

June 10th, 1922.

M. A. Jull, Esq.,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Mr. Jull:-

Thanks very much for letting
me know about the eggs. However, I shall
not need the 30 dozen cases until later in the
year.

I shall let you know when the
time comes.

Yours faithfully,

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

June 6th, 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

We are in a position to resume
shipments of 30-dozen egg cases to you weekly
in case you are in a position to use them.
I think we can now make regular shipments
as long as you require them.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. Jull.

MAJ/SM

134

Sch of Ag

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

Oct. 14th., 1922.

Sir Artnur Currie, LL.D., G.O.M.G., K.O.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal,
Que.

Dear Sir Artnur:-

I am enclosing a cutting from the Globe, Wednesday, Oct. 11th., with reference to attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College. I should like to draw your attention to two facts:-

1. That only 36 men entered the degree course at Guelph this year;
2. That in their two-year course a large percentage dropped out - in 1921, a loss of 40 percent and in 1922, a loss of 37 percent. This seems to point out that a one-year course might have some advantages, and you will remember that we have adopted the latter procedure.

Considering the large population from which the Ontario Agricultural College draws its students, 36 men entering the degree course is certainly small and does not compare favorably with our entry from this province.

I thought you might like to see these figures.

I am also sending you, under separate cover, a reprint of my paper on "The Red Discoloration of Cured Codfish".

Faithfully yours,

J. Sturison

Principal.

Encls/
FCH:UL

LATEST AGRICULTURAL NEWS AND MARKET

ATTENDANCE AT O. A. COLLEGE IS BEHIND PRE-WAR STANDARD

Drop of Over Thirty Per Cent. Since 1911-14 Period—President Reynolds Makes Statement—Are Hard Times in Rural Ontario Solely Responsible?

DOES the steadily decreasing attendance in the first year of the Ontario Agricultural College, during the past ten years, exclusive of the war periods, indicate that this institution of learning at Guelph is losing its usefulness? The number of men enrolling in the first year this term is less than half the average attendance of the four years immediately preceding the war. There are several fairly obvious reasons for this change in affairs.

Many Outside Students.

Even up to 1912 the O. A. College was one of the best known institutions of its kind in the world, and students from practically every continent sought entrance. Out of the two hundred and thirty odd men who commenced their first term in 1913 fully 25 per cent. were from points outside the Province. Russia, Portugal, Britain, South Africa, Australia, United States, Central and South America, as well as every Province in the Dominion, was represented. In 1914 the percentage of outsiders was slightly smaller. Before this time the proportion of men from points outside Ontario had been higher, a larger attendance from United States and South America, particularly, reporting. During the years immediately preceding the great war the outsiders were recruited mostly from Britain, South Africa and Australia.

This year practically all the students in the first year are from this Province. During the past decade institutions similar to the one near Guelph have sprung up in all parts of the world. Many of the lecturers have been Guelph trained. At least, locally, they are considered to be equal to the O. A. College. Every Province, except the Maritimes, have fully-equipped agricultural colleges, practically every State in the Union has one, while similar affairs have been built up in all parts of the British Empire and South America. The outsiders, who used to make up from 25 to 50 per cent. of the attendance at the O. A. C., are now busy training men in their own sections.

That explains one loss. President J. B. Reynolds in the following statement explains several others.

Statement From President.

"There has been a decline in registration of new students at the

Ontario Agricultural College since 1919. Two causes combined to make 1919 the record year. Inflated war prices made farmers prosperous, and the close of the war in 1918 left a number of ex-service men free to continue the college course that had been interrupted.

Deflation of the prices of farm produce had set in by the fall of 1920, and has continued until the present time, while there has not been a corresponding deflation in the prices of things the farmer must buy. Farming, therefore, for these three years, has been relatively unprofitable; there has been too little margin of profit in these three years of farming to enable as many farmers as usual to send their sons to college.

Two Classes at Guelph.

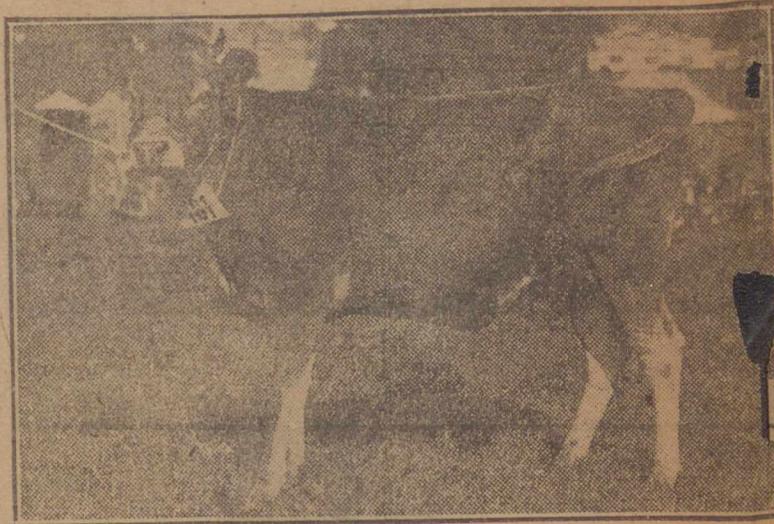
The college has two classes of resident students—those who enter for four years, most of whom intend to prepare for professional work in agriculture; and those who enter for two years. Some of the latter may qualify under our regulations for the four-year course, but the majority will take only two years, and intend to become farmers.

Those who enter for either course will be influenced both upon entering and upon continuing by the prospects lying before the several occupations. If farming is sufficiently profitable at present, and promising for the future, to justify spending two years of time and a corresponding amount of money in securing a technical training for that occupation, naturally a large number will enter for the two-year course, and will complete it. The converse also is true.

Entrance Figures in Detail.

Seventy-one students entered for the two-year course in 1920. Of these 43 returned in 1921, a loss of 40 per cent. Sixty students entered the first year for this course in 1921. Of these 38 returned in 1922,

PRETTY JERSEY HEIFER



Sir Stanley White's heifer which won first prize at the Yeovil Agricultural Show in England.

a loss of 37 per cent. Fifty-two entered the first year for this course in 1922.

Those who enter for the degree course are influenced mainly by the prospects of professional employment in the various positions available in technical agriculture. Any entering for this four-year course with the intention of farming will be influenced by the same consideration as has affected the attendance in the two-year course. And it is apparent that if farming conditions and prospects discourage men from entering, or continuing, the two-year course, the same conditions and prospects will have a greater effect in deterring men from entering the four-year course with a view to actual farming.

The Degree-course Men.

Governmental economies since the close of the war have, to some extent, lessened the prospect of employment in technical agriculture. Added to this is the effect of the large number of graduates in agriculture from all the agricultural colleges in 1921 and 1922, by which the supply of technically-trained men has caught up with the demand.

The number of men entering the first year of the degree course in 1920 was 55. Forty-three of these men returned in 1921, a loss of 22

per cent. That class in 1922 numbered 44 in the third-year course. Forty-two men entered the first year in 1921, and 30 returned in 1922, a loss of 33 per cent. Thirty-six men entered the first year in 1922.

When the time returns for a farmer can buy a plow with the same number of bushels of grain as were required in 1914, the farmer shall expect the attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College to return to normal. There were variations in attendance in previous periods as the following show:

Class entering	First year	Return for 2nd year	Return for 3rd year	Return for 4th year
1911	154	66%	44%	33%
1912	150	72%	55%	40%
1913	233	57%	44%	33%
1914	159			

Hard Times Responsible.

Briefly, President Reynolds blames lack of prosperity in the country for the small attendance, and notes that he will deny that farmers are passing through more evil days than before the war. In 1912-14 prices for farmers' produce were high enough, but farm machinery, clothing and other things that the farmer bought were correspondingly cheap. The head of the Ontario Agricultural College defends the new entrance regulations, which some

Lambton County Wants Next Plowing Match

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)

Sarnia, Oct. 10.—A large deputation from this city left today to attend the Provincial plowing contest at Lindsay, with the intention of urging the authorities to consider Sarnia as the location for 1923 plowing competitions, and if successful, will endeavor to have next year's contest given an international aspect by a proposal to challenge the champion plowmen of the bordering State of Michigan to take part. The whole of Lambton county is behind the movement, and a guarantee of \$2,000 toward the prize money is offered to the Provincial Association.

ple think have hurt attendance. Mr. Reynolds claims the wastage of students under the new system is far less than before a man had to have matriculation on entering the course leading to a degree. Certainly there was a large percentage of the class left behind at each term examination in the first two years before the new regulations came into effect.

There is one factor entering into the question which the President has touched. Undoubtedly the O.A. C. was better known among the Ontario farmers ten years ago than it is today. True, practically every agriculturist in the Province knows that there is a college at Guelph, but not all of them know just what that college is doing. The latter seems to be out of touch with the farmer.

Some Other Factors.

Perhaps it is due to lack of publicity on the part of the college. Perhaps the students keep the lecturers busy during the whole of their time and the former have nothing to tell the farmer. Perhaps the grant from the Ontario Government does not permit any extensive research work being conducted in addition to the present work. Perhaps there are not enough men on the staff to conduct more research work if the money is available. Perhaps the research work is being conducted but there is no person to bring the results to the attention of the practical farmer, who, since the abandonment of the "June" excursions, sees little of the college. Finally, perhaps the Ontario Agricultural College is not as popular among the farmers as it once was. These are points which the Ontario Government might well investigate.

O. A. C. Attendance Shows Big Decline

THE following table shows a steady decrease in the attendance at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph during the past decade, exclusive of the war years, or that term immediately following the cessation of hostilities, when many ex-service men went back to continue their studies. Figures for the last two years give the total first year attendance, combining the numbers of students in the degree and associate courses. Comment on the attendance and a statement from President Reynolds appear in the adjoining column.

Year.	No. of students entering.
1911	154
1912	150
1913	233
1914	159
— War period —	
1920	126
1921	102
1922	88

February 20th, 1926.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

My dear Dr. Harrison:-

Let me thank you for your letter of January 28th with reference to my suggestions re the amalgamation of some departments at Macdonald College with those here.

You know, of course, that what I am trying to do is to bridge the gap which has always existed between McGill and Macdonald. Macdonald is part of McGill and I am most anxious to bring the two as close together as possible. I hope the members of the staff at Macdonald will help me to build the bridge. Do not let a situation develop similar to that of the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian National. The Intercolonial is part of the Canadian National system, but there are yet some Maritime Province people who, apparently, wish it to remain the Intercolonial of old. I asked you to offer all the criticisms you could, but, while on first reading they appear formidable, I do not think they are really so. Let me reply to them in the order in which you set them forth:

(1) It appears to me that the objection which you raise attributes to the Head of the Department at the University rather more responsibility than he in fact carries. The object of initiating the system by which the senior member of a department became known as its chairman was to emphasize the fact that the University expects the

Dr. F. C. Harrison - 2 -

co-operation of all members of the department in the various matters you mention.

I can see no insuperable obstacle to consultation between members of a departmental staff at Macdonald and the Chairman of the Department at McGill, and indeed I feel that nothing but good could come of such consultation. Lectures, estimates and appropriations must all be dealt with in the last resort by the Faculty of Agriculture and its Dean, and so far as I can see this procedure will not differ materially from the present.

(2). The situation referred to in this paragraph occurs in other faculties without apparent ill results; in any case the practice is not new. Dr. Eve, for example, is on the Faculty of Medicine, but does not teach any medical students.

(3) I cannot see that there are greater difficulties here than already exist in other cases at McGill and we seem to be able to surmount the obstacles.

(4) I cannot agree with your assumption that there is any degradation in regarding a professor at Macdonald as junior in his particular field to a professor at McGill who happens to be chairman of the department. I do not think that Dr. Snell, for example, need feel that his professional reputation will suffer by being placed in the same category as Dr. Whitby, Professor Maas or Professor Johnson, or Professor Quayle by being

in the same position as Professor Bieler.

(5) The principles which govern research work should be uniform throughout the University. The difficulties which you suggest are such as might easily arise in any department of the University and we have not so far failed to solve them.

Q60 The question of salaries is one which involves a very careful inquiry into the cost of living at Macdonald College and in Montreal. I do not think that there is any insuperable difficulty here, and I have no hesitation in assuring you that the professors in the Faculty of Agriculture will receive absolutely fair treatment. Promotion is and must always be carried out with the good of the University only in view. If a professor at Macdonald seems the most suitable person for promotion in his department, he will assuredly receive it. I cannot see that any hardship would be worked in this way.

(7, 8 & 9). It may be desirable to complete the work of fusing departments at once; it may, on the other hand, prove desirable to let them stand. Of those to which you refer the only definitely scientific department is Bacteriology, and I see no insuperable obstacle to the arrangement in that case. It is not quite correct to say that the Department of Cellulose Chemistry is not under Chemistry. It is on the same footing as the other large subdivisions of the Department of Chemistry and works as they do, more or less as a separate entity, but all subdivisions together form the Department of Chemistry. I see no reason, therefore, why we should not have a Department of

Dr. F. C. Harrison - 4 -

Agricultural Chemistry which would operate more or less by itself, but form, nevertheless, an integral part of the Department of Chemistry. The same might be said of the Departments of Entymology and Plant Pathology.

I shall be glad to have your views as soon as convenient.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

28th January, 1926.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

You asked me to put into writing any thoughts I
might have about the proposed amalgamation of the Macdonald
Scientific Departments with those of the University.

Faithfully yours,

J. C. Harrison
Principal.

L.

Sir Arthur W. Currie.

28th January, 1926.

MEMO REGARDING FUSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS IN THE FACULTY
OF AGRICULTURE WITH DEPARTMENTS AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

1. Administrative difficulties regarding the announcement of courses, lectures, estimates, appropriations. If the usual procedure is to be followed, the Head of the Department is responsible for all such commitments, and thus the Professor of the Department at McGill would have the onus of carrying out such procedures.
2. Heads of the McGill Departments become members of the Faculty of Agriculture in which faculty they do no teaching; is this right?
3. Graduate work. How is this to be arranged? The Head of the Department has to sign all application forms; in many cases he would be signing for subjects he did not teach, or about which he knew little. There would consequently be delay and difficulty with a graduate student who was making out his application.
4. The fusion would place the Heads of the Scientific Departments at Macdonald College in a position of inferiority to the other Departments in the College. For example: The professor of chemistry being under the Head of the Chemistry Department can be only second man in the Department; the professor of horticulture or agronomy is head of his department simply because there is no Horticulture Department at McGill. This is a de-gradation certainly for two professors at Macdonald, and undoubtedly would

Sir Arthur W. Currie.

28th January, 1926.

be so regarded at the College and in their respective professional fields.

5. Research work. Is the direction of research work to be settled by the Head of the Department? The Head of the Department might ask for certain work to be done here in which he was interested; e.g., the McGill professor of botany might suggest work on Spirogyra, whilst the Macdonald professor might think that mosaic disease investigation of greater importance to the agricultural community.

6. Salaries. The Macdonald scale of salaries differs from McGill's. In any system of unification a similar scale should prevail. Is this to be carried out?

How are promotions to be arranged under such a scheme?

7. What about the fusion of other departments, viz., English, Mathematics, Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Bacteriology?

8. The modern tendency is to specialise. This has been done already in the University; e.g., Biochemistry is a separate department; Biophysics under the Department of Physiology; Cellulose chemistry not under the Department of Chemistry.

9. I should suggest that the names of some of the departments at Macdonald College might be changed, for example:-

1. Department of Entomology.
2. Department of Plant Pathology.
3. Department of Agricultural Chemistry.

Curriculum

MEMORANDUM RE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Macdonald College,

December 16th, 1925.

See attached memorandum prepared by Dr. Harrison.

I attended a meeting of the Faculty of Agriculture where considerable debate took place as to the advisability of cutting down the number of courses at Macdonald College, for instance, in most years the students take about 20 hours per week and 15 hours of laboratory work. A committee was formed to go into this matter further and report at the next meeting to be held on January 6th.

A committee is also reporting on the matter of Winter Courses.

A.W.CURRIE

Memorandum
by Harrison

1. Attendance is entirely voluntary, and not forced by legislation - as is the case with medical doctors; dentists; engineers, civil, mechanical, mining or electrical; law; theology; teaching - even arts which is a stepping stone to dentistry, teaching, theology, etc. In the cases mentioned either legislatures or other organized bodies exact certain requirements, which force students to attend the university.

In case of agriculture anyone may farm without diploma; consequently attendance at college is quite voluntary, and from the most conservative class in the community, who, as a whole, do not appreciate the advantage of college training in agriculture.

2. In most cases, the brightest boys leave the farm to become doctors, lawyers, etc.
3. The average boy remaining on the farm is handicapped educationally by the amount of physical work he is asked to do; the distance from a high school. If he is backward educationally, his reluctance to go to school and be in classes with younger boys who educationally are more advanced is also an important factor.

4. The large number of small, one-roomed, one-teacher schools. Over 200 teachers in such schools are teaching on permits, that is, without any normal school training.
5. A small and dwindling farming community. During the last twenty years there has been a decrease of 149 rural schools from the English speaking district. In 1923, in 31 schools outside the Montreal district, only 57 boys passed their school leaving examination. Not all these proceed to College, and of those who do, agriculture can expect no more than its share with other more favored faculties.
6. The Quebec Department of Agriculture is separate in its organization, and on this account there is not the co-operation that exists with the Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges in all the other provinces of Canada.
7. The District Agents, or agronomes, and the School Fair work, have been annexed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture reducing our personal touch with the farming community.
8. The Quebec Department of Agriculture maintains a partial English service independent of the College.

9. Fewer opportunities for positions for graduates holding the B.S.A., and more competition, as seven other colleges or universities turn out B.S.As.

10. Specialisation in farming usually sets up a demand for better trained men. Farming in Ontario is becoming more specialized in certain districts, e.g., fruit district of Niagara, etc., and for this a certain number of men equip themselves; Quebec has not specialised in this way, nor is she likely to.

11. The only direct contact with the farming community is through the Women's Institute. As soon as Quebec gives the women of the province the franchise the Quebec Dept. will take over the women's Institute; the politicians will see to this.

In view of these facts, I deduce that:-

1. There will be very few rural Quebec students entering the B.S.A. course, and a diminishing number in ratio with the diminishing number of high school graduates from rural

academies.

2. No maintained increase in the number taking the winter course for the same reasons. Present winter course: 3 students from rural Quebec out of 21; 50% of remainder from England.

Future policy:-

1. Suggest continuing the policy I started two years ago of bringing out British boys for:- a) The four year course; b) The winter course.
2. Some scheme whereby employment or apprenticeship be given these boys during the summer months, even to the extent of giving some kind of practical instruction at the College during the summer months.
3. An enlarged Graduate School policy.

