

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

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

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

*Read down
Re Disease in Poultry
Flock.*

13th April, 1932.

Sir. Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Mr. Ward has forwarded to me a copy of your letter of the 8th instant re your weekly shipment of eggs which has gone forward short during the past few weeks. I beg to state that our shortage of eggs which has been due to an outbreak of Infectious Bronchitis in the flock, has caused us to have to cut down our delivery of market eggs since the incubation season is at hand when all possible eggs have had to go into the machines for chick production.

The trouble in the flock has, however, been cleared up and there should not be any further shortage, so that I assure you that you will not be inconvenienced in such a way in the future.

Yours faithfully,

W.A. Maw

W.A. Maw.

WAM/KMC Assistant Professor in Poultry Husbandry.

June 6th, 1932.

T. Fred Ward, Esq.,
Bursar,
Macdonald College, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Ward,

If this letter is not properly addressed to you, will you kindly hand it to the right Department at Macdonald College?

The Principal came in to-day for a few minutes (as you may know, he is supposed to be at home taking a rest) and he asked me to write to the College and obtain for him the names and addresses of all those who have bought from you chickens for breeding or laying during the past three years.

I hope it is not too extensive a list.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

Poultry

E xtract from Annual Report 1930-31

"The year just completed has continued to show marked progress in the general activities of the Department and especially in research and experimental work under way. In spite of an outbreak of infectious bronchitis, which was followed by chicken pox during the mid-winter season, both of which affected the egg production of the poultry flock, the breeding season was one of the best experienced by the Department. The resulting flock of young stock came through in excellent condition, providing a splendid basis for the new year's work."

Next year no mention of any disease in the flock.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

9th June, 1932.



Mr. T. Fred Ward,
College.

Dear Sir,

As requested by you in verbal conversation in your office on Tuesday, 7th instant re the request from Sir Arthur Currie for a list of all those purchasing breeding and laying stock from this department during the past three years, I beg to submit the enclosed list which is as complete as is possible to offer at the present time.

You can realize some of the sales have been cash sales without any note taken of the name of the purchaser or address, and in some instances also, name alone has been recorded with no knowledge of address.

I trust that the list as submitted will fill your requirements.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W.A. Maw".

W.A. Maw.

WAM/KMC Assistant Professor in Poultry Husbandry.

Breeding Stock Sales.

1929

July 22	- L. Zimmerman, Val Royal, Que.	6 Rock Hens. ✓
Oct. 17	- F.D. Vyre, St. Valentin, Que.	5 Leg. Pullets. ✓
" 17	- Mrs. W. Stewart, Sherbrooke St., Montreal	8 Rock Pullets. ✓
" 24	- W.F. Fallis, Senneville, Que.	12 Red Pullets. ✓
Nov. 5	- J. Brown, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	4 Red " ✓ 4 Rock " ✓
" 27	- John Burns, Cookshire, Que.	1 Rock Okrl.
" 27	- J. Anderson, St. Felix de Valoire, Que.	6 Leg. Okrls. ✓
" 27	- J.A. Coote,	6 Rock " ✓
" 27	- W.R. Beach, Dunham, Que.	2 " "
" 27	- E.C. Budge, Beauharnois, Que.	15 Leg. Pullets. ✓
Dec. 9	- J.B. Proulx, Cedars, Que.	3 Rock Okrls.

1930

Jan. 10	- C.J. Curwood, Terrebonne, Station, Que.	10 Rock Okrls. ✓
" 13	- J.L. Prevost, St. Genevieve, Que.	2 Red Okrls.
Feb. 6	- Miss M.K. Lindsay, Wakefield, Que.	1 Red "
" 6	- Miss H.M. Trenholme, Montreal West, Que.	1 Rock "
" 6	- R. Ovans, Ormstown, Que.	3 " "
" 6	- A.J. Cowan, Digby, N.S.	1 Red "
Mar. 10	- Mrs. V. Lyall, Montreal, Que.	1 Rock "
" 12	- W.A. Grant, Wilsonvale, Que.	1 " "
" 12	- Dr. Todd, Senneville, Que.	1 Leg. "
" 12	- W.R. MacInnis, Westmount, Que.	1 Rock "
" 14	- Pierre Neolet, Opell, Ont.	6 " " ✓
" 17	- G. Hampson, St. Therese, Que.	1 " "
" 18	- G. Normand, St. Rose, Que.	8 Leg. " ✓ 3 Rock "

Mar. 21	- F. Pewtréss, Philipsburg, Que.	2 Red Ckrls.
" 21	- J.A. Beslisle, La Baie, (Yamaska Co.), Que.	1 " "
" 21	- Girls' Cottage & Industrial School, Sweetsburg, Que.	2 Rock "
" 24	- O. Lafrensier, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.	2 Leg "
" 24	- J. Goodfellow, Woodlands, Que.	5 Rock " ✓
" 26	- A.G. Hurd, Sawyerville, Que.	1 " "
Apr. 23	- Mr. Jacques, Cartierville, Que.	10 " Pullets ✓
" 28	- S.M. Fiske, Williamstown, Ont.	2 " Ckrls.
May 1	- D.C. Clendenning, Actonvale, Que.	2 Red Hens. 1 " Ckrl.
" 2	- R.L. Conklin, Macdonald College, Que.	Red Hens.
" 5	- L.L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.	40 Hens. ✓
" 5	- G.L. Shannon, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	20 Red Pullets. ✓
" 9	- Mr. Lavalles, Ville LaSalle, Que.	1 Leg. Ckrl.
" 12	- L. Schlemm, Ste. Agathe des Montes, Que.	12 Hens. ✓
" 16	- Henry Marks, Montreal, Que.	12 Red Hens. ✓
" 16	- Miss Gunn, Ste. Agathe des Montes, Que.	15 Hens. ✓
June 12	- Ernest Shipp, Rougement, Que.	6 Pullets. ✓
" 13	- A.S. Dawes, Montreal, Que.	6 Rock Hens. ✓
" 24	- Mrs. Ekers, Ste. Agathe des Montes, Que.	30 Leg. Hens. ✓
Oct. 27	- Bethany House, Montreal, Que.	10 " Pullets. ✓
Nov. 25	- H.W.R. Harrison, West Shefford, Que.	10 Red " ✓
" 26	- Mrs. M.M. Burch, Divernon, Illinois, U.S.A.	1 Leg. Ckrl.

1931

Jan. 14	- J.W. Beliveau, Danville, Que.	1 Red Ckrl.
" 28	- G.J. Lewis, Senneville, Que.	1 Rock "
" 30	- L. Dehaut, Laval des Rapids, Que.	6 " " ✓
Feb. 5	- O. Bernard, Beloeil, Que.	2 " "

Feb. 13	- S.E. Alls, Compton, Que.	1 Red Okrl.
" 24	- R.W. Hawkins, Hemmingford, Que.	2 Rock Okrls.
Aprl. 9	- Walter Stewart, Montreal, Que.	12 Red Pullets ✓
" 21	- H.H. Judah, Westmount, Que.	2 Rock Okrls.
May 12	- Mr. Greer,	6 Rock Hens. ✓ 6 Red " ✓ 12 Leg. " ✓
June 16	- E. Harris, Montreal, Que.	10 Rock Pullets. ✓
July 3	† H.B. MacDougall, Cartierville, Que.	25 Red Pullets. ✓
Sep. 29	- Kenneth Dawes, Knowlton, Que.	40 " " ✓
Oct. 15	- W.H. Spencer, Shawbridge, Que.	30 Rock Okrls. ✓
" 22	- J.B. Lavigne, Isle Bizard, Que.	1 Leg. Okrl. 1 Rock " 15 Leg. Pullets. ✓ 12 Rock " ✓
" 30	- H.S. Joyce, Montreal, Que.	1 Wh. Rock Okrl.
Nov. 13	- Elie Denis, Isle Bizard, Que.	25 Pullets. ✓
Dec. 15	- S. Wilson, Rolling Dam, N.B.	1 Rock Okrl.
" 15	- Mrs. M.M. Burch, Divernon, Ill, U.S.A.	2 Leg. Okrls.
" 15	- E.E. Wells, Athelstan, Que.	1 Rock "

1932.

Jan. 22	- D.T. Campeau, Vaudreuil, Que.	3 Wh. Rock Okrls.
" 22	- G. Fowler, St. Hubert, Chambly Co., Que.	1 Wyan. Cockrl.
Feb. 2	- A. Gauthier, Metabetchewan, Que.	1 Rock Okrl.
" 17	- W. Penney, Charlsbourg, Que.	2 " "
" 25	- Ivan Teskey, Hennrysburg, Que.	2 " "
Mar. 21	- C. Moynan, Lennoxville, Que.	1 " "
" 21	- Soeur Grenon, St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1 Red "
" 21	- E.M. Grant, Apple Hill, Ont.	4 Rock " ✓
" 21	- M.A. Clevely, St. Hilaire, Que.	1 " "

Apr. 1 - Dr. Morrison, Arundel, Que.
" 13 - W.A. Grant, Wilsonvale, Que.
May 16 - E.J. Blaquier, London, Ont.
" 26 - B.H. Bradford, Lachute, Que.

1 Rock Ckrl.
1 " "
7 Red Pullets. ✓
1 Red Ckrl.
50 Leg. Pullets. ✓

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

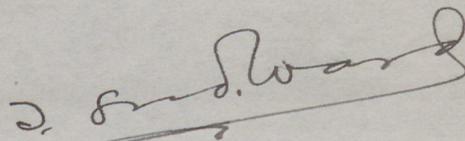
June 10, 1932.

Mrs. D. McMurray,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal,
P. Que.

Dear Mrs. McMurray:

With further reference to
your letter of June 6, inclosed please find
Mr. Maw's report.

Yours faithfully,



T. Fred. Ward
BURSAR.

TFW/KH

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

June 16, 1932.

