seems to me that this should be commended. Each member of the staff, according to his special subject, becomes known to others with similar interests, and in consequence he represents Macdonald College to them. The live stock expert appeals to the farmer who has stock, the horticultural expert to the man interested in fruit and vegetables, and so on. Personally, Macdonald College is known to bacteriologists through my qualifications as a bacteriologist, and in the event of problems involving bacteriology I am appealed to.