1) sufficient intro.
2) other departments generally available we are well equipped and staffed

We have the equipment, and in some cases the men, to do graduate work, and if this were strengthened I believe we could make ourselves the Agricultural Graduate School for the Dominion. I believe the Dominion Department of Agriculture might be prevailed on to assist this development for the sake of better training for the men in the service and prospective candidates for the service.

how
how can we get at it

In my judgment three more good men of standing would help such graduate school, and I place them in order of importance:-

1. A professor of Genetics. *Very necessary*
2. A professor of Biochemistry.
3. A professor of physiological ~~chemistry~~ *Botany.*
4. *Agricultural economics*

Money for new Depts

ban M^C & also photographs

Dept be used at Macdonald

See agriculture
curriculum
re. courses

MEMORANDUM

Smith

I. It appears to me that the objection which you raise attributes to the Head of the department at the University rather more responsibility than he in fact carries. The object of initiating the system by which the senior member of a department became known as its chairman was to emphasize the fact that the University expects the co-operation of all members of the department in the various matters you mention.

I can see no insuperable difficulty in consultation between members of a departmental staff and Macdonald and a chairman of a department at McGill, and indeed I feel that nothing but good could come of such consultation. Lectures, estimates and appropriations must all be dealt with in the last resort by the Faculty of Agriculture and its Dean, and so far as I can see this procedure will not differ materially from the present.

II. The situation referred to in this paragraph occurs in other faculties without apparently ill results; in any case the practice is not new.

III. I can see that there is no greater difficulty here than already exists in other cases.

IV. I cannot agree with your assumption that there is any degradation in regarding a professor at Macdonald as junior in his particular field to a professor at McGill who happens to be chairman of the department. I do not think that Dr. Snell, for example, need feel that his professional reputation will suffer by being classed in the same position as Dr. Whitby, Professor Haass or Professor Johnson, nor Professor Quayle by being in the same position as Professor Bieler.

V. The principles which govern research work should be uniform throughout the University. The difficulties which you suggest are such as might easily arise in any department of the University and we have not so far failed to solve them.

VI. The question of salaries is one which involves a very careful inquiry in the cost of living at Macdonald College and in Montreal. I do not think there is any insuperable difficulty here, and I have no hesitation in assuring you that the professors in the Faculty of Agriculture will receive absolutely fair treatment. Promotion is and must always be carried out with the good of the University only in view. If a professor at Macdonald seems the most suitable person for promotion in his department, he will assuredly receive it. I cannot see that any hardship would be worked in this way.

VII. It may be desirable to complete the work of fusing departments at once; it may on the other hand prove desirable to let them stand. Of those you refer to the only definitely scientific department is bacteriology, and I see no insuperable obstacle to the arrangement in that case.

It is not quite correct to say that the Department of Cellulose Chemistry is not under Chemistry. It is on the same footing as the other large subdivisions of the Department of Chemistry and works as they do, more or less as a separate entity, but all subdivisions together form the Department of Chemistry. I see no ~~difficulty~~^{reason} therefore why you should not have a Department of Agricultural Chemistry which would operate more or less by itself, but form nevertheless an integral part of the Department of Chemistry. The same might be said of the Department of Entomology and the Department of Plant Pathology.

January 19, 1926.

Dr. Arthur Willey,
Biological Building,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Willey:-

Replying to your letter of the 15th inst. let me say that the views you therein express are exactly what I have held ever since I came to this University. I am quite sure that it would be better that such an arrangement should be made in the departments of Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics and I am taking steps to have this view recognised.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY

January 15th, 1926.

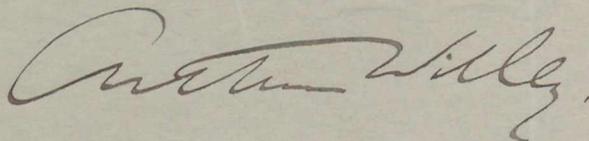
General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., LL.D.,
Principal of McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

In view of the recent retirement of Professor William Lochhead from the Department of Entomology and Zoology at Macdonald College, would it be possible to weld our two departments together under the nominal headship or chairmanship of the Strathcona professor of Zoology at McGill?

I understand that such an arrangement might be acceptable to all parties and might prove beneficial on both sides by mutual co-operation.

Yours very truly,



January 20, 1926.

Dr. F.C. Harrison,
Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

It seems to me that the time is opportune for us to take a further step in conformity with our general policy of placing the Faculty of Agriculture on the same basis as the other faculties, this being of course in compliance with the requirements of the University Statutes which call for its organization to be identical.

In accordance with the foregoing, I propose that we should at once carry out the fusion of the strictly scientific departments in the Faculty of Agriculture with the departments here. In consequence the members of the University Staff at McGill who are heads of the scientific departments represented in the Faculty of Agriculture should from this date be regarded as members of that Faculty.

The following are affected:

Dr. R.F. Ruttan, Head of the Department of Chemistry
Dr. A.S. Eve, Head of the Department of Physics
Dr. Arthur Willey, Head of the Department of Zoology
Prof. F. Lloyd, Head of the Department of Botany.

They will therefore be shown as members of your Staff.

Dr. F.C. Harrison.

The teachers in these departments employed in instruction at Macdonald College will be members of such departments on the same basis as the teachers at Montreal, and will be so shown in the University Calendar with a note that they are instructing in the Faculty of Agriculture.

I propose to bring forward at the next meeting of Corporation resolutions covering any changes in the statutes which may seem desirable, in order to clear up any question regarding the position of the Faculty of Agriculture, and if there are any questions which members of your staff might meanwhile wish to raise, I shall be glad to discuss them when I visit Macdonald College on Friday next.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

COPIES TO:

Dr R F Ruttan
Dr A S Eve
Prof F E Lloyd
Dr A Willey
Dr J A Nicholson
Mr A P S Glassco

Bovey
November 24, 1925.

1. COMMITTEE. I had a conversation with Edgar Budge who is anxious to have a Committee meeting, so that their Executive can make their report. They wanted to have this before the Principal came back, but I stalled it off a little as I thought that too much discussion at present might not get us very far.

2. GRADUATE STUDIES. I had a talk with Dr. Rattan who said he thought that the Staff at Macdonald, outside of Dr. Harrison, were opposed to any sort of graduate study and would not encourage people to go in for it. A little later Prof. or Lockhead came in, and I had quite a talk with him. He thinks on the contrary that the Staff are quite in favour of advanced work, even though it cannot be denied that in the case of most of them the especially practical lines which their work has followed will force them to depend a good deal on our Staff here for such work.

I had a conversation with Prof. Lloyd, in whose Department of course there has been a special difficulty, owing to the appointment of Dickson with which he did not agree. His idea was that it was quite impossible to fuse the staff of corresponding departments in the School of Agriculture and in the other Faculties. The argument is more or less this: that the doctor and the engineer need the same sort of elementary Physics, but the agricultural student needs a different sort. To the student of Agriculture again Botany is a subject which in one form or another takes in nearly half his work and has an intensely practical aspect. This is not the case with the student in Arts.

I had another talk with Dr. Rattan who has a further difficulty, which is that most of the standards in scientific subjects in the School of Agriculture are very low, so that as matters stand at present a man coming from there to get a M. Sc. would not have nearly so high a standing in fundamental scientific subjects as the McGill student aiming at his M. Sc. He suggested the possibility of agricultural students studying at Macdonald only for an M. S. A. (in Agronomy, etc.); for any other high degree (M. Sc.) they would be required to follow the ordinary requirements of the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

There is a certain amount of complication at present owing to the fact that the status of Macdonald students will not be certain until Agriculture is definitely made into a Faculty. As soon as this happens all the regulations of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research could be applied in the ordinary way and without any necessary feeling.

I had another conversation with Dr. Rattan concerning general scientific organization within the University. He remarked that we had no place where general bacteriology was taught; that the student who wished to follow a subject must get it from Oertel's department which is primarily concerned with pathogenic bacteria, or from Starkey, and that we have plenty of room for bacteriology as a self contained subject.

December
Fifteenth
1926.

Dr. M. Cumming,
Principal,
Agricultural College,
Truro, N.S.

Dear Dr. Dumming :-

I reviewed the matter of the affiliation of Truro with Macdonald with Sir Arthur Currie, and he agrees that it is desirable to have some record of the understanding reached at the time of your visit here. Accordingly, Dr. Brittain and I have prepared the following memorandum, which I trust will have your approval :-

- 1st. That the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture shall be affiliated with Macdonald College, and McGill University.
- 2nd. That Macdonald College shall make available each year, for the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, two Professors who will spend one month during the second term teaching at Truro, the month of February being suggested. One of the Professors shall be a Professor of Botany and the other a Professor of Entomology.
- 3rd. For this service the Nova Scotia Agricultural College shall pay Macdonald College \$750.00 per year.
- 4th. That the Nova Scotia Agricultural College shall officially recognize Macdonald College as the finishing institution for students who have taken their preliminary training at Truro.
- 5th. That the entrance requirements for degree work at Truro shall correspond to those required by the Faculty of Agriculture, McGill University.

Dr. M. Cumming :-

6th. That the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in consultation with Macdonald College shall so co-ordinate her courses that it shall be possible for a student from Truro to enter the advanced classes at Macdonald College with the same degree of training and academic equipment, as one who has had his preliminary training at the latter institution.

7th. The tuition fees shall be the same for students from Truro as for those from the Province of Quebec.
The following is an excerpt from the Macdonald College Announcement :-

B.S.A. First and Second Years :-
Sons, daughters, etc., of farmers of the Province of Quebec, of the Ottawa Valley in Ontario, and of the Maritime ProvincesFree

Third and Fourth Years :-
Sons, daughters, etc., of farmers of the Province of Quebec, of the Ottawa Valley in Ontario, and of the Maritime Provinces ..\$50.00 per year

B.S.A. All Years :-
Other residents in Canada \$50.00 per year
Students from outside of Canada\$100.00 per year

It will be necessary for us to provide extra assistance for the two departments involved in the arrangement, but this will make more research work possible.

We realize that the University is making some financial sacrifice, but it is hoped that your College may be helped, and that this action by McGill may be regarded

Macdonald College, P.Q.
December 15th, 1926.

Dr. M. Cumming :-

as a signal of friendly interest in the Maritimes.

Macdonald and Truro have many similar problems,
they should now be mutually helpful in the work they
undertake.

Yours very truly,

Dean.

HB:EWM

Agriculture - gen

November 25th, 1926.

Dean G.S.H. Barton,
Faculty of Agriculture,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Dean Barton:-

I am afraid that I shall not be able to get out to Macdonald College this week, but will go next Monday morning.

When last there we spoke about the matter of the affiliation of the N. S. Agricultural College with Macdonald and you made reference to a few notes I made when we were together on a previous occasion. I think what I outlined then was my appreciation of the agreement. It was that we make available each year for the Truro College two Professors of Macdonald, who will visit that institution during the month of February. One of these shall be a Professor of Botany and the other a Professor of Entomology. For this service Truro is to pay to Macdonald \$750.00 a year.

The advantages to us we consider to be, as follows:

- (a) Truro affiliates with McGill.
- (b) Truro sends on to McGill all those graduates of hers going up for higher degrees. This may mean from six to ten extra students per year for Macdonald, thus increasing in two years our revenue anywhere from \$600. to \$1000. per annum.
- (c) This gesture of goodwill on the part of McGill should reap a reward to us in other departments than Agriculture. Certainly we are making a

Dean Barton

- 2 -

financial sacrifice in order to help a Maritime school and the only way in which the Maritimes can respond is by having a kindly feeling for McGill and in sending students to this institution.

(d) This association between Truro and Macdonald College would emphasize and confirm more than ever our position as the leading Agricultural degree and postgraduate school in Canada.

(e) We would probably be unable to undertake this work unless we had a junior instructor in each of the Departments of Botany and Entomology. This ought to permit more research work being done in these departments.

All of this should add to our prestige and increase our usefulness to those whom we serve. The only disadvantage to us is the extra cost involved.

You will remember that our idea was to pay each Professor who went to Truro for the month of February the sum of \$275.00 each, extra to their ordinary salary, on the understanding that they would pay their own expenses to and from and at Truro. I think there should be some correspondence with Truro which would indicate our mutual understanding and obligation. There is no need of a formal agreement as an exchange of letters will be quite sufficient.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Telegram sent by Mr. Cummings
of Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

Am authorized by Sir Arthur Currie and Dean Barton
to say they strongly endorse proposed affiliation
of our Agricultural College with Macdonald College
of McGill University. They agree to send two
professors each year for period suggested by me.
Our annual contribution to this service to be
seven hundred and fifty dollars. Full details will
be submitted later.

December
Fifteenth
1926.

Dr. M. Cumming,
Principal,
Agricultural College,
Truro, N.S.

Dear Dr. ^C Cumming :-

I reviewed the matter of the affiliation of Truro with Macdonald with Sir Arthur Currie, and he agrees that it is desirable to have some record of the understanding reached at the time of your visit here. Accordingly, Dr. Brittain and I have prepared the following memorandum, which I trust will have your approval :-

- 1st. That the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture shall be affiliated with Macdonald College and McGill University.
- 2nd. That Macdonald College shall make available each year, for the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, two Professors who will spend one month during the second term teaching at Truro, the month of February being suggested. One of the Professors shall be a Professor of Botany and the other a Professor of Entomology.
- 3rd. For this service the Nova Scotia Agricultural College shall pay Macdonald College \$750.00 per year.
- 4th. That the Nova Scotia Agricultural College shall officially recognize Macdonald College as the finishing institution for students who have taken their preliminary training at Truro.
- 5th. That the entrance requirements for degree work at Truro shall correspond to those required by the Faculty of Agriculture, McGill University.

Dr. M. Cumming :-

6th. That the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in consultation with Macdonald College shall so co-ordinate her courses that it shall be possible for a student from Truro to enter the advanced classes at Macdonald College with the same degree of training and academic equipment, as one who has had his preliminary training at the latter institution.

7th. The tuition fees shall be the same for students from Truro as for those from the Province of Quebec. The following is an excerpt from the Macdonald College Announcement :-

B.S.A. First and Second Years :-
Sons, daughters, etc., of farmers of the Province of Quebec, of the Ottawa Valley in Ontario, and of the Maritime ProvincesFree

Third and Fourth Years :-
Sons, daughters, etc., of farmers of the Province of Quebec, of the Ottawa Valley in Ontario, and of the Maritime Provinces ..\$50.00 per year

B.S.A. All Years :-
Other residents in Canada \$50.00 per year
Students from outside of Canada\$100.00 per year

It will be necessary for us to provide extra assistance for the two departments involved in the arrangement, but this will make more research work possible.

We realize that the University is making some financial sacrifice, but it is hoped that your College may be helped, and that this action by McGill may be regarded

Macdonald College, P.Q.
December 15th, 1926.

Dr. H. Cumming :-

as a signal of friendly interest in the Maritimes.

Macdonald and Truro have many similar problems,
they should now be mutually helpful in the work they
undertake.

Yours very truly,

Dean.

HB:EWB

Friday

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

July 24.

at present, 2 Students
per \$50

Dear Sir Arthur,

I wrote you some time ago, with regard
to the ^{free} admission to the faculty of Agriculture
for two years, of young men from either the
Maritime Provinces or the Ottawa Valley or
both, but have received no reply.

I think some step should be taken
at once, as the applications from Quebec
are negligible. Only 68 boys wrote on their
school leaving examination in the Province
outside the Island of Montreal. Many of
these will go no farther educationally &
the others will probably be spread over
the various faculties of McGill & other
universities. - It means proportionally
that only 4 or 5 candidates will come,
If consent is given to my suggestion,
I shall advertise it at once. Faithfully yours,
C. Harrison

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

June 17th

Dear Sir Arthur,

Have you had any news from the Premier. I noticed that there was a cabinet meeting two days ago & possibly our business may have been decided.

I am very anxious to know if they are going to continue the federal grant, or at any rate give us a substantial share of it. Until I know definitely, it is impossible to prepare next year's estimates. Seven instructors are paid from this grant & I do not know how we are to carry them if it is cut off. Even if reply to the request for the School for Teachers grant is delayed may I ask you to press for action on the federal grant.

MACDONALD COLLEGE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE QUE., CANADA.

re the vacancy in the Physics Dept. I spoke to you about this and suggested that a Lecturer be appointed instead of a Professor. At present we are paying \$3,300. I could get a good man for \$3,000⁰⁰ - a Ph.D. both Mr. Fenner of Iowa & Dr. have recommended Schrum, as being a brilliant man. Hacker at Bishop's is getting 2500⁰⁰ & we should have to offer him more than this. He has more teaching experience but has done little research work. In addition to these two I have several other good candidates.

If you are not too busy will you come out some afternoon & have lunch with me at Semeville, & golf afterwards. I am free on Thurs. & Friday of this week, & all next.

Sincerely yours,

H. Morrison.

Dr. Arthur W. Currier, McGill St.
McGill University.

*Agree
General*

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

7th April, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

With reference to your remit of letter from
Professor Pietruszczynski, of the Agricultural Institute,
Poznan, Poland, I enclose copy of list of seeds sent to him.
Those marked "M.C." are ^{College} improvements from various sources.

Faithfully yours,

J. H. Morrison

Principal.

L.

WHEAT.- Pringle's Champlain 307 M.C.
Huron (O)
Marquis (O)
Red Fife (O)
Herrisons Bearded (G)
Campbell's White Chaff
Alaska M.H.
Wild Goose 2407 M.C.
Medeah (G)

Red Emmer 1407 M.C.
White Spelt 807 M.C.

BARLEY.- Mensury 3207 M.C.
O.A.C. No. 21
Manchurian 6 Rowed.
Mandscheuri 909 M.C.
Star Sv.
Michigan 31604
B. 4317 M.C. Smooth Awn.
Arlington Awnless
New White Hulless (G)
Hog (G)
Guy Mayle 513 M.C.
Duckbill 207 M.C.
Hannchen Sv.
Two Rosed Canadian (G)
Biffen's Two Rowed.
Success 212 M.C.

OATS.- Alaska G.
O.A.C. No. 3
Daubeney 1609 M.C.
Banner 44 M.C.
Cornellian.
Garton's Abundance
Joanette 607 M.C.
Fifty W. Black (R)
Mammoth Cluster
Early Gothland 407 M.C.
O. 113 M.C.
O. 1212 M.C.
O. 1512 M.C.
Liberty O. 480
Early Ripe 213 M.C.

MILLETS.-
Japanese E.
Hungarian E.
German or Golden R.
Common (24841)
Siberian (24843)

GRASSES + CLOVER + ALFALFA.-
Commercial Samples.

Orchard Grass.
Alfalfa Grimm.

Timothy.