Mrs. McMurray,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Dear Mrs. McMurray,

In accordance with your telephone conversation, I am sending to you herewith a copy of the letter sent out by Dean Barton in connection with eggs and poultry stock.

Yours faithfully

T. Fred. Ward

T. FRED. WARD,
Bursar.

TFW/VJ

July 13, 1932

Kenneth Dawes, Esq.,
1509 Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal. P. Q.

My dear Mr. Dawes,

Following our conversation regarding Macdonald College, I took the matter up and as a result the attached letter was sent to a great many to whom we had supplied eggs and poultry stock during the past three or four years.

We have now received the replies, and while the majority have been satisfied and pleased - enthusiastically, in some instances - there are a few who complain that the stock has not turned out well, though in nearly every case they attach blame to their own inexperience or to other causes.

I cannot help but think that the investigation is bound to result in much good, probably more good to the college authorities than to anyone else.

Let me thank you for calling my attention to the matter.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

KENNETH T. DAWES

990 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST
MONTREAL

July 30th, 1932

Sir Arthur W. Currie,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, QUE.

My dear Sir Arthur:-

Many thanks for yours
of the 13th inst. I hope what I told you will do
some good, as I would not have done it if I had not
been convinced things were not right and since
speaking to you, I have heard the same thing repeated.

If you happen to be at
Knowlton, or would call him up on the phone, Mr. Arthur
Bates, Manager of the Brome Lake Duck Farm, and possibly
one of our best poultry men, could give you some details.

Yours very truly,

Kenneth T. Dawes

Copy

August 4, 1932.

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

My dear Dean Barton,

I am still hearing criticism of our Poultry Department at Macdonald, the latest coming via Mr. Arthur Bates, Manager of the Brome Lake Duck Farm. Possibly much of this criticism, perhaps all of it, is prejudiced, but we must not sit back thinking that everything is always as it should be. I suggest you keep a constant check on the Poultry Department.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

August 5th, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have your letter of August 4th, in further reference to criticism of our Poultry Department, and note that the latest has come via Mr. Arthur Bates, Manager of the Brome Lake Duck Farm.

Since sending out the letters requesting reports, I have been giving the Department special consideration. I am anxious to discover any weaknesses that may exist, and I intend to take any steps that may seem advisable to ensure efficiency and satisfactory service in the work we are doing.

Professor Maw is absent at present, but I have made some enquiries with regard to our contact with the Brome Lake Duck Farm. My understanding was that two years ago, we were able to give those in charge of the Brome Lake Duck Farm considerable help. They were in difficulties I believe. Both Professor Maw and one of his assistants paid many visits to the farm and even conducted an experiment on it, with the result I am told, that marked improvement was effected in various features of the enterprise.

I am told that Mr. Bates is a man of very pronounced ideas though his experience is limited to this particular farm and he has never had any instruction in poultry. He was in charge I understand when our people were asked to help solve their problems. From what I can gather I should judge that he belongs to a type which is common on farm enterprises owned by business men.

Faithfully yours,

H. T. Darton
Dean.

HB/B

Macdonald College, Que.
June 13th, 1932.

Dear Sir or Madam:

For a number of years the Poultry Department of Macdonald College has been supplying eggs and poultry stock to poultry breeders and we are anxious to have as complete a record as possible of the stock so distributed.

Our records show that you were among those who purchased eggs or poultry in ¹⁹²⁹1930, ¹⁹³¹1931, ¹⁹³²1932. We would therefore appreciate having a report of your experience, particularly with reference to the condition of the stock when received, hatching quality of eggs, the quality of the birds, their record and value in your flock.

Thanking you in advance for your reply, for which envelope is enclosed.

Yours faithfully,

H. BARTON.

Dean, Faculty of Agriculture.

HB/Y

27

Breeding Stock Sales.

66 List in years
 1 college " "
 28 special
 95

1929

July 22	- L. Zimmerman, Val Royal, que.	6 Rock Hens.
Oct. 17	- F.D. Vyre, St. Valentin, que.	5 Leg. Pullets.
" 17	- Mrs. W. Stewart, ⁹⁹⁵ Sherbrooke St., Montreal	8 Rock Pullets.
" 24	- W.F. Fallis, Senneville, que.	12 Red Pullets.
net Nov. 5	- J. Brown, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, que.	4 Red " 4 Rock "
" 27	- John Burns, Cookshire, que.	1 Rock Orfl.
" 27	- J. Anderson, St. Felix de Valcires ^S , que.	6 Leg. Orfls.
" 27	- J.A. Coote,	6 Rock "
" 27	- W.R. Beach, Dunham, que.	2 " "
" 27	- E.C. Budge, Beauharnois, que.	15 Leg. Pullets.
Dec. 9	- J.B. Proulx, Cedars, que.	3 Rock Orfls.

1930

Jan. 10	- G.J. Curwood, Terrebonne, Station, que.	10 Rock Orfls.
" 13	- J.L. Prevost, St. Genevieve, que.	2 Red Orfls.
Feb. 6	- Miss M.K. Lindsay, Wakefield, que.	1 Red "
" 6	- Miss H.M. Trenholme, ^{7044 Western Ave.} Montreal west, que.	1 Rock "
" 6	- R. Ovans, Ormatown, que.	3 " "
" 6	- A.J. Cowan, Digby, N.S.	1 Red "
Mar. 10	- Mrs. V. Lyall, Montreal, que.	1 Rock "
" 12	- W.A. Grant, Wilsonvale, que.	1 " "
" 12	- Dr. Todd, Senneville, que.	1 Leg. "
" 12	- W.R. MacInnis, ^{1625 Pine Ave. W.} Westmount, que.	1 Rock "
" 14	- Pierre Neollet, Opell, Ont.	6 " "
" 17	- G. Hampson, St. Therese, que.	1 " "
net " 18	- C. Normand, St. Rose, que.	8 Leg. " 3 Rock "

Mar. 21	- F. Pewtress, Philipsburg, Que.	2 Red Okris.
✓ " 21	- J.A. Bealisle, La Baie, (Yamaska Co.), Que.	1 " "
" 21	- Girls' Cottage & Industrial School, Sweetsburg, Que.	2 Rock "
" 24	- O. Lafrensier, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.	2 Leg "
" 24	- J. Goodfellow, Woodlands, Que.	5 Rock "
" 26	- A.G. Hurd, Sawyerville, Que.	1 " "
Apr. 23	- Mr. Jacques, Cartierville, Que.	10 " Pullets
" 28	- S.M. Fiske, Williamstown, Ont.	2 " Okris.
May 1	- D.C. Glendinning, Actonvale, Que.	2 Red Hens. 1 " Okrl.
" 2	- R.L. Conklin, Macdonald College, Que.	Red Hens.
" 5	- L.L. Harwood, Vaudreuil, Que.	40 Hens.
" 5	- G.L. Shannon, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	20 Red Pullets.
" 9	- Mr. Lavallee, Ville LaSalle, Que.	1 Leg. Okrl.
" 12	- L. Schlemm, Ste. Agathe des Montes, Que.	12 Hens.
" 16	- Henry Marks, Montreal, Que.	12 Red Hens.
✓ " 16	- Miss Gunn, Ste. Agathe des Montes, Que.	15 Hens.
June 12	- Ernest Shipp, Rougement, Que.	6 Pullets.
✓ " 13	- A.S. Dawes, ^{1725 Cedar Ave.} Montreal, Que.	6 Rock Hens.
" 24	- Mrs. Ekers, Ste. Agathe des Montes, Que.	30 Leg. Hens.
✓ Oct. 27	- Bethany House, ^{170 Cremazie Blvd.} Montreal, Que.	10 " Pullets.
left ✓ Nov. 25	- H.W.R. Harrison, West Shefford, Que.	10 Red "
" 26	- Mrs. M.M. Burch, Divernon, Illinois, U.S.A.	1 Leg. Okrl.

1931

next ✓ Jan. 14	- J.W. Beliveau, Danville, Que.	1 Red Okrl.
" 28	- G.J. Lewis, Senneville, Que.	1 Rock "
" 30	- L. Dehaut, Laväl des Rapids, Que.	6 " "
Feb. 5	- O. Bernard, Beloeil, Que.	2 " "

Feb. 13	- S.E. Ails, Compton, que.	1 Red Ckrl.
" 24	- R.W. Hawkins, Hemmingford, que.	2 Rock Ckrls.
Apr. 9	- Walter Stewart, Montreal, que.	12 Red Pullets.
" 21	- H.H. Judah, ^{728 Upper Belmont} Westmount, que.	2 Rock Ckrls.
May 12	- Mr. Greer,	6 Rock Hens. 6 Red " 12 Leg. "
June 16	- E. Harris, Montreal, que.	10 Rock Pullets.
July 3	† H.B. MacDougall, Cartierville, que.	25 Red Pullets.
Sep. 29	- Kenneth Dawes, Knowlton, que.	40 " "
Oct. 15	- W.H. Spencer, Shawbridge, que.	30 Rock Ckrls.
" 22	- J.B. Lavigne, Isle Bizard, que.	1 Leg. Ckrl. 1 Rock " 15 Leg. Pullets. 12 Rock "
" 30	- H.S. Joyce, ^{4060 Gray Ave.} Montreal, que.	1 Wh. Rock Ckrl.
Nov. 13	- Elie Danis, Isle Bizard, que.	25 Pullets.
Dec. 15	- S. Wilson, Rolling Dam, N.B.	1 Rock Ckrl.
" 15	- Mrs. M.M. Burch, Divernon, Ill, U.S.A.	2 Leg. Ckrls.
" 15	- E.E. Wells, Athelstan, que.	1 Rock "

1932.

