

AGRICULTURE.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—The school owns more than 500 acres of land. Besides general cultivation a number of experiments are carried on. Thus in 1915 experiments were undertaken with certain forage plants not well known in the district. The seeds were sown on a sandy soil in lots of one-fiftieth of an acre with a cereal (wheat) for cover crop. The following is a list of the grasses sown: Kentucky Blue Grass (*Poa pratensis*), Tall Oat Grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*), Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*), Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*), Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium multiflorum*), Meadow Festuca (*Festuca elatior*), Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*), Red Top (*Agrostis stolonifera*), Common Agrostis (*Agrostis vulgaris*), Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*). The plants which appeared to be the most robust during the summer of 1916, as well as the earliest, were Cocksfoot and the Tall Oat Grass. Sheep's Fescue also made a thick turf, and appeared to suit admirably sheep pastures on light soil. Alfalfa and sainfoin were also tried. The alfalfa grew vigorously during the first days of spring, the first cut being on May 24 and the second on July 10. The third growth was left as protection during the winter. During 1916 experiments were carried on with root crops; they included 12 varieties of mangolds and half-sugar beets and four varieties of sugar beets. The plots were each one-twentieth of an acre on heavy clay and had been manured in the spring at the rate of 15 to 20 tons of dung per acre. The results gave yields varying from 18 to 34 tons per acre for the mangolds and from 9 to 13 tons per acre for the sugar beets. Experiments were also made with several varieties of swede turnips and of fodder carrots. Satisfactory results have been obtained with the cultivation of beet for seed.

ONTARIO.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The College and Experimental Station were established in 1874 to train young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and to conduct agricultural experiments for the benefit of the province. The land property consists of a little more than 700 acres of average loam soil. The farm property consists of 500 acres, experimental plots about 100 acres, and campus and woodlots the remainder. The growth of the institution as an educational centre has been very rapid. Academic work at the present time requires the space and equipment of sixteen large buildings for dormitories, class rooms and laboratories. Courses offered include a four year course for the degree of B.S.A., a two year course for the Associate Diploma, short winter courses for farmers and farmers' sons, summer courses for teachers of the province, and domestic science courses at Macdonald Institute. Over seventy-five professors, lecturers, demonstrators and investigators are on the teaching and experimental staff. In 1874 the College opened with 28 students. The total enrolment in long and short courses in the academic year 1914-15 was 1,184. Since the commencement of the war, the attendance, naturally, has been considerably reduced. The entire plant represents an outlay of about two million dollars. The following is a brief summary of the research and experimental work.