Common Red Clover.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

*Agnes
Gen*

15th April, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

The three day course given at the college for the Montreal Green Section of the Royal Canadian Golf Association was quite successful. The opening meeting was held in the Chemistry Building at the University, was attended by about a hundred, including a number of presidents of golf clubs, and representatives from clubs of the eastern district.

At the college three lectures with demonstrations were given each day for three days. 66 attended, most of them greenskeepers, chairmen of greens committees, members of the Montreal Greens Section of the R.C.G.A., and others.

I am enclosing a programme of the lectures for your information.

Faithfully yours,

R. Morrison,
Principal.

L.

MACDONALD COLLEGE - SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

ROYAL CANADIAN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Montreal Green Section.

Lectures will be given in the Agricultural Building, unless otherwise specified.

Tuesday, March 31st:-

- 11.15 a.m. Prof. R. Summerby: Soils and their Characteristics.
A.105.
- 2.00 p.m. Mr. L. G. Heimpel: Drainage. A.105.
- 4.00 p.m. Mr. Tregillus. A.105.

Wednesday, April 1st:-

- 11.15 a.m. Prof. T. G. Bunting: Vegetative Planting of Greens.
A.105.
- 2.00 p.m. Dr. A. McTaggart: Grasses for greens and fairways.
A.110.
- 4.00 p.m. Prof. T. G. Bunting: The importance of and use of manures. A.105.

Thursday, April 2nd:-

- 11.15 a.m. Prof. T. G. Bunting: The Compost Pile. A.105.
- 2.00 p.m. Mr. W. J. Tawse: Chemical fertilizers and their use on greens and fairways. A.105.
- 4.00 p.m. Dr. B. T. Dickson: Weeds. A.110.
- 8.30 p.m. Mr. Tregillus (?) Question Box.

Agave gen

February 25th, 1925.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Thank you very much for
your letter of February 24th enclosing memo
of registration for the winter short courses.

It is very gratifying
that the courses have been so well attended.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

24th February, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am enclosing a memo re registration for the winter short courses of 1924/25. AS permission was given by Corporation to hold these classes, I thought it advisable to report to you the number and names of those taking these course.

Faithfully yours,

J. C. Harrison

Principal.

L.

Agnes Gen

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

17th March, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

Enclosed please find a memo with regard
to the registration for the winter short courses for
1923/24.

Faithfully yours,

J. Hurvison

Principal.

L.

Macdonald College - School of Agriculture

Memo re Registration for the Winter Short Courses, 1923-24

	Men	Women	Total
Short course in Agricultural Engineering, Jan. 29th to Feb. 8th inclusive	46	0	46
Short course in Horticulture, February 12th to 15th inclusive	55	15	70
Short course in Poultry, February 18th to 22nd inclusive	55	20	75
Short course in Bee-keeping, February 26th to 29th inclusive	37	10	47
Total courses	193	45	238

Persons Registered:-

Men	Women	Total
146	39	185

	Persons	Courses
Taking 1 course	153	153
" 2 course	18	36
" 3 "	7	21
" 4 "	7	28
	185	238

	Persons	Courses
From Quebec	167	217
" Ontario	16	19
" Nova Scotia ...	2	2
Total	185	238

Agriculture
MACDONALD COLLEGE

Agri-gen

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

July 7th, 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

In accordance with your request I am submitting herein my views with regard to the organization of the work in Bacteriology.

At present the Department of Bacteriology is carrying the following staff members. One professor, one lecturer, one assistant and part time of Dr. Conklin, who teaches the specialised work to Animal Husbandry and Poultry students. There are therefore four instructors available for teaching and while all four have done some teaching this department ranks as one of the lowest in total teaching time. Only one course is given to all the students of any one year in the B.S.A. Course, this being General Bacteriology given to the third year. The other courses are specialised courses related to the option work mostly in the other departments. Some of the courses are seldom given. The total teaching time outlined for Agriculture, including an elementary course recently provided for the second year of the Winter Course is six lectures of approximately one hour and seven laboratory periods of one and a half hours each per week.

In Household Science the degree students combine with Agriculture. Other Household Science students receive courses involving one lecture and two laboratory periods per week for one term.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

-2-

The School for Teachers students receive six lectures with demonstrations.

In addition to the above there is the post graduate work that may be given.

It seems to me that considering the small numbers of students the instruction work could very well be carried by three instructors instead of four as at present.

Dr. Conklin is now giving one of the most important courses in Animal Bacteriology. I propose that he assume the immediate responsibility for all work in Animal Bacteriology including instruction and any investigation work that may be undertaken and that some laboratory assistance be made available for the latter work. I would head the department with a man qualified in soil and plant Bacteriology, such position not to exceed three thousand dollars in salary and to carry the rank of Assistant Professor for the time being.

The third position would be that of lecturer or assistant and made with special reference to some of the work in Household Science and for which Household Science would bear a full share.

I would dispense with the maid who is now employed in the department at a salary of nearly eight hundred dollars and who, according to my information, is not fully occupied and I would arrange for more competent laboratory assistance either on some part time scholarship basis or as a technician or demonstrator

MACDONALD COLLEGE

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.
POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

-3-

at approximately the same salary.

With this organization post graduate work could still be given here in Bacteriology but should there be opportunity for special work in other faculties at the University I would favor taking full advantage of it.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. Barton

Dean.

HB/Y

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

Agree Jan

Feb. 8/26.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

It has occurred to me that since you were not present at our Faculty Meeting last Wednesday when the Winter Course Committee reported in regard to revision of the Winter Course Syllabus, you might be interested in having an outline of the proposed plan, so I am enclosing one.

Yours faithfully,

A. Barton per P.Y.
Dean.

HB/Y
Enclo/

Report of Winter Course Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Faculty of Agriculture to consider the revision of the Winter Course syllabus beg to report as follows:

In the opinion of the Committee the planning of the Winter Courses in Agriculture should be governed by the following considerations:-

- 1.- The function of these courses should be a twofold one,
 - (a) to provide a general education for boys who intend to farm.
 - (b) to equip boys who intend to farm with technical knowledge of Agriculture that will enable them to understand and deal with problems that obtain in farm practice.
- 2.- The courses should be outlined with reference to the important types of farming that are fairly distinct and that prevail in Quebec and Eastern Canada generally, viz., Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Farming.
- 3.- The number of courses should be limited and so arranged that a student may have some opportunity to choose subjects that definitely relate to the type of farming in which he is interested.
- 4.- The courses should extend throughout the winter months when outside farm operations are not pressing, a period of five months from November 1st, to March 30th, is suggested.

5.- A limited amount of spare time during classroom hours is desirable. It is suggested that in these courses spare time should not exceed 20 per cent of the regular classroom time available. This allowance together with the study-hour time would amount to more than one-third of the student's working day. It is further suggested that in all courses with the exception of English, assignment work outside of classroom should be based on half the time devoted in the classroom to the subject in which the assignment is made. On this basis three hours a week or approximately the same length of time devoted to English in the classroom, as shown in the proposed outline for the first year, would be available for work in English outside of classroom hours.

6.- It seems advisable that for those who can spend only one winter at college there should be opportunity to follow a course of study which in itself would constitute a fairly complete unit of the more practical courses which may be of special interest to such students. And, for those who can take a second year there should be a further opportunity in the type of work necessary to give them some sound training in farm economics and farm business, some appreciation of science in relation to farm problems and some further work in their special fields.

It is believed that the proposed outline will meet the requirements as set forth in so far as it is possible to do so in two Winter Courses.

From this time-table courses of the type outlined below could be taken.

First Year.

Dairy Farming.

Animal Husbandry
Agronomy
Veterinary
Agr. Engineering
English
Arithmetic
Poultry
Farm Forestry
Dairying

Horticulture.

Horticulture (F)
Plant Pathology
Entomology
Agr. Engineering
English
Arithmetic
Poultry
Apiculture
Farm Forestry

If desired Horticulture could be combined with Dairy Farming by taking Animal Husbandry and Agronomy and omitting some other subjects.

Similar divisions could be made in the second year and from both years selections of related practical subjects could be made in any one year.

Respectfully submitted -

WINTER COURSE TIME-TABLE.

FIRST YEAR.

TIME.	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
8:30 9:15	Animal Husb.	Agronomy	Arithmetic & Farm Man.	Animal Husb.	Animal Husb.	English, P.S.
9:25 10:10	Agr. Engineering	Veterinary & Entomology, 1 Plant Path. 1	Arithmetic & Farm Man.	Veterinary & Entomology, 1 Plant Path. 1	Agronomy	English, P.S.
10:20 11:05	Horticulture (F)	Horticulture (F)	English	Horticulture (F)	Agronomy	
11:15 12:00	Poultry	Apiculture 1 Dairying 1	English	Apiculture 1 Dairying 1	Poultry 1 F. Forestry 1	
1:15 2:00	Poultry	Agr. Engineering	Agronomy	Dairying 1 Agr. Eng. 1	Horticulture (F)	
2:10 2:55	Poultry	Agr. Engineering	Agronomy	Dairying 1 Agr. Eng. 1	Horticulture (F)	
3:05 3:50	Horticulture (F)	Animal Husb. & Entomology 1 Plant Path. 1		Dairying & Entomology 1 Plant Path. 1	Agr. Engineering	
4:00 4:45	Horticulture (F)	Animal Husb. & Entomology 1 Plant Path. 1		Dairying 1 Entomology 1 Plant Path. 1	Agr. Engineering	

WINTER COURSE TIME-TABLE SECOND YEAR.

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
8:30	Horticulture (V) Animal Husb.	Horticulture (V)	English	Horticulture (V) Animal Husb.	Botany 1 P. Physics 1 P.	
9:15	(F or B)			(F or B)		
9:25	Chemistry 1 P. Bacteriology 1 P.	Chemistry 1 P. Bacteriology 1 P.	English	Animal Husb.	Animal Husb.	
10:10						
10:20	Agronomy	F. Engineering	F. Economics	Agronomy	Chemistry 1 P. F. Hort.	
11:05						
11:15	F. Economics	F. Economics	F. Economics	Botany 1 P. Physics 1 P.	F. Economics.	
12:00						
1:15	Chemistry 1 P. Bacteriology 1 P.	Agronomy	Agr. Engineering	Horticulture (V)	Chemistry 1 P. F. Horticulture 1 P.	
2:00						
2:10	Chemistry 1 P. Bacteriology 1 P.	Agronomy	Agr. Engineering	Horticulture (V)	Chemistry 1 P. F. Horticulture 1 P.	
2:55						
3:05	Animal Husb.	Horticulture (V)		Agr. Engineering	Botany 1 P. Physics 1 P.	
3:50						
4:00	Animal Husb.	Horticulture (V)		Agr. Engineering	Botany 1 P. Physics 1 P.	
4:45						

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

March 4/26.

Col. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Col. Bovey:-

In compliance with your request, I am returning herewith Mr. Burke's report.

I am glad to know that the Hon. John Hall Kelly, member of the Legislative Council for Bonaventure, is so keenly interested in the work we may be able to undertake in his constituency. His support should be very helpful. In the matter of arranging for field crop competition judging, however, I feel that satisfactory arrangements can be made directly with the Department of Agriculture and that at this time this would be the best procedure.

Thanking you for the suggestion, I am,

Yours faithfully,

H. Bartou
Dean.

HB/Y
Enclo/

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

Feb. 26/26.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:-

I have your letter of February 24th, and the report by Mr. Burke in reference to Gaspé and Bonaventure. The report is very interesting and I may say includes the type of information I am anxious to obtain and compile for all the districts of Quebec that may have some special interest for us. My thought is that if such work were properly organized it could be undertaken by our regular staff members in connection with departmental field work. In this way, and as time and money would allow, the English speaking districts particularly could be covered gradually and systematically by all departments that might be concerned and have a contribution to make. With information obtained in this work it should be possible to shape some co-ordinated policy of effort and help that would make for the intelligent development of a district in accordance with its requirements and its interests.

In regard to Gaspé and Bonaventure, I feel that we should do everything we can to help these people and to make the College better known among them. Some of our men have visited them and, as Mr. Burke mentions, we have had the odd student from there but owing to isolation and distance the district has not had much cultivation from here. It is one of the

MACDONALD COLLEGE

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

-2-

few English speaking districts in Quebec which I have not been through but from information I have been able to gather, its farming possibilities would appear to differ somewhat from those of most others.

Professor Summerby and I are agreed that instead of sending a representative down to the Seed Fairs in March, more could be accomplished by sending him down next summer to judge the Field Crop Competitions which are conducted by the Quebec Department of Agriculture. He could then spend more time in the district, see much more of the country and its practice, obtain more information and be more helpful to the people. However, we intend taking this up with the department officers and if this cannot be arranged we shall try the Seed Fairs. I shall see that a supply of literature is sent to the parties mentioned in the report, forward some information about Orange Hawkweed and arrange with Dr. Snell to make an analysis of the lake sediment.

In regard to remuneration for Mr. Burke, my judgment is that \$10.00 per day and expenses would be a fair and reasonable allowance.

If you come out to the College next Wednesday I would like to see you if you have any time available. Should you not expect to come out next week, I could see you at your office any afternoon, except Wednesday, at any time that might be convenient for you.

Yours faithfully,

H. Barton
Dean.

HB/Y

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

"Little Metis Beach," Que.19

Report of Trip on Gaspe Coast, -

NEW RICHMOND, QUE.,

New Richmond is primarily a farming community. The farms, for the most part are large and prosperous. The small farmer may accept work by the day with his team, when he is not busy, but the larger farmers attend to their farm work and that alone. During the winter months they sometimes cut pulp and fire wood on their own wood lots. This, in most instances, is sold locally but of course shipments of pulp wood are made from time to time. The progress that these people have made along Agricultural lines is amazing to the average person who thinks of the Gaspe Coast as practically an ice-berg the year around. The people are keenly interested in their farms and apparently there is a great field for Macdonald College in Bonaventure County.

An Agricultural Society was formed some years ago but little progress was made until quite recently. At present this organization is really "booming" and a great deal of enthusiasm is being shown for Agricultural interests. The Secretary-Treasurer of this Society is a man keenly interested in Agriculture himself and apparently of a very broad progressive nature. Last season the following money was paid in prizes, and a great deal more the details of which I did not take, -

- \$150 For Registered Marcus Wheat.
(this amount was, of course, divided into 1st, 2nd, 3rd.,
etc., prizes)
- \$150 For Banner Oats
- \$75 For Clover.

Registered animals are also kept throughout the district for the benefit of the members of the Society.

\$417 was paid last season in prizes on Live Stock.

The Agricultural Society of New Richmond consists of 207 members. The annual fee for membership is \$2.00, which amount also entitles the member to a subscription for an Agricultural Journal. The balance of the money collected in fees is spent in prizes and for other expenses of the Society.

FARM OPERATIONS

Apparently the people are becoming keenly interested in Dairy farming. A couple of butter factories have started business in the vicinity and the people seem to be well satisfied with the returns of last season. David Fallet, an enterprising young man, who took the Winter Course at Macdonald in the winter of '23-'24 has started a dairy business and is selling milk around the town. He seems to be convinced that 'direct to the consumer' is the ideal way. The Ayrshire is apparently the popular breed of cattle in this vicinity.

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

"Little Metis Beach," Que.19

SHEEP.

Sheep are kept on most of the farms as a sort of side issue of the regular farm practice. A few people keep fairly large flocks but the majority keep only small flocks. To one visiting this country, there seems to be a great opportunity for these people in connection with sheep farming. The breeds of which Registered stock has been imported are the Oxfords and the Shropshires.

HAY and GRAIN.

A great deal of hay is grown in this vicinity, which is shipped to Gaspe and to other points along the Coast to be used in the lumber camps. Grain is also grown about New Richmond for which a similar ready market is found.

POTATOES.

A certain quantity of potatoes is shipped from New Richmond every fall. This, however, does not appear to be a crop of prime importance in the district.

APPLES.

Small but very successful orchards are operated at New Richmond. In fact it was stated that the people at least have as many apples as they require for themselves. The balance, in most cases, is sold locally but one farmer was reported to have shipped 300 barrells last season.

One man told me that his apples had always been scabby, a difficulty which he was not able to overcome. He admitted that the trees needed pruning and that he had never "sprayed". The trees were planted too close together to allow for much cultivation. He counted, however, with keen delight that he had allowed his pigs to root freely in the orchard and that the scab had disappeared.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

There is a Government Experimental Station at New Richmond with which the farmers are keenly competing. Certain individuals contend that the farm adjoining the Government farm is more prosperous than it is.

THE ANNUAL FAIR.

The farmers are now keenly interested in their annual fall fair which appears to be the "Event" of the year. Next fall prizes are to be offered encouraging the cultivation of "Green Feeds". The people are very much interested in Alfalfa which is yet in the experimental stages on this coast.

A new lot has recently been purchased for the purpose of making Fair Grounds. New buildings will be built and the Exhibition and the Exhibition grounds will be permanent fixtures.

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

"Little Metis Beach," Que.19

FERTILIZERS.

Kelp is hauled off the beach in large quantities and spread on the land. Herring, when they are obtained in large quantities in the spring, are also used on the land.

Ordinary seaweed is not used to any extent on the farms at New Richmond. Some people claim to have had bad experiences with "Twitch Grass" after having used this form of fertilizer. There does not seem to be any very good reason for this unless the fertilizer amplified a condition which already existed.

LIME.

Years ago an old man brought home a shovel of mud from a certain lake near the village of New Richmond. Through some accident the soil from the lake reached a plant which suddenly took on new life. I was interested to find that the farmers now dredge the lake every winter and haul this sediment away to be spread on their farms. The proprietors of the lake cut holes in the ice, set up a sort of derrick, lift the sediment which they sell to the farmers for \$.20 for a double load. The farmers seem to be satisfied with the results obtained with this fertilizer but they complain of a tremendous shrinkage. The loads are heavy when hauled and distant farmers can make only a few trips in a day. When this material has dried and is ready to be spread on the land, the farmer is always disappointed with the quantity which he has as a result of his toil.

If the college would like to have a sample of this sediment it could easily be obtained (at a slightly later date) from Mr. Willet.

Mr. W. H. Willet
Sec-Treas of the Agr. Society.
New Richmond Sta., Que.,

There are large deposits of lime in the vicinity of New Richmond. The Government, some of the people stated, is going to send down a stone crusher which will operate by water power, to be utilized in crushing the limestone.

PRESENT PROBLEMS

The "Hawk Weed" or the Devil's Paint Brush appears to be rapidly getting the better of the farmers. The "Sow Thistle" was also mentioned as a threatening weed. The people would be very grateful for any information from the college, as to how these weeds may be exterminated. It was suggested that an answer to these difficulties be directed to,-

Mr. McComb
Mayor of New Richmond,
New Richmond, Que.,

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

"Little Metis Beach," Que.19

On the 10th of February there will be a meeting of the Agricultural Society of New Richmond. These meetings are held at frequent intervals. On the 13th of March the Society will hold a "Seed Fair" in Blue Ribbon Hall at New Richmond West. If it is possible for Macdonald College to send a representative to this Seed Fair, it will greatly encourage these people. The representative would, I am sure, receive a very hearty welcome and Macdonald College would become better known among these people.