Jan. 22	- D.T. Campeau, Vaudreuil, que.	3 Wh. Rock Ckrls.
" 22	- G. Fowler, St. Hubert, Chambly Co., que.	1 Wyan. Cockrl.
Feb. 2	- A. Gauthier, Metabetchewan, que.	1 Rock Ckrl.
" 17	- W. Penney, Charsbourg, que.	2 " "
" 25	- Ivan Teskey, Hennrysburg, que.	2 " "
Mar. 21	- C. Moynan, Lennoxville, que.	1 " "
" 21	- Soeur Grenon, St. Hyacinthe, que.	1 Red "
" 21	- E.M. Grant, Apple Hill, Ont.	4 Rock "
" 21	- M.A. Cleavelly, St. Hilaire, que.	1 " "

Apr. 1	- Dr. Morrison, Arundel, que.	1 Rock Ckrl.
J" 13	- W.A. Grant, Wilsonvale, que.	1 " "
May 16	- E.J. Elsquier, London, Ont.	7 Red Pullets. 1 Red Ckrl.
" 26	- B.H. Bradford, Lachute, que.	50 Leg. Pullets.

March 15, 1933.

Professor J. F. Snell,
Acting Dean, Faculty of Agriculture,
Macdonald College P.O., P.Q.

Dear Professor Snell,

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter written by me to-day to Professor Maw. The returns given to me yesterday by Mr. Ward place the Department in a most unfavourable light, and something must be done to correct this situation. Under the circumstances I hope you will not mind my writing directly to Professor Maw.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR;
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

March 15th,
1933.

Copy to Professor Conklin.

Professor W. A. Maw,
The Department of Poultry,
Macdonald College P.O., P.Q.

Dear Professor Maw,

As I was leaving Macdonald College last evening, Mr. Ward handed to me a statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Poultry Department of Macdonald College for the six years 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32, 1932-33.

This statement disclosed, it is true, a reduction in expenditure each of these six years. But it also discloses a very much reduced income. Further, it discloses that the ratio of decrease in income to expenditure is alarming.

When I asked you about this decrease in income yesterday, you pointed out that owing to a desire to decrease expenses, we had decreased the flock from some 2000 birds to 1400 and then to about 1000. That seems to have been poor economy, because the ratio of receipts to expenditures had decreased from 61% in 1927-28 down to about 18% for the first eight months in 1932-33. The ratio of receipts to expenditures runs as follows:-

61%, 52%, 27-1/2%, 22%, 23%, 18-1/3%

Let us take the year 1927-28 and compare it with the year 1931-32. In the first year the expenditures were \$21,976.68 and the receipts \$13,470.19, leaving a deficit of \$8,506.49. In 1931-32 the expenditure was \$18,662.57 and the income \$4281.06, or a deficit of \$14,379.51. Where is the economy in reducing the flock, with the result that the excess of expenditure over income has increased from \$8,506.49 to \$14,379.51? Would it not have been better management and more profitable to have even increased the number of birds instead of decreasing them?

A further factor which makes this statement most unfavourable is that it shows cost of feed for livestock has not kept pace in the downward march with the decrease in the flock and the lower cost of feed prevailing in these times, as compared with six years ago.

Inter-department Correspondence



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

2.

Another reason given to me by you why the receipts have fallen off was the sickness and disease amongst the birds. Apparently, we have not been able to combat this sickness and this disease successfully. Something must be done in our Poultry Department to correct this very great and alarming disparity between receipts and expenditures and to get rid of the sickness and disease in the flock.

You say that the two main functions of the Department are teaching and research. The question arises as to whether it is advisable for Macdonald College to continue the teaching in Poultry if our own experience is so regrettable. It would almost seem as if we would be acting more honestly if we told the Agricultural students that our own experience was so unfavourable in this matter of poultry that we had decided to discontinue the Department and advise farmers and others interested not to have anything to do with poultry. Our inability to keep the flock free from disease and in a healthy condition reflects seriously upon us. We are getting a bad reputation amongst poultry breeders. There are some who say they have come to the conclusion that they do not wish to replenish their stock by birds from Macdonald College.

I know, of course, that this matter of disease is one that has much to do with the income; and for the sake of that income, for the sake of our reputation as experts in poultry, we must get rid of it.

I hope that the report by yourself and Professor Conklin, as asked for by me yesterday, will not be long delayed.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Copy.

POULTRY DEPARTMENTSTATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1928-29</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>Budget 1932-33</u>
50.Salaries	8,180.35	7,867.79	7,903.44	9,110.80	9,145.32	8,732.16
51.Wages	4,012.67	4,310.98	4,467.46	3,949.38	3,902.51	3,625.48
52.Material and Supplies	1,518.10	1,133.28	1,178.60	1,188.40	1,075.88	900.00
53.New Equipment	563.88	165.61	67.84	226.30	168.13	-
54.Equipment,Repairs and Renewals	1,089.71	552.14	768.14	589.13	540.08	500.00
55.Books	-	-	-	-	-	-
56.Printing and Stationery	11.90	90.47	101.73	54.71	51.99	75.00
57.Travelling Exs.	73.08	103.47	79.55	63.94	90.06	100.00
58.Light,Heat,Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
59.Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
60.Miscellaneous	145.55	128.17	108.49	68.07	71.49	75.00
61.Postage	37.00	36.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	40.00
62.Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-
63.Seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
64.Feed for Live Stock	6,252.37	6,999.62	6,089.31	4,536.54	3,474.11	3,800.00
65.Pure Bred Stock	92.07	88.29	102.71	110.92	115.00	75.00
66.Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-
67.Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>21,976.68</u>	<u>21,475.82</u>	<u>20,893.27</u>	<u>19,925.19</u>	<u>18,662.57</u>	<u>17,922.64</u>

RECEIPTS

	13,470.19	11,184.49	7,594.78	4,469.30	4,281.06	<u>8 months</u> 1,897.77
--	-----------	-----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------------------------

Ratio of Receipts against Expenditure	61%	52%	27½%	22%	23½%	18½%
--	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

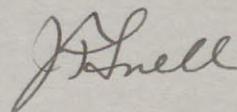
March 18th, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am enclosing an unfinished letter which I was dictating yesterday when Professor Maw came in, also a statement which he has since sent me. This, I think, is a fairer representation of the relationship between the receipts and expenditures of the Poultry Department considered as a commercial enterprise. Even on this basis there is of course a great falling off in the five years included in the statement. Professor Maw will no doubt be answering your letter more fully but the explanation he gives me is that on account of the disease situation which developed and also on account of the feeling that the Poultry Department of the College ought not to compete with commercial plants operated by former students, it was decided to make a great reduction in the stock and to pay more attention to research than to the commercial side of the enterprise. He also points out that the sales of hatching eggs and baby chicks are limited on account of the disease situation, and that the experimental teaching work involves loss of meat which cannot be marketed to advantage because the amounts available are small and inconstant.

Yours faithfully,



Acting Dean.

JFS/Y
ENCLO/

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 17th, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have just received your letter of
March 15th referring to the Poultry Department.

It appears to me that a comparison of receipts and expenditures of a college poultry plant cannot be directly compared with that of a commercial plant. It has to be borne in mind that a college plant is performing a public service and that the expenditure for salaries, and a part of that for wages should be counted as the cost of this public service. On the other hand, it is true of course that a commercial plant would have charges for rent, or interest and taxes, and for the living of its manager, which do not apply in the case of the college plant if we deduct the salaries. It also appears to me obviously unfair to compare the receipts for eight months, excluding the spring months, when eggs for hatching and baby chicks are sold, against the budget for twelve months. Surely the 18-1/3% for 1932/33 ought not to be compared with the figures for the other years.



C O P Y

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1928-29</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>
Total Budget	\$21,976.68	\$21,475.82	\$20,893.27	\$19,925.19	\$18,662.57
Deduct Appropriations 50, 56, 57 & 61	<u>8,302.33</u>	<u>8,097.73</u>	<u>8,110.72</u>	<u>9,256.45</u>	<u>9,315.37</u>
	\$13,674.35	\$13,378.09	\$12,782.55	\$10,668.74	\$ 9,347.20
Receipts	\$13,470.19	\$11,184.49	\$ 7,594.78	\$ 4,469.30	\$ 4,281.06
% of Reduced Budget	98.3%	81.3%	59.4%	41.8%	45.8%
Ratio of Receipts against Expenditure in Statement	61%	52%	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	22%	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

March 15, 1933.

T. Fred Ward, Esq.,
Bursar,
Macdonald College P.O., P.Q.

Dear Mr. Ward,

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter written by me today to Professor Maw. The statement handed to me by you last evening discloses a most unfortunate and regrettable condition in our Poultry Department. I feel that as Bursar and Business Manager of the College you should have placed these facts before me in this detailed manner before this. How is it that I do not get these statements until I ask for them?

Yesterday, following my discussion with Professor Maw and Dr. Conklin and Professor Cameron, I asked if the two former would make a report to me, giving their advice as to what should be done to get rid of this sickness and disease in our flock. Maw laid great stress on the necessity of having fresh land to make a new run for the birds. He said that for ten years he has been forced to use the same land. Conklin and he both agreed that the soil is infected and that we have no hope of keeping the birds in healthy condition if a fresh area is not made available. This is a matter I want you to take up at once. We must have fresh land or we must go out of the poultry business altogether, which would be a most severe

reflection on an Agricultural College.

On July 20, 1931, I wrote you as follows:-

"In reading over the Macdonald College Survey, Faculty of Agriculture, I note several references to idle land at our farm there. Quoting from Dean Barton's report I read, 'There are some sixty acres of land on the college farm not serving any useful purpose at present, but which should be cleared.' Again, the report of Horticulture contained the following, 'Macdonald College possesses many acres, some idle and others producing much less than \$50. per acre per year.'