NOTES.

If a dozen or more of the Macdonald Calendars are sent to the address given below, Mr. Willet will distribute them to the members of the Executive of the Agricultural Society and to other members who may be interested.

Mr. W. H. Willet
Box 50,
New Richmond Sta., Que.,

Likewise, if about a dozen Calendars can be sent to Rev. L. J. King he will distribute them to the model schools along the Coast over which he is the School Superintendent.

Rev. L. J. King
Superintendent of Schools
New Richmond, Que.,

Information, as stated in the report, in regard to the control of Hawk Weed will be gratefully received in behalf of the people by the Mayor.

Mr. McComb
Mayor of New Richmond,
New Richmond, Que.,

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO. PROPRIETORS

CENTRAL LOCATION

✓

ELECTRIC LIGHT

✓

RUNNING HOT AND COLD
WATER IN ROOMS

✓

SUITES WITH
PRIVATE BATH



COTTAGES FOR RENTAL

✓

GOLF COURSE
18 HOLE - 6000 YARDS

✓

TENNIS COURTS

✓

BOATING AND FISHING

METIS BEACH, QUE., _____ 192

Report of Trip on Gaspé Coast,-

NEW CARLISLE, QUE.,

In New Carlisle the conditions are somewhat different than those in New Richmond although the two towns are only about thirty miles apart. The general attitude is that farming does not pay and, while everyone is a farmer in a way, they are all interested in some other business. The farms are frightfully small ranging anywhere from five to fifty acres. A hundred acre farm is considered very large and apparently there are few of them. One man who was said to have a hundred acre farm also operates a grist mill.

These conditions seem to be somewhat centralized at New Carlisle which is the County Seat. The reasons for these conditions seem to be two fold. First and principally the people come from Jersey Island, whereas New Richmond is a Scotch settlement. The Jersey Island farmer is used to a small farm and to a different type of farming than that ordinarily practiced in Canada. For the most part he is peculiar in that he does not wish to try anything new or different but rather does he choose to follow in the pathway of his father. Little interest is taken in the Experimental farm Station and the people would rather follow custom than attempt anything new. There are those who have been willing to depart from the ordinary things and attempt new methods much to their satisfaction. Secondly, New Carlisle, although only a small town, has been surveyed and laid out as a large city. This means that men who style themselves "farmers" own perhaps a lot here and another there, and a woodlot somewhere else. Outside this stretch which is planned for a city, the farms are slightly larger but still an ordinary Canadian would consider them small. *omit*

There is an Agricultural Society in New Carlisle with a membership of seventy. Some difficulty has been encountered in persuading the farmers to join, as they do not understand the benefits to be derived. In order to keep the Society going some have joined who are not exactly farmers in the true sense of the word. This procedure was also necessary to obtain the Government grant so essential to the life of the organization.

There are also Societies at Port Daniel and at Chigawack. Mr. George Kempfer of New Carlisle is the Secretary Treasurer of the three divisions. In the fall three annual fairs are held, one at each of the above named places. The dates of the fairs next September are the 21st

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO. PROPRIETORS

CENTRAL LOCATION

✓

ELECTRIC LIGHT

✓

RUNNING HOT AND COLD
WATER IN ROOMS

✓

SUITES WITH
PRIVATE BATH



COTTAGES FOR RENTAL

✓

GOLF COURSE
18 HOLE - 6000 YARDS

✓

TENNIS COURTS

✓

BOATING AND FISHING

METIS BEACH, QUE.

192

22nd and 23rd of the month.

On the 17th of March there will be a Seed Fair at Chigawack for the three divisions. Government Judges from Quebec will be present to judge the seeds. The men, sent by the Government, in previous years are reported to have been French and able to talk practically no English. The seeds have apparently been judged in the spirit of "now our duty is over" and no advice given to the people and no reasons given for the way in which the seeds were classified.

For parts of the Coast, it may be necessary to send a French Inspector but certainly one English speaking representative should be sent. Advice and help should be given to the farmers in respect to the selection of seed. This seems to be a place where Macdonald College might exert a great influence, if it were possible to have a Macdonald graduate sent as one of the Government Seed Judges. If this be impossible the college could still assist greatly by being represented at these seed fairs and in giving advice to the farmers in regard to seed selection.

"The Economic Situation"

A stranger in the community is puzzled to know how these people make even a living from their farms under the present conditions, and yet there seems to be no great poverty. The farmer has almost nothing for sale except a few potatoes. They have the hay that they need for themselves and sometimes a little is sold locally. Often hay is imported to the district, as is almost everything else. The reason for this being that several people in the town keep a horse or perhaps a cow for which they do not themselves raise any feed. Even fresh eggs have been imported in New Carlisle. There seems to be almost no excuse for this state of affairs but people stated them as actual facts.

Lumber for building purposes is imported from New Brunswick at the highest prices on the market. The raw materials are shipped from the Gaspe Coast and the finished products are imported.

Fishing, it was stated, is not carried on extensively at New Carlisle although this is an extensive industry both above

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO. PROPRIETORS

CENTRAL LOCATION

ELECTRIC LIGHT

RUNNING HOT AND COLD
WATER IN ROOMS

SUITES WITH
PRIVATE BATH



COTTAGES FOR RENTAL

GOLF COURSE
18 HOLE - 6000 YARDS

TENNIS COURTS

BOATING AND FISHING

METIS BEACH, QUE., _____ 192

and below the County Seat. Farming, therefore, seems to be the main means of livelihood but practically every farmer is also engaged in some other work as well as his farm work. In fact it is difficult to understand just how each individual makes his livelihood.

Before any great returns may be received from the farm the Jersey farmer must learn to carry on a slightly more extensive type of farming. Upon an inquiry as to the possibility of extending the farms and as to the reason for their present size, the following information was obtained,-

First the Grandfather divided the farm giving a certain amount to each son, this was later re-divided in a similar manner until the present farms are very small. At a short distance back from the shore the mountains begin to rise, and then back of that again is wood. There is an area at the back which is now of little use owing to the great damage done by forest fires.

The conditions seem to be very suggestive for sheep farming, an industry which has scarcely been tried. Around New Carlisle the farmers have had disastrous experiences with dogs which has discouraged them in keeping sheep. It appears that at Port Daniel more sheep are kept and the farming there is better than in the vicinity of New Carlisle.

AN INTERVIEW AT THE NEW CARLISLE HIGH SCHOOL.

This interview was made with a view to ascertaining Educational conditions on the coast, and the ambitions of the students at this the only High School. The following information and opinions were obtained from Mr. Naylor, the Principal, and his assistant.

Few boys in the district reach their Matriculation year owing to the fact that they become discouraged and drop out of school as the tasks become more arduous. Among the few who have graduated some have taken and are taking courses at Bishop's College. It is the ambition of every youth who has a fairly good education to leave the farm as the general impression is that "Farming does not pay".

PRESENT FARM PRACTICE.

Among the more optimistic farmers there are those

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO. PROPRIETORS

CENTRAL LOCATION



ELECTRIC LIGHT



RUNNING HOT AND COLD
WATER IN ROOMS



SUITES WITH
PRIVATE BATH



COTTAGES FOR RENTAL



GOLF COURSE
18 HOLE - 6000 YARDS



TENNIS COURTS



BOATING AND FISHING

METIS BEACH, QUE. _____ 192

who are interested in dairy farming. Registered animals of the Ayrshire and Holstein breeds have been imported. A butter factory has been opened in the vicinity and apparently the people are very pleased with the returns of last season.

Sheep are kept in small numbers on most farms as a sort of side issue.

Potatoes are said to be grown for sale and export. No definite proof was obtained that this product was exported in any very large quantity.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Macdonald College can exert a great influence on Agriculture in the County of Bonaventure but the results may be slow at first. In New Richmond the farmers are keen to obtain all the information possible, and the prospects of obtaining short course students from there seem very bright. It was stated that very similar conditions exist in Port Daniel which is a Scotch settlement. The farms are prosperous and the farmers keenly interested in their work. In New Carlisle, though, the Jersey farmer must first be interested in his farm and made to understand the value of additional training. There is a Government Experimental Station at hand but, as far as one is able to ascertain, people seek little information at this post. The farmer knows his own little world and no other. Money is too scarce and his present education too limited to allow him to understand the value of attending Macdonald College or to sending his son.

The young men from New Richmond who have attended Macdonald are really "walking advertisements" for the college. If it were possible to obtain a few winter course students from each community the influence of the college would soon be felt. This might be brought about through offering prizes of a very practical nature at the Fall Fairs. That is, if some person of means, could see his way to offering "Car-fare" to Macdonald as the first prize for a pen of Shropshire sheep, interest might be quickly aroused. This, with free tuition already offered, should make the course at Macdonald very attractive. Once a few "key students" were obtained, results would follow.

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO. PROPRIETORS

CENTRAL LOCATION

✓

ELECTRIC LIGHT

✓

RUNNING HOT AND COLD
WATER IN ROOMS

✓

SUITES WITH
PRIVATE BATH



COTTAGES FOR RENTAL

✓

GOLF COURSE
18 HOLE - 6000 YARDS

✓

TENNIS COURTS

✓

BOATING AND FISHING

METIS BEACH, QUE., _____ 192

Until these "key students" can be obtained, Macdonald can exert a great influence on Bonaventure County through its service department.

The present great problem, which is making rapid progress, is the Hawk Weed, or 'Devil's Paint Brush'. Hay crops have been ruined by its presence and pasture land spoiled. Some people have been fairly successful by practicing summer fallow, but the weed grows by the road side and soon returns to the fields.

Any information that the College can give in this regard will be gratefully received. This same problem appeared at New Richmond. This information might be sent to the Sec-Treasurer of the Agricultural Society,-

Mr. George Kempffer
New Carlisle, Que.,

Mr. Kempffer will also be pleased to distribute about one dozen of the Macdonald Calendars among the members of his Executive and to other interested parties.

The foregoing is a report of the conditions which the author found on the Gaspé Coast, with a few humble suggestions of ways in which Macdonald College might be of assistance to the people of Bonaventure County. It is the desire of the author that this report may be of some use to the University in determining a policy to assist the people and to promote the Agricultural interests of the Gaspé Coast.

Respectfully submitted,

Herbert M. Burke

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

10th March, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P. Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter of March 7th. I am sending two copies of the report of Macdonald College to your brother at Strathroy.

The report was printed by the Department of Agriculture. I agree with you it is badly done, and complaints have already been made concerning it. The trouble is that we did not have an opportunity of proof-reading it. I am asking that this year they submit the proof to us.

Faithfully yours,

J. Harrison

Principal.

L.

March 10th 1924.

Professor I. A. Mackay,
Acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts,
McGill University.

Dear Professor Mackay,

I am sending you herewith
copy of a notice received from the Lawes Agricultural
Trust at Harpenden, which may be of interest to graduate
or undergraduate students.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

March 10th 1924.

Professor F. C. Harrison,
Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture,
Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dear Professor Harrison,

I am sending you herewith
copy of a notice received from the Lawes Agricultural
Trust at Harpended, which may be of interest to graduate
or undergraduate students.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

March 10th 1924.

Dean Frank D. Adams,
Faculty of the Graduate School,
McGill University.

Dear Dean Adams,

I am sending you herewith copy
of a notice received from the Lawes Agricultural Trust
at Harpenden, which may be of interest to graduate or
undergraduate students.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

March 10th 1924.

B. A. Keen, Esq.,
Assistant Director,
Lawes Agricultural Trust,
Harpenden, England.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd ulto., and I am bringing the same to the notice of the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Agriculture and Graduate Studies.

In case you might be interested in receiving it, I am sending you herewith a copy of the report of our Agricultural College, which is apparently doing work somewhat similar to that which you are undertaking.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

Lawes Agricultural Trust.

Director:
SIR JOHN RUSSELL, D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Rothamsted Experimental Station.
Harpenden.*

Feb. 23rd. 1924.

Dear Sir,

I wish to bring to your notice the facilities offered by the Rothamsted Experimental Station in respect of the research degrees of Cambridge and London Universities, and I would be much obliged if, in future, post-graduate workers, scholarship holders, etc, could have these facilities brought to their notice. We would like to reach not only those who have attended agricultural colleges, but also workers in pure science, as many investigations not directly connected with agriculture can be profitably pursued in an agricultural environment.

The Station comprises laboratories in which research work in the following subjects may be done:- Physics with physical-chemistry, chemistry, insecticides and fungicides, fermentation, botany, bacteriology, protozoology, mycology, algology, entomology, statistics, technique of field experiments.

The Station does not investigate problems outside the study of soil and the growing plant in health and disease; i.e. no work is done on plant breeding, animal nutrition, agricultural economics, etc. The laboratories have been completely rebuilt within the past 10 years and the library containing books on agriculture and agricultural science is acknowledged to be one of the most complete in the world. The permanent scientific Staff numbers about 40, and at the moment there are 7 post-graduate workers, scholarship holders, etc. conducting research work for the higher degrees mentioned in the enclosed circular.

No personal fees or charges are made to voluntary workers in respect of the use of facilities and the supervision of their work

by the Head of the department. Owing however to the high cost of apparatus and chemicals, the Station may ask in the case of workers sent here by Colonial Governments, Universities, Institutions etc. for a contribution from these authorities in respect of these charges.

Yours faithfully,

Baker _____

Assistant Director

Facilities offered by the Rothamsted Experimental Station,
Harpenden, England, to candidates for Research Degrees.

The University of Cambridge is prepared to give favourable consideration to each individual case of applicants who desire to carry out at Rothamsted a portion of their work for the following Degrees:- M.Sc., Ph.D.

The University of London has accepted the Rothamsted Experimental Station as a "Recognised Institution" from which Research workers may submit work done at Rothamsted for the following degrees:- M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.

A brief precis of the most important conditions that must be fulfilled by candidates is given below for general guidance.

Intending workers at Rothamsted are strongly advised in the first instance to send a full account of their academic qualifications and training to the Director, as the candidate will be allowed to enter his thesis only if these qualifications are acceptable to the University Senate.

The general conditions imposed by the University regulations are briefly:-

(1) Cambridge. These degrees are granted in full to men only; under certain limitations the titles of degrees are open to women without the privileges which the degree confers in the University.

M.Sc. A minimum residence of five terms at Cambridge and one at Rothamsted. Thesis to be presented not earlier than sixth and not later than twelfth term from term of admission as a research student.

Ph.D. A minimum residence of six terms at Cambridge and three at Rothamsted. Thesis normally to be presented not earlier than ninth term and not later than twelfth term from term of admission as a research student. In special cases permission may be sought to present the thesis after the sixth term.

Note:- Three consecutive terms at Cambridge constitute a year.

(2) London These degrees are open to men and women on equal terms.

M.Sc. and Ph.D. A minimum residence of two calendar years at Rothamsted before submission of the thesis.

D.Sc. Normally the candidate must first hold the M.Sc. degree of the University, but in special cases, on the ground of published work, this regulation may on application be waived. A residence of two years at Rothamsted is required.

A student must ordinarily have taken his first degree not less than four years before the date of his entry for the D.Sc examination.

Note:- In the case of students registering in October the two year period may be regarded as ending in the June of the second year.

In the case of workers already holding a first degree of London University, they may enter as external students for higher degrees without any requirements as to residence.

March 11th 1924.

Professor F. C. Harrison,
Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture,
Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dear Professor Harrison,

I have one or two places
to which I would like to send copies of your report,
and I would be very much obliged if you would send me
three or four of them.

Yours faithfully.

Wilfrid Bovey.

March 26th, 1924.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Thank you very much for sending me the proof of address given by Professor Lochhead before the Royal Colonial Institute in London. I am very glad to learn that he is meeting with such success.

I am sending you herewith a letter which I have received from an officer whom I knew in France. Will you let me know if anything can be done.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Macdonalds Agri

March 7th, 1924.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

My dear Dr. Harrison:-

I read with a great deal of interest the report of Macdonald College as submitted to the Department of Agriculture. Will you please send a couple of copies of this report to my brother John Currie at Strathroy, Ont.

By the way, did you print this report or was it printed by the Department of Agriculture. Whoever did it, it is very badly done.

Yours faithfully,



THE PRESS BULLETIN

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA.

Friday, March 21, 1924.

No. 12, Vol. IX.

VALUE OF RYE IN HOG FEEDING

By R. D. Sinclair, B.S.A., Department of
Animal Husbandry

The production of rye has increased materially in Western Canada during the past few years. Being a crop which gives a more satisfactory return than other cereals in districts of scant rainfall, the adverse moisture conditions of the past two or three years have turned the attention of many farmers to this crop. The Province of Alberta alone has a yield of approximately 8,000,000 bushels for 1923. On account of the comparatively poor return from the crop when marketed in its natural state, and in view of the fact that in many instances it is the only grain available for feeding purposes, the question in the minds of many farmers is: "Is rye a suitable hog feed, and if so, how does it compare with barley in feeding value?"

In order to obtain some information on these points with reference to Alberta grown grains, the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Alberta conducted a test during the fall of 1923. Nine groups of seven pigs were finished on rye and barley, and these grains fed in conjunction with oats in varying proportions. This trial would be considered a short term test, running but twenty-nine days on seven of the lots, and forty-three days on two of the lots, but the results in the case of the pigs fed on barley and barley and oats agree so closely with figures obtained in previous trials, and with uniformity of individuals in all lots, the results should form a basis for appraising rye as a hog feed and comparing it with barley.

All of the grains used were of good quality, the oats grading 2 C.W., the barley 3 C.W., and the rye 3 C.W. free from ergot. The pigs in all lots were self-fed. Tankage was added to the grain of all groups at the rate of five pounds to ninety-five pounds of grain. Rye and barley were fed alone and with oats in the proportions of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$. An additional group was fed on equal parts of oats, barley and rye. The pigs fed on rye alone did not relish their feed, practically refusing to touch it for the first two days. They showed a tendency to root the grain from the self-feeder, necessitating careful

handling to avoid loss. The figures set forth in the attached table show that they consumed less feed per day than any of the other lots with the exception of those on the rye 1, oats 2, ration, made the lowest daily gains of any, and required the most feed for 100 pounds of gain of any of the groups on the test. Their grain requirement of 643.91 pounds is high as compared with the groups receiving oats in proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the ration. The addition of oats to the rye in these proportions increased the palatability of the ration and brought the grain requirement for 100 pounds of gain in line with that of the pigs on barley and barley and oats in similar proportions. When oats were added in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the ration, the beneficial results of mixing were overcome, resulting in low daily gains and a high grain requirement for 100 pounds of gain. These pigs, along with those receiving rye alone, had to be held 14 days longer than the others in order to reach market weight.

The showing made by the pigs fed barley alone again points to the suitability of barley as a finishing feed for hogs. In contrast with rye, barley when fed alone is a palatable feed. The pigs in this group made high daily gains as compared with those on straight rye, and required the least grain for 100 pounds of gain of all the groups. When fed with oats in the proportions of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ there was not a great difference as between the barley and the rye. The daily gains and the grain required for gain were very similar. When oats were added in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the feed the gains were lowered and the grain requirement was much increased. The similarity of performance in the case of both rye and barley bears out what has been realized, that oats should not constitute more than one-half of the ration in finishing of pigs. The mixture of equal parts of rye, barley and oats proved to be one of the best mixtures used, requiring 460.84 pounds for 100 pounds of gain, as compared with 437.50 pounds in the case of barley alone and 458.57 pounds in the group fed barley 2 parts, oats 1 part.

While the results of this test are by no means conclusive, the following observations might safely be made:

- (1) When fed alone, rye is not relished by hogs with the result that gains are comparatively slow.
- (2) When fed as a single grain the grain requirement for 100 pounds of gain is high.
- (3) When fed with oats in proportions of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$, rye makes a satisfactory feed for hogs.
- (4) Rye does not compare favorably with barley when these grains are fed alone, but when mixed with oats in the above proportions the difference is not great.
- (5) A mixture of equal parts of barley, rye and oats proved a satisfactory and economical ration.

RYE vs. BARLEY FOR FINISHING HOGS

October 30th, 1923, to November 28th and December 12th, 1923.

Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Alberta

	Lot 1 Rye	Lot 2 Rye 2 Oats 1	Lot 3 Rye 1 Oats 1	Lot 4 Rye 1 Oats 2	Lot 5 Barley	Lot 6 Barley 2 Oats 1	Lot 7 Barley 1 Oats 1	Lot 8 Barley 1 Oats 2	Lot 9 Barley 1 Rye 1 Oats 1
No. of pigs in Lot	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
No. of days fed..	43	29	29	43	29	29	29	29	29
Av. initial w'ght	144.62	145.62	151.86	144.29	151.05	148.52	152.62	152.19	149.81
Av. final w'ght..	183.2	184.76	191.38	184.14	190.43	190.14	192.62	186.22	191.28
Av. daily gain....	0.90	1.35	1.36	.93	1.36	1.44	1.38	1.19	1.43
Av. daily feed consumption	5.78	6.39	6.35	5.33	5.94	6.58	6.87	7.30	6.59
Feed required for 100 lbs. gain	643.91	473.72	466.28	575.27	437.50	458.59	497.86	614.91	460.84

OPPORTUNITY TO TRY OUT MARQUIS III.

G. H. Cutler, Professor of Field Husbandry,
University of Alberta.

Some publicity has been given to the fact that a new, superior wheat had been discovered by the Department of Field Husbandry, of the University of Alberta. This wheat has been under trial at the University for four years, and each year during that time it has outyielded common Marquis by several bushels per acre. In addition its milling and baking qualities have proven to be the equal of Marquis. It is longer and stronger in the straw than common Marquis; and, while a day later in maturing, from tests made in parts of Central, Southern and Eastern Alberta, it promises to ripen quite within the required seasonal limits.

This wheat is being multiplied at the University and will be offered to Alberta farmers in the near future. In order, however, that its suitability to local conditions may be determined, it is being offered to members of the Alberta Crop Improvement Association and others interested, in lots of sufficient size to test it in the garden, in comparison with common Marquis. A report of each test will be asked for, in which all points, such as length of straw, strength of straw, number of days required for maturity, and general suitability to local conditions, will be included. With this information available the University will be in a position to determine, with a greater degree of certainty, in what parts of Alberta this new variety is likely to serve best, and can be guided somewhat in the future in making a larger and more extensive distribution.

This new wheat is being offered in ounce lots at the nominal sum of 25c per oz. This carries with it membership also in the Alberta Crop Improvement Association. All those taking advantage of this opportunity will be sent in addition an oz. of the common Marquis to plant under similar conditions for comparison.

Address all communications to the writer.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN ALBERTA

By A. S. Dawson, Chief Engineer, Dept. Natural Resources, C.P.R., Calgary, Alberta.

From C. P.R. Agricultural and Industrial Bulletin of March, 1924.

Agriculture is the basic industry of this country. Agriculture may also be said to be the foundation of industry—the latter including all business, whether manufacturing, merchandizing, railroading, shipping or banking, together with the various trades and professions directly or indirectly necessary to larger enterprises.

The fact is sometimes overlooked that the volume of all business is largely dependent on the volume and value of the products of the land. A large part of all manufactured goods goes to the farming communities either directly, or through the medium of merchandizing and the banking facilities of the adjacent towns. The business done by the transportation companies—both rail and water—consists largely of the agricultural and livestock products from the farms.

Agriculture may also be considered as the trunk

from which all business industry must emanate and prosper. If this trunk is injured or even disturbed, business is correspondingly affected; and thus we see the present economic conditions obtaining. Moreover, the urban centres cannot make a satisfactory or substantial growth, and industrial development cannot be economically maintained, unless such are preceded by a prosperous and fairly numerous rural population.

Irrigation cannot be claimed as a panacea or cure-all for the many agricultural ills which exist today, such as high cost of production and low prices received for the products of the farm; but if intelligently practised on reasonably sized holdings, it should result in more than the meagre livelihood in many instances being obtained from operating larger holdings in many districts which are subject to frequent seasons of insufficient rainfall, and in Southern Alberta alone there are at least four million acres which can be so classified. The same principles should apply to the business of farming as to the factory, the store, the bank, the railroad, or any other enterprise, as all-year-round employment and production are necessary to meet all-year-round charges and expenses.

Advantages of Mixed Farming

One-crop farming is a notorious soil robber. Diversified farming with crop rotation restores soil fertility, conserves it, and improves it; and is possible of a balanced selection of the variety of products that is likely to keep the farmer most profitably employed throughout the greatest portion of the year, as well as a selection and a balancing of products with reference to the markets available.

The area irrigated during 1920 on the United States Reclamation Service projects alone, was 1,225,000 acres; and a crop census of these projects for the years 1910-20 showed that their average crop returns per acre were double those from the farm lands of the United States as a whole. An important point to be noted here is that of these products about 65% were such as can be successfully grown under irrigation in Southern Alberta, including grain, cereals, fodders and vegetables; whereas the totals for fruits and cotton only amounted to 36% of the whole. In regard to the question of expenses, it may be stated that the cost of summer-fallowing, together with taxes, interest and upkeep, on idle land, will in most cases equal irrigation charges; and that, acre for acre of producing land, irrigation is not more expensive than the so-called—but incorrectly termed—dry farming. Irrigation stabilizes agriculture, and therefore stabilizes business conditions; and public sentiment in favor of such is steadily growing in Southern Alberta. The province, as is generally known, is subject to seasons of short rainfall. During such years everyone is an irrigation enthusiast; but when a so-called wet season comes around, the virtues of irrigation are apt to be forgotten.

\$20,000,000 Expended Serving 900,000 Acres

Up to the end of 1920 there had been expended on the construction of irrigation works in Southern Alberta, about \$20,000,000 to serve about 900,000 acres of irrigable land; and authentic surveys indicate that an additional three-quarters of a million acres could be served with water within reasonable economic cost limits. This development was mostly carried on by large companies—pre-eminently the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—who held large blocks of vacant land, constructed the works to serve these lands with water, and then sold them to new settlers under a perpetual contract for a supply of water at a fixed annual charge.

Conditions gradually changed, however, as the remaining large areas suitable for irrigation were practically all settled; and plans were formulated during the dry cycle of 1917-22 to develop these areas by co-operative effort on the part of the settlers themselves.

Certain projects had been pronounced economically sound as a result of surveys and investigations on the part of the Reclamation Branch of the Department of the Interior.

The "Irrigation Districts Act" was enacted by the Provincial Government, which then made possible the creation and construction of projects or irrigation districts.

Capital Provided by Government Bonds

Capital with which to carry on the construction of these works was made available by debentures issued and disposed of under full guarantee for both principal and interest by the Provincial Government, under whose jurisdiction all necessary expenditures are approved by their Irrigation Council.

To date, five projects have thus been built and are about to be put into operation. These included about 165,000 acres, and the bond issues covering their construction costs amounted to \$6,600,000. The construction charges on these projects ranged from \$16.00 to \$51.00 per acre of irrigable land within the districts. The bonds have a life of 30 years and were disposed of at very favorable rates. In addition to these, ten other districts containing about 600,000 acres are in various stages of preliminary organization.

The most serious problem yet to be worked out in connection with these systems is that of colonization, and a reduction in the size of the holdings; so that the construction, maintenance and operation charges can be met by the occupants of the land.

On December 31st, 1921, in the United States, 244 irrigation districts were in operation, 37 irrigation districts were under construction, and 159 irrigation districts were in the preliminary stages, and during 1921 these districts irrigated 2,857,000 acres of land.

The bond issues covering these districts amount-

ed to \$118,433,443, and were of two classes, non-speculative and speculative, and defaults have been largely confined to the latter group. At the date mentioned, 71% of all bonds sold by these districts had been paid when due both as to principal and interest. During the years 1915-21, less than 1% of the bonds sold were unpaid, due largely to more effective State control, greater discrimination by bond investors, and more general conservatism in promotion.

Failures have generally resulted from inadequate water supply, unproductive lands, over-capitalization, faulty engineering, insufficient settlers, and over optimism, as well as to manipulations of promoters, connivance of some bond houses, and lack of Government restraint.

Essentials for Success

Essentials for success have been: productive land, good markets, sufficient water supply, reasonable capitalization, adequate settlement, and proper Governmental control. In Southern Alberta we have ample water supply, which the Federal Government controls. Many projects have been shown to be economically sound by the Reclamation Ser-

Capital Provided by Government Bonds

Capital with which to carry on the construction of these works was made available by debentures issued and disposed of under full guarantee for both principal and interest by the Provincial Government, under whose jurisdiction all necessary expenditures are approved by their Irrigation Council. To date five projects have had their bills and are about to be put into operation. These included about 163,000 acres, and the bond issues covering their construction costs amounted to \$6,600,000. The construction charges on these projects ranged from \$16.00 to \$21.00 per acre of irrigable land within the districts. The bonds have a life of 30 years and were disposed of at very favorable rates in addition to those for other districts containing about 600,000 acres in various stages of preliminary organization.

The most serious problem yet to be worked out in connection with these systems is that of colonization, and a reduction in the size of the holdings, so that the construction, maintenance and operation charges can be met by the occupants of the land.

On December 31st, 1921, in the United States, 344 irrigation districts were in operation, 37 irrigation districts were under construction, and 139 irrigation districts were in the preliminary stages, and during 1921 these districts irrigated 2,825,000 acres of land.

The bond issues covering these districts amount-

vice Engineers as far as construction charges are concerned. We have the climatic conditions and the requirements of soil fertility, as has just been again proven by a world record wheat crop on some six million acres, and by the numerous prizes won on grain and fodder crops at the recent International Exposition at Chicago.

Irrigation within practicable and economic limits is fundamentally a sound system of agriculture in Southern Alberta, and provides outstanding opportunities for the creation of self-supporting and self-owned farm homes. The irrigated districts will open up possibilities in diversified farming and the establishment of kindred industries not elsewhere possible. They will become the cradle of an enormous feeding and finishing industry, and will ultimately form the most productive and most intensely cultivated areas in Western Canada. They will result in smaller farm units and closer settlement, better social conditions, multiplicity of crops, and the subsequent creation of such industries as seed growing, sugar beets, and canning; and above all, they will provide greater opportunities for real home-making, which means so much towards a permanent system of agriculture.

Advantages of Mixed Farming

Over-crop farming is a notorious soil exhauster. Diversified farming with crop rotation restores soil fertility, conserves it, and insures a more certain possibility of a balanced selection of the variety of products that is likely to keep the farmer most profitably employed throughout the greatest portion of the year, as well as a selection and a balancing of products with reference to the market available.

The area irrigated during 1920 in the United States Reclamation Service projects alone was 1,225,000 acres, and a crop census of these projects for the years 1910-20 showed that their average crop returns per acre were double those from the farm lands of the United States as a whole. An important point to be noted here is that of these products about 65% were such as can be successfully grown under irrigation in Southern Alberta, including grain, cereals, hedges and vegetables, whereas the totals for fruits and cotton only amounted to 30% of the whole. In regard to the question of experiment it may be stated that the cost of summer-fallowing, together with taxes in trees and upkeep, on idle land, will in most cases equal irrigation charges, and that, even for acre of producing land, irrigation is not more expensive than the so-called but incorrectly termed—dry farming. Irrigation stabilizes agriculture, and therefore stabilizes business conditions, and public sentiment in favor of such is steadily growing in Southern Alberta. The province, as a generally known fact, is subject to seasons of short-crop. During such years everyone is an irrigation enthusiast; but when a so-called wet season comes around, the virtues of irrigation are apt to be forgotten.

Policy

Macdonald College is unique as the only agricultural college in North America on a private foundation.

All provinces in Canada have their Departments of Agriculture, and in all of them schools, colleges, or faculties of agriculture exist, supported wholly by the Province. In that they are integral parts of the Department of Agriculture, it follows that all educational agencies, such as fairs, exhibitions, institutes, associations of fruitgrowers, bee-keepers, live stock men, poultrymen, etc., as well as the school or college, are brought in direct touch with the farming community. In Ontario, and to a lesser extent in the other provinces, the district representative or agronomist of the Department of Agriculture is a college graduate located in a comparatively small district, in direct contact with the farmer and his family, and so able to advertise the claims of the college as an educational factor.

Macdonald College has no such advantages as this, and has further to do its work in a province largely French speaking, and in competition with two French Colleges of Agriculture.

Students are legislated into our academies, universities, and faculties of theology, law, dentistry, medicine, and engineering. If men or women were allowed to teach, practice law, dentistry, medicine and engineering without passing a prescribed examination, the attendance of students at high schools and universities would be only a fraction of what it is at the present time. Very few seek knowledge for its own sake.

If we could secure the passing of a law which would compel prospective farmers to pass a literary and professional examination before engaging in general agriculture, stock raising, dairying, horticulture, etc., it would require a dozen colleges to accommodate young men and women who would seek instruction in agriculture and the sciences relating thereto. But under present conditions, persons can engage in any agricultural pursuit without any kind of preparation, and agricultural colleges, not having behind them the potent leverage of legal enactments, have to depend for their attendance solely upon the character of the education they give, and upon the desire of those who wish to obtain knowledge for its own sake, and the possible advantage which it may be to them in their efforts to make a living. Under such conditions it is not surprising that the attendance at purely agricultural colleges is small.

This year the attendance at all agricultural colleges is less than usual. Twenty-nine freshmen entered the degree course at the Ontario Agricultural College. Three agricultural schools were closed in Alberta. 15 students are registered at the Nova Scotia college. The attendance at the Manitoba College is very much smaller. Two factors account for this condition. The low price of farm products and the higher cost of manufactured articles; and the scarcity of farm labour and the use of the boy at home rather than permitting him to finish his schooling.

The former is an economic phase that may change soon, in fact, there are slight indications that there is a slight improvement; the latter, however, denotes a situation that, so far as this province is concerned, will become worse with the passing

years. This is because the Protestant rural population in Quebec ^{is} ~~are~~ decreasing rapidly. The number of pupils at many rural schools is so small that the ratepayers cannot contribute enough to support a teacher. Consolidation of schools may help, and delay the movement, but the signs are so plain that we must look forward to the not very distant future when the isolated English-speaking communities will disappear in rural Quebec. The decrease in numbers of rural schools from 1912 has been 149. (733 schools in 1912 - 584 in 1921/22). In certain districts the differences are more pronounced than the general figures, here are a few examples:-

	1891-92		1921-22	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Compton Co.	102	2484	45	634
Mississquoie	66	1625	26	456
Richmond	42	788	24	343
Shefford	44	937	14	210
Stanstead	76	1725	41	658
Brome	79	1819	48	930

Even more pathetic are the results of an enquiry as to how many boys were in the eleventh, or last, grade of the academy; how many passed their school leaving examination and what became of them after they had left school; and how many were registered this year in this particular grade.

Out of 31 schools outside of Montreal:-

83 boys took their school leaving examinations in June, 1923.

57 boys passed

39 boys went on to college or university

and there are 120 boys attending Grade XI this year. Therefore, outside Montreal, 39 were eligible to enter the university, and dividing these evenly by the number of faculties, our share in the faculty of agriculture would be four. Of these we received two, other faculties receiving as follows:-

Dentistry ..	1	School for Teachers ..	1
Commerce	6	Arts	18
Science	9	Medicine	2

These numbers are not apt to increase from the causes mentioned above, and hence it is necessary to see what we should do in order to increase the number of our students. The Board of Governors has consented to admit tuition free for two years, boys from the Ottawa Valley and the Maritime Provinces. It was too late to obtain any this year, and we cannot count on getting any considerable number from these sources, because the Kemptville School of Agriculture gives a two-year course, tuition free, and with board cheaper than here. The School of Agriculture at Truro, N.S., also gives a two-year course, tuition free, to all boys from any of the Maritime Provinces. However, we may expect a few from these districts as our offer becomes better known.

It is foolish to look for students from Canada apart from the districts mentioned, and there remains, therefore, two sources to discuss, - Great Britain, and the United States.

With the opportunities in Canada, the lack of employment and opportunity in the Old Country, it seems fitting that we should expect to obtain boys who desire to go to the Dominion to farm or to follow some career. The immigration policy of the Government, or, better still, that of the C.P.R. (which has done more than any other agency to bring suitable settlers to Canada), would favour any

propaganda for bringing young men to the college in order to train them for agricultural pursuits.

Further, there is a possibility of obtaining some material help from the Government, and from the C.P.R. Such assistance as the expenses of a number of the college staff to lecture in Great Britain and visit the schools might be provided, and would be productive of much good to ourselves and the country generally.

The following extract from the "Times" of October 2nd will serve to illustrate that there is some discussion taking place regarding agricultural education for the Dominions:-

"Farm Training in Canada. Your readers and Mr. C. Wilfred Maude may relieve their minds as to the necessity of founding a college in Canada for the efficient training of public school young men and women for careers in that Dominion. Macdonald College, affiliated with McGill University, has been in existence for seventeen years at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec province; it has some six hundred students at the moment, and has room for many more. The institution is beautifully situated about twenty miles west of Montreal, and owns 786 acres of well-cultivated land, upon which the educational residential buildings stand with others perfectly equipped for the purposes of Macdonald College. The usual course is for four years, but a one-year, or even a shorter course can be arranged. Fees for a year's tuition are covered by about £30. Board and lodging run from 27/- to 32/- per week. Particular information can best be obtained by writing to the principal, Dean F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., direct. - Mr. T. G. Rogers, Fairholme, Bedford row, Worthing."