"Can you tell me why the land has never been cleared and why so much of it is idle, and why the revenue per acre is so small? "

I have never had a reply from you to this letter. It was acknowledged by Mr. Currie, who said he would place it before you immediately on your return from vacation.

Surely it is possible to arrange that a fresh ten acres be placed at the disposal of the Poultry Department!

Yours faithfully,

Principal

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1928-29</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>Budget 1932-33</u>
50.Salaries	8,180.35	7,867.79	7,903.44	9,110.80	9,145.32	8,732.16
51.Wages	4,012.67	4,310.98	4,467.46	3,949.38	3,902.51	3,625.48
52.Material and Supplies	1,518.10	1,133.28	1,178.60	1,188.40	1,075.88	900.00
53.New Equipment	563.88	165.61	67.84	226.30	168.13	-
54.Equipment,Repairs and Renewals.	1,089.71	552.14	768.14	589.13	540.08	500.00
55.Books	-	-	-	-	-	-
56.Printing and Stationery	11.90	90.47	101.73	54.71	51.99	75.00
57.Travelling Exs.	73.08	103.47	79.55	63.94	90.06	100.00
58.Light,Heat,Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
59.Insurace	-	-	-	-	-	-
60.Miscellaneous	145.55	128.17	108.49	68.07	71.49	75.00
61.Postage	37.00	36.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	40.00
62.Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-
63.Seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
64.Feed for Live Stock	6,252.37	6,999.62	6,089.31	4,536.54	3,474.11	3,800.00
65.Pure Bred Stock	92.07	88.29	102.71	110.92	115.00	75.00
66.Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-
67.Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>21,976.68</u>	<u>21,475.82</u>	<u>20,893.27</u>	<u>19,925.19</u>	<u>18,662.57</u>	<u>17,922.64</u>
			<u>RECEIPTS.</u>			
	13,470.19	11,184.49	7,594.78	4,469.30	4,281.06	<u>1,897.77</u>

Ratio of Receipts
against Expenditure

61%

52%

27½%

22%

23½%

18½%

Copy.

POULTRY DEPARTMENTSTATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1928-29</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>Budget 1932-33</u>
50. Salaries	8,180.35	7,867.79	7,903.44	9,110.80	9,145.32	8,732.16
51. Wages	4,012.67	4,310.98	4,467.46	3,949.38	3,902.51	3,625.48
52. Material and Supplies	1,518.10	1,133.28	1,178.60	1,188.40	1,075.88	900.00
53. New Equipment	563.88	165.61	67.84	226.30	168.13	-
54. Equipment, Repairs and Renewals	1,089.71	552.14	768.14	589.13	540.08	500.00
55. Books	-	-	-	-	-	-
56. Printing and Stationery	11.90	90.47	101.73	54.71	51.99	75.00
57. Travelling Exs.	73.08	103.47	79.55	63.94	90.06	100.00
58. Light, Heat, Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
59. Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
60. Miscellaneous	145.55	128.17	108.49	68.07	71.49	75.00
61. Postage	37.00	36.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	40.00
62. Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-
63. Seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
64. Feed for Live Stock	6,252.37	6,999.62	6,089.31	4,536.54	3,474.11	3,800.00
65. Pure Bred Stock	92.07	88.29	102.71	110.92	115.00	75.00
66. Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-
67. Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>21,978.68</u>	<u>21,475.92</u>	<u>20,893.27</u>	<u>19,925.19</u>	<u>18,662.57</u>	<u>17,922.64</u>

RECEIPTS

	13,470.19	11,184.49	7,594.78	4,469.30	4,261.06	<u>8 months</u> 1,897.77
--	-----------	-----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------------------------

Ratio of Receipts against Expenditure	61%	52%	27½%	22%	23½%	10½%
--	-----	-----	------	-----	------	------

Inter-department Correspondence



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR;
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

March 15th,
1933.

Professor W. A. Maw,
The Department of Poultry,
Macdonald College P.O., P.Q.

Dear Professor Maw,

As I was leaving Macdonald College last evening, Mr. Ward handed to me a statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Poultry Department of Macdonald College for the six years 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31, and 1931-32, 1932-33.

This statement disclosed, it is true, a reduction in expenditure each of these six years. But it also discloses a very much reduced income. Further, it discloses that the ratio of decrease in income to expenditure is alarming.

When I asked you about this decrease in income yesterday, you pointed out that owing to a desire to decrease expenses, we had decreased the flock from some 2000 birds to 1400 and then to about 1000. That seems to have been poor economy, because the ratio of receipts to expenditures had decreased from 61% in 1927-28 down to about 18% for the first eight months in 1932-33. The ratio of receipts to expenditures runs as follows:-

61%, 52%, 27-1/2%, 22%, 23%, 18-1/3%

Let us take the year 1927-28 and compare it with the year 1931-32. In the first year the expenditures were \$21,976.68 and the receipts \$13,470.19, leaving a deficit of \$8,506.49. In 1931-32 the expenditure was \$18,662.57 and the income \$4291.06, or a deficit of \$14,379.51. Where is the economy in reducing the flock, with the result that the excess of expenditure over income has increased from \$8,506.49 to \$14,379.51? Would it not have been better management and more profitable to have even increased the number of birds instead of decreasing them?

A further factor which makes this statement most unfavourable is that it shows cost of feed for livestock has not kept pace in the downward march with the decrease in the flock and the lower cost of feed prevailing in these times, as compared with six years ago.

Inter-department Correspondence



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

2.

Another reason given to me by you why the receipts have fallen off was the sickness and disease amongst the birds. Apparently, we have not been able to combat this sickness and this disease successfully. Something must be done in our Poultry Department to correct this very great and alarming disparity between receipts and expenditures and to get rid of the sickness and disease in the flock.

You say that the two main functions of the Department are teaching and research. The question arises as to whether it is advisable for Macdonald College to continue the teaching in Poultry if our own experience is so regrettable. It would almost seem as if we would be acting more honestly if we told the Agricultural students that our own experience was so unfavourable in this matter of poultry that we had decided to discontinue the Department and advise farmers and others interested not to have anything to do with poultry. Our inability to keep the flock free from disease and in a healthy condition reflects seriously upon us. We are getting a bad reputation amongst poultry breeders. There are some who say they have come to the conclusion that they do not wish to replenish their stock by birds from Macdonald College.

I know, of course, that this matter of disease is one that has much to do with the income; and for the sake of that income, for the sake of our reputation as experts in poultry, we must get rid of it.

I hope that the report by yourself and Professor Conklin, as asked for by me yesterday, will not be long delayed.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1928-29</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>Budget 1932-33</u>
50. Salaries	8,180.35	7,867.79	7,903.44	9,110.80	9,145.32	8,732.16
51. Wages	4,012.67	4,310.98	4,467.46	3,949.38	3,902.51	3,625.48
52. Material and Supplies	1,518.10	1,133.28	1,178.60	1,188.40	1,075.88	900.00
53. New Equipment	563.88	165.61	67.84	226.30	168.13	-
54. Equipment, Repairs and Renewals	1,089.71	552.14	768.14	589.13	540.08	500.00
55. Books	-	-	-	-	-	-
56. Printing and Stationery	11.90	90.47	101.73	54.71	51.99	75.00
57. Travelling Exs.	73.08	103.47	79.55	63.94	90.06	100.00
58. Light, Heat, Power	-	-	-	-	-	-
59. Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
60. Miscellaneous	145.55	128.17	108.49	68.07	71.49	75.00
61. Postage	37.00	36.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	40.00
62. Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-
63. Seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-
64. Feed for Live Stock	6,252.37	6,999.62	6,089.31	4,536.54	3,474.11	3,800.00
65. Pure Bred Stock	92.07	88.29	102.71	110.92	115.00	75.00
66. Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-
67. Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>21,976.68</u>	<u>21,475.82</u>	<u>20,893.27</u>	<u>19,925.19</u>	<u>18,662.57</u>	<u>17,922.64</u>

RECEIPTS

	13,470.19	11,184.49	7,594.78	4,469.30	4,281.06	<u>8 months 1,897.77</u>
--	-----------	-----------	----------	----------	----------	------------------------------

Ratio of Receipts against Expenditure	61%	52%	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	22%	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	18 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
--	-----	-----	--------------------	-----	--------------------	--------------------

MACDONALD COLLEGE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

OFFICE OF THE BURSAR

PA
March 25, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
Principal,
McGill University,
MONTREAL, P.QUE.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 15, in which you enclose copy of a letter you had written to Mr. Maw.

I am indeed sorry that you found it necessary to criticize me for what you believe to be failure on my part to call to your attention the serious situation which obtains in our Poultry Department. I have endeavoured to keep you posted on the situation, and would respectfully remind you of the occasions on which I have drawn the matter to your attention.

For the past three years the estimated revenue from sales for the Poultry Department has been reduced each year. In the year ending June 30, 1930, i.e. the year when disease made serious inroads in the revenue, the estimated revenue was \$12,500.00, whereas we actually received only \$7,594.00. Therefore, when the budget for the year ending June 30, 1931 was submitted, the estimated revenue was reduced to \$8,500.00 as against the \$12,500.00 of the previous year. This estimate was not realised, and I was compelled to reduce the estimated revenue for the succeeding year ending June 30, 1932 to \$7,000.00, which also failed to materialize. For the current year the estimated revenue was reduced to a sum of \$5,000.00.

At the time these budgets were submitted a copy of Prof. Maw's report of the situation was attached, and, if my memory serves me rightly, you read these reports through. I am attaching copies hereto for your information.

When I learned on the morning of March 14, that you were expected to visit the College for the purpose of investigating the situation at the Poultry Department

I hurriedly prepared a statement, which I handed to you. This was done on my part with the intention of arming you with definite figures in order that you would be able to understand the situation thoroughly.