Enquiries have already been received as a result of this insertion.

Further, a despatch from London, giving a report on overseas settlement adopted by the Economic Conference, article 3, states as follows:-

"3. With a view to stimulating the settlement of public school boys, the British Government will consider the possibility of arranging with agricultural colleges to offer free courses annually to a certain number of students from Great Britain."

Arrangements might be made whereby boys from the Old Country could be taken during the summer months, and given work with the various outside departments, following this by taking either our winter course, or, if they had the necessary qualifications, the four-year course.

The lessened chances of employment in the Indian Civil Service and Army should direct attention to opportunities for careers in agricultural pursuits here, and if this country could secure a certain number of such men, they would be a great asset to the Dominion.

I am not prepared to advocate, at the present time, an advertising campaign for the U.S. We have had a few boys from there, but as each state has its own college where education is free, I doubt whether we should obtain any response.

The other feature of college work I should like to review, is that of the post-graduate work. I have been a strong advocate of this for some years, and the late College Committee endorsed my proposals for putting this work on the College Curriculum. I believe, however, that a strong expression of approval from the Board would be helpful, as every Department is not imbued with the desirability of putting on advanced work.

We are in a fortunate position with regard to the degrees offered (M.S.A., M.Sc., and Ph.D.), buildings, and laboratories, but in order to attract and develop students, we need one good instructor in Genetics, and one in Bio-chemistry. Our funds do not permit of such appointments at the present time, but I believe if the Board were willing, that such arrangements might be arranged.

We have about twenty students taking post-graduate work at the present time. Ten scholarships provided by the W. C. Macdonald Company Registered, three by the Quebec Department of Agriculture, one by Dr. Milton L. Hersey, one by the graduates of the College, and several others which are open to agricultural graduates, but not necessarily tenable at Macdonald College.

As a result of the facts mentioned here, and many others which I have not quoted for the sake of brevity, I beg to recommend:-

1. That endeavour be made to secure students in Great Britain:
2. That Professor Lochhead be permitted to go to the Old Country, without expense to the institution, in order to obtain students, giving publicity to our institution, etc.:
3. That post-graduate work be encouraged, and that instruction in this work be strengthened as soon as it is possible by better provision for basic subjects.

Macdonald College, P. Que.
15th November, 1923.

December 3rd, 1924.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Macdonald College,
Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Thank you very much for your letter of the 1st enclosing report regarding the burning of our barn at Macdonald College.

I am very glad to learn from Mr. Glassco that the loss is fully covered by insurance. I am placing your report before the Governors for their information.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE. CANADA.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

*Insurance
Probable Loss*

1st December, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

You may have seen, in Saturday's "Star", a report with regard to the burning of the college barn.

The report was a very poor one. The fire was not "spectacular" by any means. The amount of damage stated is not correct, and the suggestion as to the cause of the fire is also incorrect so far as investigation goes.

The reports that I have received from the head of the department, Professor Barton, and from other sources, are given in the enclosed account.

I presume it is necessary to inform the Board of our loss.

Mr. Glassco has been informed by the bursar, and the insurance people are expected to-day to make the necessary adjustments.

Faithfully yours,

J. H. Harrison,
Principal.

L.

On being shewn the dispatch from Kingston giving the account of a speech delivered by the Hon. Duncan Marshall to the Kingston Kiwanis Club, in which Mr. Marshall is reported to have said that "a great mistake is the establishment of colleges like Macdonald College which are really fashionable boarding houses, where boys and girls are taught luxurious habits so that they won't want to go back to the farms", Sir Arthur Currie expressed the greatest astonishment that any such statement should have been made.

"It is quite evident", said the Principal of McGill, "that Mr. Duncan Marshall is following his usual tactics of setting one community against another, one institution against another, and one province against another. Speaking in Ontario he probably considered it wise to condemn an institution established in Quebec. Had his speech been made in the Province of Quebec he probably would have made similar remarks about the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. If his speech is correctly reported it displays entire ignorance not only of what is going on at Macdonald College but of agricultural education and its requirements. Those who heard or have read Mr. Marshall's remarks might be interested to know that of the 304 students in attendance

last year at the Agricultural School at Macdonald thirty are still at the College while more than 260 went back to the farms and the others to institutions largely connected with Agriculture.

Of the scientific work carried on at Macdonald College Mr. Marshall evidently knows nothing whatever. The value of such work lies not only in the scientific training given to farmers but also in its contribution to the general advancement of knowledge in all fields of agriculture, a contribution of a worth and value difficult to estimate.

Finally, if Mr. Marshall's notion is that life at Macdonald College is too luxurious for the average young farmer he is quite evidently either speaking of what he does not know or considerably misrepresenting facts."

What's the Matter With Farm Colleges?

(Continued from Page 4)

farming class. I am inclined to think the decrease in interest in agricultural colleges is a reaction to this social change, which young people sense or feel.

"The efforts now being made to better the condition of the farmer and to increase interest in agricultural college education, if they are to be successful, must, I think, be conceived of in relation to this larger social movement."

These tendencies and currents of thought represent a challenge to the colleges.

"Although I feel that the declining enrollment can be explained by changes in the economic situation, I fear that the colleges have pitched their claims too completely upon the relationship of the boy to plants, animals, soils, and so forth," stated Dean Dan T. Gray, of the Arkansas State College of Agriculture.

"That is, we have been teaching our boys just what they should do in contact with these things but not what they should do in their human contacts. For this reason I think the interest in agricultural courses has been more fluctuating than it should have been.

"Just now we are revising our agricultural courses and expect to introduce into them such subjects as history, general and agricultural economics, general and rural sociology, marketing, and the like.

"When this is done I am sure that young men will not be so likely to feel that when hogs and grain go down in price there is no use studying agriculture."

The needs and interests brought on by the changes in farming come rapidly. The curricula and service of the agricultural colleges are not adaptable to such rapidity of change—education and research are usually a matter of evolution.

But revisions in courses and policy are being effected gradually. Courses in citizenship, history and farm administration are appearing in a number of schools. There is a slackening in the rigidity of the courses compulsory upon students.

"Our courses are much less rigid than formerly and will undoubtedly tend to grow more liberal," stated Dean Alfred Vivian, of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University. "I believe we should give a foundation of fundamentals, such as the physical sciences, practical agricultural subjects, economics and sociology, in the fewest hours possible for efficiency; then allow a wide range of

elective subjects in order to accommodate the variety of interests served by the agricultural college."

It is also Dean Vivian's view that the agricultural sciences need to be taught more from the point of view of their application to farm management and less for their abstract value as sciences. This view is all the more significant, coming from one who is himself a scientific man.

These views indicate the direction being taken in whatever recasting of agricultural college service is being done. They are not being made without opposition.

The opposition varies in degree. The dean of one large school said:

"I am afraid that I shall have to set up an entirely new course to get before the students the subjects I believe are called for. If I tried to introduce them into our established courses I'd likely have a small civil war on my hands."

It is not an easy matter to decide how much of the long-established work shall be replaced or supplemented or redirected without losing something that is valuable.

As Dean Kyle said: "This movement will come slowly, as did scientific production, and the question will naturally arise as to the best way of bringing it about. There is probably no one best way, at least for all institutions."

How far it may go was thus stated by Dean H. W. Mumford, of Illinois:

"Some day we shall look back upon the agricultural crisis following the World War as the beginning of what might be termed a new epoch in agricultural teaching and investigation. This does not mean that continued progress in the physical sciences and productive methods will be any the less needed.

"But it means that these will be supplemented by a form of service that will indicate in what direction lie more profitable production, the more efficient marketing and distribution of agricultural products and a more satisfactory farm life. Out of all this will ultimately develop a better understanding of public questions and a better public policy."

The method of service is not the only problem for the agricultural colleges. Some feel there are other and equally serious questions to be answered.

These other problems, as well as those discussed in the foregoing, concern not only the welfare of the agricultural colleges

THE COUNTRY

and the farming population but that of the nation as well.

This matter of decline in agricultural education goes deeper than the mere choice of what school a boy shall attend.

As President R. A. Pearson, of Iowa State College of Agriculture, who is optimistic regarding the situation, added, however, in warning:

"No one believes that all of the six million farmers of the country should be college graduates; but at least a few of them should be. With a very much larger number of persons in agriculture than in business it is fair to say that there should be at least as many college graduates on farms as in stores and banks and offices.

"When the farming class does not possess as much education as the class with whom they do business, then farming will have gone a long, long way toward peasantry."

That this equality in education is not now being achieved is apparent in the contrasting enrollment figures of the agricultural colleges and those which are serving other classes of the population.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the first of two articles by Mr. Taylor. The next will appear in the next issue.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON SATURDAY BY
THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, *President*
C. H. LUDINGTON, Vice-President and Treasurer
P. S. COLLINS, General Business Manager
W. D. FULLER, Secretary
WILLIAM BOYD, Advertising Director
JAMES M. IRVINE, *Country Gentleman Advertising Manager*

Entered as second-class matter July 7, 1911, at Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under Act of March 3, 1879. Additional entry at Columbus, O., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., Saginaw, Mich., Des Moines, Ia., Portland, Ore., Milwaukee, Wis., and St. Paul, Minn. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office Department, Canada.

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

The OLDEST AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL in the WORLD
A Consolidation of *The Genesee Farmer*, 1831-1839, and *The Cultivator*, 1834-1865

Title Registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries
Copyright, 1925, by The Curtis Publishing Company
in the United States and Great Britain

LORING A. SCHULER, *Editor*

PHILIP S. ROSE, HENRY C. PAXTON, STUART O. BLYTHE,
E. H. TAYLOR, ELIZABETH DINSMORE, R. H. REED,
CAROLINE B. KING, *Associate Editors*

Five cents the copy from all newsdealers. By subscription, \$1.00 the year to United States and Possessions, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Isle of Pines, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Honduras, Salvador, Spain and Uruguay, remittance to be by U. S. money order, express money order, check or by draft, payable in U. S. funds. Canadian subscriptions: \$1.00 the year—Canadian or U. S. funds. To Newfoundland (with Labrador) and other foreign countries, exclusive of those mentioned above, by subscription, postpaid, \$2.50 the year, remittance to be by postal or express money order or by draft on a bank in the U. S., payable in U. S. funds.

Vol. XC

PHILADELPHIA, PA., APRIL 4, 1925

No. 14

What's the Matter With Farm Colleges?

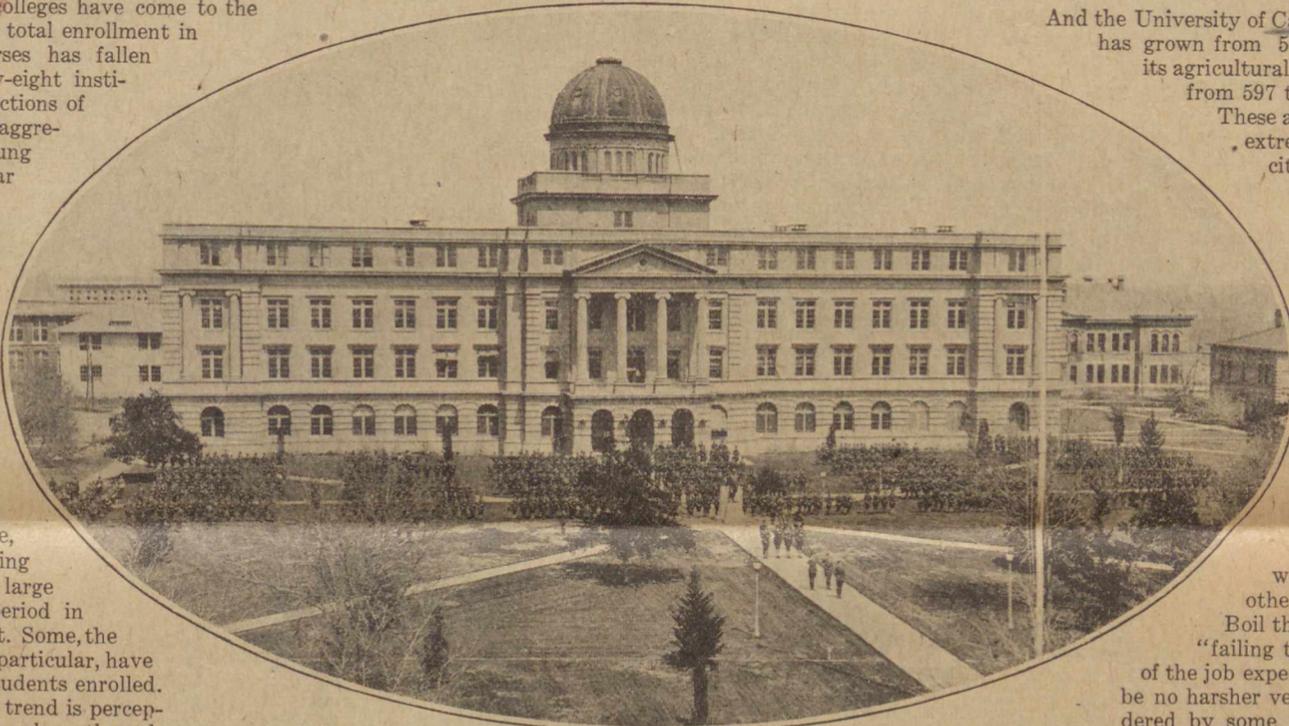
AGRICULTURAL colleges have come to the crossroads. The total enrollment in their farm courses has fallen off decidedly. Twenty-eight institutions, taking in all sections of the country, show in the aggregate 22 per cent fewer young men receiving the regular college training in agriculture than in 1914-15.

Less than a dozen colleges report an increase in their agricultural departments. With only two or three exceptions these are small. It isn't that fewer young people are going to college. Many more are doing so than ever before. The colleges of commerce, law, liberal arts, teaching and engineering all show large gains over the same period in which agriculture has lost. Some, the colleges of commerce in particular, have gained enormously in students enrolled.

The full scope of this trend is perceptible in those institutions where the college of agriculture is a part of the state university.

At Ohio, for instance, although the attendance at the university as a whole has moved up from 5332 in 1914-15 to 10,473 for the last full year, the regular enrollment in agriculture has gone down from 795 to 530.

At Illinois the total student body in the same period has grown from 6604 to 11,083, whereas agriculture has dropped from 1046 to 637.



CADET CORPS OF TEXAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Enrollment Has Slumped Because They Aren't Doing Their Job as They Should

By E. H. TAYLOR

And the University of California during this time has grown from 5614 to 15,580, whereas its agricultural department has dropped from 597 to 515.

These are by no means the most extreme cases that could be cited.

Put in the simplest terms, the situation amounts to this:

The agricultural colleges, which were established to serve our farming population so that it might advance and hold its own with other groups, are not attracting students in numbers anywhere nearly proportionate with those institutions which primarily serve these other groups.

Boil that still further down to "failing to do an important part of the job expected of them" and it will be no harsher verdict than is being rendered by some of the agricultural college men themselves.

For the agricultural colleges have entered a new period, with changed conditions and changed problems to meet.

They have passed through two other distinctly different stages already.

The first dated from the Morrill Act creating them and lasted into the nineties. With the agricultural colleges this period was largely a matter of finding themselves.

Agricultural literature was scarce and competent teachers scarcer. It was not

What's the matter with farm colleges and professors



SOIL-SURVEY WORK, PURDUE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE



STUDENTS STAGE WISCONSIN'S LITTLE INTERNATIONAL

clear anyway what should be taught. In the words of President E. C. Elliott, of Purdue, "It was necessary to devise a system of professional training for what had not been regarded as a profession."

Students were few and there was a good deal of doubt, both in and out of the colleges, as to the efficacy of a college training in agriculture.

The pioneering, homemaking era of farming was still on, with plenty of cheap land yet available. If a young fellow wanted to follow farming it probably looked like a better bet to strike out for some new section that was opening up and take a claim than to invest in a college education.

With the later nineties a change set in. The homemaking period of settlement was about over; one of farm development had begun.

Times grew better. As farming prospered more the returns were more often large enough to allow the children a college education. Public-school facilities meanwhile were improving and fitting a larger number for advanced education.

Also toward the middle of this period came the country-life movement sponsored by Theodore Roosevelt. Farm life came in for an increased measure of interest and appreciation.

Land values were steadily rising in most sections, more conveniences were coming into use on the farm, the pressure of taxes was not yet severe and altogether the state of mind toward farming was more favorable than not.

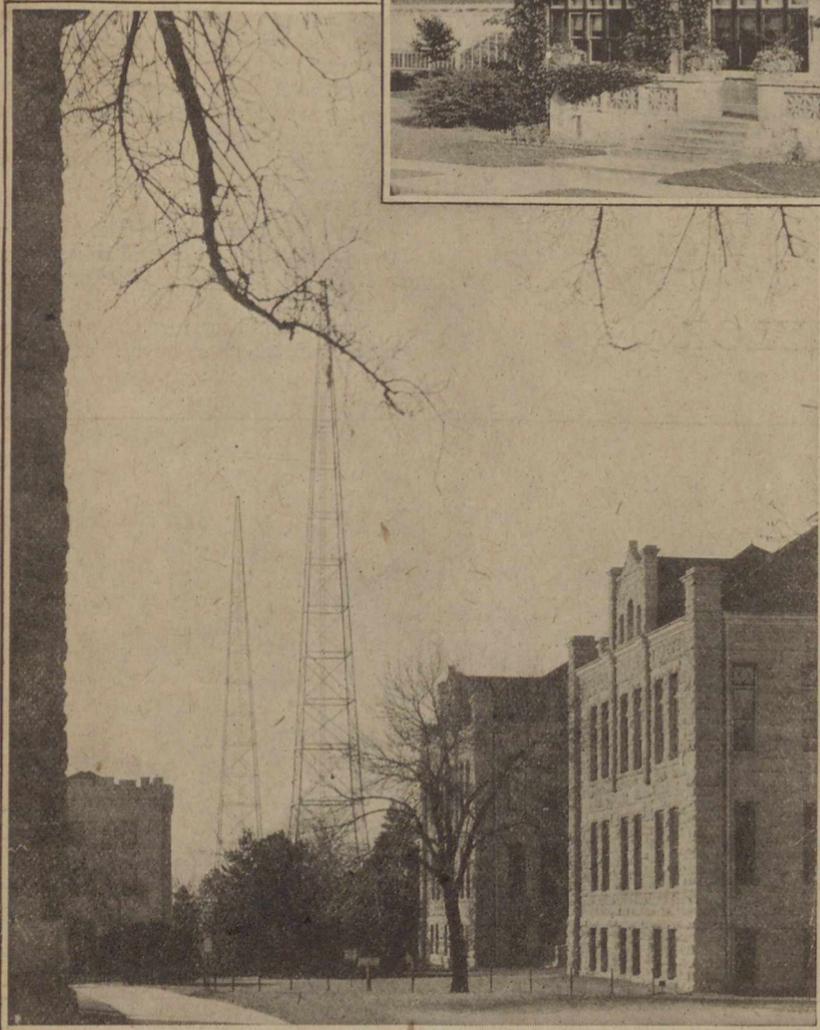
A New Era Rolls Round

BY THIS time the agricultural colleges had got going in a definite direction. Research work had begun to have a vitalizing effect on agricultural education. The physical sciences applicable to agriculture had been evolved and were being put to a practical use. The influences of the colleges began to extend out to the farms.

It was a period also of expanding opportunities for agricultural college graduates. The demand for scientific and technical men increased. Experiment station and extension work and later on the Smith-Hughes courses in high schools all brought openings.

Various commercial lines began to find places for agriculturally trained young men.

KANSAS HAS A "SCHOOL OF THE AIR"



This demand had not been foreseen in the beginning. Its growth was not unaccompanied by misgivings, since it was feared it would lay the colleges open to the charge of turning young men away from the farms. It sometimes did.

But it was merely one phase of the larger utilization of the agricultural colleges that came with this second period of their history.

All this was reflected in their enrollment. The number of students increased gradually up to 1914-15, when the twenty-eight institutions previously mentioned had 11,610 students in their regular four-year courses. It was nearly the same the next year.

Then came the war, calling young men into service or keeping them on the farms to help meet war needs. All the colleges declined sharply in enrollment.

The release of these young men and the short-lived prosperity of farming immediately after the war caused a brief upturn in enrollment. But it has fallen steadily since.

Another period had begun. Farming had become a business as well as a mode of life.



NEBRASKA'S DAIRY BUILDING

failed miserably on the economic side of agriculture.

"Why is it not as logical to teach how to sell a bushel of corn or a bale of cotton successfully as it is to teach how to produce it? The American farmer is the greatest producer in the world. On the other hand indications are that he is one of the poorest business men in existence.

"There must be a better balance between production and business subjects in our course of study. We must do our part in helping the farmer to become a better business man and, by so doing, help in averting or reducing depressions such as we are now emerging from.

"I believe that this can and will be done through education. We should turn out men qualified to think and reason soundly on the great problems of agriculture and prepared to become recognized leaders in dealing with these problems."

Must Match the City's Lure

TEXAS A. & M. COLLEGE was perhaps the first to take direct steps along this line. Others are following and more are considering the matter. Some feel that there is another equally serious side to the problem, that must be attacked also.

"The situation is not entirely explainable by the fact that farming has not paid well the last few years," declared President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University.

"The social and economic pull of the times is toward the cities. People feel that more money, more conveniences and a more interesting life, at least in the way of diversion, are to be had there. Until farming is able to strike a better balance with the cities in these respects I am afraid the movement of young people away from agriculture will go on."

How far down the roots of the situation may go is suggested by Dean J. B. Johnston, of the College of Science, Literature and the Arts of the University of Minnesota.

"I have a rather definite feeling," he said, "that there is in progress in this country a transformation of the social life and organization, which if it goes on to its logical conclusion will result in a decidedly inferior position for the

(Continued on Page 44)

FLORICULTURAL BUILDING AT ILLINOIS

New conditions, problems and interests had arisen concerning both these phases of it.

How these are going to affect the colleges and what the colleges are going to do about them are disturbing questions.

Their effect on enrollment is clearly evident.

That they call for readjustments in the service and viewpoint of the colleges is likewise evident. But in what way is a matter of differing opinion.

"From the organization of the land-grant colleges to the close of the World War the agricultural service of the colleges, the experiment stations and extension work was largely directed toward developing the productive side of agriculture. This was efficiently done," declared Dean E. J. Kyle, of Texas A. & M. College.

"But the collapse of agricultural prices following the World War demonstrated just as clearly that the colleges had

June 1, 1925.

Dr. F.C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Sir Arthur, before he went into hospital, handed me your letter of the 28th inst. with proposals concerning the appointment of a graduate in Agriculture for teaching in rural schools.

Generally speaking the proposal is one which appeals to him. The financial position is, however, not quite clear. Would the teacher appointed be paid by the Protestant Committee or by ourselves? I rather understand from your letter that it is your idea that we should pay, but I am not quite sure if that was your meaning. If this is to be done, what would be the necessary amount. If you could let me have an answer to this as soon as you get it, I will speak to Mr. Beatty and get the matter settled.

I hope you enjoyed the conference.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

8th June, 1925.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Colonel Bovey:-

Your letter of June 1st came during my absence.

Before anything can be done in the matter regarding the appointment of a graduate in agriculture for teaching in rural schools, the endorsement of the Department of Public Instruction would have to be received and permission granted to teach the necessary subjects. I do not think that the Protestant Committee would finance it; we should have to do it ourselves, but I am unable to do this from the college estimates. These have been submitted, and show that after the operations are carried out as stated we shall have a balance at the end of the year of about \$500. I think a suitable graduate would probably cost us about \$1500.

The matter should, I think, first be taken up with the sub-committee appointed at the last meeting of the Protestant Committee, of which Dr. Shurtleff is Chairman.

Faithfully yours,

R. Sturison
Principal.

L.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

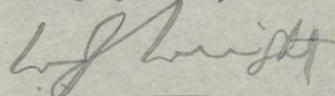
2nd June, 1925.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
Assistant to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of June 1st to hand re proposals concerning the appointment of a graduate in agriculture for teaching in rural schools. As you know, Dr. Harrison is at Halifax attending the Canadian Universities Conference. Your letter will be placed before him immediately upon his return.

Faithfully yours,



Principal's Secretary.

L.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

12th May, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am sending under separate cover bulletin No.89 of the Department of Agriculture, P.Q. This bulletin has been prepared by Mr. L. G. Heimpel and Mr. F. G. North, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Macdonald College. It represents a great deal of work, and I think will prove a very useful publication.

Faithfully yours,

R. Harrison
Principal.

L.

May 13th, 1925.

L. G. Heimpel, Esq.,
Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

My dear Mr. Heimpel:-

Principal Harrison has forwarded to me Bulletin 89 of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec on Tile Drainage of Farm Lands.

I have glanced through it, only casually it is true, but still have read sufficient to indicate that this ought to prove a very useful publication. May I congratulate you on the part you have played in its preparation.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Also to:

F.G. North, Esq.,
Macdonald College.

June 10, 1925.

Corey J. Spencer, Esq.,
National President, Lambda Gamma Delta,
111 Michigan Avenue, East,
Jackson, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Spencer:-

Your letter of March 14th last, addressed to Sir Arthur Currie was not answered at once owing to his illness, but the matter has in the meanwhile been receiving some consideration. We are taking the question up with our Agricultural Committee, which has just been formed, indeed as a matter of fact it would scarcely have been possible to do anything before its formation.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.



**Lambda Gamma Delta
Honorary Agricultural Judging Fraternity**

111 Michigan Avenue, East,
Jackson, Michigan,
March 14, 1925.

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal & Vice-Chancellor,
Macdonald College,
McGill University,
Macdonald College, Que. Canada.

My dear Vice-Chancellor:

I am enclosing a little booklet giving a brief outline of the Aims and Objects of the Lambda Gamma Delta National Honorary Judging Fraternity.

Inasmuch as this Fraternity is blazing a new trail in a field of Agricultural Judging activities by uniting together under one flag, all men and women who have been members of a judging team since judging began encourages us to seek your support in the establishment of a chapter in your college.

We are also enclosing a "Scale of Light Horse Points" which Colonel Sherburne of the Michigan Agricultural College drew up.

Inasmuch as your college and other colleges, for years, have been sending judging teams to International Live Stock Shows and Dairy Shows, we are blazing a new trail in the judging of the Light Horse. I would be only too pleased if you could take this up with the proper military authorities at Ottawa who are in the Calvary and Field of Light Artillery, and see if you cannot have colleges or other institutions try out for students' judging contests in this department.

When the Live Stock Judging Contest began in 1899 they had to blaze a new trail similar to this and that took in at that time farmers' sons under twenty-five years of age who were not college students, but were proficient in their care of cattle and stock judging.

There is no doubt in my mind that you have a great many men in Canada who are interested in horses who would qualify, now, while we are blazing this new trail as students in Live Stock Judging.



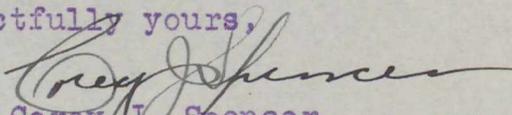
**Lambda Gamma Delta
Honorary Agricultural Judging Fraternity**

-2-

We know of no one to approach on this subject of the new plan of judging the Light Horse, and I am approaching you and would really, truly, appreciate your co-operation and interest in this project, by getting in touch with the right man to father this project in Canada, if you do not wish to do this yourself. I have been informed that you are a horse enthusiast.

Thanking you for your consideration of my proposition, I am

Respectfully yours,


Corey J. Spencer,
National President.

CJS*S

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of Cavalry
Washington, D. C.

March 14, 1925.

Mr. Corey J. Spencer,
111 Michigan Avenue, East,
Jackson, Michigan.

My dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for the little booklet descriptive of Lambda Gamma Delta Honorary National Judging Fraternity; also for the scale of points of Horse Judging.

I am sending a copy of the scale of points to The Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, and also to the cavalry officers on duty at the various agricultural and other colleges in which horsemanship has a place.

Yours truly,

Malin Craig
Major General, U.S.A.
Chief of Cavalry

June 11, 1925.

Dr. F.C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Much obliged for your letter of June 8th.

I am quite sure that what you have done will be quite sufficient.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

8th June, 1925.

Colonel Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Colonel Bovey:-

I am enclosing copy of a letter I have received from Norman S. Rankin, Editor, Bureau of Canadian Information, Canadian Pacific Railway, with reference to an article of advertising in "Municipal Canada".

I think this is all that is necessary for us to do.

Faithfully yours,

J. C. Hurston
Principal.

L.

COPY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,

Montreal,

28th May, 1925.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to your letter of May 22nd, addressed to Mr. Crosswell, I have to advise that we have taken several pages of advertising in Municipal Canada, and have supplied articles by President Beatty and Col. Dennis, together with several illustrations and a colored cut for the back page. In the article by Col. Dennis I have referred to the bringing out of boy immigrants, and I think, therefore, that the subject is pretty well covered already.

Thank you for your letter,

Yours very truly,

(SD) NORMAN S. RANKIN,

Editor,

Bureau of Canadian Information.

F. C. Harrison Esq.,
Macdonald College.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

26th June, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
c/o Bank of Montreal,
9 Waterloo Place,
London, S.W.1, England.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have looked into the matter of the poultrymen's excursion to Macdonald College. My recollection was correct - no poultrymen have been here this year, and the incident referred to dates back to August, 1923.

I have also seen Mr. Ward in connection with it, and he tells me that he happened to be in Ottawa at the time of the poultry investigators, and came down with ^{some of} them by train. They arrived here between eight and nine o'clock on a Saturday night. As the dining room was then shut, he took them to the Hudson Bay House, where they had something to eat, and then over to the residence where they were accommodated for the night. Dr. Jull was here at the time, and he and Mr. Maw looked after them. I may not have seen them on the Sunday, and I cannot remember at this time where I was that day.

The correspondence shows that arrangements satisfactory to Mr. Elford were made, and the innuendo that they were not looked after at Macdonald College is shown by the correspondence to be absolutely incorrect and false. You will note that all

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

26th June, 1925.

- 2 -

arrangements, including the charge for the accommodation, were satisfactory. You will also note that they did not arrive here as expected in early enough time to see the college on the Saturday evening.

Mr. Ward's impression is that they left on Sunday about noon for Montreal.

The visit took place in August, when our dining room help is low at the conclusion of the summer course.

Faithfully yours,

H. Harrison
Principal.

L.

LETTER NO.1 - a correct copy. *Let.*

MACDONALD COLLEGE, P.Q.

May 17, 1925.

F. C. Elford Esq.,
Dominion Poultry Husbandman,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Elford:-

Dr. Jull has brought to my attention the fact that the International Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry are coming to Canada next August, and he has asked me whether it would be convenient for Macdonald College to provide luncheon here on a Sunday in that month. I told him that this was rather an awkward time for us, as our help was reduced to a minimum, and on Sunday particularly we did not care about extra work in the dining room and, further, a cold meal was served at mid-day. I thought it might be possible to arrange for a visit here on a week day, and am writing to you early to suggest this.

Faithfully yours,

(SIGNED) F. C. HARRISON,

Principal.

FCH:CL

LETTER NO.2 - a correct copy. *feh*

POULTRY DIVISION.

DOMINION OF CANADA
Department of Agriculture.
Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, Ont.
May 22, 1923.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Yours of the 17th re the visit of the International Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry is received, and I note what you say as to accommodation on a Sunday.

We had originally arranged the trip so that it would have been possible to reach Macdonald on the Saturday, going on to Montreal for Sunday, but we find it is quite impossible to make it before Sunday, and it may be that we can hold it off until Monday, though I am not sure what can be done yet. Later when we are sure as to just what our itinerary will be I will communicate with you, and in case it is quite impossible to have it any time but Sunday, and should it not be convenient for you to supply lunch on that day, in all probability we could arrange for it at one of the hotels or boarding houses, though of course the college would have been preferred.

I suppose there will be in the party anywhere from 50 to 75. However, as noted above, I will take the matter up with you when we know more about it.

Thanking you for your offer of co-operation,
Yours very truly,
(SIGNED) F. C. ELFORD,
Dom. Poultry Husbandman.

FCE/M.

LETTER NO.3. - a correct copy. *get*

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Department of Agriculture,
Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, Ont., July 24, 1923.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Principal,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Referring to previous correspondence as to a visit from the delegates to the annual conference of the Instructors and Investigators Association, which meets here August 21st to 24th, and some of whom would like to visit Macdonald College, on their way back, let me present some new developments which have recently arisen.

You will remember the last understanding was that they would get to Macdonald on Sunday. Your feeling was that if they could get there on Saturday you would much prefer it. It now develops that by taking train to Como, for La Trappe, we could have lunch at the Monastery, instead of supper and bed, and if the motor boats, which Professor Jull promised, could come over from Ste. Annes to take the delegates over Saturday afternoon, we could arrive at Macdonald for supper and have time to see around before dark.

What I would like to know now is, can the college provide supper, bed, and breakfast for them at a nominal figure? We expect there will be say 25 or 30. They could then go into Montreal as they saw fit, but would have plenty of time to see the college, which I am very anxious that they shall.

If you will be good enough to let me know just what you can do for us it will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,
(SIGNED) F. C. ELFORD,
Dom. Poultry Husbandman.

FCE/J

LETTER NO.4 - a correct copy. *Lee*

MACDONALD COLLEGE, P. QUE.,

July 26, 1925.

F. C. Elford Esq.,
Dominion Poultry Husbandman,
Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Elford:-

I beg to acknowledge yours of July 24th. Your Mr. Lee was here and discussed the new arrangements with me, and I have arranged to have supper for them on August 25th, room and breakfast on the 26th, and we shall also see about getting them over from Oka by motor boat if the regular steamer does not make good connections. Mr. Lee, however, thought that possibly they might be able to come by this boat. If not, I think we can arrange to find enough motor boats to bring them across. Mr. Lee also agreed that the charge would be \$1.50. I hope these arrangements are satisfactory.

Faithfully yours,

(SIGNED) F. C. HARRISON,

Principal.

FCH/SK.

LETTER NO.5 - a correct copy. *FCE*

POULTRY DIVISION

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Department of Agriculture,
Dominion Experimental Farms,
Ottawa, Ont.

July 30, 1923.

Dr. F. C. Harrison,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

Your favour of the 26th inst. received and I am glad to know that the new arrangements meet with your approval. Your arrangements in the matter are very satisfactory here. I hope you will be home so that you can give the delegates a few words.

We are not sure just how many there will be we are figuring on about 25, but I will let you know early in the week, just as soon as we can get an expression from the Conference.

Yours very truly,

(SIGNED) F. C. ELFORD,

Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

FCE/G

December 15, 1925.

Kenneth Burke, Esq.,
Metis Beach, P.Q.

Dear Kenneth:-

How would you like some time during this winter to take a trip over that very dangerous railway to New Carlisle and give a lecture on Macdonald College? I would send you down a film which you could use and give you any other assistance you might want. We would of course pay your expenses and I would be glad to give you a small fee for the lecture. I am afraid it would not be more than \$15. or so.

We are very anxious to convince the farmers throughout the country that the winter courses at Macdonald are well worth going to, and I feel that we should enlist the help of as many of our graduates as possible.

You probably know that we are making some very considerable changes at Macdonald and are going to try to make a great deal of the special courses for practical farming.

If I hear from you to the effect that you are willing to make the trip, I will send you some further information at the same time as I send the film.

I am glad to hear that you have been able to make some arrangements to do over the hotel and I wish you all kinds of success.

Best Christmas wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Wilfrid Bovey.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES;
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

November 21, 1925.

Colonel W. Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Colonel Bovey:

The name of the new Principal
of New Carlisle High School is as follows:

G. H. Naylor, Esq.,
Principal, The High School,
New Carlisle, Que.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Land
Dean.

B.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

11th November, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, que.

Governor

Dear Sir Arthur:-

As you have perhaps heard, the Horticulture Barn was burned on Sunday, November 8th. I am enclosing the evidence of all who had any information. You will see that fire broke out about a quarter past twelve. Two students, passing the building, noticed the door that was open in the loft but saw no vestige of fire. They visited the horse stable, and whilst in there heard a noise and found that the barn was on fire. Mr. Tawse, Lecturer in Horticulture, was looking at the building up to half-past eleven, and I can find no trace of anybody having seen any strangers, or anyone in or around the building between 11.30 and 12.10. The building was locked up, although in one of this size it would be possible for anyone to force a window or a door. There was very little hay in the loft, and some baled straw. Apple barrels and boxes were also stored in the south wing. It is difficult to say how the fire started unless it was of incendiary origin.

I was there shortly after the alarm was given, and we saved some of the contents, and through the efforts of the Ste. Anne Fire Brigade and some of our own men, prevented the fire from getting into the north wing, which contains large numbers

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

11th November, 1925.

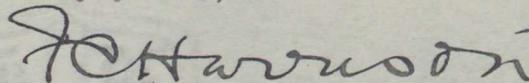
- 2 -

of samples, grains, etc., belonging to the Agronomy Department. The cement floor on the ground floor prevented damage being done to the basement, although a great deal of stuff has been ruined by water, and from fire and smoke which came down the ventilators.