With reference to the letter you wrote me on July 20, 1931, which arrived here during my absence on vacation, but which was placed before me by Mr. Currie on my return, I wish to say that while it is true I did not answer the letter in writing, I nevertheless went to see you regarding it. I think you will recall the visit when I tell you that at the time I pointed out that I could not answer your letter, not knowing Dean Barton's meaning.

As you will remember, Dean Barton was away on sick leave until the latter part of August, and when he returned your letter was referred to him; he undertook to give you full particulars, and I quite understood that he had done so.

As a matter of fact, when I saw you with reference to this matter I told you that the only information I had concerning it was that we were then in the act of clearing off some of the trees on the College Farm.

The previous year we advanced to the Stock Farm the sum of \$500.00 to pay for the cost of cutting down these trees, with the understanding that when the wood resulting from this operation was sold, the \$500.00 would be returned. This was done, and we now have lying to the credit of this Wood Account, as we call it, the sum of \$1300.00 odd, which is earmarked to be used for the removal of the stumps when they have sufficiently aged to allow of this being done easily.

Since the receipt of your letter I have discussed the matter with Prof. Bunting, and he tells me that he had reported to Dean Barton that the land he had referred to was bush lots on the College farm, the Campus and some of the farm land which produced much less than \$50.00 per acre per year, - the farm land in question being used for experimental plots and hay crops etc. This land, compared with Horticultural Department land, naturally is not expected to return the same income per acre.

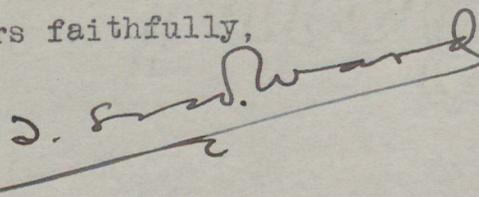
However, I take it from your letter that you have in mind that some of the land referred to by Dean Barton and Prof. Bunting could be used in connection with the proposed ranges for the Poultry Department. None of this land would be suitable for the Poultry Department without a great deal of expense being entailed; first, new fencing and drainage would be an expensive proposition, and there is the lack of water facilities to be considered.

I am endeavouring to secure the use of a piece of land in close proximity to the College, which I believe we can obtain for a very nominal rental, - certainly a sum not exceeding \$100.00, upon which water is procurable without further expense.

Dr. Conklin, Prof. Maw and I are preparing for you a report on the whole question, i.e. the clearing up of the present disease situation, the provision of fresh land, and an outline of a suggested policy for the activities of the Poultry Department for the future.

I have gone to some length in this letter, but trust I have explained matters to your satisfaction.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "T. Fred. Ward", written over a horizontal line.

T. FRED. WARD,
Bursar.

TFW/VJ

COPY

MACDONALD COLLEGE,
Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

June 19, 1931.

Mr. T. Fred. Ward,
COLLEGE.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose a statement of
explanation for the revenue loss of 1930 - 31
and trust same will be found clear and satisfactory
to you.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. A. MAW,
Assistant Professor in Poultry Husbandry.

Poultry Department.
Revenue Loss 1930 - 1931.

In offering an explanation for the reduced revenue of the Poultry Department for the year 1930-31 as compared with the previous year I beg to first make a statement as to the flock differences between the two years. In the year 1929-30 approximately 1400 pullet layers were kept, whereas in the year 1930-31 about 1100 were kept. The 1100 bird flock was, however, much superior to the previous year's flock and should have made as good a showing financially as the larger flock.

We must also recognise the vast difference in prices received for produce this year, especially since January, as compared with 1929-30.

The above statements re size of flock and prices are, however, not the cause of the severe drop in revenue. The real cause for the loss in stock and production was an outbreak of Infectious Bronchitis which was accompanied by Chicken Pox. Both diseases ran a long course of infection among the flocks causing an immediate drop in egg production and the necessary loss in stock in an attempt to stamp out the infection. Many birds were sacrificed because of going off laying to avoid too heavy feed losses.

Since the infestations only appeared after the pullets had come into full laying condition it was not

possible to resort to vaccination without covering the entire flock and causing total loss of egg production.

Naturally the loss in egg production affected the breeding season in that we did not have eggs to set for early chick production. This fact reduced our baby chick sales.

Adult stock sales were prevented entirely because of the probability of spreading the disease. We, therefore, had to dress for market the surplus breeding stock held for sale. This fact is shown by the increased sale of dressed poultry and the decreased sale of live poultry and pure bred stock.

The losses are easily explained when the fact is considered that owing to the disease outbreak in mid-winter our market egg sales were affected when prices were the best, incubation results were cut in numbers due to not having an egg supply for the machines. Chick sales were impossible in the early season. Pure bred stock could not be sold due to infection in the flock.

Revenue.

	<u>1929-30</u> <u>July 1 - June 30.</u>	<u>1930-31</u> <u>July 1 - May 31.</u>
Eating Eggs	\$3179.50	\$2115.19
Hatching Eggs	165.51	83.54
Baby Chicks	923.11	154.25
Pure Bred Stock	837.95	312.75
Live Poultry	1005.14	65.44
Dressed Poultry	1235.13	972.75
Miscellaneous	144.00	87.43
	<u>\$7490.64</u>	<u>\$3797.35</u>

The actual losses in birds in the flock of three units were 410 birds out of 950 put in. All the birds were not total loss since a number were removed and used for other work but they were actual losses to the egg production of the flock. The figured loss per bird on the entire flock based on a normal 50% egg production in Leghorns was \$1.88 per bird and for Rocks and Reds \$1.47 per bird. The total loss was figured to be \$1556.23 on estimated egg production for sale as market eggs. When hatching egg and baby chick losses are added the total is considerably higher.

COPY

MACDONALD COLLEGE,

Dept. of Poultry Husbandry.

June 18, 1931.

Mr. T. Fred. Ward,
COLLEGE.

Dear Sir,

With reference to prospective revenue from the Poultry Department for 1931 - 32, I beg to state that, unless market values remain at their present very low level the revenue should be in the neighbourhood of \$7500.00. Our young stock is in excellent shape and our brooding results have been excellent to date.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. A. MAW,

Assistant Professor in Poultry Husbandry.

Submitted to Dean Barton -

Forwarded Feb 13th

January 30, 1930.

REPORT ON DISEASE OR PARASITIC SITUATION
ON POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

For the past few years it has been apparent that intestinal parasites, such as round worms and caeca worms, have been present in the soil on the poultry department. During the last two years microscopic tapeworms have also been found. The situation has been studied by Dr. Conklin ever since the first appearance of these parasites coming to our notice in 1923. Considerable individual bird treatment work was carried on and same led to the present poultry parasitic project under way.

The round worms and caeca worms did not materially affect the laying stock with our method of handling same, although the young stock was hindered in proper growth. The tapeworm infestation has, however, caused considerable loss in mature pullet females after being in the pens for two or more months, and naturally has reduced the revenue of the plant quite materially.

In the year 1928-29 the tapeworm infestation was first noticed as affecting the layers. An apparent development of Leukemia or Pseudo Leukemia developed during late December and January causing an immediate drop in egg production and a loss in stock.

I might mention at this time that this situation was brought to your attention during a verbal conversation in your office between Drs. Conklin and Sanborn and myself when discussing how the poultry disease work for this department should be handled, since Dr. Sanborn objected to offering any co-operation in the work at that time. Dr. Conklin pointed out that the Leukemia condition needed special attention and that he was not able to put sufficient time on it.

This disease condition is not completely understood by pathologists up to the present time. In order to substantiate this statement allow me to quote from Dr. Gwatkin, Poultry Pathologist of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, in his bulletin 305, 1928.

"Treatment - The condition is not usually recognized until after death and in any event treatment is not effective."

From the work done by Dr. Conklin he believes that the condition of the blood change in the body is due to the presence of the microscopic tapeworms. All mortalities are being posted to note if the condition is general in the pens where it has already appeared. At present a number of individuals are under a series of treatments. An intensive study is necessary, and since it appears to be closely associated with the parasitic infestation, the work should come under the parasitic project. It is a case of parasitic infestation causing serious pathological complications.

Similar conditions have appeared in plants at different points in the Province, so it is not only a local problem.

Since the condition has persisted over a period of two years it has materially affected the departmental revenue. This has been affected, firstly, by not getting the normal egg production from the pullet flock; secondly, by cutting down on the egg supply for hatching purposes; thirdly, necessitating cutting down sales of growing stock; and fourthly, it has materially influenced the number of chicks raised during the past year.

In the year 1928-29 the Leukemia did not show up until after the pullets had been in heavy lay and had given a very high production

of eggs for the fall months, but same affected the winter production and volume of hatching eggs.

In 1929 the fall production was not realized because of the infestation showing its results early in the season, and the resulting revenue for fall and winter eggs at present shows a decrease of approximately two thousand dollars. This is the economic effect of the infestation. The pullets have been raised and fed and now are dropping off after only very light production thereby creating a loss.

Plant sanitation has been practised according to the most feasible way of attempting to clear up parasitic infestation in the soil under our present circumstances of having to carry our stock on the same soil year after year. The rear range on the west plant was summer fallowed and cropped for two years without stock using this field in 1929. In 1929 the front orchard field was summer fallowed and cropped. Also the east plant was fallowed and cropped. No adult stock having shown symptoms of the infestation was allowed out of the houses during the year. No pullets put into the laying houses in the fall were allowed on the range in front of such houses as same had been fallowed and cropped.

Considerable lime has been spread on the land of the chick ranges, and also around all houses. Heavy applications of cinders have also been ploughed in the land around the houses to allow for more drainage.

Where infestations have occurred in a range house same was

thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and all droppings, as well as the top soil surrounding the house, have been removed and buried in the quarry.

COMPARISON OF PLANT EGG PRODUCTION FOR THE THREE YEARS 1927-28, 1928-29, AND 1929-30 DURING THE FALL AND WINTER MONTHS TO JANUARY 31.

Total Number of EGGS per Month in Each Year with Approximate Average Bird Production per Month For the Four Months.

	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30	
October	12,069	6.75	6,263	3.68	1,961	1.35
November	15,095	8.38	11,662	6.86	5,824	4.01
December	21,342	11.85	17,015	10.88	8,876	6.12
January	23,617	13.12	12,834	7.54	15,553	10.72
Winter total	72,123	40.62	47,774	28.10	32,214	22.21

The above table of egg production for the fall and winter months up to January 31 of the three years, 1927-28 to 1929-30 inclusive, indicates normal production in 1927-28 as compared with the two latter years during which the parasitic and leukemic infestations showed their effect.

As mentioned previously the production of 1928-29, during the months considered, was not materially affected until late in December and January, whereas during the present year the commencement of production was severely handicapped and considerable mortality was experienced. The birds during the fall of 1929 did not mature as early as normally and thereby were held back in production. The

production for January 1930 shows an increase over that of 1929. There is, however, quite heavy mortality at the present time which is affecting the total egg production for the season.

From an economic standpoint the results show up the effect of the disturbance quite clearly. Note the average total egg production per bird for the four month period. In 1927-28 the total was 40.62 eggs per bird; 1928-29 28.10 eggs, approximately one dozen eggs less, whereas in 1929-30 the total is 23.21 eggs, or approximately one and one-half dozen eggs per bird. Winter eggs are selling at approximately seventy cents per dozen. Such a decrease per bird on the number handled soon materially affects the revenue.

In order to further emphasize the extent to which this infestation has affected the plant work I offer the R.O.P. production results for the two past completed years, 1927-28 and 1928-29. The 1927-28 results were exceptionally good, in fact, the best ever shown by the plant breeding. The number of birds that have died may appear high but same is due to our system of culling the flock continually, removing for killing all birds not in profitable condition. When such is to be removed for meat purposes same are noted as killed. Also in a number of instances birds are lost due to cannibalism. When layers are laying heavy and the oviduct may be forced out the other birds may pick same causing bleeding and the ultimate necessity of killing.

The 1928-29 results are much poorer in numerical production as well as numbers of birds qualifying. Since the winter production was upset the annual production was naturally materially affected.

You will, however, note that a large percentage of the birds were withdrawn. These birds were withdrawn and disposed of in order to attempt to rid the flock of all possible birds carrying infestation.

COMPARISON OF R.O.P. RESULTS FOR THE YEARS
1927-28 AND 1928-29.

1927-28'

1928-29.

Breed & Variety - Single Comb White Leghorns.

Birds entered	100	Birds died	25
Birds officially banded	100	Birds failed (1) production.	15
Birds certified R.O.P. 8 Adv.O..	8	Birds failed (2) egg-weight.	5
Birds withdrawn	47	Lights used	Yes

Records of Birds for which Certificates were Issued.

Band No.	Record	Band No.	Record
J4111	181	J4167	212
J4113	174	J4178	193
J4115	209	J4187	182
J4150	155	J4197	164

1927 - 28.

1928-29!

Breed & Variety - Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Birds entered	100	Birds died	25
Birds officially banded	100	Birds failed (1) production ..	7
Birds certified R.O.P. 10 Adv Q10		Birds failed (2) egg-weight....	15
Birds withdrawn	43	Lights used	Yes

Records of Birds for which Certificates were Issued.

Band No.	Record	Band No.	Record
J33506	198	J33559	195
J33512	165	J33578	206
J33514	301	J33580	171
J33529	224	J33581	155
J33556	163	J33582	153

1927-28.

1928-29.

Breed and Variety - Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

Birds entered	100	Birds died	22
Birds officially banded	100	Birds failed (1) production ..	18
Birds certified R.O.P. 13 Adv. O. 13		Birds failed (2) egg-weight ..	5
Birds withdrawn	44	Lights used	Yes

Records of Birds for which Certificates were Issued.

Band No.	Record	Band No.	Record
J33602	177	J33623	156
J33603	195	J33637	156
J33606	177	J33642	172
J33608	195	J33668	164
J33610	162	J33677	160
J33619	157	J33694	160
J33622	205		

MORTALITIES AND REMOVALS IN PULLET PENS.

October 1 - January 31, 1929-30.

	TOTAL No. of Birds	REMOVALS			DEAD		
		No.	PROD- UCTION	AVG.DAYS LAPSE BETWEEN PROD. & REMOVAL	No.	PROD- UCTION	AVG.DAYS LAPSE BETWEEN PROD. & REMOVAL
Barred Plymouth Rocks	300	20 13	- 13	- 15	9 7	- 12.5	- 17.5
Total out		33			16		
Rhode Island Reds	150	8 2	- 25	- 32.5	2 4	- 3	- 6
Total out		10			6		
White Leghorns	375	18 18	- 22	- 21	16 33	- 16.5	- 21
Total out		36			49		

The above table indicates the number of birds removed from the banded pullet pens where the disease existed. The birds removed were those showing symptoms and were used for diagnosis and treatment work by Dr. Conklin, as well as to check up on post mortem findings. The removals and dead birds are listed in two groups each in order to indicate the number lost without having any production laid, and the balance to note their production with the time lapsing between the last egg and time of apparent off condition. The dead birds are listed in the same manner.

The peculiar thing noted in many instances where birds were in the lay was that they died either the day following the laying of an egg or shortly thereafter, although a number persisted over a long period.

The numbers removed or dead up to date represent more than a normal loss for twelve months rather than a four month period as this represents.

The apparent essential procedure to cope with this situation is to provide means for ranging the 1930 crop of young stock on clean range. This would allow for rearing the stock free from the parasites existing on the present range. It is hopeless to expect to be able to clean up the plant range while still using same for stock. The fact that part of the plant range is heavily planted with apple trees makes it difficult to do thorough cultivation and, at the same time, allow for plenty of sunlight on the land.

It is also essential that some attention be given to ascertaining the exact cause of trouble. The post mortem findings are such as to be difficult to understand by the pathologist.

I trust that the above report on the situation at hand is comprehensive enough to make the situation clearly understood and warrant the requested procedure to clear up same.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

	<u>1922-23</u>	<u>1923-24</u>	<u>1924-25</u>	<u>1925-26</u>	<u>1926-27</u>	<u>1927-28</u>	<u>1928-29</u>	<u>1929-30</u>	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1932-33</u>
Salaries	6789.00	6564.00	6713.00	7008.00	7860.00	8180.00	7868.00	7903.00	9111.00	9145.00	8732.00
Wages	3349.00	3231.00	3388.00	3965.00	4115.00	4013.00	4311.00	4467.00	3949.00	3903.00	3625.00
Materials and Supplies	970.00	1024.00	905.00	1167.00	1173.00	1518.00	1133.00	1179.00	1188.00	1076.00	900.00
New Equipment	675.00	1026.00	132.00	47.00	128.00	564.00	166.00	68.00	226.00	168.00	-
Repairs and Renewals	464.00	567.00	509.00	603.00	797.00	1089.00	552.00	768.00	589.00	540.00	500.00
Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing & Stationery	95.00	36.00	93.00	303.00	49.00	12.00	90.00	102.00	55.00	52.00	75.00
Travelling Expenses	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	73.00	103.00	80.00	64.00	90.00	100.00
Light, Heat & Power	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	11.00	11.00	12.00	76.00	144.00	146.00	128.00	108.00	68.00	71.00	75.00
Postage	66.00	53.00	40.00	42.00	38.00	37.00	36.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	40.00
Fertilizers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feed for Livestock	4638.00	4577.00	6012.00	6979.00	6285.00	6252.00	7000.00	6089.00	4537.00	3474.00	3800.00
Pure Bred Stock	-	148.00	104.00	104.00	140.00	92.00	88.00	103.00	111.00	115.00	75.00
Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	17.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	17149.00	17312.00	17983.00	20369.00	20804.00	21976.00	21475.00	20893.00	19925.00	18662.00	17922.00
Deduct Salaries	6789.00	6564.00	6713.00	7008.00	7860.00	8180.00	7868.00	7903.00	9111.00	9145.00	8732.00
Net Expenditure	10360.00	10748.00	11270.00	13361.00	12944.00	13796.00	13607.00	12990.00	10814.00	9517.00	9190.00
Total Receipts	8468.00	7490.00	9780.00	11918.00	11898.00	13470.00	11184.00	7594.00	4469.00	4281.00	1897.00
Ratio of Receipts against total expenditure	49 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	43 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	54 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	52%	36 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	23%	17%
Ratio of Receipts against net expenditure	81 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	69 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	86 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	89%	92%	97 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	82%	58 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	41 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	45%	34%

CENTS OMITTED

Note:- Light, Heat, Power, Water, Insurance, Maintenance of Building and Share of Administration, NOT included in above figures.

MACDONALD COLLEGE,
MARCH 20, 1933.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

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

McGILL UNIVERSITY

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

3rd April, 1933.

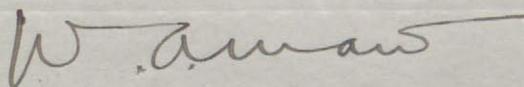
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.O.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I beg to enclose the Report on the
Disease situation as requested by you. As you will
note, this Report is a composite one drawn up by Dr.
Conklin and myself, and duly signed as such.

I trust that the Report meets with
your approval, and that the recommendations can be
carried out in order to allow for thorough cleaning
of the plant and stock.

Yours faithfully,



WAM/KMG

W.A. Maw.
Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry.

April 3, 1933.

REPORT ON DISEASE SITUATION

1932-33.

FLOCK INSPECTION AND POST

MORTEM FINDINGS.

An analysis of the disease situation as existing in the present poultry stock on the department has been made during the past two weeks under the direction of, and in co-operation with the Department of Animal Pathology under Dr. Conklin. The entire flock of fowls has been gone over and rigidly selected for any possible disease carriers. Eighty eight birds have been killed, partly for meat disposal and the balance for autopsy. The meat stock was drawn to allow for post mortem examination of the entrails. The balance were posted in the ordinary way. The post mortem findings point to the fact that apparently the only disease condition present is that known as Leucosis, or Range Paralysis as it is commonly termed. Such disturbances as diseases of the liver and spleen, tumour masses and ovarian disorders were present.

In view of the above findings all flocks wherein the disease was present are being set aside for ultimate disposal, and no eggs from such stock are being used for incubation.

History of Disease Situation.

The first occurrence of disease or parasitism on the department was during 1922-23, when Dr. M.A. Jull was head of the department. Dr. Conklin and the present head of the department set to work immediately to study the parasitic infestation which was

present at that time. Considerable experimental work along the lines of individual bird and flock treatment was undertaken. The final outcome of that experimental work in parasitic control was the Animal Parasite committee work, and lastly the development of the Institute of Parasitology. The general infestation of parasites was largely cleaned up, but in 1928-29 an infestation of microscopic tapeworms, accompanied by a Leukemic condition, occurred. This outbreak of Leukemia was brought to the attention of the Dean and also noted in a special report on the disease situation as submitted February 13, 1930.

Referring to the disease report of 1930, I beg to quote from pages 1, 2 and 10, which point out the necessity of assistance and action to cope with the situation.

"For the past few years it has been apparent that intestinal parasites, such as round worms and caeca worms, have been present in the soil on the poultry department. During the last two years microscopic tapeworms have also been found. The situation has been studied by Dr. Conklin ever since the first appearance of these parasites coming to our notice in 1923. Considerable individual bird treatment work was carried on and same led to the present poultry parasitic project under way.

"The round worms and caeca worms did not materially affect the laying stock with our method of handling same, although the young stock was hindered in proper growth. The tapeworm infestation has, however, caused considerable loss in mature pullet females after being in the pens for two or more months, and naturally has reduced the revenue of the plant quite materially.

"In the year 1928-29 the tapeworm infestation was first noticed as affecting the layers. An apparent development of Leukemia or Pseudo Leukemia developed during late December and January causing an immediate drop in egg production and a loss in stock.

"I might mention at this time that this situation was brought to your attention during a verbal conversation in your office between Drs. Conklin and Sanborn and myself when discussing how the poultry disease work for this department should be handled, since Dr. Sanborn objected to offering any co-operation in the work at that time. Dr. Conklin pointed out that the Leukemia condition needed special attention and that he was not able to put sufficient time on it. This disease condition is not completely understood by pathologists up to the present time. In order to substantiate this statement allow me to quote from Dr. Gwatkin, Poultry Pathologist of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, in his bulletin 305, 1928.

'Treatment - The Condition is not usually recognized until after death and in any event treatment is not effective.'

"From the work done by Dr. Conklin he believes that the condition of the blood change in the body is due to the presence of the microscopic tapeworms. All mortalities are being posted to note if the condition is general in the pens where it has already appeared. At present a number of individuals are under a series of treatments. An intensive study is necessary, and since it appears to be closely associated with the parasitic

infestation, the work should come under the parasitic project. It is a case of parasitic infestation causing serious pathological complications.

"Similar conditions have appeared in plants at different points in the Province, so it is not only a local problem."

"The apparent essential procedure to cope with this situation is to provide means for ranging the 1930 crop of young stock on clean range. This would allow for rearing the stock free from the parasites existing on the present range. It is hopeless to expect to be able to clean up the plant range while still using same for stock. The fact that part of the plant range is heavily planted with apple trees makes it difficult to do thorough cultivation and, at the same time, allow for plenty of sunlight on the land.

"It is also essential that some attention be given to ascertaining the exact cause of trouble. The post mortem findings are such as to be difficult to understand by the pathologist.

"I trust that the above report on the situation at hand is comprehensive enough to make the situation clearly understood and warrant the requested procedure to clear up same."

I beg to state that no assistance in the way of arranging for clean range for the flock was provided. Since the department was forced to rear the new flock on the same range in spite of disease infestation, the flock number of stock was reduced to attempt to control the situation by avoiding over-stocking the land.

In the year 1930-31, as the following report submitted in the

spring of 1931 states, the flock was struck by an epidemic of Chicken Pox and Bronchitis. This epidemic was in no way related to the parasitic infestation existing in the flock, although the generally weakened condition of the stock due to the parasitic infestation undoubtedly caused heavier losses during the Pox and Bronchitis period.

The Chicken Pox was cleared up by individual bird vaccination and the Bronchitis by management, all of which was done through the co-operation of Dr. Conklin. The Bronchitis, however, reappeared in 1931-32, although since the time it was cleared up no reappearance has occurred.

The 1930-31 Revenue Loss Statement was as per the following:

Poultry Department.

Revenue Loss 1930 - 1931.

"In offering an explanation for the reduced revenue of the Poultry Department for the year 1930-31 as compared with the previous year I beg to first make a statement as to the flock differences between the two years. In the year 1929-30 approximately 1400 pullet layers were kept, whereas in the year 1930-31 about 1100 were kept. The 1100 bird flock was, however, much superior to the previous year's flock and should have made as good a showing financially as the larger flock.

"We must also recognize the vast differences in prices received for produce this year, especially since January, as compared with 1929-30.

"The above statements re size of flock and prices are, however, not the cause of the severe drop in revenue. The real cause for the loss in stock and production was an outbreak

of Infectious Bronchitis which was accompanied by Chicken Pox. Both diseases ran a long course of infection among the flocks causing an immediate drop in egg production and the necessary loss in stock in an attempt to stamp out the infection. Many birds were sacrificed because of going off laying to avoid too heavy feed losses.

"Since the infestations only appeared after the pullets had come into full laying condition it was not possible to resort to vaccination without covering the entire flock and causing total loss of egg production.

"Naturally the loss in egg production affected the breeding season in that we did not have eggs to set for early chick production. This fact reduced our baby chick sales.

"Adult stock sales were prevented entirely because of the probability of spreading the disease. We, therefore, had to dress for market the surplus breeding stock held for sale. This fact is shown by the increased sale of dressed poultry and the decreased sale of live poultry and pure bred stock.

"The losses are easily explained when the fact is considered that owing to the disease outbreak in mid winter our market egg sales were affected when prices were the best, incubation results were cut in numbers due to not having an egg supply for the machines. Chick sales were impossible in the early season. Pure bred stock could not be sold due to infection in the flock.

Revenue.

	1929-30 July 1 - June 30.	1930-31 July 1 - May 31.	1931-32 ^X July 1 - June 30.
Eating Eggs	\$3179.50	\$ 2115.19	\$ 2192.96
Hatching Eggs	165.51	83.54	101.41
Baby Chicks	923.11	154.25	121.50
Pure Bred Stock	837.95	312.75	708.65
Live Poultry	1005.14	65.44	70.72
Dressed Poultry	1235.13	978.75	969.98
Miscellaneous	144.00	87.43	112.55
	\$7490.64	\$ 3797.35	\$4277.77

Stock on hand December 1 of each year.

Pullets	1100	900	807
Hens	300	200	250
	1400	1100	1057

x. Added to report as submitted.

"The actual losses in birds in the flock of three units were 410 birds out of 950 put in. All the birds were not total loss since a number were removed and used for other work but they were actual losses to the egg production of the flock. The figured loss per bird on the entire flock based on a normal 50% egg production in Leghorns was \$1.88 per bird and for Rocks and Reds \$1.47 per bird. The total loss was figured to be \$1556.23 on estimated egg production for sale as market eggs. When hatching egg and baby chick losses are added the total is considerably higher."

A later verbal request was also made to the Dean for new range, but the reply after considering the available land used as stock range, was that owing to possible infestation of the cattle with fowl tuberculosis it was decided not to let the poultry department have the use of any of the range. Dr. Conklin reports

that no tuberculosis has existed in the departmental stock during the past ten years.

The Leucosis, which is at present causing losses in stock and revenue, is due to a virus which may be soil borne on the range or carried in the housing used by the infested stock, or hereditary, being transmitted from bird to bird in the flocks. The disease takes various forms of attack. It may be carried in the blood vascular system, causing degeneration of such organs as the liver and spleen, or causing tumourous growths in various organs of the body. It may also affect the nerves or bones of the body, causing paralytic conditions in the legs or wings.

Departmental Activities in Relation to Possible
Disease Spread.

The character of the work being carried on by the department in relation to general agriculture throughout the Province is such that diseases may be easily carried to the department either by persons visiting it for advice and flock inspection; by the assistants through carrying flock work among flocks in the province; by the introduction of new stock; or by specimen birds forwarded to the department for advice re disease or management problems. Through the fact that many avenues of transmission of disease are open in a public institution it is often impossible to trace the possible source of the infestations occurring from time to time.

The policy of the department has been to organize and plan the housing of the stock so as to grow it in as healthy a condition as is possible under the existing conditions and with the available equipment.

Recommendations:

Your committee is confident that the existing disease condition can be removed by the following action:-

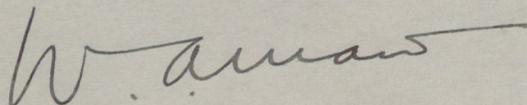
1. The reduction of the present adult flock to eliminate from the flock all birds showing clinical manifestations of disease; also, all other fowls which are not satisfactory for teaching or investigational work.

2. The provision of new clean range, approximately ten acres in extent, for the growing season of 1933 and 1934, in order to allow the land on the department to be properly treated for correction of existing soil contamination.

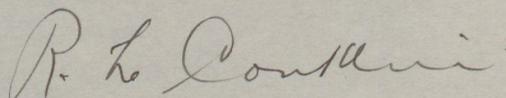
3. The provision of new range shelters to house the growing flock on the clean range.

4. A programme of sanitation and hygiene of both land and buildings on the department to be instituted and carried out during the summer season to ensure clean conditions for the pullet flock next fall.

Respectfully submitted,



W.A. Maw.
Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry.



R.L. Conklin.
Professor of Animal Pathology.

Copy for Sir Arthur Currie

May 12, 1933.

Dr. J.F. Snell,
Acting Dean.

Dear Dr. Snell:

Professor Maw has been to see me concerning the care of the poultry paddocks. The use of sheep for the purpose of close grazing the selected areas of the poultry range together with heavy applications of lime will be just as satisfactory as plowing the land.

This programme will be beneficial to the Animal Husbandry Department, and will reduce the expense in connection with the cleaning up of the Poultry Plant.

Yours very truly,

R.L. Conklin,
Professor of Animal Pathology.

R/C.

C O P Y

May 29th, 1933.

Professor W.A. Maw,
College.

Dear Prof. Maw:

I do not know exactly what you understood by the discussion which we had with the Principal some time ago regarding ranging of chicks on the Poultry Department this year. I understood that no chickens were to be ranged except upon the new range provided on the Harrison farm at Baie d'Urfe. In passing the Poultry Department recently, I observed two range houses and numerous growing chicks in and about such houses located in the field where your commercial houses are placed. This is being done at considerable risk and without knowing my responsibility in this matter and desiring to protect myself against criticism in case of future outbreak of disease among these and chicks with which they may come in contact, I am writing you this brief note.

Yours very truly,

R.L. Conklin

Professor of Animal Pathology.

C/R

copy



FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR;
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

2. I discussed with Snell, Ward, Conklin and Maw the entire poultry situation, and decided that for the next two years we would rent a piece of land near Macdonald College farm and move our flocks thereto. The rent would be \$50 a year and the cost of moving, erection of suitable buildings, plowing, some filling, seeding the old grounds, not to exceed \$1000. I authorized this expenditure. I also intend to consult with Huskins as to the course in Genetics in the Poultry Department and with Crampton as to the course in nutrition.

I pointed out to Maw that the Poultry Department was altogether too expensive a department. There are only twelve boys in the first year diploma course; six boys in the second year diploma course and one student taking the poultry option in the two final years. This is worse than dentistry.

Maw was able to show me and convince me that up to the year 1927 or so he had brought the cost of his poultry department (outside of lecturers) to practically the same as the receipts. I think the receipts were 98% of the expenditure. The great loss has been shown since the flock became infected.

Copy for Sir Arthur Currie.

July 12, 1933.

Dr. J.F. Snell,
Acting Dean.

Dear Dr. Snell:

Referring to my previous letter to Professor Maw, a copy of which was forwarded to you, I wish to call your attention to the fact that young birds are still being maintained on the range at the Poultry Plant. We have autopsied a number of these birds and Dr. Cameron has informed me that some have been brought into the Parasite Institute suffering from black head.

To-date I have not had any confirmation of the verbal request made by Sir Arthur concerning my authority in this matter. I am sending you this memo in order that you may be kept acquainted with the situation, and also that I may be relieved of any responsibility in this matter.

Yours very truly,

R.L. Conklin,
Professor of Animal Pathology.

C/R.

copy

1st August 1933.

Dear Professor Maw:

It has been called to my attention that young birds are still being kept on the range at the Poultry Plant. I understand that a number of these birds have been autopsied and that some of them have been brought into the Parasite Institute suffering from black head.

I thought all of the birds had been removed and that a real effort was being made to clean up the old ground. Can you give me any further information regarding this?

I wish you to see Professor Conklin at once and whatever advice he has to give in the matter regarding the health of the poultry and the care of the ground is to be followed without question.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Professor W. A. Maw,
MACDONALD COLLEGE, P.Q.

1st August 1933.

Dear Professor Conklin:

Regarding the matter referred to in your letter to Professor Snell concerning the fact that chickens are still being kept in the old poultry grounds, I have today addressed a note to Professor Maw and beg to attach a copy of that note.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

Professor R. L. Conklin,
MACDONALD COLLEGE, P.Q.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

August 2, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

In Professor Maw's absence I wish
to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1st.,
and wish to state that I am forwarding same to him
in Chicago.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. G. Maw

AJGM/KRC

A. J. G. Maw.
Lecturer in Poultry Husbandry.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

August 28, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

A copy of your letter of August 1st, with reference to the young stock being ranged at the Poultry Department, was received by me when in Chicago two weeks ago. After returning to the College last week I took up this matter with Dr. Snell and Dr. Conklin.

In order that you have a clear understanding of the situation I beg to inform you of the matter more fully.

We had three lots of birds, two of which were cockerels and one of capons, on special meat experimentation which had to be handled separate from the young stock being ranged at Baie d'Urfé. The two lots of cockerels were placed on the range which has in the past been used entirely by adult stock, and is not a part of the land used for rearing young stock. These cockerels were to be fattened and killed at different stages of growth in a special problem which is being studied with reference to the possibilities of producing a special class of poultry meat for export to Great Britain, and especially the London market.

Dr. Conklin was told verbally why these cockerels were being held, and also, that they were being placed on the adult range, which was in hay for horse feed this year, and that it was to be treated and cultivated during the late summer or fall. Part of this range was used during the summer for horse grazing and then treated with lime. Dr. Conklin did not offer any objection to the practice at the time of being advised.

About a week after the second lot of cockerels was placed on one section of the range I personally noticed a few birds off condition, and I immediately killed and posted one bird finding it to be suffering from blackhead. I immediately took the liver of that bird to Dr. Conklin's laboratory for further checking of the condition and the report was the same. I then took a second bird to Dr. Conklin's laboratory for post mortem examination, and it was also reported as suffering from blackhead.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS:

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

POST OFFICE:

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

- 2 -

My procedure was then as follows: I housed the birds of that flock, treated them with our usual method, a milk flush, kept them housed over a week's period and then, after culling out all the weak appearing stock (which numbered nine out of approximately one hundred and forty birds), I moved the entire lot and house up to the College orchard. No further casualties occurred or no birds killed for meat studies showed any traces of blackhead.

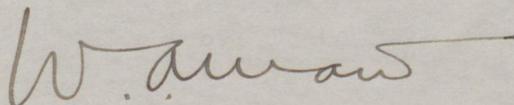
This outbreak of blackhead came to my notice June 16th. The birds remained in the College orchard until the end of July, when we found attempts were being made by outside persons to steal the stock. In order to protect the stock I had the house and stock returned to the same field where they had previously been. The land had been limed and grazed.

With reference to the Parasite Institute being mentioned in the report to you, I beg to advise you that the only contact being made between this Department and the Institute in this matter was that I offered Dr. Cameron a specimen bird suffering from blackhead for museum purposes. No other birds than the one specimen was taken to the Institute, and Dr. Cameron was not asked by me for any report.

The stock at the Department and on the range is at present in excellent condition, and I see no reason for any concern regarding the manner in which it is being handled. Part of the land has been grazed by sheep and treated with lime, and also cultivated, and part of it is still under process of treatment. The land where the young stock is ranged will be properly treated in due course of time.

I trust that this explanation is sufficiently clear for a complete understanding of the matter in question, and that you will realize that the Poultry Department is carrying out the work in a satisfactory manner.

Yours faithfully,



W.A. Maw.

Assistant Professor in Poultry Husbandry.

WAM/KRC

August 29, 1933.

Professor W. A. Maw,
Macdonald College P.O., P. Que.

Dear Professor Maw,

Thank you very much for your letter of yesterday with reference to the old poultry ground. Your explanation is quite satisfactory to me. I need not tell you that I am glad that you feel the flock at Baie D'Urfe is doing well.

Now that I am writing, I hope that you will work in the most harmonious fashion with Conklin and the others in this matter of health. We are all out for the same thing, and we would be poor indeed if we did not co-operate to the fullest extent to achieve our end.

Always remember that we shall continue to catch more flies with sugar than we ever can with vinegar.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

July 19, 1933.

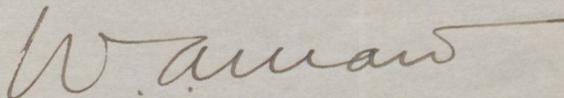
Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

It gives me pleasure to place before you a copy of an address which I presented at Chicago before the Institute of American Poultry Industries Fact Finding Conference in January last, as published in their official organ the United States Egg and Poultry Magazine. Please note the editorial which they have placed on page eight commenting on our work, and also the address itself on pages eighteen to forty-seven.

We have been highly gratified by the comments passed by many of the workers in the United States and Canada, as well as some coming through the produce trade expressing appreciation for the type of work presented, and the value of it to the Poultry Industry at large.

Yours faithfully,



W.A. Maw.
Assistant Professor in Poultry Husbandry.

WAM/KMC

No enclosure

Inter-department Correspondence



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

July 24, 1933.

Professor W.A.Maw,
Macdonald College P.Q.

Dear Professor Maw,

I wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the U.S.A. Egg and Poultry Magazine, in which is reported the address given by you at Chicago before the Institute of American Poultry Industries, Sixth Annual Fact Finding Conference, last January. I have also noted the editorial reference to your paper. I congratulate you on this interesting address and upon the manner in which it was received.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

MACDONALD COLLEGE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

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

POST OFFICE:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

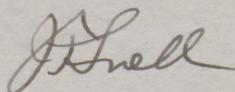
September 15th, 1933.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

In accordance with my instructions to him dated September 8th, Dr. Conklin has made an inspection of the Poultry Plant and has approved of most of the measures already taken and has given Professor Maw instructions about further procedure, which he advises me Professor Maw is quite ready to carry out.

Yours faithfully,



Acting Dean.

JFS/Y