The insurance on the building was \$30,000. I had asked Mr. Ward to increase this from the previous amount of \$20,000. In addition there was \$4,000 on equipment and \$2,000 on contents. The underwriters have examined the premises, and will let us know in the course of a few days what proportion of this money they will pay.

No steps have been taken at present with regard to reconstruction, but I think the design should be modified as I do not think it advisable to store so much inflammable stuff in a building containing a collection of seeds and grains developed from the Agronomy trial plots over a period of several years.

Faithfully yours,



Principal.

L.

11th November, 1925.

REPORT ON FIRE OF BARN, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

EVIDENCE OF INDIVIDUALS.

DeLONG, W. A. Assistant, Chemistry Department:-

Was working in the laboratory and saw two students, Bennett and Cox, pass on the north side of the building at 12.05 p.m.

BENNETT, R. B. Third Year student:-

Bennett stated that he and Cox went for a walk, passed across the men's campus, and on to the stable in the basement of the Horticulture Barn. Hearing a noise among the horses they walked in. They were in a few minutes when they heard a roaring noise, and going outside to see what it was they saw flames and smoke coming out from the chimney. He returned to the stable with Cox, and they started to let the horses out. Coull and Smith (foremen of the agronomy and cartage departments respectively) came in and helped. They had considerable difficulty in getting the horses out owing to the fact that they ran into the stable again. Bennett noticed no vestige of smoke nor smell of smoke when in the stable. The stable door was open. When leaving the stable the smoke started to come down the feed chute and the stable was filled with it. It was also coming in from the door.

As Bennett and Cox were passing the barn, they noticed that the double door of the south gable was open. They commented on the fact of it being open, and jokingly thought that if they

had a ladder they would be able to get at the apples. This was about 12.10 p.m.

COX, H. A. Second Year winter course student:-

Cox thought the time about 12.15. He confirmed everything that Bennett stated. They had loosened some horses before anyone else came in. Saw no-one on the way to the stables.

Cox confirms the statement about the door.

COULL, J. Agronomy foreman:-

Coull, and a man named Kelly, first saw the fire from the front or west side of the building and flames were coming out through the upper door of the loft. They went to the stable and proceeded to let the horses out. He states that no-one was there when he arrived, and that there was smoke in the stable. They drove the horses out by the N.E. door, having shut the south door. He stated that the south side of the attic seemed to have the most fire. The bottom door to the stable loft was kept locked, and was locked on Saturday.

HESLOP, DICK. Stableman:-

Heslop stated that the door from the stable to the loft was locked. Early in the week he thought it had been opened on some occasion as some of the hay looked as if it had been brushed aside. He stated that the door was always locked on a Saturday night.

HATHAWAY, S. B. Horticulture foreman:-

Hathaway confirmed that the door leading from the stable to the loft was locked.

NOTE:-

It is the usual practice for the stablemen to throw down enough feed on Saturday to last over Sunday. All the hay on the floor had been used for the Sunday morning feed, and for the evening feed it would have been necessary to have pulled down the hay in the chute; so that there was no hay in the passage in front of the horses on Sunday morning at the time of the fire.

TAWSE, W. J. Lecturer in Horticulture:-

Tawse stated that at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning he went into the building, letting himself in by his own key, and visited the loft. He was accompanied by his little boy of about six. He opened the west door of the southern loft as he thought that the cool weather would be good for some corn stored there. He said that the loft was cool and clear. He left the building, and went over to the greenhouse and talked with Archie Walker, florist, who was working there, stating that the material in the loft was in good condition. Looking out from the greenhouse (whilst talking with Walker), he noticed the opened doors in the southern loft. He returned home about 11.30 a.m. At the time of the fire this door was closed and barred. He stated that the bar could be seen on the middle of the door after the top half of the door was burnt. The bar was difficult to close, and the door did not open when the hose was turned on it. He did not understand how this door became shut, because the suction from the fire would tend to keep the door open.

A number of school boys, Rolf and V. Smith, H. Crawford, R. Lamb, R. Groom and K. Farmer, passed the building between

11.15 and 11.30. They had been to Sunday School, and went up to the orchard to see if there were any apples left. They thought they could go as the apple packing had been completed. They did not notice any fire, but subsequently noticed flames coming from the building as they were in the orchard. None of them knew the actual time.

Another group of boys, K. McLean, Moe Krassner, and Jack and Joe Harrison, had gone up earlier to the orchard, and had gone into the stable on the way. They state that two of the horses were loose at the time. They saw no evidence of fire, and subsequently saw the flames coming from the roof of the building whilst they were in the orchard.

PROFESSOR SUMMERBY:-

Professor Summerby stated that general regulations were that there should be no smoking; that during threshing fire pails were always kept nearby, and debris and everything else was kept away. The building was kept closed. The agronomy foreman, and the horticulture foreman, had even gone round on the 30th September and nailed up a number of windows in order to prevent anyone getting in to the apples.

Professor Summerby was at Lachute at the time of the fire.

PROFESSOR BUNTING:-

Professor Bunting stated that there is a regulation with regard to smoking which is strictly observed, although occasionally there was some smoking in the stable. On Sunday no feed hay or oats were in the passage, but thinks the fire started

in the loft as there was no evidence of fire below. There was little hay in the loft, and what there was had been put in in good condition.

WYETH, J. H. Assistant Engineer:-

Wyeth noticed the fire from the east cottages. He immediately picked up the electrician and drove to the fire in his car calling at the Power House en route to give the watch engineer orders to put on the fire pump and maintain 100 lbs. pressure. They then went on to the repair shop, took out the hose reel, and pulled it to the hydrant at the corner of the Horticulture Barn. The electrician then disconnected all wires entering the building. At this time smoke was coming through the tiles. Flame was first noticed coming through the ventilator. Water pressure was increased to 120 lbs. All available hose was connected, and the Ste. Annes Fire Department also connected a line of hose to the Poultry hydrant. 270,000 gals. of water were used in the fire, and the power house and repair shop men kept on duty until 7.00 a.m. Monday morning.

One of the hydrants burst with the pressure, and several lengths of hose gave way; however, fresh sections of hose were put in.

3rd December, 1925.

QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Circular regarding students for Winter course in Agriculture -
and results.

LETTER NO.1, September 23, 1924, sent to 74 Quebec Women's Institutes.

----- No replies.

" No.2, October 17th. 74 reminders sent.

9 replies received.

POSTCARD, NO.3, October 28th, sent to 65 Q.W.Is.

48 further replies received.

POSTCARD, NO.4, November 13th, sent to 17 Q.W.Is.

3 further replies received.

Results:-

A total of 60 replies:-

- 4 Institutes sent 11 names as prospective students. (These men
written - but no replies received).
- 4 Institutes claimed "no prospective students owing to lack of money
and hard times on the farms".
- 1 " " "farmers who educate their sons - lose them".
- 1 " " "men can see no financial benefit".
- 6 " " "either that the boys could not be spared from the
farms; or that the expense was more than the
parents could afford".
- 3 " " lack of interest.
- 41 " " either that men were too scarce in their districts;
the lads were all of school age; or that they had
no-one in view.
- 60
--

LETTER NO.5: specimen reply from one of the Institutes.

LETTER NO.1

MACDONALD COLLEGE, P. QUE.,
23rd September, 1924.

Dear Madam:-

At the last meeting of the Women's Institute held at Macdonald College, I offered a bonus of Five dollars to each Institute for each agricultural student sent by them to our winter course, which commenced November 1st. May I ask you to bring this to the attention of your members, and I trust that you will be able to send us a student from your district. The college announcement will be sent if you so desire, or to any prospective student.

For this course, lasting 4½ months, there are no tuition fees, no entrance examinations, no text-books. The cost of board and railway fare, and students' activities, are the only expenses. The subjects taught are practical, and are especially designed to meet the requirements of the boy remaining on the farm: farm drainage, farm machinery and shopwork, farm building construction; grain, hay, pasture, roots and corn, soil management; livestock, foods, breeding, livestock judging; separating and testing of milk, buttermaking; farm management; improvement of home surroundings, vegetable and fruit gardens; poultry production and marketing; the causes, symptoms, prevention and treatment of the common diseases and injuries of farm animals, etc.

Could any course be more practical, or more adapted to the requirements of the farm?

The living conditions are good. There are no initiation ceremonies or hazing, and boys have the opportunity of taking part in the literary society, debates, and other activities.

Try and send us a young man from your Institute, and talk this matter over at your meetings.

Faithfully yours,

(SIGNED) F. C. HARRISON,

Principal.

L.

LETTER NO.2

(Sent to 74 Quebec Women's Institutes)

MACDONALD COLLEGE, P. Que.,

17th October, 1925.

Dear Madam:-

On the 23rd September I wrote you offering your institute \$5.00 for each student you sent to our winter course in agriculture. To the present, I have not heard from you, and as the course opens on the 3rd November, I should like to urge you again to try and send to the college a student from your district. The advantages of the course have been pointed out already; the low cost - practically railway fare, and board at the college, are the only expenses - and to residents of the Province the Quebec Department of Agriculture contributes \$7.00 a month toward the cost of board, a total of \$31.00 for the whole course.

Will you please give this matter your attention. Bring it before your executive and members. Send us a student, and earn five dollars for your branch.

Faithfully yours,

(SIGNED) F. C. HARRISON,

Principal.

L.

POSTCARD, No.3

(Sent to 65 Quebec Women's Institutes)

Macdonald College, Que.

28th October, 1924.

I should be obliged if you would reply to my letter of the 17th October. Have you any prospective student? If not, what are the difficulties? Course opens November 3rd.

F. C. HARRISON,

Principal.

L.

POSTCARD NO.4

(Sent to 17 Quebec Women's Institutes)

Macdonald College, Que.

13th November, 1924.

I should be obliged if you would kindly write and let me know what the obstacles were that prevented your Institute from finding a student for our winter course in agriculture. This information without delay would be received as a favour.

F. C. HARRISON,

Principal.

L.

LETTER NO.5

COPY

Bishop's Crossing, Que.

October 30, 1924.

F. C. Harrison, Prin.,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Sir:-

Your two letters addressed to Miss Grace Bennett for the Women's Institute have been handed to the new secretary of the Brookbury W.I.; Mrs. S. B. Coates, Bury, Que. Grace is away to South Durham teaching.

I know of no prospective student from Brookbury. The reason is that everybody who can are leaving the farms and the rest are too poor to send their sons. There isn't much in farming to make a young man want to attend an agricultural college. A farmer gets 5 or 10¢ per hour for working on the farm, but if he employs a laborer, carpenter, teacher, blacksmith, dentist, doctor, lawyer, or surgeon, he must pay them from 25¢ to \$100 per hour. If you think 5¢ or 10¢ is too low an estimate you might figure out what he gets per hour for feeding a two-year old steer that will bring him \$40 or less; or a 6 mos. old pig that will bring \$15 or \$18. An average cow will yield about \$100 worth of cream or butter. How much does the farmer get per hour for feeding and milking her?

We hear about the underpaid country school teacher, yet

she gets about \$1.75 per day after paying her board. The average farmer's wife gets less than 25¢ per day besides her board.

These are the difficulties you wanted to know about.

Yours truly,

(SIGNED) MRS. H. C. BENNETT.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA.

3rd December, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am enclosing the information you desired with regard to my effort to secure students for the Winter Course in Agriculture by way of the Women's Institute.

This appeal brought us one student this year, and the Breckenridge Institute claimed the bonus and received it this month.

Faithfully yours,

H. Morrison
Principal.

L.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

RAILWAY STATIONS, EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE

28th December, 1925.

Colonel W. Bovey,
Principal's Office,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Colonel Bovey:-

I have your letter of the 24th with reference to sending, or giving, the college film to Kenneth Burke in order that he may use it at New Carlisle. The film is here, and we shall be glad to give it him as soon as he arrives. As it has titles, and a continued story as is usual with films, I do not think there is anything more to be done. I should think that the college film and the college announcement would be sufficient for his purpose.

Should he desire anything further, we should be glad to furnish it to him.

Faithfully yours,

J. G. Harrison

Principal.

L.

December 24, 1925.

Kenneth Burke, Esq.,
Metis Beach, P.Q.

Dear Kenneth:-

Very much obliged for your letter of the 18th inst
and I am glad that you will be able to go down to Gaspe. If
you will come and see me when you are in Montreal I hope to have
all matters ready for you.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

December 24, 1925.

Dr. F.C. Harrison,
Principal, Macdonald College,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Dear Dr. Harrison:-

We have arranged with Mr. Kenneth Burke to go down to New Carlisle and give an address about Macdonald College, and we would like to let him have the film to take down with him, also any other material which you think would be useful. Mr. Burke expects to be here early in January, so I would be very much obliged if I could have any suggestions in time to talk to him.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

Cascade House

S. MACNIDER & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

"Little Metis Beach," Que. December 18th/25 19

Col. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.,

Dear Col. Bovey,-

In reply to your favor of the 15th Inst., I wish to say that I shall be pleased to take the trip to New Carlisle some time during the winter. As I expect to be in town in early January in connection with some hotel business, I should prefer to make this trip toward the end of January or the first of February. In other words, when there will be ample snow to support some of those dangerous looking Railway trestles.

As such a trip would take me away from the work which we are doing at the hotel etc., at least two or three days, I do not think that I could go for less than \$15. I must say though that I should like very much to go and to assist McGill and Macdonald in any way that I can.

I often think of that very pleasant week end that we spent motoring down that coast.

Best Season's Greetings.

Very sincerely,

Samuel M. Barke

January 25, 1926.

Hon. John Kelly,
Legislative Council,
Quebec City.

Dear Mr. Kelly:-

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I have today despatched to the Mayor of New Carlisle and to the Reverend Lewis King of New Richmond. I hope we can look forward to your assistance in our efforts to see what this University can do for the agricultural interests in Bonaventure.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bevey.

January 25, 1926.

The Mayor,
New Carlisle,
P.Q.

Dear Mr. Mayor:-

You are no doubt aware of the work which is carried on by Macdonald College in giving assistance to the farmers of the province through local visits of representatives of the College, and of the great good which has in many districts come from such visits.

We have felt for some time that more attention might with advantage be given by the College to the county of Bonaventure, and we are asking one of the graduates of our University, Mr. Kenneth Burke of Metis Beach, to pay a visit to your district, with a view to ascertaining in what Macdonald College could serve the agricultural interests there. We are very anxious to get a few from him what the College can do and give him the benefit of their advice and co-operation. In order that the meeting may not be without entertainment Mr. Burke is taking with him a few films and slides, and he would be glad to show these to a gathering which might include perhaps both adults and children, before going on to the more serious business in connection with which he is visiting your county. It would of course be especially valuable if he could meet as many as possible of the Mayors and Secretary-Treasurers of the country municipalities.

Mr. Burke is himself interested in farming and is pro-mayor of Metis Beach, so that he is well qualified to discuss the local problems. Mr. Burke expects to be visiting New Carlisle during the first week of February and will wire you the date of his arrival.

The Mayor, New Carlisle.

Perhaps it would not be asking too much of you to write direct to him at Metis Beach with any suggestions which you would care to give. I trust you will not feel that we are imposing too much upon your kindness in asking you to help us out in this matter, but we can assure you that, apart from the business in hand, the proposed entertainment will be both educational and instructive. There will be three films, one illustrating a trip around the world, a comedy and a film illustrating farming.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

Sent to:-

Rev. Lewis King,

New Richmond, P.Q.

HON. JOHN HALL KELLY, K. C.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR

CABLE ADDRESS, KELM.

January 27/1926.

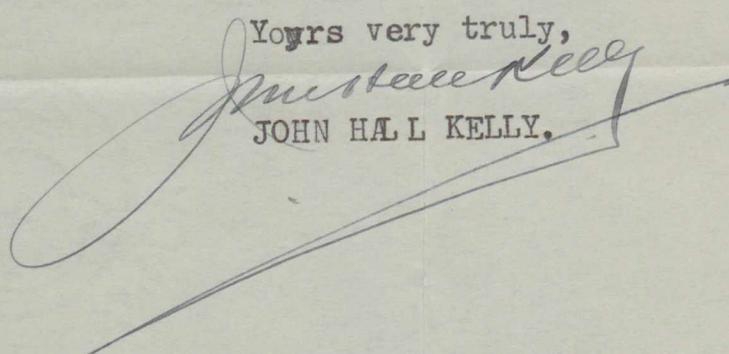
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC,.....

Mr. Wilfrid Bovey,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Bovey:-

It will be a pleasure for me to co-operate along
the lines of your letter of January the 25th.

Yours very truly,


JOHN HALL KELLY.

K/FM.

Don't Miss Hearing — Dr. Williams —

Ottawa Farm Journal

Of special interest and direct value to the live stock owners of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec comes the announcement from Dean Barton, of Macdonald College, that arrangements have been completed whereby Dr. Williams, of Cornell University, will be the chief lecturer on animal breeding, to be so thoroughly discussed and gone into from various angles during the farmers' course scheduled to take place Jan. 18 to 29. Dr. Williams, as is pretty well known, has long been recognized as one of the foremost authorities in America on all subjects relative to the many diseases that affect live stock, more particularly dairy cattle, and the part that both man and beast must play in the building up of better studs, herds and flocks through breeding, consequently the message he will bring to Canadian farmers should reach and be profitably accepted by all who can possibly attend the course, many of the features of which will be new in work of this kind. Dr. Williams, according to a letter from Dean Barton will discuss, lecture and demonstrate many of the prevailing conditions in dairy cow organs that have to do with sterility, abortion and other common trouble.

So thoroughly convinced is The Farm Journal that the series of lectures by the Cornell professor will bring out much that's new and of value that a member of the editorial staff will be present not only to report the proceedings but also to learn what he can that the knowledge gained may be of help to him in the service rendered readers of the paper. Mention of this is simply made to show that when The Ottawa Farm Journal has absolute faith in the course so well arranged by Dean Barton that its readers should take cognizance of the fact that it will have something for them to absorb, obtainable in no other way.

Other features of the course will be lectures and demonstration work in general farm subjects included in which will be gas engine troubles and how to overcome them, diseases of poultry and potatoes, soil, management and crop production, keeping. The course is free to farmers and their sons while room and board in college residence will be available to a limited number at \$1.50 per day. For a more complete programme, write the Registrar, Macdonald College, Que.

March 9, 1926.

F.B.M. Robinson, Esq.,
Richmond, P.O.

My dear Evan:-

I am sending you herewith a letter regarding the Kemptville School incident. I should be glad if you would regard all this correspondence as confidential, and return it to me.

I am enclosing you herewith some information about Normanly cattle. If this is of interest to you I could put you in touch with one of the founders of the herd book who happens to be here on a visit. He is one of the family of Weddingtons in Paris.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovoy.