

AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA, 1836-1960

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AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN CANADA  
1836 - 1960

BY

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS . . . . .	iii
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
PART I. DESCRIPTION OF PERIODICALS	
Chapter	
I. GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS, 1836-1866 . .	18
II. GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS, 1867-1960 . .	33
III. GENERAL BIOLOGY . . . . .	48
IV. PLANT SCIENCES . . . . .	58
Botany	
Horticulture	
Agronomy	
V. ANIMAL SCIENCES . . . . .	67
Zoology	
Animal Husbandry	
Poultry Husbandry	
Veterinary Medicine	
Entomology	
Apiculture	
Pest Control	
VI. PHYSICAL SCIENCES . . . . .	85
Agricultural Chemistry	
Soil Science	
Agricultural Engineering	
VII. FOOD AND NUTRITION. . . . .	90
Food Industry	
Flour and Feed Trade	
Dairy Industry	
Home Economics	



Chapter	Page
VIII. SOCIAL SCIENCES . . . . .	98
Agricultural Economics	
Agricultural Education	
IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	104

## PART II. LIST OF PERIODICALS

Section	
A. GENERAL AGRICULTURE . . . . .	117
B. GENERAL BIOLOGY . . . . .	128
C. PLANT SCIENCES . . . . .	131
Botany	
Horticulture	
Agronomy	
D. ANIMAL SCIENCES . . . . .	135
Zoology	
Animal Husbandry	
Poultry Husbandry	
Veterinary Medicine	
Entomology	
Apiculture	
Pest Control	
E. PHYSICAL SCIENCES . . . . .	143
Agricultural Chemistry	
Soil Science	
Agricultural Engineering	
F. FOOD AND NUTRITION. . . . .	145
Food Industry	
Flour and Feed Trade	
Dairy Industry	
Home Economics	
G. SOCIAL SCIENCES . . . . .	149
Agricultural Economics	
Agricultural Education	

	Page
TITLE INDEX TO PERIODICALS . . . . .	152
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	164

## INTRODUCTION

Periodicals form an important part of the body of agricultural literature. And in the pages of Canadian periodicals much information may be gained on the development and the state of one of the country's major industries. There is no known publication which records, exclusively, agricultural periodicals published in Canada from the past down to the present. The primary purpose of this study is to furnish a tool which will survey and list Canadian agricultural periodicals.

Farming as a regular occupation in Canada began with Louis Hébert in the early part of the seventeenth century on land which is now a part of Quebec City.<sup>1</sup> Farmers of that period produced mainly for their own needs. With the growth of towns, municipal markets developed, and after the turn of the century, flour, biscuits, peas, butter and cheese were being exported.<sup>2</sup> In the nineteenth century

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<sup>1</sup>Shortt, Adam. The colony in its economic relations. (In Shortt, Adam and Doughty, A. G., eds. Canada and its provinces; a history of the Canadian people and their institutions by 100 associates. Toronto, Glasgow, Brook, 1913. v.2, p.452)

<sup>2</sup>Innis, H. A. Agriculture, history of. (In Encyclopedia Canadiana. Ottawa, Canadiana [c1957] v.1, p.71)

when the first known agricultural periodical appeared wheat was a steady export staple, although there were fluctuations in the yearly production. Most of the yearly journals stressed the need for improved agricultural methods. The introduction of technology and science into agriculture brought gradual changes in farming procedures towards the end of the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century there was a large increase in wheat production. Rapid expansion in farm mechanization took place after 1946. Farmers had not been in a position to purchase machinery during the depression period of the thirties, and during the war years few machines were for sale. After the war there was a heavy demand for new farm machinery and equipment. Besides adopting power machinery the farmers have also taken advantage of the various agricultural chemicals used in crop production and protection, and the improvements in seed plants and livestock. The new farming methods have resulted in the increased production of agricultural products. This expansion in the industry has been chiefly responsible for surpluses in wheat, livestock, fruits, vegetables, and processed agricultural products. To find markets at home and abroad for these commodities is the economic problem of the farmer and Government of today.

Federal and provincial governments, and agricultural organizations have played an important role in the nation's agriculture. The Canada Department of Agriculture is actively engaged in research on agricultural problems, the administration

of regulations and policies under the several Acts administered by the Department which relate to the production and marketing of agricultural products, the preparation and interpretation of information concerning the economics of agriculture, and assistance programs. Under the authority of the provinces are the administration of provincial legislation affecting agriculture, research programs, extension services, and agricultural education. The extent of the provinces' participation in these branches varies within each province. There are also federal-provincial projects that are undertaken such as the work of irrigation development in Saskatchewan. The associations which have been established in the interest of Canadian agriculturists have been professional societies, organizations for special kinds of farmers, cooperatives, and marketing boards.

The variety of periodicals which are devoted to agriculture and its related fields illustrate the breadth of the subject. Covering general agriculture are the farm journals, and the periodicals prepared in the interests of professional agriculturists. Special fields are served by scientific and trade journals.

The problem was to find out what agricultural periodicals have been published in Canada from the earliest date to the latest in 1960, to list all known periodicals systematically, and to describe the general nature of all such current publications and a number of selected pioneer

ones that are deceased. The author does not attempt to give a critical analysis of the contents, nor to present editorial policies or editors' philosophies, although in a few cases these will be mentioned.

There is need for a unified list of Canadian agricultural periodicals. This tool will be of service to workers in the field, and, as many of the early journals reveal information about the social and economic history of Canada, the study could be of value to individuals interested in the social sciences as well.

#### Scope

This study concerns Canadian periodicals dealing with agriculture and related subjects published from 1836 to 1960. The year 1836 was chosen as a starting point because the earliest periodical found, Le Glaneur,<sup>3</sup> was established in that year.

The complex nature of agriculture requires that individuals engaged in its various branches draw on many non-agricultural subjects in the performance of their work. But only agricultural, biological, and food periodicals, and periodicals in the physical and social sciences that have an application to agriculture, will be considered. Forestry and fishery will be excluded. Specifically, the subjects included are general agriculture, general

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<sup>3</sup>See p.18.

biology, botany, horticulture, agronomy, zoology, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, veterinary medicine, entomology, apiculture, pest control, agricultural chemistry, soil science, agricultural engineering, the food industry, the flour and feed trade, the dairy industry, home economics, agricultural economics, and agricultural education.

Then the meaning of the word "periodical" is ambiguous. A. D. Osborn has discussed the number of interpretations for the terms, "serials" and "periodicals," and has stated that -

A sound definition of a serial (periodical, newspaper, etc.) has been sought for a long time, especially in legal and trade circles and by German scholars [without success].<sup>4</sup>

For this study the American Library Association's definition will be used with some modification:

Periodical. A serial in parts which are not monographs and usually contain articles by several contributors. It generally has a distinctive title and the successive numbers or parts are intended to appear at stated or regular intervals, and, as a rule, for an indefinite period.

Newspapers, whose chief function it is to disseminate news, and the Memoirs, Proceedings, Journals, etc., of societies are not considered periodicals under the rules.<sup>5</sup>

Proceedings and journals of societies which have been issued

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<sup>4</sup> Osborn, A.D. The library approach to serials. (In his Serial publications, their place and treatment in libraries. Chicago, American Library Assn., 1955. p.14)

<sup>5</sup> American Library Association. Division of Cataloging and Classification. A.L.A. cataloging rules for author and title entries: 2d ed. edited by Clara Beetle. Chicago, American Library Assn., 1949. p.232.

more than once a year in periodical format will be included. Annuals will be excluded. An exception has been made in the case of Canadian Agricultural Engineering,<sup>6</sup> which is in its infancy and for which no policy of periodicity has been stated. Also excluded will be the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It should be pointed out that there are several publications issued by this Bureau which concern agricultural and related fields. An example is the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.<sup>7</sup> Periodicals published by industrial organizations, and newsletters of associations will not be considered. Agricultural journals in the format of newspapers will be included but not general newspapers which feature an agricultural column or section. In this category are a few publications of historic interest. W. S. Wallace has recorded The Farmers' Journal and Welland Canal Intelligencer. This journal, founded in 1826 at St. Catharines by Hiram Leavenworth, amalgamated with the British Colonial Argus to become the British American Journal in 1834. The paper was suspended in 1835, and publication of the Farmers' Journal was resumed by Mr. Leavenworth in 1835. In 1859 the publication became a daily.<sup>8</sup> In the numbers of this journal examined (for the period 1826 to 1830)

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<sup>6</sup>See p.87.

<sup>7</sup>Quarterly bulletin of agricultural statistics. v.1-1908- Ottawa, Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>8</sup>Wallace, W. S. The periodical literature of Upper Canada. (In Canadian historical review, v.12, p.15, Mar. 1931)



an agricultural column was usually carried, but not always.

The Farmers' Gazette, probably a weekly, was published in Markham, near York for a brief period in 1826 to 1827.<sup>9</sup>

The Bytown Independent and Farmers' Advocate was established by James Johnston in Bytown, now Ottawa, in 1836. It was purchased the same year by Alexander James Christie and renamed the Bytown Gazette and Ottawa and Rideau Advertiser.<sup>10</sup>

N. E. Dionne lists the Farmer's and Mechanic's Journal and Eastern Township Gazette, founded in 1834 by Walton and Gaylord, the first journal of the Eastern Townships, which was continued in 1838 by the same proprietor as the Sherbrooke Gazette and Eastern Township Advertiser.<sup>11</sup>

The terms "periodical" and "journal" will be used interchangeably throughout the study.

#### Sources, Procedures, and Arrangement

Sources checked for the selection of titles were library catalogues, periodical lists, and studies on periodicals.

The library catalogues examined were those of the

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<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p.14.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., p.20.

<sup>11</sup>Dionne, N. E. Inventaire chronologique des livres, brochures, journaux et revues publiés en langue anglaise dans la Province de Québec, de 1764 à 1906. (In Royal Society of Canada. Proceedings and transactions, 2d ser., v.12, supp. vol., p.172, 1906)

Canada Department of Agriculture, National Library, Public Archives, and Library of Parliament. Works that were searched were the National Research Council's union list,<sup>12</sup> A Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Canadian Libraries, by G. R. Lomer and M. S. Mackay,<sup>13</sup> McKim's directory,<sup>14</sup> Handbook of Scientific Societies of the United States and Canada,<sup>15</sup> the Stuntz list,<sup>16</sup> Ayer's,<sup>17</sup> Ulrich's,<sup>18</sup> Biological Sciences Serial Publications,<sup>19</sup> N. E. Dionne's Inventaire

<sup>12</sup>National Research Council, Canada. Library. Union list of scientific serials in Canadian libraries. Ottawa, 1957.

--- Supplement, 1957-1959. Ottawa, 1960.

<sup>13</sup>Lomer, G. R. and Mackay, M. S. A catalogue of scientific periodicals in Canadian libraries. Pub. by McGill University in cooperation with the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Montreal, 1924.

<sup>14</sup>McKim's directory of Canadian publications. Montreal, McKim, 1892-1942.

<sup>15</sup>National Research Council. Handbook of scientific societies of the United States and Canada. 6th ed. Washington, 1955.

<sup>16</sup>Stuntz, S. C. List of the agricultural periodicals of the United States and Canada published during the century July, 1810 to July, 1910; ed. by E. B. Hawks. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1941. (U.S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous publication, no. 398)

<sup>17</sup>Ayer, N. W., and son. Directory: newspapers and periodicals, 1959. Philadelphia [c1959]

<sup>18</sup>Ulrich's periodicals directory. 9th ed. Edited by E. C. Graves. New York, Bowker, 1959.

<sup>19</sup>U.S. Library of Congress. Science Division. Biological sciences serial publications; a world list, 1950-1954. Philadelphia, Biological Abstracts, 1955.

Chronologique des Livres, Brochures, Journaux et Revues Publiées en Langue Anglaise dans la Province de Québec de 1764 à 1906,<sup>20</sup>  
Catalogue of Pamphlets, Journals and Reports in the Dominion Archives, 1611-1867,<sup>21</sup> Fred Landon's "The Agricultural Journals of Upper Canada (Ontario),"<sup>22</sup> "The Periodical Literature of Upper Canada," by W. S. Wallace,<sup>23</sup> Horace Têtu's lists of journals for Montreal,<sup>24</sup> Quebec,<sup>25</sup> and Lévis,<sup>26</sup> Historique des Journaux d'Ottawa,<sup>27</sup> and "A Catalog List of American Bee Journals Including Canada and the United States."<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>20</sup>Dionne, op. cit. p.1-228.

<sup>21</sup>Canada. Public Archives. Catalogue of pamphlets, journals and reports in the Dominion Archives 1611-1867, with index. Pub. by authority of the Minister of Agriculture under the direction of the Archivist. Ottawa, Government Printing Bureau, 1911.

<sup>22</sup>Landon, Fred. The agricultural journals of Upper Canada (Ontario). (In Agricultural history, v.9, p.167-175, Oct. 1935)

<sup>23</sup>Wallace, op. cit. p.4-22.

<sup>24</sup>Têtu, Horace. Journaux et revues de Montréal, par ordre chronologique. Québec, 1881.

<sup>25</sup>Têtu, Horace. Historique des journaux de Québec. Québec, Brousseau, 1875.

<sup>26</sup>Têtu, Horace. Historique des journaux de Lévis. Québec, 1890.

<sup>27</sup>Audet, F. J. Historique des journaux d'Ottawa. Ottawa, A. Bureau, 1896.

<sup>28</sup>A catalog list of American bee journals including Canada and the United States, with a list of the numbers and volumes in the Miller Memorial Library, July 1, 1930. (In Iowa State Horticultural Society. Transactions, v.65, p.462-463, 1930)

A total number of 197 titles has been considered for this investigation. Of this number, 104 periodicals which are currently published, will be discussed, some more fully than others. Approximately 10 deceased titles will be described. Figures do not always give the full information about periodicals because some periodicals change titles, merge with other journals, or split into new journals. A small number of periodicals which were recorded in the Stuntz list were not located elsewhere. As Mr. Stuntz states that his list is not an official one,<sup>29</sup> their existence is not proven and they are omitted here.

This study will be divided into two parts. Part I will discuss all currently published periodicals dealing with agriculture and its related fields, and a representative number of deceased agricultural periodicals. Chapters will be under the broad subject headings of general agriculture, general biology, plant sciences, animal sciences, physical sciences, food and nutrition, and social sciences. Subdivisions of subjects within the chapters will be made where appropriate. The subject arrangement was patterned, with modification, after the work of J. R. Blanchard and Harald Ostvold,<sup>30</sup> as it seemed the most suitable for the organization of the material in the related fields. Sharp

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<sup>29</sup>Stuntz, op. cit. p.IV.

<sup>30</sup>Blanchard, J. R. and Ostvold, Harald. Literature of agricultural research. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1958.

dividing lines are difficult to draw in the classification of some periodicals as there are occasions when subjects overlap, and thus alternate positions are possible. For instance, a journal devoted to animal husbandry might include considerable material on veterinary medicine. Part II will be a subject list of all the titles of the periodicals falling within the scope of the study, and sections will follow the general subject arrangement in Part I. There will be an alphabetical index to the subject list of periodicals. In each section, periodicals will be listed alphabetically under the latest title; references covering earlier forms used will be given in the index. Non-distinctive titles of journals of institutions, colleges, or other sponsoring bodies will be entered under the name of the issuing organization. In these two types of entry the initial article will be omitted. Where a periodical has been published in two languages and there have been changes in title, a separate entry will be made for each language. This is the reason for an apparent discrepancy in the general agriculture section, as the actual total of periodicals is 65, but with entries in three cases for the second-language edition, the journals are numbered up to 68. Periodicals which have commenced numbering from the first volume after a change in title will be considered as new titles.

A small percentage of the periodicals included in the work have been unavailable for examination. Those that were not seen were deceased periodicals, and information

about them has been drawn from secondary sources such as periodical articles, or the union lists of Gregory,<sup>31</sup> and the National Research Council.<sup>32</sup> A representative number of issues of all currently published material has been examined although in many cases there were gaps in the sets for early years.

The symbol which appears after a periodical title discussed in Part I refers to the number of the entry in Part II.

#### Related Literature

Material on Canadian agricultural periodicals is scarce. A study by Fred Landon deals with the history and content of the agricultural journals of Upper Canada published from 1842 to 1866. Dr. Landon discusses editorial policy and journal content, and makes reference to early periodicals for which no known copies exist.<sup>33</sup> Stephen C. Stuntz compiled a list of 3753 agricultural periodicals published in the United States and Canada from 1810 to 1910, which was published

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<sup>31</sup> Union list of serials in libraries of the United States and Canada; 2d ed. Edited by Winifred Gregory. New York, Wilson, 1943.

--- Supplement Jan. 1941-Dec. 1943. Edited by Gabrielle E. Malikoff. New York, Wilson, 1945.

--- 2d Supplement, Jan. 1944-Dec. 1949. Edited by Marga Franck. New York, Wilson, 1953.

<sup>32</sup> National Research Council, Canada. Library, op. cit.

<sup>33</sup> Landon, op. cit.

posthumously by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1941.<sup>34</sup> A comprehensive guide to information and literature on agricultural research has been prepared by J. R. Blanchard and Harald Ostvold which includes Canadian publications. The book has been arranged by broad subjects which are subdivided. Under the subdivisions, where applicable, the material is grouped under such categories as bibliographies of bibliographies, abstracting journals, bibliographies and indexes, and periodical lists. The items are annotated.<sup>35</sup>

Agricultural periodicals published in the United States have been dealt with by several writers in addition to the authors mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The American Agricultural Press is the title of a published thesis by A. L. Demaree. The author describes the general content of the journals under review, and from the journals he interprets the story of rural life. He also gives the editorial objectives for which the editors aimed. Approximately one hundred agricultural periodicals published between 1819 and 1860 were selected for investigation, sixteen of which received special study.<sup>36</sup> A book by W. E. Ogilvie contains brief biographies of fifteen men who pioneered in the editing of agricultural journals in the United States. The first sketch is of John Stuart Skinner

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<sup>34</sup> Stuntz, op. cit.

<sup>35</sup> Blanchard and Ostvold, op. cit.

<sup>36</sup> Demaree, A. L. The American agricultural press, 1819-1860. New York, Columbia University Press, 1941.

who is considered the father of American farm journalism.<sup>37</sup> G. F. Lemmer deals with the farm philosophies of agricultural editors of the early nineteenth century in a paper presented in 1957. In addition to biographic information about the editors, analyses of editorial policy and content are given.<sup>38</sup> The history of the Capper Farm Press is treated in a paper by H. E. Socolofsky. This is an account of Arthur Capper's entrance into the farm publication business in 1900 and his conduct of the enterprise until his death in 1951. The author relates how the farm publications were acquired and discusses the developments in the periodicals.<sup>39</sup>

F. A. Buttress compiled a list in 1950 of agricultural periodicals published in the British Isles from 1681 to 1900.<sup>40</sup> The work of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux in the field of bibliography with reference to the Bureaux' abstracting journals is described in a paper by D. H. Boalch, which was given at the International Congress of Libraries

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<sup>37</sup> Ogilvie, W. E. Pioneer agricultural journalists. Chicago, Arthur G. Leonard, 1927.

<sup>38</sup> Lemmer, G. F. Early agricultural editors and their farm philosophies. (In Agricultural history, v.31, p.3-22, Oct. 1957)

<sup>39</sup> Socolofsky, H. E. The development of the Capper Farm Press. (In Agricultural history, v.31, p.34-43, Oct. 1957)

<sup>40</sup> Buttress, F. A., comp. Agricultural periodicals of the British Isles, 1681-1900, and their location. Cambridge, University of Cambridge. School of Agriculture, 1950.



and Documentation Centres in 1955.<sup>41</sup> A classified list of current scientific periodicals in the Netherlands includes agriculture, and was published by the Central National Council for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands in 1947. The compiler was A. Gorter.<sup>42</sup> The Organization for European Economic Co-operation published a revised edition in 1960 of the List of Agricultural Press and Periodicals in OEEC Member Countries.<sup>43</sup> New sources of agricultural literature - international, national, and regional, and some new agricultural periodicals of various countries which appeared in the period from approximately 1940 to 1950 are described in a brief paper by D. A. Brown.<sup>44</sup>

Two studies in a special field are concerned with dairy periodicals. A book by J. T. Schlebecker and A. W. Hopkins traces the development of dairy journalism in the United States from 1810 to 1950. The purpose of the study

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<sup>41</sup>Boalch, D. H. Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and their contribution to world agricultural bibliography. (In International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centres, Brussels, 1955. Communications, v.2A, p.336-339, 1955)

<sup>42</sup>Central National Council for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands. Scientific periodicals in the Netherlands; a classified list of the more important current periodicals and serial publications in the fields of science, technology, agriculture and medicine, published in the Netherlands; comp. by A. Gorter. The Hague, Centrale Organisatie T.N.O., 1947.

<sup>43</sup>Organization for European Economic Co-operation. European Productivity Agency. List of agricultural press and periodicals in OEEC member countries project 6/15. Prepared under the FATIS project; rev. ed. Feb. 1960. Paris, 1960.

<sup>44</sup>Brown, D. A. New sources of agricultural literature. (In Special libraries, v.41, p.320-323, Nov. 1950)

is to show how dairy journals have contributed to the communication of ideas on dairying. The work deals with periodicals published prior to 1911, but dairy journals published after 1910, as well as those currently published, are listed in the appendix. The content analysis of the journals in chronological order deals with the journals' subject matter and the particular interests of editors. The authors discuss the developments in the editorials and new approaches, as well as the influence of the journals on farmers and other individuals associated with the industry.<sup>45</sup> Preceding this book a paper was presented by Mr. Schlebecker which gives some probable reasons why certain dairy periodicals have survived. It is based on a review of the editorial policies of dairy farm publications which appeared between 1852 and 1950.<sup>46</sup> Documented details for this paper are given in the book referred to immediately above.

Some of the above-mentioned works are simply lists of periodical publications in the field of agriculture; for those of the United States' authors and Dr. Landon, there have been some detailed analyses of content. The present study combines a broad survey of the Canadian agricultural press with a full listing of titles.

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<sup>45</sup> Schlebecker, J. T. and Hopkins, A. W. A history of dairy journalism in the United States 1810-1950. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1957.

<sup>46</sup> Schlebecker, J. T. Dairy journalism; studies in successful farm journalism. (In Agricultural history, v.31, p.23-33, Oct. 1957)

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF PERIODICALS

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS, 1836-1866

The earliest Canadian agricultural periodicals were started by individuals who were conscious of the need for bettering farming practices. These men were anxious to help the farmers to make their lands more valuable and productive by informing them of new developments and techniques in other countries. Then agricultural associations and later the Boards of Agriculture in Upper and Lower Canada were publishing periodicals. For the most part these pioneer journals were short-lived.

So far as can be discovered, the first agricultural journal was Le Glaneur (A40), a French-language publication established by J. P. Boucher-Belleville at St. Charles, Quebec, in December, 1836. In scope it covered agriculture, industry, and literature. The editor stated that he intended to print selections from the works of distinguished writers of France, to bring the best French and English material which treated of agriculture to the attention of his readers, and to make known new discoveries and inventions in industry. The journal included sections on agriculture, the industrial economy, science, and literature. Under the column on agriculture brief items appeared on such topics as soils - their analysis and composition, seeds and seed treatment,

the poor state of cultural practices in regard to wheat, cheesemaking, pigeons, and ducks. Publication of the journal ceased in 1837.

Next in age to Le Glaneur is the Canadian Quarterly and Industrial Magazine (A21). William Evans, a dedicated worker in the cause of agricultural improvement, was the owner and editor. His practical knowledge of agriculture was gained from extensive farming experience in Ireland before coming to Canada around 1819. For several years he held office in the Montreal district and county agricultural societies. When the Lower Canada Agricultural Society was organized in 1848, Mr. Evans became Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. This organization ceased to function in 1853. Mr. Evans then served as Secretary-Treasurer of the newly established Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada until his death in 1857.<sup>1</sup>

In May, 1838, the Canadian Quarterly Agricultural and Industrial Magazine commenced publication in Montreal, but only two numbers of the periodical were published due to lack of funds. In introducing his journal to the farmers of Upper and Lower Canada, Mr. Evans announced that he had undertaken to issue the publication because he felt that a work of the kind was needed. Useful information from home and abroad on agricultural and industrial subjects was to be

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<sup>1</sup>The late William Evans, Esq. (In Farmer's journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture, v.4, p. [169] Mar. 1857)

brought to the reader's attention. While politics was not to be given much space in the journal the author justified the inclusion of the subject in the first number; he thought that his remarks would be of interest to the farmers because they, as permanent residents of Canada, would be most interested in the country's government, peace and prosperity. As the time was shortly after the uprisings in the Canadas the discussion concerned the political climate of the day.

Mr. Evans' own words are:

In as few words as possible, and without fear or partiality, the nature of the principal grievances complained of in Lower Canada, both by the French Canadian, and the English parties, shall be candidly explained, in order that our friends, as well as ourselves, may be able to determine how far these grievances would justify the whole or any part of the population of this Province in taking up arms against their lawful Sovereign, with a view of<sup>2</sup> severing the connection between England and Canada.

The author emphasizes that needed reforms should be brought about by lawful means. He exhorts the farmers to be men of peace, and to refuse to be led into dangerous action by aggressive individuals. The agricultural state of Canada, crop rotation, and the application of capital to agricultural production are some of the topics dealt with in the first issue. An article on Canadian manufactures gives the country's principal industries as the production of woollen and linen cloth, leather tanning, the distillation of gin and whiskey, and ale and beer brewing.

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<sup>2</sup>Introductory address to the farmers of Upper and Lower Canada. (In Canadian quarterly agricultural and industrial magazine, v.1, p.5, May 1838)

Mr. Evans ventured again into periodical publishing with his Canadian Agricultural Journal (A16) in 1844. As with the Canadian Quarterly Agricultural and Industrial Magazine,<sup>3</sup> much of the material was extracted from foreign publications. In both journals there are several recommendations for the adoption of the English system of farming, emigration to Canada from Britain, and the introduction of British capital into the country. The desirability of forming a Board of Agriculture, seated at Montreal, to act as a stimulus to improve Canadian agriculture is also stressed.<sup>4</sup>

After a trip as far as Boston in the late winter of 1844 the editor devoted a column to Canada's bad roads which he attributed to the use of unsuitable carriages. Americans used more modern carriages and so enjoyed better roads. Canadians were urged to be less prejudiced in adopting something new or not of their own plan.

It would be very useful to our Canadian farmers were they to introduce a due proportion of the American system of "go a-head" into all their proceedings. We should not wish it to be carried to the same extent, but there cannot exist a doubt, that it would be a great advantage to feel some of the disposition to "go a-head" which appears to be the general principle in the United States.<sup>5</sup>

Qualities of the Canadian character are revealed again to Mr. Evans when on reading a publication of the Royal Agricultural Society he is led to compare the leading men in England

<sup>3</sup>See p.19.

<sup>4</sup>Editorial. (In Canadian agricultural journal, v.1, p.9, Jan. 1844)

<sup>5</sup>Editorial. (In Canadian agricultural journal, v.1, p.49, April, 1844)

with Canadians in their attitude toward agriculture. All Englishmen of high position are interested in the improvement of agriculture. In Canada there is apathy. But what interests Canadians?

The most trifling political subject appears to possess infinitely more interest for our best educated men, than Agricultural improvement, which is of vastly more importance to the inhabitants of the country, than all political questions put together. We appear to have different views and estimates of things here from any other people on earth.<sup>6</sup>

This judgment preceded a rebuke for lack of support of the journal. Mr. Evans constantly appealed for new subscribers in order to make possible the continuance of the periodical.

The journal was also published in the French language. The author stated that it was the first journal devoted exclusively to agriculture to have been prepared for the French farmer.<sup>7</sup> Lord Metcalfe had assisted in financing the translation of the periodical, and he was the only one of the Governors General in twenty-seven years who had "encouraged and assisted" him in his efforts of advancing agricultural development.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup>Editorial. (In Canadian agricultural journal, v.1, p. 129, Sept. 2, 1844)

<sup>7</sup>Editorial. (In Canadian agricultural journal, v.2, p.7, Jan. 1, 1845)

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.



In the work of S. C. Stuntz the last year of publication of the Canadian Agricultural Journal is given as 1847;<sup>9</sup> the National Research Council<sup>10</sup> and Gregory<sup>11</sup> list a dubious 1856; and N. E. Dionne records 1857.<sup>12</sup>

Another periodical under the editorship of William Evans, the Agricultural Journal and Transactions of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society (A48), was published in English and French from 1848 to 1853. This journal was followed by the Farmer's Journal and Transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture.<sup>13</sup>

Mr. Evans died at the beginning of 1857. Acknowledgement of his work for the advancement of Canadian agriculture is made in an obituary printed in March, 1857:

<sup>9</sup>Stuntz, S. C. List of the agricultural periodicals of the United States and Canada published during the century July, 1810 to July, 1910, ed. by E. B. Hawks. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1941. p.25 (U.S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous publication, no. 398)

<sup>10</sup>National Research Council, Canada. Library. Union list of scientific serials in Canadian libraries. Ottawa, 1957. p.188.

<sup>11</sup>Union list of serials in libraries of the United States and Canada; 2d ed. Edited by Winifred Gregory. New York, Wilson, 1943.

--- Supplement Jan. 1941-Dec. 1943. Edited by G. E. Malikoff. New York, Wilson, 1945. p.237.

<sup>12</sup>Dionne, N. E. Inventaire chronologique des livres, brochures, journaux et revues publiés en langue anglaise dans la Province de Québec, de 1764 à 1906. (In Royal Society of Canada. Proceedings and transactions, 2d ser., v.12, supp. vol., p.175, 1906)

<sup>13</sup>See p.24.

In this great cause, Mr. Evans long, judiciously, and successfully laboured, and we have therefore a right to claim for him a niche among the eminent benefactors of his country.<sup>14</sup>

The next Secretary-Treasurer of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture and editor of the Farmer's Journal and Transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture (A34) was J. Perrault, former pupil of the Imperial College of Grignon, France, and the Royal College of Agriculture of Cirencester. His first editorial referred to some of the problems of the agricultural editor and at the same time threw light on the questions of that period. This is what he writes for his audience:

The editing of a Journal is always a very hard duty, but when this paper has to discourse upon agricultural questions, often controvertible, when it has to blame practices which time and habit have made sacred, when it has to propagate new methods, which have not yet been acknowledged to be good by local experience, the duty of the Editor, is not only difficult, but too often beyond his skill.

But there is our agriculture, our principal industry, now abandoned to the errors of routine! ... Our rural populations, justly accused of routines they ought not to be reproached with ... Our young proprietors, who, forgetful of the duties attached to rank and fortune, desert their colours and emigrate to towns, fascinated by the splendour of liberal professions and disdaining industry ... Unhappily this sketch is true and too painful, we cannot hesitate ... However heavy the burthen we accept it, May our humble efforts attain the results we desire.<sup>15</sup>

This passage indicates the type of editorial found in the journal.

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<sup>14</sup>The late William Evans, Esq. (In Farmer's journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture, v.4, p. [169] Mar. 1857)

<sup>15</sup>Perrault, J. To our readers. (In Farmer's journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture, v.5, p.3, Sept. 1857)

Many of the articles, on a wide range of agricultural topics, were reprinted from other magazines. Notices of exhibitions held by district and county agricultural societies were numerous. In 1861 this periodical was superseded by the Lower Canada Agriculturist (A49).

One of the earliest agricultural periodicals to appear in Upper Canada was the British American Cultivator (A9). Although announcements in the press advertised the proposed Upper Canada Farmer and the Canadian Cultivator and Farmer's Magazine of Useful Knowledge in 1837 and 1839 respectively, no copies are known to exist.<sup>16</sup> W. G. Edmundson started the British American Cultivator in 1842. For some time it was printed at the Globe office in Toronto.<sup>17</sup> Mr. Edmundson gave the policy of his journal in these words:

The grand aim and object of the Editor of The British American Cultivator will be, to create a stimulus for improvement amongst the productive classes, whereby the vast resources of British America may be speedily developed, and her inhabitants made prosperous and happy.<sup>18</sup>

The need for more agricultural education was stressed in the editorials. Articles dealt with various agricultural subjects, and there were many quotations from American journals.<sup>19</sup>

In 1848 the British American Cultivator was

<sup>16</sup>Landon, Fred. The agricultural journals of Upper Canada (Ontario). (In Agricultural history, v.9, p.168, Oct. 1935)

<sup>17</sup>Our pedigree. (In Canada farmer, v.1, p.9, Jan. 15, 1864)

<sup>18</sup>Landon, op. cit. p.169.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid., p.170.

incorporated with the Canada Farmer (A14) which William McDougall, a Toronto lawyer, and Charles Lindsay, a newspaper man, had begun the year previously. The title given to the new publication was The Agriculturist and Canadian Journal (A8); the owners were Messrs. Edmundson and McDougall. Mr. Edmundson was succeeded by George Buckland as joint proprietor, and in 1849 the journal was renamed the Canadian Agriculturist (A17). Ownership was changed again in 1857 when Mr. McDougall retired. The Upper Canada Board of Agriculture, whose transactions had been printed in the periodical, became the proprietor and publisher. George Buckland and the Secretary of the Board, Hugh C. Thomson, were in charge of the editorial conduct of the publication. The copyright and goodwill of the Canadian Agriculturist were bought by George Brown of the Toronto Globe from the Board of Agriculture, and publication of the new Canada Farmer commenced in 1864.<sup>20</sup> For five years the Reverend W. F. Clarke edited the journal after which time he resigned to establish the Ontario Farmer (A57).<sup>21</sup>

The Canada Farmer (A15) was introduced to the readers with the following remarks:

The Farmer will be exclusively devoted to the advancement of the Agricultural interest. All party political questions will be studiously avoided. The desire is to

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<sup>20</sup> To the farmers of Canada! (In Canada farmer, v.1, p.8, Jan. 15, 1864)

<sup>21</sup> [Clarke, W. F.] To the public. (In Ontario farmer, v.1, p.1 Jan. 1869)

with the Weekly Globe as the Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer.<sup>24</sup>

The formation of a provincial agricultural association in Upper Canada had been strongly supported in the columns of the British American Cultivator.<sup>25</sup> Township and county agricultural societies had existed from about 1825, and an Act for the incorporation of these societies was passed in 1830. In 1846 the provincial association was formed, and it was incorporated by an Act in 1847 as the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada.<sup>26</sup> W. G. Edmundson, the editor of the British American Cultivator, was the Association's first Secretary and Treasurer. An Act to set up the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada was passed in 1850, and the following year the agricultural societies were amalgamated with the Board.<sup>27</sup> The Bureau of Agriculture was established in 1852; this Bureau was the forerunner of the present Canada Department of Agriculture. Under the Act which instituted the Bureau, the agricultural societies and the Boards of Agriculture were placed under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture in charge of the Bureau.<sup>28</sup> Clause 8 of the Act established

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<sup>24</sup>The "Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer." (In Canada farmer, v.13, p.238, Dec. 15, 1876)

<sup>25</sup>The Agricultural Association. (In Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. Journal and transactions, v.1, p.17, Mar. 1855)

<sup>26</sup>Agricultural societies, and laws for their encouragement. (In Ontario farmer, v.1, p.3, Jan. 1869)

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid.

a Board of Agriculture in Lower Canada.<sup>29</sup> When the British North America Act, 1867, was passed, the Bureau of Agriculture, or the Department of Agriculture as it had been referred to in its later reports, was maintained, but its jurisdiction was extended to the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The surveillance of the operations of the agricultural associations and societies was transferred to the provincial governments by virtue of the 95th section of the British North America Act which provided that agriculture and immigration "are to be of concurrent jurisdiction between the Canadian and the Provincial authorities."<sup>30</sup>

George Buckland of Toronto was appointed Secretary of the Upper Canada Board of Agriculture in 1850; in the spring of the following year he was named to the Chair of Agriculture at the University of Toronto.<sup>31</sup> Under Clause 12 of the Act which instituted the Board of Agriculture the Board's duty was to draw up a plan for the establishment of an experimental or illustrative farm to be connected with the Chair of Agriculture at the University of Toronto, or the Normal School, as well as make recommendations for the

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<sup>29</sup>Bureau of Agriculture. (In Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. Journal and transactions, v.1, p.272-273, July 1855)

<sup>30</sup>Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the second half year of 1867 and for 1868. Ottawa, 1870 p. (Sessional papers, no.76, 1869)

<sup>31</sup>Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. First annual report; 1851-1852. (In Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. Journal and transactions, v.1, p.246, July 1855)

extension of agricultural education in the Province.<sup>32</sup>

In the Transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada (A66) can be found a brief outline of the origins and development, and reports, of the agricultural societies of Upper Canada, the Agricultural Association, and the Board of Agriculture. Original articles on various subjects relating to agriculture, and prize essays received by the Board are also contained in the periodical. The importance of the material to the record of Canadian agriculture is given in the introduction of the journal. After suggesting that the information in the first few numbers concerning the early agricultural organizations might not be of interest to the general reader the Board gives reasons for including it:

It is considered desirable by the Board, however, that this information should be given to the public as proposed if for no other reason than to place upon permanent record the early operations of an institution, which has had a very important influence upon the Agricultural interests of the country; a record which will be of much value, and much sought after some years hence. Besides, the Essays and reports, etc. contain much valuable matter, in relation to the material interests of the country which might not, perhaps, ever be placed before the public in any other shape.<sup>33</sup>

Two other periodicals belonging to the pre-Confederation period lived for a short time. These were the Newcastle Farmer (A54), published in Cobourg from 1846

<sup>32</sup>The Board of Agriculture. (In Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. Journal and transactions, v.1, p.160, Mar. 1855)

<sup>33</sup>Editorial. (In Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. Journal and transactions, v.1, p.2-3, Mar. 1855)

to approximately 1848, and the Farmer and Mechanic (A32), a monthly journal devoted to agriculture, horticulture and mechanics, printed in Toronto from 1848 to 1850.

The oldest farm journal currently published in Canada is the Farmer's Advocate (A33). It was started in 1866 by William Weld, an Englishman from Kent, England, who settled on a farm in Delaware Township near London, Ontario. His farm became a model to many farmers who sought his counsel on agricultural methods; and he sent out monthly letters to individuals interested in receiving information on farming problems. The improvement of stock and the education of the farmer were of particular importance to him. Mr. Weld also began an Agricultural Emporium in London for the sale of farms, livestock and other requirements of the farmer. All of these activities played a part in influencing him to establish a periodical.<sup>34</sup>

In the beginning the journal was prepared at the farm in Delaware Township and printed in London, Ontario, but later the office was moved to London, and Mr. Weld's sons took charge of the farm.<sup>35</sup> An article published in the Farmer's Advocate in recognition of the seventy-fifth birthday of the journal gives four major themes which have held prominence in the publication through the years:

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<sup>34</sup>Farmer's Advocate celebrates a seventy-fifth birthday. (In Farmer's advocate, v.76, p.782, Dec. 21, 1941)

<sup>35</sup>Landon, Fred, op. cit. p.175



(1) agriculture in all its branches, (2) the family, the home and its surroundings, (3) health, and (4) culture in the sense of an awareness of spiritual values and an appreciation of beauty. The style of writing in the early life of the journal is described:

They dipped their pens in acid in those days, denunciations were never spared, but the paper was always written in clear, simple and correct English.<sup>36</sup>

Today the journal is published by the William Weld Company Limited, London, Ontario, under the direction of the President and Managing Director, D. S. Weld. In addition to coverage of the subjects previously mentioned, reports on experiments and activities on the model farm near London are found under "Weldwood Farm Jottings."

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<sup>36</sup>Farmer's Advocate celebrates a seventy-fifth birthday, loc. cit.

## CHAPTER II

### GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PERIODICALS, 1867-1960

General agricultural periodicals currently published in Canada are ones represented by the farm journal, and those journals published in the interests of professional agriculturists, administrators, and other individuals who are concerned with the development of Canadian agriculture. Farm journals vary in format; they may be in the form of a magazine, a tabloid, or a newspaper. Some publications are prepared for a national audience, others are addressed mainly to farmers of a certain geographic area. In content they may appeal to the interest of the whole rural family, or to individuals concerned with the business side of farming. Farm magazines are published by private business organizations and agricultural associations which represent special groups. The Canadian journals which are prepared for professional agriculturists and administrators are sponsored by agricultural organizations and the federal Department of Agriculture.

The Farmer's Advocate, already described in this study,<sup>1</sup> is an example of a national farm periodical. Two other journals for the farmer and his family are the Family Herald, published by the Montreal Star Company Limited,

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<sup>1</sup>See p.31.

and The Country Guide of Winnipeg. Although the frequencies differ, the general coverage is similar. Each of these journals is in tabloid form and contains current news, agricultural sections, fiction, home departments, and pages for the youth and children. The Family Herald (A28) was first published in 1870. Vernon A. Pope is the editor. Both general and agricultural topics are discussed in the editorials. Many contributors, in addition to the staff writers, are well-known journalists and specialists. For example, Gregory Clark's syndicated column entitled the "Packsack" is currently carried. A religious section and classified advertisements also form part of the content of the journal. The Country Guide (A24) merged with the Nor'-west Farmer in 1936, the latter publication having been founded in 1882. Lorne Hurd edits the journal. Feature articles are written by staff members. In the sections on livestock, dairying, soils and crops, and other related subjects, there are accounts of practical farming experiences of Canadian farmers, and there are also items on the work and research carried out by university, government, and industry. Special articles are contributed by agriculturists.

Two French farm journals, Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs and La Ferme, are designed for the rural family. Both are published in Montreal, and are in magazine form. The older journal is Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs (A12). The editorial staff of this periodical includes several agronomes. Information on agricultural events, short stories, a women's section,

a sports column, and a page for the children are found in the journal. In La Ferme (A37) there is material on agricultural topics written by experts. Many contributors are attached to the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization, and educational institutions such as L'Institut Agricole d'Oka. General news items, 4-H club activities, a ladies' section, and a mail box are other features of the publication.

Robert Raynauld has edited the journal since it began in 1939.

Another French journal, Ensemble (A26) is the official organ of several co-operative societies in Quebec. It is published in Quebec City, and is a continuation of the revue of the same name which was founded in 1940. In 1959 Ensemble incorporated Coopérateur Agricole (A26). The purpose of the journal is to serve all co-operatives. Co-operation is dealt with in its relationship to science, industry, politics, and education. News covers the enterprises, meetings, and conferences of the organizations which the journal serves, several of which are agricultural co-operative societies. Co-operative events on a local and national scale are also reported. The periodical is in the form of a newspaper.

Farm business periodicals are represented by Good Farming Quarterly, and the Modern Farmer (A53). The latter journal, published by Dawson Richardson Publications, Winnipeg, is a small agricultural newspaper that emphasizes farm products and their marketing. Weekly market news and reports on 4-H club activities are given regularly.

The first issue of Good Farming Quarterly (A41) came out in the winter of 1950 in Toronto. As the purpose of the journal is to cultivate "an intelligent and enduring interest in good farming," it was appropriate that Louis Bromfield of Malabar Farm, Lucas, Ohio, the famous advocate and practitioner of good farming, wrote a congratulatory message in the first number in which he expressed his creed that the farmer in order to be successful must be a composite businessman, scientist, and specialist. Good Farming Quarterly, published by the Farm Equipment Publishing Company Limited, supports good land utilization, the use of machines in agriculture, and the adoption of new farming methods in order to make the agricultural industry a successful business for the farmer. Articles are by staff writers and specialists in agricultural colleges, government, and industry. Farmers are kept informed of the work and experiments carried out by various organizations in departments under such headings as "Livestock Improvement," "Crops and Grassland," and "Feed Facts." There is good coverage of new equipment and supplies for the farm.

Farm journals which are directed to farmers in specific geographical areas include five from the western provinces, two from the Maritimes, and one from Ontario.

Farm and Ranch Review (A31), from Calgary, was founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson. At that time the owner claimed that the publication was the only agricultural paper printed in Canada between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast. Mr. Peterson, a champion of the rights of the western farmer,

was regarded in his day as "the dean of agricultural journalists in Canada."<sup>2</sup> He was editor-in-chief of the Farm and Ranch Review from the date of its commencement until his death in February, 1944.

Editors of farm journals as well as farmers in different parts of Canada do not always agree on agricultural policies. This situation is not new. In the columns of the Farm and Ranch Review in 1906, a question which aroused much interest, apparent from the editorials, articles, and letters from readers, concerned the British embargo on Canadian cattle. An editorial entitled, "Cattle Breeders! Protect your Interest. Remove the Embargo,"<sup>3</sup> attacked the editorials of the Farmer's Advocate which were opposed to the removal of the restriction. Some of the other causes supported in the early life of the Farm and Ranch Review were grain shipment by the Hudson Bay route, hail insurance, and the establishment of statistical and information bureaux relating to the agricultural industry. Present-day editorials manifest the periodical's continued interest in matters of importance to the western farmer. Information on the industry as a whole, recipes for the "Lady of the House," and readers' correspondence are included in the publication.

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<sup>2</sup>Colourful life closes. (In Farm and ranch review, v.40, p.4, Feb. 1944)

<sup>3</sup>Cattle breeders! Protect your interest. Remove the embargo. (In Farm and ranch review, v.2, p.11, Feb. 1906)

The co-operative movement in Manitoba is represented by the Manitoba Co-operator (A51), a small weekly agricultural newspaper published by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Winnipeg. Besides covering co-operative organizations' operations in the Province, it gives general news and information on developments in the industry both within and outside Manitoba.

The Western Producer (A68) from Saskatoon is also an agricultural newspaper. It is published in the interests of the western farmer by Modern Press, the Printing and Publishing Division of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. The editor is T. R. Melville-Ness. General and agricultural articles are printed in the journal with the emphasis placed on agricultural news. Editorials deal with a wide range of subjects also of general and agricultural interest. The contents include hints to farmers, and sections for sports, fashions, and fiction. Legal advice is given to correspondents by J. M. Goldenberg in the column, "Farmers and the Law."

Another Saskatoon periodical, the Union Farmer (A65), has been published by the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union since 1950. Until a reorganization was effected in 1949 this body was known as the United Farmers of Canada. Along with other provincial farmers' unions the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union forms a part of the Interprovincial Farm Union Council.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>Gleave, A. P. President's report. (In Saskatchewan Farmers' Union Annual Convention, 10th, Saskatoon, Dec., 1959. [Report] Saskatoon. p.3)

The issues which are of concern to the Union were given by A. P. Gleave in his presidential report at the annual convention in December, 1959. His words were:

The terms and the conditions and the needs of farmers have not substantially changed over the years. The same issues which we were fighting for fifty years ago, we still fight for today - for freer trade that will permit our grain and produce to go into the markets of the world - for fair and equal terms and considerations in financial and credit policy - for freight rates that will allow us in this internal region of Canada, to maintain our agricultural industry. These are the old battle cries that we have been carrying over the years. The terms and conditions change -- the basic issues do not.<sup>5</sup>

Mr. Gleave edits the Union Farmer, and succeeded J. F. C. Wright, the first editor of the journal. The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union does not support a political party nor do the editorials of the Union Farmer. Editorials discuss world affairs as well as agricultural questions of importance to the farmer. In addition to accounts of the activities of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and its affiliates, contents include articles dealing with farm economic problems and government policies, news of co-operatives, addresses given at meetings of farmers' unions, a legal column, and sections for the women's and young people's groups of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union.

Since 1915 Country Life in British Columbia (A25) has been serving the farming population in British Columbia. As the official organ of the British Columbia Federation of

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<sup>5</sup>Gleave, Ibid. p.9.



Agriculture the journal reports on the organization's services to the British Columbia farmer. Editorials are independent of the views of the associations which make up the Federation. Staff members of the University of British Columbia and the federal Department of Agriculture research stations in the Province are frequent contributors of articles. Members of the British Columbia farmers' associations also supply material. Short items give information on the work being carried out at research laboratories of the Province concerning animal husbandry, agronomy, horticulture, soils, agricultural engineering, and fruit and vegetable processing. Farm news and activities of the Women's Institutes of British Columbia, 4-H clubs, and farmers' organizations are covered. This publication is in the form of a newspaper.

The two maritime farm journals are published in New Brunswick. The older one, the Maritime Farmer and Co-operative Dairyman dates from 1895, and is the official organ of several maritime farmers' organizations. Le Fermier Acadien, a French magazine is the publication of Membres de langue française des Sociétés d'Agriculture du Nouveau-Brunswick. Both periodicals report on association activities and agricultural events of interest to the farmers in the area. The Maritime Farmer and Co-operative Dairyman (A52) in tabloid style, contains sections on horticulture, livestock, poultry and dairying. Short articles cover news and developments in the industry at home and abroad.

A women's section, and pages for junior farmers are also found in the journal. Le Fermier Acadien (A38) is a farm magazine which keeps the maritime farmer up to date on the actions of co-operative organizations, the economic position of his products, developments in agricultural research, and agricultural legislation.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture publishes at Toronto a small newspaper, The Rural Co-operator (A62), which covers the work and activities of the Federation. News of the operations of the several Ontario farm organizations which belong to the Federation, such as co-operatives and marketing boards, and short articles on current agricultural questions and events are included in the journal.

The first technical agricultural journal was published by the Agricultural Institute of Canada, an institution which has played a prominent role in the progress of Canadian agriculture. Until June, 1945, this organization was called the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.<sup>6</sup> The Society came into being on June 20, 1920, at a convention in Ottawa. There were four hundred and eleven members to start. Five men were responsible for the organization of this body, namely, M. B. Davis, F. H. Grindley, G. LeLacheur, F. L. Drayton, and F. E. Buck. They desired to form a society,

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<sup>6</sup> Announcement. (In Agricultural Institute review, v.1, p.3, Sept. 1945)

which would include in its membership all Canadians engaged in scientific, administrative, experimental or investigational work in agriculture, or in any work of a similar nature.<sup>7</sup>

Throughout the organizations's life, leaders in the field of agriculture have served on its executive. The first President was L. S. Klinck, who later became President of the University of British Columbia. The objectives of the Society were given by Dr. Klinck at the first convention in 1921:

(1) to work to raise the academic standards for undergraduates; to procure improved facilities for postgraduate work; and to make better provision for research, (2) to encourage more teamwork among agricultural workers in colleges and government departments of agriculture, and (3) to improve the professional standing of the technical agriculturists.<sup>8</sup>

Today the Agricultural Institute has branches across Canada and one branch in Great Britain. There are several provincial divisions which include the Agrologists' Institutes and the Atlantic Provinces Regional Council. The Canadian Society of Agronomy, the Canadian Phytopathological Society, and the Canadian Society of Animal Production are a few of its affiliated societies. One of the activities of the Institute is the development of its scholarship foundation.

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<sup>7</sup>Trueman, H. L. The service of the C.S.T.A. to Canadian agriculture. (In C.S.T.A. review, v.1, p.3, June 1934)

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p.3-4.

The work of the Agricultural Institute of Canada has been advanced by dedicated individuals who have held the position of General Secretary and were responsible for the editorial management of the organization's publications. Fred H. Grindley was the first member to act in this capacity when the Institute was known as the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. His term in office lasted from 1920 until his death in 1930. Successors to Mr. Grindley, who have served for a number of years, have been Howard L. Trueman, now of the Canada Department of Agriculture, and C. Gordon O'Brien, of the Fisheries Council of Canada. The present Executive Secretary is E. McCanel. Periodicals currently published by the Institute are the Agricultural Institute Review,<sup>9</sup> Canadian Journal of Animal Science,<sup>10</sup> Canadian Journal of Plant Science,<sup>11</sup> and Canadian Journal of Soil Science.<sup>12</sup> For the three scientific journals there is a common editorial board appointed by the National Council of the Agricultural Institute. The editorial board consists of eight members, as well as the Executive Secretary, ex-officio, and a representative of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Representatives of the Institute's affiliated societies, on the recommendation of the societies concerned, are appointed by

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<sup>9</sup> See p.45.

<sup>10</sup> See p.68.

<sup>11</sup> See p.59.

<sup>12</sup> See p.86.

the National Council to assist the members of the editorial board in the work of reviewing and editing papers. For example, there are two representatives of the Canadian Society of Animal Production for the Canadian Journal of Animal Science. The editor of the journals is Hilda Gray.

Scientific Agriculture, the parent of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science (A20), was the first periodical issued by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. From 1921 to 1934 it was the official organ of the Society, then in 1934 the C.S.T.A. Review replaced it in this function. Scientific Agriculture served as a scientific and technical journal for Canadian agricultural workers. Although it was first sponsored and edited by the Society it was owned and published by a private company. Later the continuance of the journal was made possible by the assistance of the Canada Department of Agriculture, but the Society was responsible for the editorial policy and editing.<sup>13</sup> From 1945 until 1952 the publication was edited by the Agricultural Institute of Canada, published by the authority of the Chairman of the National Committee on Agricultural Services, and printed by the King's Printer, Ottawa. Scientific Agriculture was continued from 1953 to 1956 under the title of Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science. In 1957 this last-

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<sup>13</sup> Klinck, L. S. The objectives and accomplishments of the C.S.T.A. during the first twenty-five years of its history. (In Agricultural Institute review, v.1, p.69, Sept. 1945)

mentioned periodical was succeeded by Canadian Journal of Animal Science, Canadian Journal of Plant Science, and Canadian Journal of Soil Science, already referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The C.S.T.A. Review (A13) was established in order to present information on social and scientific trends in Canadian agriculture in not too technical language to the members of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. When the Society changed its name to the Agricultural Institute of Canada in 1945 the C.S.T.A. Review was superseded by the Agricultural Institute Review (A5) as the official journal of the organization. The new journal adopted the same editorial policy of the C.S.T.A. Review:

The Review will continue to present news of the Institute and the collective opinion of professional agriculturists and other authorities in the development of agriculture.<sup>14</sup>

Articles published in the periodical are principally written by Canadian specialists, and reflect the Institute's interests in education, scholarship, research and extension work in agriculture. For several years an annual special issue devoted to a particular topic has been published. For instance, the March-April, 1960, number was entitled, "A Look at Canadian Soils."

La Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de

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<sup>14</sup>Announcement, loc. cit.

Québec was instituted in 1937, having as its objectives the study of ways to improve agriculture, the advancement of the services of agronomy, and the gain of recognition of agriculturists' professional rank. Agriculture (A7), a French-language periodical founded in 1944, is the Corporation's official organ. Roland Lesperance of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and a founder-member of the organization, was editor-in-chief of the periodical from its first year of publication until mid-1960. As its name implies, Agriculture is devoted to all phases of agriculture. It is directed to a varied audience. Contributors are persons competent in their fields, not necessarily members of the Corporation. Technical questions occupy an important place in the journal and are presented in non-technical language. There are short reports on scientific progress in agronomy, and suggestions to farmers for improving their enterprises. Articles relating to agricultural economic problems and rural sociology are also included. Many of the contributions are from individuals attached to agricultural departments of government, and colleges of agriculture.

Research for Farmers (A58) is a periodical meant to inform extension workers, chiefly in provincial government departments, of the developments in the research program of the Canada Department of Agriculture. The first number was issued in the summer of 1956. Scientists in the various divisions of the Department report on results of investigations

carried out, and contribute articles on agricultural topics in language not highly technical.



### CHAPTER III

#### GENERAL BIOLOGY

Periodicals discussed in this chapter will be those concerned with general biology, including natural history, and the various phases of biology - physiology, biochemistry, cytology, genetics, and microbiology. Botanical and zoological periodicals will be considered in the chapters on plant sciences and animal sciences respectively.

In general, the biological journals reviewed in this section are of two kinds. One type is the research journal which deals with biology and various aspects of the subject; the other is concerned with natural history, and is of interest to the non-specialist as well as the specialist. The latter kind has the longer record.

Of four research periodicals in biology currently published, one is general in scope, and three are devoted to certain phases of biology. These periodicals are Revue Canadienne de Biologie, Canadian Journal of Biochemistry and Physiology, Canadian Journal of Microbiology, and Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology.

The first national research journal to be published in Canada which included biological sciences was the

Canadian Journal of Research (B9). It was established in 1929 by the National Research Council of Canada to answer the need for a journal which would publish the results of scientific investigations carried out by Canadian research workers. The President of the Council at that time, H. M. Tory, pointed out in the foreword of the first issue, that Canadians had been dependent on foreign journals, already overcrowded, for the publication of their work. Although the periodical was intended primarily for the publication of scientific papers relating to the research carried out under the auspices of the Council, it included suitable papers by workers outside of the organization. To begin with, the Canadian Journal of Research contained material on various sciences under one cover. In 1935 the periodical was divided into two separate sections: A-B, Physical Sciences and Chemical Sciences, and C-D, Botanical Sciences and Zoological Sciences. The scope was enlarged in 1944 resulting in six sections: A, Physical Sciences, B, Chemical Sciences, C, Botanical Sciences, D, Zoological Sciences, E, Medical Sciences, and F, Technology. In 1951 these sections were continued by independent journals, Canadian Journal of Physics, Canadian Journal of Chemistry, Canadian Journal of Botany, Canadian Journal of Zoology, Canadian Journal of Medical Sciences, later the Canadian Journal of Biochemistry and Physiology, and the Canadian Journal of Technology, now published by the Chemical Institute

of Canada as the Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering. An editorial board composed of the editors of the Council's journals, representatives of the National Research Council of Canada, the Royal Society of Canada, and four additional societies, is responsible for the editorial policy of all of the periodicals published by the Council. Léo Marion is the editor-in-chief. Material contained in the periodicals consists of research papers and notes published in English or French by scientists of most of the major countries of the world. Contributions from Canadians make up the largest number of papers.

Two of the four biological journals published by the National Research Council are devoted to specific phases of biology - biochemistry and physiology, and microbiology. The other two journals, Canadian Journal of Botany, and Canadian Journal of Zoology, as indicated earlier, will be referred to in their appropriate chapters.

The Canadian Journal of Biochemistry and Physiology (B6) contains papers on subjects such as metabolism, chemistry of metabolism, animal and human biochemistry, and physiology of humans and animals. This journal is now the official organ of the Canadian Biochemical Society, and the Canadian Physiological Society. For several years J. B. Collip of the University of Western Ontario was the editor. At present J. F. Morgan, Canada Department of National Health and Welfare, edits the biochemistry material.

and J. A. F. Stevenson of the University of Western Ontario, the physiology content.

In 1954 the Council commenced publication of the Canadian Journal of Microbiology (B8). Original research papers and notes appearing in the journal deal with microscopic organisms, viruses, bacteriology, protozoology, and other related subjects. R. G. E. Murray, University of Western Ontario, was the first editor. He was succeeded at the end of 1960 by E. F. Chase of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The newest Canadian biological journal is the Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology (B7) founded in 1959. This publication is the official organ of the Genetics Society of Canada, which is composed of people "actively interested in genetics." A. Wilkes of the Canada Department of Agriculture edits the journal. The editorial board includes individuals who are specialists in the field of genetics and its related subjects. Scientific papers on the subjects of genetics and cytology in relation to plants, animals and humans, make up the content of the journal.

Revue Canadienne de Biologie (B15), the official organ of the Sociétés de Biologie de Montréal et de Québec, published by the University of Montreal, is general in scope. The purpose of the journal, as given in the first number in 1942, is to serve science in Canada and France, and to also serve as a medium for intellectual communication between

English and French scholars. On the journal's comité de collaboration scientifique are a large number of distinguished scientists of the world. The executive committee is composed of professors of the University of Montreal. The original scientific papers printed in the periodical are in French or English, and each paper is followed by summaries in French and English. Contributors reside in Canada and foreign countries, and work in departments of biology, physiology and biochemistry, microbiology, pathology, and hygiene, usually connected with universities or medical schools.

Six periodicals concerned with natural history are currently published in Canada. One of the first periodicals in this field, the Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science (B10), was established in 1856 in Montreal. It was superseded by one number of the Canadian Record of Natural History and Geology (B11) in 1884, which in turn was replaced by the Canadian Record of Science (B12) published from 1884 to 1916. Another deceased journal in this field is the Acadian Naturalist (B1), which lived from 1943 to 1947. Only two current journals in natural history, Naturaliste Canadien, and the Canadian Field-Naturalist, date back to the last century. Most of the periodicals devoted to this subject have been, and still are, the publications of natural history organizations.

Naturaliste Canadien (B14), the oldest periodical currently published in natural science, was founded in 1868

in Quebec by l'abbé Provancher, the dedicated and zealous naturalist who worked in the fields of botany and zoology. After his death in 1892 the journal was continued by le chanoine V.-A. Huard. Laval University has been the publisher since 1930, and the Quebec Government now gives assistance to the journal's publication. During the life of Naturaliste Canadien there have been periods of suspension. L'abbé Provancher's purpose in founding the periodical was to popularize natural science, encourage research, collect observations, and report on new specimens discovered. He wished to reach the amateur and the scholar. All material was written in French. Today articles are given in French or English. Naturaliste Canadien is a small magazine containing scientific studies, observations, reports of discoveries, miscellaneous items and reviews of books on natural history. The authors' names found in the journal are principally those of Canadian specialists.

The Canadian Field-Naturalist (B5) is published by the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club, and was established in 1887 as the Ottawa Naturalist. The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club was organized in 1879 for the purpose of studying the natural history of the locality.<sup>1</sup> Membership in the early days included eminent Canadian naturalists. R. B. Whyte,

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<sup>1</sup> Constitution. [Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club] (In Ottawa naturalist, v.1, p.6, 1887)

who has been credited with originating the idea of the Club's formation,<sup>2</sup> was the first President. James Fletcher, "the central and moving figure" in the establishment of the Club,<sup>3</sup> served on various positions of the executive for many years. Dr. Fletcher was well-known for his work as Entomologist and Botanist for the Dominion Experimental Farms from 1887 to 1908. Another distinguished member was John Macoun, the Assistant Director and Naturalist of the Geological Survey of Canada from 1887 until his death in 1920, who was best known for his work as a botanist. From its commencement, the Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club has tried to encourage its members to develop a knowledge of and a love for natural history by sponsoring meetings, lectures, and excursions.

The first editor of the Canadian Field-Naturalist was W. H. Harrington. The periodical's scope was limited to information relating to the Ottawa locality until 1889 when it was widened to include papers on the natural history of Canada. Material currently published in the journal covers all branches of the subject of natural history, and includes papers by scientists giving results of research. There are observations and notes contributed by members of the Club, reports of the Club's meetings, and book reviews. Each year the "Christmas Bird Census for Canada," prepared by the

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<sup>2</sup>Harrington, W. H. Reminiscences of Dr. Fletcher.  
(In Ottawa naturalist, v.22, p.201, Jan. 1909)

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

Bird Census Committee of the Club, appears in the journal. The Ottawa Field-Naturalists' Club is a corporate member of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, and is affiliated with several Canadian natural history societies that assist in the publishing of the journal. R. A. Hamilton of the federal Department of Agriculture is the editor.

Conservation is an important concern of all natural history organizations. The Audubon Society of Canada is dedicated to this cause, and works towards making the public aware of the value and need for conservation of soil, water, plants and animals. The activities of the Society embrace education, information, and research. Screen tours are sponsored by the organization across Canada; at these events a lecturer takes his audience on tour by means of a film. The Society publishes at Toronto Canadian Audubon (B4), which commenced as Canadian Nature in 1939. Articles in the periodical are contributed by well-known conservationists and scientists, many connected with museum, government and university staffs. Annual meetings of the Society, news of conservation groups and book reviews are covered in the periodical. In each issue there are pages for "Audubon Juniors," and a section, "Teachers' Bulletin," which serves as an aid to teachers in planning material for classes.

La Société Zoologique de Québec, which manages the Jardin Zoologique de Québec at Orsainville, Quebec, is the publisher of the French journal, Les Carnets (B13).



The periodical was founded in 1941, and deals with natural science subjects. It includes short studies by specialists, and notes on Canadiana fauna. Information on the activities of the Society, and a section, "Chronique du Zoo," that gives the happenings at the Jardin Zoologique, are also contained in this small periodical.

Another small periodical, Blue Jay (B3), is published by the Saskatchewan Natural History Society. In the pages of this magazine the members of the Society may "exchange notes and ideas and study the wildlife of the prairies." Miss Isabel M. Priestly founded the journal in 1942. As the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History and the Saskatchewan Natural History Society work in close co-operation with each other, results of research studies, articles and illustrations, which are the work of the Museum staff, are frequently published in Blue Jay. The contents include sections with headings such as "Bird Notes," "Plant Notes," "Mammal Notes," and "Archaeological Notes," as well as miscellaneous articles. Also included are a boys' and girls' section, reports of club activities, and book reviews. The articles and observations are brief and submitted by experts and non-specialists. The Society's interest in wildlife conservation is apparent in many articles.

The Victoria Naturalist (B16) is a small magazine published by the Victoria Natural History Society since April, 1944. Short articles and notes by Society members on plant and animal life, and geological specimens of

British Columbia and elsewhere, are found in the periodical. It prints an annual Christmas bird census and the reports of the Society and its various groups.

## CHAPTER IV

### PLANT SCIENCES

Periodicals reviewed here will deal with the subjects of botany, horticulture and agronomy. As botanical research is a fundamental part of horticulture and agronomy, scientific papers in these two fields may be included in botanical research journals. Periodicals that have been published in horticulture and agronomy are related mainly to the culture and economic aspects of the crops concerned.

#### Botany

Two scientific periodicals concerned with plant research are published in Canada today. Both have evolved from more general scientific journals, and both were established as separate journals in the 1950's. These publications are the Canadian Journal of Botany, formerly a section of the Canadian Journal of Research,<sup>1</sup> and the Canadian Journal of Plant Science, a part of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science until 1957.<sup>2</sup>

The Canadian Journal of Botany (CJ) is published

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<sup>1</sup> See p.49.

<sup>2</sup> See p.44 and 45.

by the National Research Council of Canada, and is edited by D. L. Bailey of the University of Toronto. The Canadian Journal of Plant Science (C2) is a publication of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. In each periodical research papers, and notes, are published in English or French on subjects in the botanical field in its widest sense. The majority of the authors are scientists working in Canada. But material received from other countries of the world is also published. While papers dealing with pure and applied botany are found in both periodicals, the greatest number reporting on the investigation of problems of economic importance to agriculture are found in the Canadian Journal of Plant Science.

### Horticulture

Horticulture is concerned with the culture of fruit, flowers and vegetables.

One of the earliest Canadian societies to be formed in the interest of the horticulturist was the Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada, which subsequently became the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. It was organized at a meeting in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1859. The objects of the Association were given as follows:

The advancement of the science and art of fruit culture, by holding meetings for the exhibition of Fruits and the discussion of all questions relative to Fruit

culture, by collecting, arranging and disseminating useful information and such other means as may from time to time seem advisable.<sup>3</sup>

Throughout the Province local committees were organized to collect for the Association information received from fruit growers on their experiences in fruit cultivation.

For several years the Association published news of its activities and reports of its meetings in agricultural journals. These journals were the Canadian Agriculturist (A17), the Canada Farmer (A15), and the Ontario Farmer (A57). In 1878 the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario established the Canadian Horticulturist, which covered the subjects of flowers and vegetables as well as fruit. Later the periodical was known as the Canadian Horticulture and Home Magazine (C9). The first editor, D. W. Beadle, was also secretary of the Association. In 1915 a floral edition of the periodical commenced which was superseded in 1947 by Your Garden and Home (C15). This publication in turn was merged into Canadian Homes<sup>4</sup> in 1951. A fruit edition of Canadian Horticulture and Home Magazine was also begun in 1915, which in 1939 became the growers' edition. In 1947 the title was changed to Canadian Grower (C7).

The Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association

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<sup>3</sup>Fruit-Growers Association of Upper Canada. (In Canadian agriculturist, v.11, p.16, Jan. 1859)

<sup>4</sup>See p.63.

was formed in 1948; it combined the vegetable growers of Ontario, who had been working together for forty-three years, with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. This merger resulted from the passing of a statute in the Ontario Legislature known as "The Farm Products Containers Act, 1947." Under this Act the growers may benefit from revenue received from a fixed toll on fruit and vegetable containers of one per cent of the manufacturers' sale price. The object of the new organization is to work towards the improvement of the quality and quantity of fruits and vegetables grown and marketed in Ontario.<sup>5</sup>

The Grower (C12), the official organ of the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association was commenced in 1952, superseding the Canadian Grower (C7). The periodical is in newspaper format. As the official publication of the Association it reports on the organization's activities and the services it renders to the growers. Information published covers the fruit and vegetable industry on such topics as culture, marketing, grading, research, inspection, exhibitions, packaging standards and government policies. News of the industry outside the Province is also covered.

Cash Crop Farming (C10) was started in 1938 as the Western Ontario Ledger. It is published in Delhi, Ontario, and is devoted to the service of Western Ontario growers of

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<sup>5</sup>Fruit and vegetable growers joined in one organization. (In Farmer's advocate, v.83, p.69, Feb. 12, 1948)

cash crops, fruits, and vegetables. The editorial work is directed by M. K. Glendinning, and the editor is H. V. Glendinning. Editorials emphasize all aspects of marketing questions in connection with the growers' crops of Western Ontario. Good representation of farmers on marketing boards, and the need for public relations programs of marketing boards are topics that have been stressed in the past. Articles are contributed by staff members, Western Ontario growers, professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, government scientists, or members of Ontario marketing boards. There are also occasional items on the industry by authors residing outside of Canada.

In Montreal, La Revue Maraîchère (C14) is published for growers by L'Association des Jardiniers-Maraîchers de la Région de Montréal. It is concerned with matters of interest to the market gardener regarding vegetable and fruit crops - their growing, protection, storage, and marketing. Alphonse Couture, secretary of the Association, and J. Alphonse Lapointe, are currently regular contributors.

Two journals are concerned with the fruit industry only. The Canadian Fruitgrower (C6) published at Niagara-on-the-Lake contains information of interest to the commercial fruitgrower on such topics as fruit varieties, supplies and equipment, sprays, fertilizers, processing and marketing, and convention news. Articles by scientists at the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland, Ontario, appear often.

The B.C.F.G.A. Quarterly Report (C3) is a small periodical in which the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association reports on the fruit-growing industry in British Columbia. Articles deal briefly with culture, harvesting, handling, storage and processing. Developments at the federal Department of Agriculture's research station at Summerland are noted. Also included are reports of the various companies belonging to the Association.

The Canadian Florist (C5) is the only Canadian periodical devoted to the florist industry. This magazine gives general information of interest to florists, news of people in the business, conventions, and coming events. Many advertisements for nurseries, supplies and equipment, and products used in the industry are given. The "Canadian Telegraph Directory" of florists appears regularly.

Canadian Homes (C8) is a popular magazine designed for the individual interested in beautifying his home and surroundings by gardening, home design, interior decorating, house improvement, and the homemaking arts. The garden section includes brief articles by experts, and hints to gardeners.

#### Agronomy

In this study agronomy is used in its sense of applying to field and herbage crop production. Field and herbage crops consist of grains, pasture grasses, legumes,



root crops, tobacco crops, seeds, and other miscellaneous field crops.

Relating to this subject field are one scientific periodical devoted to forage crops, and four periodicals dealing with tobacco, which comprise one scientific, and three trade journals. Periodicals which relate to grain will be considered in the chapter on Food and Nutrition,<sup>6</sup> as many of these publications in addition to covering the scientific aspects of crop production also deal with the flour milling industry, and the feed and seed trades.

Forage Notes (C18) is issued by the Research Branch of the federal Department of Agriculture. Scientists of the Department's various research stations contribute articles and reports on the work and experiments being carried out in connection with forage crops.

Scientific research on tobacco problems is conducted by the Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa and at its research stations at Harrow, Delhi, and Chatham in Ontario, and L'Assomption and Lavaltrie, Quebec. The Lighter (C19) was introduced in 1931 to serve as a means of communication among the workers in the various stations of the Department. The periodical contains short articles by members of the Research Branch staff giving developments in the Canadian industry, and reports on investigations

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<sup>6</sup> See p.90.

carried out. Brief accounts of the industry in foreign countries are also included.

Two journals serving the tobacco industry and trade originate from Delhi in the heart of the tobacco growing area of Southwestern Ontario. Bright Leaf and the Canadian Tobacco Grower have been published since 1953. In the past their editorials have advocated crop insurance, the lowering of the tax on tobacco, and the appointment of able men on marketing boards. The need for mechanization in the Canadian tobacco industry, as well as government research on special problems have been discussed.

Bright Leaf (Cl6) is edited by J. K. Horne, and it claims to be the largest magazine devoted to the tobacco industry ever published in Canada. Information is given on such topics as tobacco culture, improved methods of handling, and marketing. Short articles which are contributed by scientists are written for the grower. In addition to the articles on the industry in general, there are accounts of successful district farmers' experiences by staff writers. Short reports on research and developments are made by scientists at the neighboring government research stations at Harrow, Delhi, and Chatham.

The Canadian Tobacco Grower (Cl7) is the editorial responsibility of the team who look after the editorial work of Cash Crop Farming,<sup>7</sup> namely, M. K. Glendinning, the

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<sup>7</sup>See p. 61.

managing editor, and H. V. Glendinning, the editor. The periodical informs the tobacco grower on the general state of the industry, on what the other tobacco growers and the research men in the area are accomplishing, and reports on the activities of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board. In addition to the periodical's staff writers, contributors have been professors at the Ontario Agricultural College, government scientists, and marketing board members. Of the two journals just described there is greater coverage of scientific research in Bright Leaf.

The Tobacco and Variety Journal (C20) is a small trade journal addressed to the manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers of tobacco products and other miscellaneous items available in variety stores.

## CHAPTER V

### ANIMAL SCIENCES

Both the fundamental science of zoology and economic zoology will be considered in this chapter. Pure zoology deals with the classification of animals, and the study of animal life. Economic zoology concerns the application of knowledge to animals which have a social importance and interest. These are the animals, and their products, which are used for food, game, and clothing. Also included in this subject field are the insects that are beneficial or injurious in relation to crops or domesticated animals. Specifically, the periodicals reviewed here will be in the subject fields of zoology, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, veterinary medicine, entomology, apiculture, and pest control.

#### Zoology

The National Research Council of Canada publishes the only scientific periodical in pure zoology. The Canadian Journal of Zoology (D1), formerly a section of the Canadian Journal of Research, is similar in character to the Council's other scientific journals which were referred to

previously in this study.<sup>1</sup> T. W. M. Carmeron of Macdonald College edits the publication. Research papers presented in the journal deal with the science of zoology on a broad scale.

### Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is concerned with the raising and care of domesticated animals; this includes the selection, breeding, and production of livestock. There are several periodicals which deal with livestock of economic value. The livestock consists of cattle, sheep, swine, horses, fur-bearing animals, and dogs. One research journal is devoted to animal science in general. For the cattle industry and trade there are two journals. All have been published within the last twenty-five years. Seven periodicals are concerned with the dairy or beef cattle industry, one covers sheep, two relate to swine, three are on the subject of fur-bearing animals, and there is one each for horses and dogs.

The Agricultural Institute of Canada is the publisher of the scientific periodical, Canadian Journal of Animal Science (D3), formerly a part of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science.<sup>2</sup> It is the official organ of the

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<sup>1</sup>See p.49

<sup>2</sup>See p.45

Canadian Society of Animal Production. Editorial policy is under the direction of a board.<sup>3</sup> Original scientific papers are published in English or French. Research notes, technical notes describing laboratory techniques or special equipment, and field observations are also accepted for publication. Some of the subjects covered are animal physiology, breeding, care, nutrition, diseases and control, and management of livestock. Most of the contributors are on the staffs of the federal Department of Agriculture, and Canadian universities, but papers of non-residents are included.

#### Cattle

The two journals which are of interest to the cattle industry and trade in general are Canadian Cattlemen and L'Éleveur. Each contains advertisements for cattle sales, feeds, farm machinery and equipment, and other products used in the industry.

Canadian Cattlemen (D2), published in Winnipeg, is the official organ of the Western Stock Growers' Association. Feature articles deal with the various aspects of animal husbandry, exhibitions, and the marketing of livestock. Biographical sketches of prominent cattlemen, not necessarily Canadian, are given. A column, "The Stockman's Guide," is currently written by M. E. Ensminger, Chairman of the Department of Animal Science, Washington State University.

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<sup>3</sup>See p.43.

The Secretary of the Western Stock Growers' Association reports regularly on the Association's activities, future plans and new members. News of other livestock associations, and cattle men, "Rodeo News," and market prices of livestock are currently carried.

L'Éleveur (D4) is the official organ of the Sociétés de Bovins Canadiens, Chevaux Canadiens, Porc, Moutons, Coopérative de Laine, Animaux de Race. The scope of the journal may be judged from the societies that it represents. The material is published in French. Short articles on farm livestock and related subjects, many written by agronomes, are contained in the periodical. Brief items inform the reader on various aspects of the cattle industry and trade, exhibitions, activities of associations and people in the business.

#### Cattle Breeds

The seven journals dealing with individual cattle breeds are organs of breeders' associations. The oldest journal in this group is the Canadian Ayrshire Review (D6), established in 1920. Next in age is the Canadian Guernsey Breeders' Journal (D7) which began in 1927. The Holstein-Friesian Journal (D10) followed in 1938, and in the forties Shorthorn News (D11), Canadian Hereford Digest (D8), and Canadian Jersey Breeder (D9) commenced. The youngest breed publication is Canadian Aberdeen-Angus News (D5), founded

in 1952. The breed journals are similar in nature. The Canadian Ayrshire Review contains English and French sections alike in content. French articles are included in Canadian Hereford Digest, and there are small news sections in French in Canadian Guernsey Breeder, Canadian Jersey Breeder, and Holstein-Friesian Journal. Signed feature articles are found in Canadian Jersey Breeder on various aspects of subjects relating to animal husbandry. Generally speaking, these periodicals contain news of the cattle industry as a whole, and articles or short items on the individual breed and breeding, sales, exhibitions, and shows. They cover association activities, coming events, and 4-H club news. Several periodicals include records of performance of cattle. In all of the publications advertisements of stock farms are abundant.

### Sheep

The sheep industry and trade is served by the Canadian Wool Grower and Sheep Breeder (D12) published jointly by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited and Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association. Brief articles relate to sheep husbandry, the production and marketing of sheep and wool, shows, exhibition awards, and government policies concerning the industry. Association events and 4-H club news appear, and there is a page for "The Distaff Side." Advertisements concern stock supplies, and services



required in the industry.

## Swine

On the subject of swine, two journals are available. One publication is general in scope, the other is devoted to the Landrace breed.

Canadian Swine (D14) is the official organ of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, and has been issued since 1939. The Association was founded in 1889 as the Dominion Hog Breeders' Association. Joseph Featherston, Sp., of Streetsville, Ontario, was the first President.<sup>4</sup>

Canadian Swine is a periodical of interest to breeders, feeders, and producers of market hogs. The material found in the journal is similar in nature to that published in the cattle journals. There is information on various breeds of swine, exhibitions, winners at shows, marketing, sales, swine stock records, as well as industry news.

When the Canadian Landrace Swine Association was established in 1955, there were only a few dozen Landrace in Canada. This Scandinavian breed originated in Denmark. The numbers of the breed have increased rapidly in Canada in a short time. In 1934 fifty-three Landrace, the first in the country, were imported for quality testing. After a five-year experiment the Government ordered all Landrace to

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<sup>4</sup>Seventy years of progress. (In Canadian swine, v.22, p.22, Mar. 1960)

be slaughtered because the results of the investigations did not show that the breed was superior to the Canadian Yorkshire. This had political repercussions, and the struggle to re-establish the breed in Canada went on.<sup>5</sup> In 1953 the Landrace were back in the country, and in private hands.<sup>6</sup> H. Gordon Green was one of the individuals who persevered in this cause. Mr. Green is the editor of the Canadian Landrace Bulletin (D13) which the Association introduced in 1957. Feature articles by specialists in animal science are written for the swine producer on topics such as breeding, feeding, and diseases of swine. The periodical also contains reports of the organization's activities, industry news at home and abroad, information on government policies, letters to the editor, notices of swine sales, shows, and advertisements.

## Horses

Thoroughbred of Canada (D17) is the Canadian periodical currently published which is devoted to the breeding and racing of thoroughbred horses. Two other journals which dealt with horses have ceased publication. Clydesdale Quarterly (D16) was published from 1936 to 1941, and Cheval Belge (D15) lived from 1938 to 1944. Thoroughbred of Canada commenced in 1946, and was formerly known as Canadian Horse and Thoroughbred.

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<sup>5</sup>What's the story on these Landrace? (In Canadian Landrace bulletin, v.1, p.13, Feb. 1957)

<sup>6</sup>Ibid., p.14.

Articles deal with topics such as the breeding and care of race horses, individual breeds, registration of horses, racing records of particular horses, and horse racing. Thoroughbred farms in Canada and abroad advertise in the periodical.

#### Fur-bearing Animals

The fur industry and trade is served by three periodicals. Fur Trade Journal of Canada (D23) was established in 1923. The journal originates from Toronto, and is edited by Robert G. Hodgson, the author of several books on fur industry subjects. Fur Trade Journal of Canada claims to be the largest publisher in the world of books on fur farming. The Company also publishes Who's Who in Furs, a buying guide to the industry; subscribers receive new editions as they are published. The articles in the magazine are chiefly on mink. There is a section for chinchilla breeders. Nutria, beaver, and other fur-bearing animals are dealt with occasionally. Technical information is handled by experts on such topics as mink raising, breeding, feeding, and pelting procedures. The marketing of furs is a major interest. Some of the associations whose activities are reported are Canada Mink Breeders, Western Council of Nutria Ranchers, National Chinchilla Breeders of Canada, and Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association.

Fur of Canada (D22), published by K. H. Lang in Winnipeg, is in tabloid format. Articles are written by

experts, many of whom are attached to Canadian veterinary colleges or experimental fur ranch stations. Fur ranching, fur marketing, the manufacturing of furs, and the operations of related industries are subjects covered in the periodical. Industry news in Canada and abroad, as well as reports of the Canada Mink Breeders' annual meetings, and summaries of addresses given at meetings of allied organizations, are also included.

The third periodical in the field is Pelletteries du Québec (D24), published by the Association Coopérative des Producteurs de Fourrures. This publication is approximately ten large pages in length, and cannot be compared with the two previously described journals, as it is of a less ambitious nature. Brief articles are published in French and English. Notes are given on topics such as feeding, breeding, fur quality, in addition to industry and association news.

In the three periodicals just reviewed, mink received the most attention of the fur-bearing animals. All of the publications contain advertisements for fur farm equipment, mink ranches, fur auctions, and breeders' associations.

#### Dogs

The only periodical published in the interests of dog breeders and exhibitors that falls within the scope of this study is Dogs in Canada (D25), the official organ of

the Canadian Kennel Club. It was established in 1888, and was known formerly as Kennel and Bench. Information is presented in feature articles on various dog breeds, standards for breeder and judge, training methods, written dog records, and presentation of dogs at shows. News of dogs and people, show and trial results, plans and activities of breed organizations, coming shows and trials, are other items which appear regularly in the periodical.

#### Poultry Husbandry

Several periodicals dealing with poultry have been started in Canada but have died after a short life. One of the earliest journals found on record was the Canadian Poultry Chronicle (D28) published from approximately 1870 to 1872 in Toronto. In 1877 the Canadian Poultry Review was established. This publication along with Canada Poultryman and Aviculture Québécois are the three journals currently published in the field.

In the first years of its life, Canadian Poultry Review (D32) was prepared by James Fullerton of Strathroy, Ontario. News about the activities of various Canadian poultry associations and the industry have been carried from the start. Today the journal is published by Donovan Publications Limited, Toronto. Miscellaneous articles on different aspects of the poultry industry and trade are submitted by staff writers. Specialists attached to

university and government, either in Canada or the United States, contribute material, and papers given at poultry conferences are often presented. The subject range covers poultry nutrition, diseases of poultry, poultry management, quality of products, and the marketing and production of poultry and poultry products. This periodical is the oldest and largest of the three periodicals currently issued in the field.

Canada Poultryman (D27) was founded in 1912. The present publishers, Farm Papers Limited, Vancouver, also issue the annual Who's Who of the Poultry Industry. The periodical deals with all branches of the poultry industry. Contents include articles by the journal staff, and subject authorities working in universities, industry, and government, also addresses given at meetings of poultry organizations, letters to the editor, and coming events.

The only French periodical currently prepared on poultry husbandry is L'Aviculture Québécois (D26), published by La Coopérative Avicole du Québec. This organization was founded in 1945 and is made up of several groups concerned with the poultry industry and trade. It aims to assist the industry through encouragement of improved practices in poultry husbandry, and to inform and guide the people in the business. The official organ of the association, L'Aviculture Québécois, commenced in 1946, with the purpose of instructing and informing its readers. It treats of

questions regarding the poultry industry in Canada, and in Quebec in particular. Authors of material dealing with technical questions, production, and marketing are competent in their fields. There are suggestions for poultry keepers, instructive articles for teachers on poultry problems, and news of the association and people in the industry.

### Veterinary Medicine

The record for periodicals in veterinary medicine is comparatively short. The Ontario Veterinary College has published three journals which have had brief lives, the Canadian Veterinary Record (D37), Veterinary Digest (D39), and Quarterly Abstracts (D38). Current periodicals are the Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, and the Canadian Veterinary Journal.

The Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science (D35) began in 1937, and is published by National Business Publications, Limited, Gardenvale, Quebec. The editorial board presently consists of J. Malcolm Baker, Clifford I. Chappel, and Douglas G. Dale. C. A. Mitchell, formerly head of the Animal Diseases Research Institute at Hull, Quebec (now retired) was editor-in-chief for a number of years. The purpose of the journal is to co-operate with the profession of veterinary medicine and with human medicine, and "to co-ordinate and consolidate veterinary opinion and veterinary science." All phases of

veterinary medicine are dealt with in original scientific papers submitted in English or French, by Canadians or non-residents, who may be veterinarians, medical men, or scientists in related fields of animal science. Articles on human medicine which have application to the subject are accepted. A section, "Clinical Communications," reports on laboratory investigations carried out; some of these reports are reprinted from other veterinary journals. In "News and Views" are items of veterinary interest on a world-wide scale. Information is given on antibiotics and vaccines in "Therapeutic Notes." Also contained in the periodical are book reviews, and advertisements.

The Canadian Veterinary Journal (D36), introduced to readers at the beginning of 1960, is the official organ of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. James Archibald, Ontario Veterinary College, is the editor-in-chief. The periodical, covering all veterinary activities, is designed to interest individuals engaged in research, practitioners, government employees, public health veterinarians, and students. Material is given in English or French, and research papers are contributed by workers in Canada and abroad. Contents include, in addition to scientific papers, case reports, items on laboratory techniques, book reviews, letters to the editor, and news of people, organizations and events. There are classified advertisements as well as those for new products.



## Entomology

In 1868 the Entomological Society of Canada founded the Canadian Entomologist (D40), the first entomological journal in Canada. In the annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario of 1872 it was claimed that this periodical was the only regularly issued periodical devoted to entomology published on the continent.

The founders of the Entomological Society of Canada were the Rev. Charles J. S. Bethune who became the Headmaster of Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, and later the head of the Department of Entomology and Zoology, Ontario College of Agriculture, and William Saunders, the organizer and first Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. In 1863 the Entomological Society of Canada was organized at the Canadian Institute in Toronto. In consequence of a report on injurious insects made by the Society at the request of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Ontario Government authorized an annual grant to the Society, and accordingly it was incorporated in 1871 as the Entomological Society of Ontario. This Society continued to function as a national organization.<sup>7</sup> Through the years several regional entomological societies have been formed across the country. In 1950 the Entomological Society of Canada was re-established

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<sup>7</sup>Baker, A. W. A short history of the Entomological Society of Ontario. (In Canadian entomologist, v.71, p.15-16, Jan. 1939)

with the agreement that it would serve as a liaison between the regional entomological societies, and publish the Canadian Entomologist in co-operation with the Entomological Society of Ontario; the Ontario Society would function as a regional society and retain the library for the use of the national Society's members; and each regional society in Canada would have the privilege of naming representatives as directors of the national Society. Among those responsible for the re-establishment of the Society in 1950 were W. A. Ross and W. N. Keenan of the federal Department of Agriculture, A. W. Baker of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the Rev. O. Fournier of the University of Montreal.<sup>8</sup> All persons interested in entomology are eligible for membership in the Entomological Society of Canada.

Mr. Bethune was the first editor of the Canadian Entomologist. In introducing the first number of August, 1868, he asked entomologists to aid "the enterprise with at any rate their pens, if not always their purses too." He advised that material was to include original papers on entomology - the classification, description, habits, and general history of insects, the Entomological Society of Canada transactions, articles on new or rare species of insects in Canada, specimens offered for exchange, letters to the editor, new publications, Society notices, and

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<sup>8</sup> Notes on the Entomological Society of Canada. Ottawa, Entomological Society of Canada, 1957. p.1.

advertisements. The chief contributors in the first volumes were the Editor, William Saunders, and E. Baynes Reed of London, Ontario. Several articles were written by entomologists in the United States.

Canadian Entomologist is currently published by the Entomological Society of Canada and the Entomological Society of Ontario, assisted by Le Ministère de l'Agriculture de la Province de Québec. Leading Canadian entomologists are on the editorial board; Eugene Munroe of the Canada Department of Agriculture edits the journal. Generally speaking, articles are accepted only from members of the Society. In addition to scientific papers, notes and book reviews relating to entomology are published.

The Scientific Information Section of the Canada Department of Agriculture issues the Canadian Insect Pest Review (D41). For several years C. Graham MacNay has compiled the material for the periodical. Each number gives current information on insects in Canada - their prevalence, seasonal appearance, infestations and damage done to crops, and reports on control operations. Distribution maps are included. The content of the journal is arranged by subject under headings such as "General - Feeding and Miscellaneous Pest," "Pests of Cereal, Forage, and Special Field Crops," "Vegetable Pests," "Pests of Ornamentals," and "Pests of Mammals and Birds."

## Apiculture

Current periodicals dealing with apiculture are the Canadian Bee Journal and L'Abeille et L'Érable.

The Canadian Bee Journal (D43) was established in 1885. It has had various titles and owners. K. Madge of Port Hope, Ontario, became the new owner during 1960. This small magazine is prepared in the interest of the beekeeper. Contents include brief articles and notes on beekeeping, information on the activities of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and other Canadian bee organizations, recipes, letters to the editor, and industry news.

L'Abeille et L'Érable (D42) is a French journal which dates back to 1919. This periodical is divided into two small independent sections, "L'Abeille," and "L'Érable," which are the respective organs of the Associations Apicoles de la Province de Québec, and La Société "Les Producteurs de Sucre d'Érable." The section, "L'Abeille," deals with bees and honey. Short articles on topics such as hibernation, nourishment, pollinization, and the production and marketing of honey, as well as industry news are typical of the contents. Several of the articles are reprinted from other sources. "L'Érable" is concerned with the maple sugar industry and trade. Subjects covered include maple syrup and its production, marketing, the role of co-operatives in the industry, recipes, and industry and association news.

### Pest Control

Pest control is concerned with insecticides, insect-control techniques, rodenticides, the use of insects or other forms of animal predators on economic crops and livestock as control devices, and mechanical equipment for pest control. Material on insecticides and rodenticides would also be found in periodicals on agricultural chemicals.

The Scientific Information Section of the federal Department of Agriculture issues Insecticide Newsletter (D49) which deals with the control of insects by insecticides, and related topics. Since its first number in 1950 this publication has developed from a newsheet of one page for Canadian entomologists to a widely distributed periodical. In the publication are found reports of scientific investigations from the Department's research stations, notes of general interest relating to pest control, and abstracts from recent literature on pesticides. It also contains a section on regulatory news from different countries which gives government recommendations for the safe use of chemical compounds used in agriculture. L. A. O. Roadhouse edits the periodical.

## CHAPTER VI

### PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Periodicals which will be described in this chapter are those which concern agricultural chemistry, soil science, and agricultural engineering.

#### Agricultural Chemistry

There are no Canadian scientific periodicals dealing exclusively with agricultural chemistry. But there is one commercial journal devoted to agricultural chemicals. Agricultural chemicals include fertilizers, soil conditioners, fungicides, insecticides, and weed-killing agents.

In the fall of 1958 Agricultural Chemicals in Canada (El) was established by Stovel-Advocate Publications, Winnipeg. Since its commencement the journal has also been published as a section of Canadian Farm Implements<sup>1</sup> in the March, June, September and December issues. The introduction in the first number states that the periodical's editorial content will be concerned with problems of the agricultural chemical industry, and of its dealers. The purpose of the journal is to inform the manufacturers, formulators, distributors, and dealers, of developments in the industry, and of

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<sup>1</sup>See p. 88.

new products and equipment. Articles have dealt with various fertilizers, the application of fertilizers and herbicides, and sales programs. The activities of the Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, and other similar organizations are reported.

### Soil Science

Two periodicals are published in the field of soil research.

The Agricultural Institute of Canada issues the Canadian Journal of Soil Science (E2), another periodical which was formerly a part of the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science.<sup>2</sup> This publication contains research papers and technical notes, in English or French, on subjects relating to technical agriculture. Soil analysis, soil aggregates, microbiology of the soil, the effect of soils on plants, soil fungi, tillage methods, and soil conditions are examples of the topics covered. Contributors are principally attached to soil departments of the federal and provincial governments, and universities, but occasionally papers by non-residents are included.

With the reorganization of the Canada Department of Agriculture which went into effect in the spring of 1959, the Soils Research Institute was set up as part of the Research Branch. The Institute unifies the work which had

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<sup>2</sup>See p.45.

been previously carried out by various divisions of the Experimental Farms Service and the Science Service. Its scientists are concerned with basic and applied research on soil problems. A small periodical, Soil Horizons (E3) published by the Research Branch, reports on the work in progress at the various stations of the Department, and on soil surveys which are joint federal-provincial projects. Brief miscellaneous articles related to the subject are contributed by staff members.

### Agricultural Engineering

Agricultural engineering is concerned with farm power and machinery, rural electrification, processing agricultural products, farm structures, and soil- and water-conservation engineering.

Three currently published periodicals on the subject are Canadian Agricultural Engineering, a technical journal, and Canadian Farm Implements, and Farm Equipment Dealer, two trade journals. A few periodicals have died, among them the Canadian Implement Trade Journal (E6), published from 1900 to 1935, and Canadian Power Farmer (E7), issued from 1902 to 1923.

Canadian Agricultural Engineering (E4) is the journal of the Canadian Agricultural Engineering Society, an affiliate of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. The Society, which was organized in 1958, includes in its membership professional



engineers and agrologists who are interested in the relationship of agriculture to engineering both in Canada and abroad. The objectives of the Society are: (1) to encourage the application of engineering techniques to agriculture in all its phases, (2) to make known to agriculture, industry and business the advantages of applying the engineering sciences to agriculture, (3) to encourage agricultural education to be "related to the needs of business, industry and agriculture."<sup>3</sup>

Material accepted for publication in Canadian Agricultural Engineering includes original and general papers on agricultural education, research, and extension. Society news is reported. To date the periodical has been published annually. Contents have included several papers presented at the Society's annual meeting, by engineers and agrologists connected with business, industry, university and government.

Canadian Farm Implements (E5) is published by Stovel-Advocate Publications, Winnipeg, in the interest of manufacturers, dealers and distributors of machinery. The first number was issued in 1904. The journal features articles on equipment, and developments in machinery, news of conventions, shows and exhibitions, and information on farm machinery marketing. A "State of the Industry" section covers the industry at home and abroad, and "Who's News" discusses what people in the business are accomplishing.

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<sup>3</sup>Beamish, J. E. A new Society. (In Canadian agricultural engineering, v.1, p.1, Jan. 1959)

There are departments devoted to new products and their sponsors, readers' information service on repairs, and prices for used equipment. A section on tractor data is included annually, and one number each year is a "Farm and Allied Equipment Directory."

The Farm Equipment Dealer (E8), published in Toronto, was established in 1945. All aspects of the farm equipment industry are covered in the periodical, including the improvement, selling, and repairing of equipment. Agricultural legislation of interest to the business is reported. Readers are also informed of news of the farm equipment industry and related fields in Canada and foreign countries, appointments, company expansion, association activities, and future conventions.

## CHAPTER VII

### FOOD AND NUTRITION

The periodicals relating to food and nutrition will be considered under the topics of the food industry, flour and feed trade, dairy industry, and home economics. Of this group, two current periodicals devoted to the food industry date back to the 1880's. These are the Canadian Grocer, and the Canadian Baker, founded in 1886 and 1888 respectively.

#### Food Industry

The Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company Limited publishes four commercial periodicals dealing with the food industry and its various aspects - Food in Canada, Canadian Baker, Canadian Grocer, and Canadian Packaging. The editorial structure for all of these publications is similar. In addition to the chief editor there are editors for Montreal, Ottawa, British Columbia, and Manitoba. In each journal the reader finds news of the industry and people in the business, information about new equipment, reports of conventions of food industry associations, discussions of government action which may affect the industry, notices of coming events, and advertisements.

Other periodicals related to the food industry are Canadian Food Industries, and Canadian Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Journal, both published in Gardenvale, Quebec, and the Bakers' Journal from Toronto.

Food in Canada (F7) "serves the complete food engineering, processing and packaging field." Information is given on processes and apparatus for canning, preserving, drying, dehydrating, refrigeration, and packing of foods. The work of the fruit and vegetable processing laboratory of the federal Department of Agriculture's Summerland research station is reported. This latter information is also given in Canadian Food Industries (F3), a periodical of interest to the food processor, the grocer, and the baker. The journal includes a technical section which usually presents an article by an expert, "Ottawa Report," and news of domestic and foreign developments in the trade. Articles in the past have discussed the handling of food, quality control, advances in special food manufactures, new plants, and food containers. An employment service for technical help is currently conducted in co-operation with the Canadian Institute of Food Technology. An annual "Buyers' Guide" is included within the yearly volume.

Canadian Packaging (F5) is concerned with packages and containers used for food and other products. Materials, design, labels, coatings, and overwrapping, are some of the common topics dealt with in the periodical. The first

number of the publication came out in 1948.

The Canadian Baker (F2) and Bakers' Journal, published in Toronto, are available to the bakery industry. The former is devoted to merchandising in the baking industry. Articles deal with baking plants and equipment, retailing, packaging, sales promotion, food displays, and other allied subjects. Bakery formulae are given, and Corinne Trerice, the Director of Nutrition of the Bakery Foods Foundation, currently writes on various facts about food and related subjects in a column, "Bringing you Facts." News is reported "From Parliament Hill." The Bakers' Journal (F2) was first issued in 1938. It contains articles and notes on bread and bakery foods, reports on the activities of Canadian baking associations and the National Baking Council, and also of companies that are members of the Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada) Incorporated. Recipes, industry news, as well as items on new products are included in the journal.

The Canadian Grocer (F4) is a journal for the "supermarkets, superettes and their suppliers." The market for foods, merchandising, publicity, salesmanship, and advertising are subjects covered in the periodical. An annual buyers' guide is contained in the regular volume.

Canadian Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Journal (F6) deals with the subjects of refrigeration and air conditioning in structures. This includes the relationship of these subjects to food. Technical articles by specialists

have discussed design and operation of equipment, technical problems of operation, improved refrigeration, food preservation, air distribution systems, and air conditioning trends. The activities of the Canadian Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Association, and other similar organizations are reported in addition to industry news at home and abroad, new products, and new literature.

#### Flour and Feed Trade

Current periodicals dealing with the flour and feed trade, of which there are two, are commercial publications.

Flour millers, manufacturers of feed, and feed dealers are served by Canadian Milling and Feed (F11) published in Montreal. The title has varied since the first number appeared in 1920. Specialists contribute articles on products used for feedstuffs. Grain handling, grain marketing, and flour mill operations are some topics dealt with in the periodical. Addresses given at feed dealers' meetings are presented, and news of people and new products is reported regularly. Another trade journal relating to the same field is published in Winnipeg, the Canadian Grain Journal, Miller and Processor (F9). G. A. Gamsby has been the managing editor of the journal since it began in 1945. It is "devoted to the production and marketing of grain and its associated industries," the feed, milling and seed trades. There are sections for feed manufacturers and

dealers, millers, grain elevator operation, the seed trade, and new developments in plant machinery and equipment. In general, the information is given in short articles. The work of government scientists and the Board of Grain Commissioners' Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, as well as the activities of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are referred to in the appropriate sections.

### Dairy Industry

Of five journals related to the dairy industry currently published, four are the organs of dairy associations.

The Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal (F14) was founded in 1923. It is the official organ of several dairy industry and related associations which are national, provincial, and regional, and the National Dairy Council of Canada. The periodical's editors and research consultants include scientists connected with dairy research, and executive officers of dairy associations in Canada. Technical papers are by specialists in agriculture and economics working in Canada or the United States. The usual information concerning events, people in the industry, and products is included, as well as a report from Ottawa. Papers read at meetings of the National Dairy Council of Canada are published in the journal. The annual "Dairy Industry Buyers' Directory" is contained in the periodical.

Le Québec Laitier (F19) claims to be the only

French review of the dairy industry in America. It was established in 1941, and is currently published by L'Association des Techniciens en Industrie Laitière de la Province de Québec. Articles are by specialists and relate to the various aspects of dairy science and the industry. New developments and changes that have taken place are reported, and a question and reply section on dairy problems is conducted.

Butter-fat, and Cream Collector, both of which are published in British Columbia, and the Ontario Milk Producer, originating in Toronto, were established in the 1920's. All contain local and general news of the industry, and cover association activities. Butter-fat (F12) is the organ of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. It includes articles by experts in Canada and the United States on dairy science problems and practices, and also miscellaneous items of general agricultural interest. The need for education in dairy technology is supported in the columns of the journal. British Columbia 4-H club activities, "Tractor Tips," and recipes are featured regularly. The Ontario Milk Producer (F18) is published jointly by the Ontario Whole Milk Producers' League and the Ontario Concentrated Milk Producers' Marketing Board. This periodical informs the reader of government policies affecting the industry in Canada, of what is happening in dairying in Ontario particularly, and also in Canada and abroad. Addresses given at meetings are published. A section on



"Breed Happenings" gives news of shows, sales, and exhibitions. Miscellaneous short articles on various aspects of the dairy industry also appear. The Cream Collector (F16), issued in Vernon, British Columbia, is primarily concerned with the state and events of the dairy industry, and the activities of dairyman's associations and co-operatives in the Okanagan-Kamloops area, but it also gives news items of the industry in the rest of Canada and abroad. There are occasional feature articles.

#### Home Economics

The Ontario and Quebec Departments of Agriculture publish two small journals which deal with home economics and the activities of women's organizations.

Home and Country (F22) is published in the interests of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario and the Extension Branch of the Ontario Home Economics Service. The work of these groups is reported, and accounts of the various Women's Institutes' meetings are carried. Articles and editorials discuss matters of interest to the women's organizations - family welfare, education of youth, care of the sick and aged, consumer information, refugees, home economics, and extension work. Short poems are scattered through each number.

La Terre et le Foyer (F23) is a French periodical, the official organ of Les Cercles de Fermières de la Province

de Québec. To date the content of the journal has been devoted chiefly to subjects concerned with the home and family. Articles deal with family life, early Canadian history, and religious thoughts. There are sections on weaving, cookery, and fashions.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SOCIAL SCIENCES

The few Canadian periodicals relating to agriculture which fall within the social sciences deal with economics and education.

#### Agricultural Economics

Of four journals concerned with the subject of agricultural economics three are published by the Economics Division of the federal Department of Agriculture. The Economics Division was set up as the Agricultural Economics Branch in October, 1929,<sup>1</sup> with J. F. Booth as its head. The new Branch commenced publication of the Economic Annalist (G5) in January, 1931. This journal is devoted to the business end of farming, and is currently edited by G. P. Boucher of the Economics Division. Its general editorial policy is to include brief papers of a research nature dealing with the work carried out by the Department's Economics Division and other government institutions in the agricultural economics field. Production costs of various commodities, surveys of agricultural industries,

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<sup>1</sup>Canada. Dept. of Agriculture. Report. 1929/30. Ottawa, 1930. p.172.

the marketing of farm products, and the operations of cooperatives are examples of the subjects of the studies made. In each issue the current economic situation is reviewed. Also given is news of events relating to the economic aspects of agriculture in other countries.

The Agriculture Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics cooperates with the Economics Division in issuing the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada (G4). This monthly periodical dates from July, 1940. It is edited by M. Rachlis of the Department of Agriculture. The journal's articles are written by specialists of the two cooperating Departments. Reports on the general market situation in Canada and on the economic position of various agricultural commodities are included each month. A brief review of the agricultural situation in the United States is a regular feature.

Agriculture Abroad (G1) is the third periodical prepared by the Economics Division of the federal Department of Agriculture. Now bimonthly in frequency it began as a monthly publication in June, 1945. The purpose of the journal is to present current information about agriculture in foreign countries to government officials, educationists and business leaders. Reports on agricultural development policies of various countries are made by specialists in the countries concerned. There is a great deal of variety in the subject matter covered for each country. Members of the

Economics Division review the situation in regard to agricultural commodities either for selected countries or the world. Frank Shefrin edits the publication.

The youngest journal in the agricultural economics group is the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics (G2). This periodical is published by the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society which was organized in 1930. Individuals who were prominent in the formation of the Society were William Allen, J. Coke, E. C. Hope and J. E. Lattimer,<sup>2</sup> the latter serving as the first president. The Society is affiliated with the Agricultural Institute of Canada which gave financial assistance towards the publication of the journal in the first three years.<sup>3</sup> In 1952 the first number of the periodical was issued as the proceedings of the Society's annual meeting held in the same year. Proceedings numbers were also published in 1953 and 1958, the 1958 number covering the papers read at the joint annual meeting of the Society and the American Farm Economic Association. With the exception of the years noted, although papers presented at the annual meetings of the Society have been published in the journal since 1952, all of the papers presented for a particular

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<sup>2</sup>Lattimer, J. E. The Canadian Agricultural Economics Society: The founding and first fifteen years. (In Canadian journal of agricultural economics, v.8, p.1, 1960)

<sup>3</sup>Rutherford, J. B. The Canadian Agricultural Economics Society: The second fifteen years. (In Canadian journal of agricultural economics, v.8, p.28, 1960)

year have not been kept complete in one issue. Studies on the agricultural marketing of Canadian farm products, the operation of price supports in the livestock industry, farm labour trends, problems relating to farm credit, and the effects of agricultural technology on farming are examples of the character of the material published. Many well-known figures in the field of agricultural economics, attached to government, universities, colleges, and industry, have contributed papers to the journal. At present P. J. Thair of the University of Saskatchewan edits the publication.

#### Agricultural Education

The periodicals to be considered in this section are the ones that are published by educational institutions, and also these periodicals of an educational nature issued for young farmers.

The periodicals published by educational institutions are the O.A.C. Review and Alumni News (G13), La Bonne Terre (G8), La Revue d'Oka (G14), and the Macdonald Farm Journal (G11), published by, respectively, the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario; Écoles Supérieures d'Agriculture et des Pêcheries, Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Quebec; Institut Agricole d'Oka, Université de Montréal, Montreal, Quebec; and Macdonald College, McGill University, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. Two of these periodicals are printed in French, and two in English. All serve as liaison with their faculties,

alumni, and students. They report on the work in progress, and discuss future projects of their colleges. Material is contributed by professors, students, and alumni. College and alumni news is a regular feature. The Macdonald Farm Journal, as its title indicates, is a farm journal; it is directed to the English-speaking farmer and his family in Quebec, as well as to the individuals who have association with the College. Many articles deal with farmers' agricultural problems, and news of farmers' activities is covered. La Revue d'Oka includes scientific articles on the various subjects of agronomy and veterinary medicine, and also book reviews. La Bonne Terre contains articles of scientific interest related to the work of Les Écoles Supérieures d'Agriculture et des Pêcheries, and news of agricultural events. This journal was suspended in 1943. From 1944 to 1956 the students prepared a page in La Gazette des Campagnes (A39). Publication of the periodical was resumed in 1959, the centenary year of the College. The O.A.C. Review and Alumni News includes miscellaneous items of general interest in addition to review articles on the work of the Ontario College of Agriculture. The first number of this periodical appeared in 1889, and it is the oldest publication in this group. All of the other journals commenced publication in the twentieth century.

Two provincial departments of agriculture publish periodicals addressed to the agricultural youth. These

journals have similar purposes. The Junior Farmer and 4-H Quarterly (G10) issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture encourages farm youth to develop qualities of leadership. Articles are written by various members of the Department, professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, editors of farm publications, junior farmers, and members of the 4-H clubs. A comparable publication in the French language, Jeunesses Agricole (G9), is published by the Quebec Department of Agriculture. This periodical is the official organ of Les Cercles de Jeunes Agriculteurs. Its purpose is to aid, instruct, and interest the young farmers in the agricultural profession. Contents of the journal include articles by authorities on good farming practices and agricultural education. News of the activities of the schools and Les Cercles is covered.



## CHAPTER IX

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In summarizing the findings of this investigation the facts given are derived from the information presented in Parts I and II of the study. For each broad subject division titles of interest from the historical point of view are singled out, and for current publications a statistical breakdown by subject, type of publisher, and province of publication, is given. Information has also been provided regarding the number in each broad group which have ceased publication. Figures can only give a general idea of what has happened in the publication of Canadian agricultural periodicals because journals change titles, merge with others, are superseded by new publications, and some titles split into several more. There was broad interpretation in the arrangement of periodicals in the subdivisions of the subjects. And a few periodicals which have been included in the work have only a slight relationship to the group in which they were placed. For instance Canadian Homes (C8) has little information on horticulture but it is a descendant of Canadian Horticulture and Home Magazine (C9).

The 197 periodicals considered in this study comprise

65 in general agriculture, 16 in general biology, 20 in the plant sciences, 49 in the animal sciences, 10 in the physical sciences, 23 in food and nutrition, and 14 in the social sciences. Of the total, 104 are currently published.

Publication of all the current periodicals considered takes place in the following provinces: Ontario, 55 (general agriculture 5, general biology 5, plant sciences 11, animal sciences 16, physical sciences 4, food and nutrition 8, social sciences 6); Quebec, 27 (general agriculture 5, general biology 3, plant sciences 2, animal sciences 8, food and nutrition 5, social sciences 4); Manitoba, 8 (general agriculture 3, plant sciences 1, animal sciences 2, physical sciences 1, food and nutrition 1); British Columbia, 6 (general agriculture 1, general biology 1, plant sciences 1, animal sciences 1, food and nutrition 2); Saskatchewan, 3 (general agriculture 2, general biology 1); New Brunswick, 2 (general agriculture); Alberta, 2 (general agriculture, animal science); Nova Scotia, 1 (general agriculture). A point which must be kept in mind in regard to these figures is that many of the periodicals are published by government, and by associations which are national as regards membership. This helps to swell the number of publishers for Ontario.

While most of the journals in this study are published in the English language, several are French journals. The scientific periodicals and some breeders' association journals publish material in both languages. Agricultural

economics is covered by 3 periodicals which have French and English editions. Currently published in French are 3 agricultural periodicals, 3 on animal husbandry (general, fur industry, poultry husbandry), 3 related to agricultural education, and 1 for each of biology, horticulture, the dairy industry, and home economics.

### General Agriculture

There are at present 19 general agricultural periodicals being published. Le Glaneur (A40), the first agricultural journal found, lived for a short time in 1836 and 1837. The Farmer's Advocate (A33), established in 1866, is the oldest currently published agricultural journal, and the only one to survive of the 21 periodicals that were issued before Confederation. In this period, private individuals, the Boards of Agriculture of Upper and Lower Canada, agricultural societies, and commercial publishers were responsible for the publication of the periodicals. The early publications were farm journals. All endeavoured through their columns to interest and encourage the farmer to improve his work through the adoption of new methods. Extracts from journals from abroad were often given. Farm topics were presented in the association organs as well as reports of organization activities.

Current agricultural periodicals include the farm journals, and periodicals serving professional agriculturists

and administrators. Most of these publications commenced after 1900. The first scientific agricultural journal, Scientific Agriculture, was published in 1921 by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. This journal later became the Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science (A20), issued by the Agricultural Institute of Canada. The 19 current general agricultural publications originate from the various provinces as follows: Ontario 5; Quebec 5; Manitoba 3; New Brunswick 2; Saskatchewan 2; Alberta 1; and British Columbia 1. French-language journals number 3. Commercial firms publish 11 periodicals, 7 are issued by agricultural associations, 2 of which are professional organizations, and 1 is a federal Department of Agriculture publication.

#### General Biology

The oldest journal in the general biology group is the Canadian Naturalist and Quarterly Journal of Science (B10); it appeared in 1856 and ceased publication in 1883. There are 10 periodicals that are current, 6 of which are devoted to natural history. Most of the periodicals in the latter field have been organs of natural history societies. One that is not, Naturaliste Canadien (B14) published by Laval University, is the oldest living Canadian natural history journal. Of the natural science periodicals, 2 come from Ontario, 2 from Quebec, 1 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from British Columbia.

In 1929 the National Research Council published the first national research journal dealing with the biological sciences, the Canadian Journal of Research (B9), which later split into several journals. For general biology there are 4 current scientific periodicals; the general field is covered by 1, and 3 deal with phases of the subject. All have been established since 1942. Of these journals, 3 originate in Ontario, 1 in Quebec. The National Research Council publishes 2 journals in this group and 2 are official publications of societies.

#### Plant Sciences

Of 20 published plant science periodicals, 14 are current. The oldest journal, the Canadian Horticulturist, later the Canadian Horticulture and Home Magazine (C9), began in 1878 and lived until 1914. This was the organ of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. There are only 2 scientific botanical journals. Both commenced in the 1950's; the National Research Council and the Agricultural Institute of Canada each publish 1. In horticulture, 7 periodicals are current out of 13 founded. Of the current journals, 3 cover various garden crops and their marketing, 2 concern fruit, 2 deal with flowers, although 1 of these journals, Canadian Homes (C8) devotes but a small section to flowers. The publishers of the 7 current horticultural journals include 4 commercial firms, and 3 associations.

Ontario is the province of publication for 5 journals, and British Columbia and Quebec for 1 each. There are 5 journals related to agronomy presently published; 1 deals with forage crops, 4 with tobacco. The periodical on forage crops is published by the Canada Department of Agriculture, and reports on research in progress. The oldest journal, Tobacco and Variety Journal (C20), published in Montreal, dates back to 1895 under a different title, and is purely a business journal for the tobacco retail trade. The 3 other tobacco journals, published in the twentieth century, are from Ontario; 2 are commercial journals devoted to the industry and trade, and 1 is published by the federal Department of Agriculture primarily in the interests of the Department's workers.

#### Animal Sciences

In the animal sciences 29 periodicals have survived of 49 commenced. Only a few periodicals are noteworthy because of their age, and these are still being published. The oldest journal is the Canadian Entomologist (D40), in existence since 1868. Canadian Poultry Review (D32) was established in 1877, Canadian Bee Journal (D43) in 1885, and Dogs in Canada (D25), formerly Kennel and Bench, in 1888. Currently published periodicals come from several provinces. For zoology, 1 journal is issued in Ontario. In animal husbandry, 9 are from Ontario, 5 from Quebec, 2 from

Manitoba, and Nova Scotia and Alberta each have 1; 3 poultry husbandry journals come from Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia; veterinary medicine is served by 2, consisting of 1 from Ontario and 1 from Quebec. 2 entomological journals are issued in Ontario; in apiculture there is 1 from Ontario and 1 from Quebec; and the only pest control periodical is from Ontario.

The research journal serving the field of zoology was established in 1951 by the National Research Council. There are 18 current journals relating to animal husbandry. With the exception of Dogs in Canada (D25), they were established in the twentieth century. The Canadian Journal of Animal Science (D3), begun in 1957, is the only scientific periodical of the animal husbandry group. Of this group, 15 journals are either organs of, or published by, special organizations, the majority being breeders' associations; 3 are published by commercial firms. Out of 10 periodicals started, concerning poultry husbandry, 3 periodicals have survived. Commercial firms publish 2 journals in the interest of the industry and trade, and 1 journal in the French language is the organ of a society. Of 6 deceased poultry husbandry periodicals, 4 periodicals were published in the period 1870 to 1900. None of the 5 veterinary medicine journals recorded was issued before 1920. The 2 periodicals which are current are scientific journals; 1 is an association publication, and 1 is issued by a

commercial publisher. The Entomological Society of Canada and the federal Department of Agriculture are responsible for the publication of 2 entomological journals. Of 7 published apiculture journals, 2 are living; 1 is a French journal. The Canada Department of Agriculture issues 1 periodical dealing with pest control published for entomologists and others interested in the subject.

### Physical Sciences

In relation to the physical sciences, 10 periodicals have been published, and 6 have survived. The current journals include 1 devoted to agricultural chemicals, which is a trade journal from Manitoba, 2 scientific journals dealing with soils from Ontario, 1 published by government, and 1 by an institution, and 3 agricultural engineering journals. Of the latter type of publication, 2 deal with farm implements and machinery, and are trade journals; 1 is issued in Ontario and 1 in Manitoba. A professional society in Ontario publishes 1 technical agricultural engineering journal. Periodicals devoted to agricultural chemistry, and soil science are comparatively recent in origin. The earliest periodicals concerned exclusively with farm equipment and machinery commenced in the period 1900 to 1905. Out of 3 published, only 1 survived.



### Food and Nutrition

Journals connected with food and nutrition currently published number 16. There are 7 food industry journals issued by commercial publishers, 5 of whom are located in Ontario, and 2 in Quebec. Canadian Grocer (F4), established in 1886, is the oldest journal in the group. From Quebec and Manitoba come 2 trade publications devoted to the flour and feed industry. One of the first journals dealing with this subject, Canadian Miller and Cerealists (F10), now deceased, appeared in 1909.

The dairy industry is presently served by 5 periodicals. All commenced in the twentieth century. The first journal to be published, Canadian Cheese and Butter Maker (F13) lived for a short time in 1898. British Columbia is the province of publication of 2 current journals, 2 are published in Ontario, and 1 French-language journal is issued in Quebec. Associations publish 3 of the 5 periodicals.

The Ontario and Quebec Departments of Agriculture each prepare 1 small periodical dealing with home economics.

### Social Sciences

The 10 current periodicals related to the social sciences comprise 4 on agricultural economics and 6 concerned with some aspect of education. The Canada Department of Agriculture is responsible for 3 journals on agricultural

economics. The Economic Annalist (G5), begun in 1931, seems to be the first in this field in Canada. Journals dealing with conservation, of which there were 3, had short lives in the twentieth century. At present no conservation journals are published, although the subject is treated in some natural history periodicals. Educational institutions publish 4 journals; 3 of these institutions are colleges situated in Quebec, and 1 is in Ontario. All journals inform students, college staff, and alumni of the work and activities of the organizations that they represent. The O.A.C. Review and Alumni News (G13), the oldest in this class, was established in 1889. The Macdonald Farm Journal and Revue d'Oka (G14) are directed to farmers as well as to individuals who have an association with their colleges. The Ontario and Quebec agricultural departments publish the 2 journals for farm youth designed to interest young people in agriculture as a career.

### Conclusions

Canadian agricultural periodicals mirror the development and scope of the country's agricultural industry from the early nineteenth century when the first few journals appeared down to the present time. Before Confederation the periodical literature which was available to farmers and biologists included farm journals and natural history periodicals. In the period 1867 to 1900, journals concerned

with the special subjects of entomology, horticulture, poultry husbandry, apiculture, food and confectionery, dairying, dogs, and agricultural education made their appearance. Just after the turn of the century periodicals on farm machinery and equipment, and grain and flour milling were new. The first scientific agricultural and national biological research journals were published in the 1920's. But the Canadian Entomologist (D40) and Le Naturaliste Canadien (B14), both established in 1868, had been publishing scientific papers for many years. The growing importance of agricultural economics was recognized when the first journal in this field was introduced in 1931. A large number of animal husbandry journals came into being in the period 1920 to 1945, and also the first periodical in veterinary medicine. Soil science, and agricultural chemicals were not covered separately by any periodicals until the 1950's.

Increased activity in scientific research is evident from the publication of several new research and technical periodicals within the last ten years. In two cases journals which were broad in subject scope, Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science (A20) and Canadian Journal of Research (B9), have split into several journals covering narrower fields. Periodicals established in the last decade include for the following subjects, 1 for each of zoology, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, pest control, forage crops,

and agricultural engineering; there were 2 for plant science, 2 for soil science, and 3 for biology.

The importance of government and the various agricultural associations in the field of Canadian periodical publishing has been indicated by the number and variety of the journals that these bodies publish, and by the length of time that they have been engaged in this kind of work.

#### Problems for Further Study

This study has suggested to the author some other investigations which could be made. From journal content, particular periods could be examined closely for trends in agriculture, or developments in special fields such as horticulture or the dairy industry could be studied. A report on the part played by early agricultural societies in the history of a subject would be of value. And as little work has been done on the investigation of Canadian periodicals in general, the scope here is wide for research in many fields.

PART II. LIST OF PERIODICALS

SECTION A

GENERAL AGRICULTURE

- A1     Agriculteur. v.1-3; 1889-1892? St. Boniface, Man.  
          monthly.
- A2     Agriculteur; journal officiel de la Chambre d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada. v.1-4; 1857-Aug. 1861?  
          Montreal. monthly.  
          Supersedes Journal du cultivateur et procédés du Bureau d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada.  
          Superseded by Revue agricole.  
          English edition: See Farmer's journal and transactions of the Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada.
- A3     Agricultural Alberta. v.1-3, no.6; July 1920-Dec. 1922.  
          Edmonton. monthly.
- A4     Agricultural gazette of Canada. v.1-11, no.2;  
          Jan. 1914-Mar./Apr. 1924. Ottawa, Canada.  
          Department of Agriculture.  
          French edition: Gazette agricole du Canada.
- A5     Agricultural Institute review. v.1- Sept. 1945-  
          Ottawa, Agricultural Institute of Canada.  
          bi-monthly.  
          Supersedes C.S.T.A. review.
- A6     Agricultural journal. v.1-10, no.2; Mar. 1916-Apr. 1925.  
          Victoria, British Columbia. Department of  
          Agriculture. monthly.

- A7 Agriculture. v.1- Mar. 1944- Montreal, Corporation des Agronomes de la Province de Québec. bi-monthly.
- A8 Agriculturist and Canadian journal. v.1; Jan.1-Nov.15, 1848. Toronto, W. G. Edmundson and Wm. McDougall. semi-monthly.  
Formed by the union of Canada farmer and British-American cultivator.  
Superseded by Canadian agriculturist.
- A9 British-American cultivator. v.1-3, 1842-1844; new ser., v.1-3, Jan. 1845-Dec. 1847. Toronto. monthly.  
United with Canada farmer to form Agriculturist and Canadian Journal.
- A10 British Columbia united farmer. v.1-6, no.5, 1908-Feb. 1913; v.4, no.6-v.17, no.9, Mar. 1913-May 1924. Vancouver.  
Title varies: 1908-Feb. 1913, Fruit magazine; Mar. 1913-July 1914, Fruit and farm; Aug. 1914-Mar. 1918, British Columbia fruit and farm magazine; Apr. 1919-Apr. 1920, British Columbia farmer.
- A11 Bulletin de la ferme; revue technique, consacrée au service des cultivateurs de progrès. v.1-24, no.40; 1913-Oct. 1, 1936. Québec, Coopérative Fédérée de Québec. weekly.
- A12 Bulletin des agriculteurs. v.1- 1918- Montreal, La Compagnie de Publication Rurale. monthly.
- A13 C.S.T.A. review. no.1-45; June 1934-June 1945. Ottawa, Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. quarterly.  
Superseded by Agricultural Institute review.

- A14 Canada farmer. v.1, Jan.-Dec., 1847. Toronto.  
semi-monthly.  
United with British-American cultivator to  
form Agriculturist and Canadian journal.
- A15 Canada farmer. v.1-5, 1864-1868; new ser., v.1-4,  
1869-1872; 3d ser., v.1-4, 1873-1876. Toronto,  
Globe.  
Amalgamated with the Weekly globe as  
Weekly globe and Canada farmer.
- A16 Canadian agricultural journal. v.1-13; Jan. 1844-  
1856? Montreal, W. Evans. monthly.  
French edition: Journal d'agriculture  
canadienne.
- A17 Canadian agriculturist. v.1-15; 1849-1863. Toronto,  
Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada.  
Supersedes Agriculturist and Canadian  
journal.  
Merged in the Canada farmer.
- A18 Canadian countryman. v.1-40, no.18; Oct. 1912-  
Sept. 1951. Toronto. semi-monthly.  
Merged into Farmer's advocate and home  
magazine.
- A19 Canadian farms and homes. v.1-12, no.11; June  
1945-May 1957? Vancouver, Panta Publishing Co.  
monthly.  
Title varies: v.1, no.1-7, June-Dec., 1945,  
Fraser Valley farmer; v.1, no.8-v.12, no.1,  
Jan. 1946-July 1956, B.C. farmer and gardener.



- A20 Canadian journal of agricultural science. v.1-36; Jan. 1921-Dec. 1956. Ottawa, Agricultural Institute of Canada.  
 Title varies: v.1-25, 1921-1945 published by Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists as Scientific agriculture. Revue agronomique canadienne. v.26-32, 1946-1952, Scientific agriculture.  
 Continued by Canadian journal of animal science, Canadian journal of plant science, and Canadian journal of soil science.
- A21 Canadian quarterly agricultural and industrial magazine. v.1, no.1-2; May-Aug. 1838. Montreal, W. Evans.
- A22 Coopérateur agricole. v.1-2; 1916-1918? St. Hyacinthe, Que., Confederation des Sociétés Coopératives agricoles du Québec.
- A23 Coopérateur agricole. v.1-12, no.2/3; 1948-Feb./Mar. 1959. Montreal, Coopérative Fédérée de Québec.  
 Merged with Ensemble.
- A24 Country guide. v.1-30, no.2, 1908-Feb. 1937; v.51, no.3- Mar. 1937- Winnipeg, Public Press.  
 monthly.  
 Title varies: v.1-21, no.6, 1908-Mar. 15, 1928, Grain growers' guide; v.21, no.7-29, no.5, Apr. 2, 1928-May 1936, Country guide; v.29, no.6-61, no.2, June 1936-Feb. 1942, Country guide and Nor'-west farmer.  
 Incorporated Nor'-west farmer and Farm and home.  
 Assumed numbering of Nor'-west farmer Mar. 1937.
- A25 Country life in British Columbia. v.1- 1915- Vancouver. monthly.  
 Title varies: Country life and western feathered world, Country life.  
 Official organ of the British Columbia Federation of Agriculture.

- A26 Ensemble. Le journal du mouvement coopératif. v.1-  
Oct. 6, 1954- Quebec. bi-weekly.  
Supersedes Ensemble. La revue des  
coopérateurs de langue française du Canada.  
Incorporated Coopérateur agricole.  
Official organ of Conseil Canadien de la  
Coopération et de ses conseils provinciaux  
affiliés.
- A27 Ensemble. La revue des coopérateurs de langue  
française du Canada. v.1-15, no.7, Jan. 30,  
1940-Aug./Sept. 1954. Quebec.  
Superseded by Ensemble. Le journal du  
mouvement coopératif.  
Official organ of Conseil Canadien de  
la Coopération et de ses conseils provinciaux  
affiliés.
- A28 Family herald. v.1- 1870- Montreal, Montreal Star.  
weekly.  
Western and eastern editions.  
Title varies.
- A29 Farm and dairy. v.1-53, no.10; 1881-Oct. 1934.  
Toronto; Peterboro, Ont. Rural Publishing Co.  
Title varies: Canadian stock raiser's  
journal; Canadian live stock and farm journal;  
Farming; Farming world; Farming world and the  
home; Canadian dairyman and farming world;  
Farm and dairy and rural home.
- A30 Farm and home. v.1-12; 1919-Dec. 15, 1930.  
Vancouver.  
v.5, no.48, Nov. 29, 1923, first numbered  
issue.  
Merged into Nor'-west farmer.
- A31 Farm and ranch review. v.1- 1905- Calgary.  
monthly.  
Title varies.

- A32 Farmer and mechanic; a monthly periodical devoted to agricultural, horticultural, mechanical and domestic subjects. v.1, no.1-7; Oct. 1848-1850? Toronto, Eastwood.
- A33 Farmer's advocate. v.1- 1866- London, Ont.  
William Weld. semi-monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-86, 1866-Sept. 27, 1951, Farmer's advocate and home magazine; v.86-93, Oct. 13, 1951-Aug. 23, 1958, Farmer's advocate and Canadian countryman.  
Absorbed Canadian countryman and Farmer's magazine.
- A34 Farmer's journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture. v.1-5, no.12, May 1853-Aug. 1858; v.11-13, no.11, Sept. 1858-July 1861. Montreal.  
Supersedes Lower Canada Agricultural Society, Montreal. Agricultural journal and transactions.  
Superseded by Lower Canada agriculturist.  
French edition: See Journal du cultivateur et procédés du Bureau d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada, and Agriculteur.
- A35 Farmer's magazine. v.1-55, no.6; July 30, 1909-June 1958. Toronto, Consolidated Press.  
Title varies: v.1-17, no.86, 1909-Oct. 27, 1920, Canadian farm; v.17, no.87-v.18, no.37, Nov. 6, 1920-Sept. 10, 1921, Canadian farmer; v.18, no.38-v.22, no.23, Sept. 17, 1921-June 6, 1925, Canadian farmer, dairyman and stockbreeder; v.22, no.24-v.30, no.7, June 13, 1925-July 1933, Ontario farmer; v.30, no.8-v.32, Aug. 1933-Dec. 1935, Farmer; eastern Canada's rural magazine; v.33-34, 1936-1937, Farmer magazine.  
Volume numbers irregular; ser. 3, v.46 repeated in numbering; v.1-ser.3, v.57 also as v.1-88.  
Merged with Farmer's advocate.
- A36 Farmers' magazine. v.1-16, no.5; 1910-Feb. 2, 1922. Toronto, Maclean Publishing Co.  
Merged with Maclean's magazine.

- A37 Ferme. v.1- Sept. 1939- Montreal. monthly.
- A38 Fermier acadien. v.1- 1927- Moncton, N.B.,  
Société Française de Littérature agricole.  
monthly.  
Organe officiel des Membres de langue  
française des Sociétés d'Agriculture du  
Nouveau-Brunswick.
- A39 Gazette des campagnes. v.1-30, 1861/62-1895;  
ser. 2, v.1-15, no.46, Nov. 3, 1941-Oct. 5, 1956.  
Ste.-Anne-de-la-Pocatière (Kamouraska)
- A40 Glaneur; journal littéraire d'agriculture et  
d'industrie. v.1, no.1-10; Dec. 1836-1837.  
St. Charles, Que, J. P. Boucher-Belleville.
- A41 Good farming quarterly. v.1- Winter 1950- Toronto,  
Farm Equipment Publishing Co.
- A42 International Institute of Agriculture. Canadian  
Office. Bulletin of foreign agricultural  
intelligence. v.1-6; Oct. 1911-Dec. 1916.  
Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture.
- A43 Journal d'agriculture. v.1-3; 1869-1872?  
St. Hyacinthe, Que.
- A44 Journal d'agriculture. v.1-20, Feb. 1877-1897;  
new ser., v.1-40, no.12, Jan. 8, 1898-Sept. 19,  
1936. Montreal. Quebec Department of Agriculture.  
Title varies: v.2, no.4-v.20, 1879-1897,  
Journal d'agriculture illustré; new ser.,  
v.1-21, no.5, 1898-Nov. 15, 1917, Journal  
d'agriculture et d'horticulture.  
English edition: See Journal of agriculture  
and horticulture.

- A45      Journal du cultivateur et procédés du Bureau d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada. v.1-4, no.8; May 1853-Dec. 1856. Montreal.  
             Superseded by Agriculteur.  
             English edition: See Farmer's journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture.
- A46      Journal of agriculture and horticulture. v.1-19, no.4, June 1879-1897; new ser., v.1-40, no.3, Jan. 1898-Sept. 12, 1936. Montreal, Quebec. Department of Agriculture.  
             Title varies: v.1-18, 1879-1897, Illustrated journal of agriculture.  
             French edition: See Journal d'agriculture. (Montreal)
- A47      Lower Canada agricultural journal. 1848-1854. Montreal.
- A48      Lower Canada Agricultural Society, Montreal. Agricultural journal and transactions. v.1-6, no.4, Jan. 1848-April, 1853.  
             French edition: Journal d'agriculture et transactions de la Société d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada.  
             French title varies: Journal et procédés, etc.
- A49      Lower Canada agriculturist. v.1-7; 1861-1868? Montreal, Lower Canada Board of Agriculture. monthly.  
             Supersedes Farmer's journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture.  
             French edition: See Revue agricole.
- A50      Manitoba co-operator. v.1- 1943- Winnipeg, Manitoba Pool Elevators. weekly.

- A51 Manitoba co-operator. v.1-12, no.12; Sept. 2, 1924-Dec. 1936. Winnipeg.  
Title varies: v.1-7, no.8, 1924-Aug. 1931, Scoop shovel.  
Merged into Western producer.
- A52 Maritime farmer and co-operative dairyman. v.1-1895- Sussex, N.B., R. D. Robinson. semi-monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-6, no.16, 1895-May 21, 1901, Cooperative farmer and maritime dairyman.
- A53 Modern farmer. v.1- 1922- Winnipeg, Dawson Richardson Publications. weekly.
- A54 Newcastle farmer. v.1-3; 1846-1848? Cobourg, Ont., H. J. Ruttan. monthly.
- A55 Newfoundland Agricultural Society, St. John. Quarterly journal. v.1, no.1, Mar. 1843?
- A56 Nor'-west farmer. v.1-55, no.5; 1882-May 1936. Winnipeg. monthly.  
United with Country guide to form Country guide and nor'-west farmer, later Country guide.
- A57 Ontario farmer; a monthly journal of agriculture, horticulture, country life, emigration, and the mechanic arts. v.1-3; 1869-1871. Toronto; Hamilton, W. E. Clarke.
- A58 Research for farmers. v.1- Summer 1956- Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture. quarterly.

- A59 Revue agricole, manufacturière, commerciale et de colonisation. v.1-8; Oct. 1861-1869? Montreal. La Chambre d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada. monthly. Supersedes Agriculteur. English edition: See Lower Canada agriculturist.
- A60 Rural Canada. v.1-7, no.8; 1917-Dec. 1920. Toronto, Young Canada Publishing Co.
- A61 Rural Canadian. v.1-21; 1882-Apr. 1898? Toronto.
- A62 Rural co-operator. v.1- 1936- Toronto, Ontario Federation of Agriculture. semi-monthly.
- A63 Semaine agricole illustrée. v.1-4; 1870-1873? Montreal.
- A64 Terre ontarienne. v.1, no.1-4, Oct. 1945-Nov. 1946; new ser. v.1-2, no.3, Dec. 1946-Mar. 1948. Ottawa, Union des Cultivateurs Franco-ontariens. monthly.
- A65 Union farmer. v.1- 1950- Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Farmers' Union. monthly.
- A66 Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. Transactions. v.1-6; Mar. 1856-1868? Toronto. quarterly. Title varies: v.1-2, 1856-1858, Journal and transactions.
- A67 Western gardener and beekeeper. The Western poultryman. v.1-6, no.10; Oct. 1919-Feb. 1925. Winnipeg, Dawson Richardson Publications. From Mar. 1922-May 1923 the poultry section was issued as Western poultryman.

A68      Western producer. v.1- 1923- Saskatoon,  
            Modern Press. weekly.



## SECTION B

### GENERAL BIOLOGY

- B1     Acadian naturalist; bulletin of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick; new ser., v.1-2, no.1-8; May 1943-July 1947. Fredericton, University of New Brunswick.  
          Supersedes the Society's bulletin.
- B2     Biological review of Ontario. v.1, no.1-4; Jan.-Oct. 1894. Toronto, Biological Society of Ontario.
- B3     Blue-jay. v.1- 1942- Regina, Saskatchewan Natural History Society. quarterly.
- B4     Canadian Audubon. v.1- Sept./Oct. 1939- Toronto, Audubon Society of Canada. bi-monthly.  
          Title varies: v.1-19, no.5, 1939-1957,  
          Canadian nature.
- B5     Canadian field-naturalist. v.1- Apr. 1887- Ottawa, Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club. quarterly.  
          Title varies: v.1-32, 1887-Mar. 1919,  
          Ottawa naturalist.  
          Supersedes the Club's transactions.
- B6     Canadian journal of biochemistry and physiology. v.29- 1951- Ottawa, National Research Council. monthly.  
          Formerly section E of Canadian journal of research; v.29-31, 1951-1953, Canadian journal of medical sciences.

- B7 Canadian journal of genetics and cytology. Journal canadien de génétique et de cytologie. v.1- July 1959- Ottawa, Genetics Society of Canada. quarterly.
- B8 Canadian journal of microbiology. v.1- Aug. 1954- Ottawa, National Research Council. bi-monthly.
- B9 Canadian journal of research. v.1-28; May 1929-1950. Ottawa, National Research Council.  
     v.1-12, May 1929-June 1935 in one section;  
     v.13-21, July 1935-1943 in two sections;  
     A-B. Physical sciences. Chemical sciences and  
     C-D. Botanical sciences. Zoological sciences;  
     v.22-28, 1944-1950 in six sections; A. Physical sciences, replaced by Canadian journal of physics;  
     B. Chemical sciences, replaced by Canadian journal of chemistry; C. Botanical sciences, replaced by Canadian journal of botany;  
     D. Zoological sciences, replaced by Canadian journal of zoology; E. Medical sciences, replaced by Canadian journal of medical sciences, later Canadian journal of biochemistry and physiology; F. Technology, replaced by Canadian journal of technology.
- B10 Canadian naturalist and quarterly journal of science. v.1-8, Feb. 1856-1863; new ser., v.1-10, no.8, 1864-1883. Montreal.  
     Title varies: v.1-new ser., v.3, Canadian naturalist and geologist.  
     Superseded by Canadian record of natural history and geology.
- B11 Canadian record of natural history and geology, with Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Montreal. v.1, no.1, Jan. 1884. Montreal.  
     Supersedes Canadian naturalist and quarterly journal of science.  
     Superseded by Canadian record of science.

- B12 Canadian record of science, including the Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Montreal and replacing the Canadian naturalist. v.1-9, no.8; 1884-Sept. 1916. Montreal.  
v.1, no.1 is a reprint, with additions, of the Canadian record of natural history and geology.  
Suspended 1898, 1905-1913.
- B13 Carnets. v.1- Jan. 1941- Orsainville, Que., Société Zoologique de Québec. quarterly.
- B14 Naturaliste canadien; bulletin de recherches, observations et découvertes se rapportant à l'histoire naturelle et aux sciences au général.  
v.1- Dec. 1868- Québec, L'Université Laval.  
Suspended Mar.-Sept. 1883; Nov. 1883- June 1885; July 1891-Dec. 1893; Mar.-June 1900.  
v.21-56 also as ser. 2; v.57- also as ser.3.  
v.6, no.4, 6, Apr., June, 1874 omitted in numbering.
- B15 Revue canadienne de biologie. v.1- Jan. 1942- Montréal, L'Université de Montréal.  
In English and French.  
Organe officiel des Sociétés de biologie de Montréal et de Québec.
- B16 Victoria naturalist. v.1- Apr. 1944- Victoria, B.C., Victoria Natural History Society. monthly.

## SECTION C

### PLANT SCIENCES

#### Botany

- C1 Canadian journal of botany. v.29- Feb. 1951-  
Ottawa, National Research Council. bi-monthly.  
Formerly section C of Canadian journal  
of research.
- C2 Canadian journal of plant science. v.37- Jan. 1957-  
Ottawa, Agricultural Institute of Canada.  
quarterly.  
Formerly part of Canadian journal of  
agricultural science.

#### Horticulture

- C3 B.C.F.G.A. quarterly report. v.1- June 1956-  
Kelowna, B.C., British Columbia Fruit Growers'  
Association.  
Supersedes Growers' bulletin and the  
Association's Facts and figures.
- C4 Betterave à sucre. v.1-7, no.1; Jan. 1948-July 1954.  
St. Hilaire, Que., Association des Producteurs  
de Betteraves à Sucres du Québec. trimestrielle.  
Title varies: v.1-2, no.1, 1948-1949,  
Revue de la betterave à sucre.

- C5 Canadian florist. v.1- 1905- Streetsville, Ont.  
bi-weekly.  
Official organ of Allied Florists and  
Fruit Growers of Canada.
- C6 Canadian fruitgrower. v.1- 1944- Niagara-on-the-Lake,  
Ont., Scott Publishing Co. monthly.  
Title varies.
- C7 Canadian grower. Toronto, Fruit Growers' Association  
of Ontario. v.38-74, no.8; 1915-Aug. 1951.  
monthly.  
Title varies: v.38-61, 1915-1938,  
Canadian horticulture and home magazine. Fruit  
edition; v.62-70, no.1, 1939-Jan. 1947,  
Canadian horticulture and home magazine. Growers'  
edition.  
Superseded by Grower.
- C8 Canadian homes. v.1- 1925- Toronto, Maclean-Hunter.  
monthly.  
Title varies: 1925-Jan. 1960, Canadian  
homes and gardens.
- C9 Canadian horticulture and home magazine. Toronto, etc.,  
Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. v.1-37;  
1878-1914.  
Continued in two editions. Floral edition  
and Fruit edition, later, Canadian grower;  
v.1-56, 1878-1933, Canadian horticulturist.  
---- Floral edition. v.38-70, no.5, 1915-May 1947.  
Superseded by Your garden and home.  
---- Fruit edition. See Canadian grower.  
---- Growers' edition. See Canadian grower.
- C10 Cash crop farming. v.1- 1938- Delhi, Ont.  
6 times a year.  
Title varies: v.1-17, no.1, 1938-1955,  
Western Ontario ledger.

- C11 Common-tater. v.1-7; 1945-1952. Vancouver, Coast Vegetable Marketing Board.  
Title varies: v.1, no.1-2, Coast grower.
- C12 Grower. v.1- Mar. 1952- Toronto, Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association. monthly.  
Supersedes Canadian grower.
- C13 Manitoba horticulturist. v.1-8, no.5; May 1914-Sept./Dec. 1921. Winnipeg, Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association. monthly.
- C14 Revue maraîchère. v.1- July 1947-, Montreal, Association des Jardiniers-Maraîchers de la Région de Montréal. quarterly.
- C15 Your garden and home. v.1-5, no.6; June 1947-June 1951. Toronto, Donovan Publications. monthly.  
Supersedes Canadian horticulture and home magazine. Floral edition.  
Merged into Canadian homes and gardens.

#### Agronomy

- C16 Bright leaf. v.1- 1953- Delhi, Ont. 6 times a year.
- C17 Canadian tobacco grower. v.1- 1953- Delhi, Ont. Cash Crop Farming Publications. 9 times a year.
- C18 Forage notes. v.1- June 1955- Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture. Research Branch. quarterly.

- C19     Lighter. v.1- Jan. 1931- Ottawa, Canada.  
          Department of Agriculture. Research Branch.  
          quarterly.
- C20     Tobacco and variety journal. v.1- 1895-  
          Montreal, Tac Publications.  
          Title varies: v.1-62, no.6, 1895-June 1956,  
          Canadian cigar and tobacco journal.

SECTION D

ANIMAL SCIENCES

Zoology

- D1 Canadian journal of zoology. v.29- Feb. 1951-  
Ottawa, National Research Council. bi-monthly.  
Formerly section D of Canadian journal  
of research.

Animal Husbandry

- D2 Canadian cattlemen. v.1- June 1938- Winnipeg,  
Public Press. monthly.  
Official organ of the Western Stock  
Growers' Association.
- D3 Canadian journal of animal science. v.37- June 1957-  
Ottawa, Agricultural Institute of Canada.  
semi-annual.  
Formerly part of Canadian journal of  
agricultural science.  
Official organ of the Canadian Society  
of Animal Production.
- D4 Éleveur. ser.5, v.1- Nov./Dec. 1947- Montreal,  
Publications Laurier. bi-monthly.  
Formed by the merger of Amateur de lapins  
and Institut Canadien de Cuniculture ~~the~~  
title given  
Official organ of Sociétés de Bovins  
Canadiens, Chevaux Canadiens, Porcs, Moutons,  
Coopérative de Laine, Animaux de Race.



Cattle Breeds

- D5 Canadian Aberdeen-Angus news. v.1- 1952- Guelph,  
Ontario Aberdeen-Angus Association. bi-monthly.
- D6 Canadian Ayrshire review. v.1- May 1920-  
Huntingdon, Que. Ayrshire Breeders' Association  
of Canada. monthly.
- D7 Canadian Guernsey breeders' journal. v.1- May 1927-  
Truro, N.S., Canadian Guernsey Breeders'  
Association. semi-monthly.
- D8 Canadian Hereford digest. v.1- Sept. 1943- Calgary,  
Walker Publications. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1, no.2, v.2, no.1, Oct. 1943-  
Jan. 1944, Hereford digest.  
Official organ of Canadian Hereford Association.
- D9 Canadian Jersey breeder. v.1- Dec. 1945- Gardenvale,  
Que. monthly.  
Official journal of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.
- D10 Holstein-Friesian journal. v.1- April 1938-  
Toronto, Donovan. monthly.  
Official organ of Holstein-Friesian  
Association of Canada.
- D11 Shorthorn news. v.1- Mar. 1940- Guelph, Canadian  
Shorthorn Association. bi-monthly.

Sheep

- D12 Canadian wool grower and sheep breeder. v.1-  
June 1927- Toronto, Canadian Co-operative  
Wool Growers. quarterly.  
Title varies: v.1-28, 1927-1957,  
Canadian wool grower.

Swine

- D13 Canadian Landrace bulletin. v.1- Feb. 1957-  
Gardenvale, Que., Harpell's Press.  
quarterly.  
Official publication of Canadian Landrace  
Association.
- D14 Canadian swine. v.1- Mar. 1939- Lucknow, Ont.,  
Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.  
quarterly.

Horses

- D15 Cheval belge. June 1937, preliminary issue;  
v.1-6, no.3/4; Mar. 1938-Dec. 1944. Montreal,  
Association des Eleveurs de Chevaux Belges  
du Québec.
- D16 Clydesdale quarterly. v.1-6; Apr. 1936-1941.  
Toronto, Clydesdale Horse Association of  
Canada.
- D17 Thoroughbred of Canada. v.1- Oct. 1946-  
Toronto, John Blunt Publications and Enterprises.  
quarterly.  
Title varies: v.1-8, 1946-1953,  
Canadian horse and thoroughbred.

Fur-bearing Animals

- D18 Amateur de lapins. v.1-5; Sept. 1943-Sept./Oct. 1947.  
Joliette, Association des Eleveurs de Lapins  
de la Province de Québec.  
Superseded by Eleveur.
- D19 Canadian rabbit raiser. v.1-2, no.9/10; Mar. 1946-  
Sept./Oct. 1947. Vancouver.
- D20 Canadian silver fox and fur. v.1-16, no.5; Feb. 1935-  
May 1950. Toronto, Donovan Publications.  
monthly.  
Official organ of Canadian National Silver  
Fox Breeders' Association.  
Incorporated in Fur trade journal of Canada.
- D21 Élevage des animaux à fourrure. Jan./Feb. 1945,  
preliminary issue; v.1, no.1-3; Jan.-Mar. 1946.  
Quebec, Henry Beetz.
- D22 Fur of Canada. v.1- 1935- Winnipeg, Lang Pub-  
lishing Co. monthly.
- D23 Fur trade journal of Canada. v.1- Sept. 1923-  
Toronto. monthly.  
Incorporated Canadian silver fox and fur.
- D24 Pelleteries du Québec. v.1- 1934- Quebec,  
Association Coopérative des Producteurs de  
Fourrures. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-4, no.8; Revue des  
éleveurs de renards; v.4, no.9-v.9,  
Revue des producteurs de fourrures.

Dogs

- D25 Dogs in Canada. v.1- 1888- Toronto, Apex Publishers.  
monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-28, no.5, 1888-Feb. 1940,  
Kennel and bench.  
Official organ of Canadian Kennel Club.

## Poultry Husbandry

- D26 Aviculteur québécois. v.1- Feb. 1946- Quebec,  
Coopérative Avicole du Québec. monthly.
- D27 Canada poultryman. v.1- 1912- Vancouver, Farm  
Papers Ltd.  
Title varies: v.1-15, no.9, 1912-May 1928,  
Canadian poultry world.  
Publication suspended June-Sept. 1928.
- D28 Canadian poultry chronicle. v.1-3; Jul. 1870-  
Sept. 1872? Toronto.
- D29 Canadian poultry journal. v.1-19, no.10; Sept. 1915-  
Oct. 1934. Hamilton.
- D30 Canadian poultry journal and pigeon fancier. v.1-5;  
1889-1893? Beeton, Ont.
- D31 Canadian poultry news. v.1-19; 1898-1919. Owen Sound,  
Ont. monthly.
- D32 Canadian poultry review. v.1- 1877- Toronto,  
Donovan. monthly.

- D33 Poultry, garden and home advocate. v.1-19; 1898-Dec. 1917. Toronto, Advocate Publishing Co.  
Title varies: v.1-5, Breeders' advocate;  
v.6-18, no.10, Poultry advocate.  
Merged into Canadian poultry review.
- D34 Western poultryman. v.3, no.6-v.4, no.8; Mar. 1922-May 1923. Winnipeg, Dawson Richardson Publications.  
Supersedes the poultry section of  
Western gardener and beekeeper into which  
it merged.

#### Veterinary Medicine

- D35 Canadian journal of comparative medicine and veterinary science. v.1- Oct. 1937-  
Gardenvale, Que., National Business Publications.  
monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-4, Oct. 1937-Dec. 1939,  
Canadian journal of comparative medicine.
- D36 Canadian veterinary journal. Revue vétérinaire canadienne. v.1- Jan. 1960- Guelph, Ont.  
Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.  
monthly.
- D37 Canadian veterinary record. v.1-6, no.4; Apr. 1920-Oct. 1925. Toronto, Ontario Veterinary College.
- D38 Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph. Quarterly  
abstracts. v.1, no.1-v.2, no.2; Jan. 1952-Apr. 1953.
- D39 Veterinary digest. v.1-3, no.4; Jan. 1939-Apr. 1941.  
Guelph, Ontario Veterinary College.

## Entomology

- D40 Canadian entomologist. v.1- Aug. 1868- Ottawa,  
Entomological Society of Canada. monthly.
- D41 Canadian insect pest review. v.1- Apr. 1923-  
Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture.  
Scientific Information Section. irregular.

## Apiculture

- D42 Abeille et l'érable. v.1-11, 1919-1929; 2d ser.,  
v.1, 1932- Levis, Que., M. C. Vaillancourt.  
monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-10, no.5, 1919-May, 1928,  
Abeille, revue apicole.  
Official organ of La Société "Les Producteurs  
de Sucre d'Erable" and Les Associations  
Apicoles de la Province de Québec.
- D43 Canadian bee journal. v.1-9, no.7, Apr. 1885-  
July 1893; new ser., v.1- Aug. 1893-  
Port Hope, Ont., K. Madge. monthly.  
Title varies: new ser., v.21, no.3-v.29, no.5,  
Mar. 1913-Mar. 1921, Canadian horticulturist  
and beekeeper; new ser., v.29, no.6-v.41,  
July 1921-Dec. 1933, Beekeeper.  
Numbering confused.  
Publication suspended Jan.-July 1960.  
v.71, no.1-7 not published.
- D44 Canadian honey producer. v.1-3; 1887-1889?  
Brantford, Ont., E. L. Goold.

- D45      Gospodar; odinokiĭ iluistrovaniĭ zhurnal dlia ukrains'kikh gosnodariiv v Kanadi i Zluchenikh Derzhavakh. v.1, no.1-6; Feb.-Jul. 1924. Winnipeg.  
          Title varies: v.1, no.1-2/3, Pasika.
- D46      Practical beekeeper. v.1-2, no.1; Nov. 1893-1895? Tilburg Center, Ont.
- D47      Western Canada beekeeper. v.1-15, no.6; Dec. 1938-June 1952. Winnipeg.  
          Merged with Canadian bee journal.
- D48      Western Canadian beekeeper. v.1, no.1-4; 1920? Vancouver.

#### Pest Control

- D49      Insecticide newsletter. v.1- May 1950- Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture. Scientific Information Section. monthly.

## SECTION E

### PHYSICAL SCIENCES

#### Agricultural Chemistry

- E1     Agricultural chemicals in Canada. v.1- Fall 1958-  
Winnipeg, Stovel-Advocate Publications.  
quarterly.

#### Soil Science

- E2     Canadian journal of soil science. v.37- Feb. 1957-  
Ottawa, Agricultural Institute of Canada.  
semi-annual.  
Formerly part of Canadian journal of  
agricultural science.
- E3     Soil horizons. v.1- Oct. 1959- Ottawa, Canada.  
Department of Agriculture. Research Branch.  
irregular.

#### Agricultural Engineering

- E4     Canadian agricultural engineering. v.1- 1959-  
[Guelph, Ont.] Canadian Agricultural Engineering  
Society. annual.
- E5     Canadian farm implements. v.1- 1904- Winnipeg,  
Stovel-Advocate Publications. monthly.



- E6 Canadian implement trade journal. v.1-49, no.8;  
1900-Jan. 1935? Toronto, Stone & Cox.  
monthly.  
Subtitle varies.  
v.34, 38, omitted in numbering.
- E7 Canadian power farmer. v.1-28; 1902-1923. Winnipeg,  
E. H. Heath. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-24, Canadian thresherman  
and power farmer, with slight variation.
- E8 Farm equipment dealer. v.1- Oct. 1945- Toronto.  
monthly.
- E9 Irrigation review. v.1-7; April 1920-Dec. 1926.  
Calgary; Lethbridge, Western Canada Irrigation  
Association. monthly.
- E10 Machinerie et outillage de ferme. v.1-3, no.2;  
Jan./Feb. 1955-Mar./Apr. 1957? Verdun, Que.

## SECTION F

### FOOD AND NUTRITION

#### Food Industry

- F1 Bakers' Journal. v.1- July 1938- Toronto. monthly.
- F2 Canadian baker. v.1- 1888- Toronto, Maclean-Hunter.  
monthly.  
Title varies.
- F3 Canadian food industries. v.1- 1930- Gardenvale,  
Que., Federal Publications. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-2, 1930-1931, Canadian  
canner and preserver; v.3-7, 1932-1936,  
Canadian canner and food manufacturer;  
v.8-18, no.5, 1937-May 1947, Canadian  
food packer.
- F4 Canadian grocer. v.1- 1886- Toronto, Maclean-Hunter.  
bi-weekly.
- F5 Canadian packaging. v.1- 1948- Toronto, Maclean-  
Hunter. monthly.
- F6 Canadian refrigeration and air conditioning journal.  
v.1- Feb. 1935- Gardenvale, Que., National  
Business Publications. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-8, Feb. 1935-1942,  
Refrigeration and air conditioning; v.9-20,  
1943-1954, Canadian refrigeration journal.

- F7 Food in Canada. v.1- Nov. 1941- Toronto, Maclean-Hunter. monthly.
- F8 Freezing and cold storage. v.1-12, no.3; Mar. 1946-May/June 1957. Gardenvale, Que., National Business Publications. bi-monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-8, 1946-1953, Locker plants and frosted foods.

#### Flour and Feed Trade

- F9 Canadian grain journal, miller and processor. v.1-1945- Winnipeg, Journal Publishing Co. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1, 1945, Canadian grain journal; v.2-5, no.8, Canadian grain journal and monthly seedsman.
- F10 Canadian miller and cerealist. v.1-8, no.2; 1909-Feb. 1916. Montreal, Industrial and Educational Press. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-5, no.3; 1909-Mar. 1913, Canadian miller and grain elevator.  
Merged into Journal of commerce.
- F11 Canadian milling and feed. v.1- 1920- Montreal, Wallace Press. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-25, no.3, 1920-Mar. 1944, Canadian milling and feed journal (with slight variation; v.25, no.4-v.28, no.7, Milling and feed.  
Errors in numbering v.26-28.

## Dairy Industry

- F12 Butter-fat. v.1- 1922- Vancouver, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. monthly.
- F13 Canadian cheese and butter maker. v.1, no.1-6; July-Dec. 1898. Kingston, Ont., J. O. Lingenfelter. monthly.
- F14 Canadian dairy and ice cream journal. v.1- 1923- Toronto, B. L. Smith-McCarthy Publishing Co. monthly.
- F15 Canadian dairyman. v.1-4, no.6; Oct. 1905-Feb. 1908. Toronto, Dairyman Publishing Co. Merged into Farm and dairy.
- F16 Cream collector. v.1- 1926- Vernon, B.C., Vernon News. monthly.
- F17 Dairy products review. v.1-39, no.2; 1919-Feb. 1958. Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture. Dairy Products Division. monthly. Consolidation of Dairy newsletter and Dry milk situation. Continues volume numbering of the former.
- F18 Ontario milk producer. v.1- June 1925- Toronto, Ontario Whole Milk Producers' League. monthly.
- F19 Québec laitier. v.1- Dec. 1941- Québec, Association des Techniciens en Industrie Laitière de la Province de Québec. monthly.

- F20 World's butter review. v.1-2, no.11; Apr. 1927-  
Nov. 1928. Edmonton. monthly.  
Merged into Butter and cheese journal,  
later National butter and cheese journal.<sup>1</sup>

#### Home Economics

- F21 Bonne fermière et la bonne ménagère. v.1-14;  
1920-1933? Quebec.  
Title varies.  
Organ of Cercles des Fermières et des  
Écoles ménagères de la Province de Québec.
- F22 Home and country. v.1- 1933- Toronto, Ontario.  
Department of Agriculture. 3 times a year.
- F23 Terre et le foyer. v.1-5, no.9, Sept. 1941-Sept. 1944;  
new ser., v.1- Jul./Aug. 1945- Québec,  
Québec. Ministère de l'Agriculture. monthly.  
Title varies: Sept. 1941-Sept. 1944,  
Revue des fermières.  
Jul./Aug. 1945-1946 called v.10-11.  
Official organ of Cercles de Fermières  
de la Province de Québec.

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<sup>1</sup>Published in the United States.

## SECTION G

### SOCIAL SCIENCES

#### Agricultural Economics

- G1     Agriculture abroad; a bi-monthly digest of agricultural policies in effect or under consideration in various countries. v.1- June 1945- Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture. Economics Division.  
         French edition: Agriculture à l'étranger.
- G2     Canadian journal of agricultural economics. v.1- 1952- Ottawa, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society. semi-annual.
- G3     Conservation. v.1-10, no.5; Mar. 1912-May 1921. Ottawa, Canada. Commission of Conservation. 8 times a year.
- G4     Current review of agricultural conditions in Canada. v.1- July 1940- Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture. Economics Division. bi-monthly.  
         French edition: Revue d'actualité de la situation agricole au Canada.
- G5     Economic annalist; a bimonthly review of agricultural business. v.1- Jan. 1931- Ottawa, Canada. Department of Agriculture. Economics Division.  
         French edition: Economiste agricole.

- G6 Our valley. v.1-6, no.2; Jan. 1955-1960. Toronto, Ontario. Department of Planning and Development. semi-annual.
- G7 Town planning and conservation of life. v.1-7, no.1; Aug. 1914-Mar. 1921. Ottawa, Canada. Commission of Conservation.  
Title varies: v.1-5, Conservation of life.

#### Agricultural Education

- G8 Bonne terre. v.1- 1919- Ste.-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, Laval University. Écoles Supérieures d'Agriculture et des Pêcheries. 10 times a year.  
Publication suspended 1944-1959.
- G9 Jeunesse agricole. v.1- Sept. 1947- Québec, Québec. Ministère de l'Agriculture. Service de l'Enseignement agricole. 8 times a year.  
Organe officiel des Cercles de Jeunes Agriculteurs.
- G10 Junior farmer and 4-H quarterly. v.1- 1939- Toronto, Ontario. Department of Agriculture.  
Title varies: v.1-20, no.6, 1939-1957,  
Junior farmer news.
- G11 Macdonald farm journal. v.1- Sept. 1940- Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Macdonald College, McGill University. monthly.  
Title varies: v.1-12, Sept. 1940-Aug. 1952,  
Macdonald College journal.
- G12 McGill University, Montreal. Macdonald College. Magazine. v.1-22; 1910-1932?

- G13 O.A.C. review and alumni news. v.1- 1889-  
Guelph, Ontario Agricultural College.  
quarterly.  
Title varies.
- G14 Revue d'Oka; agronomie, médecine, vétérinaire.  
v.1- May/June 1926- La Trappe, Que.,  
Institut Agricole d'Oka, Université de  
Montréal. bi-monthly.



TITLE INDEX TO PERIODICALS

- Abeille et l'érable, p.83; D42
- Abeille, revue apicole see Abeille et l'érable
- Acadian naturalist, B1
- Agriculateur (Montreal), A2
- Agriculateur (St. Boniface), A1
- Agricultural Alberta, A3
- Agricultural chemicals in Canada, p.85; E1
- Agricultural gazette of Canada, A4
- Agricultural Institute review, p.43, 45; A5
- Agricultural journal, A6
- Agricultural journal and transactions of the Lower Canada  
Agricultural Society see Lower Canada Agricultural Society,  
Montreal. Agricultural journal and transactions
- Agriculture, p.46; A7
- Agriculture abroad, p.99, 100; G1
- Agriculture a l'étranger see Agriculture abroad
- Agriculturist and Canadian journal, p.26; A8
- Amateur de lapins, D18
- Aviculteur québécois, p.77; D26
- B.C. farmer and gardener see Canadian farms and homes
- B.C.F.G.A. quarterly report, p.63; C3
- Bakers' journal, p.92; F1
- Beekeeper see Canadian bee journal

- Betterave à sucre, C4
- Biological review of Ontario, B2
- Blue-jay, p.56; B3
- Bonne fermière et la bonne ménagère, F21
- Bonne terre, p.101, 102; G8
- Breeders' advocate see Poultry, garden and home advocate
- Bright leaf, p.65, 66; C16
- British-American cultivator, p.25, 28; A9
- British Columbia farmer see British Columbia united farmer
- British Columbia fruit and farm see British Columbia united farmer
- British Columbia united farmer, A10
- Bulletin de la ferme, A11
- Bulletin des agriculteurs, p.34; A12
- Bulletin of foreign agricultural intelligence see International Institute. Canadian Office. Bulletin of foreign agricultural intelligence
- Butter-fat, p.95; F12
- C.S.T.A. review, p.44, 45; A13
- Canada farmer (1847), p.26, 27; A14
- Canada farmer (1864-1872), p.26, 60; A15
- Canada poultryman, p.77; D27
- Canadian Aberdeen-Angus news, p.70, 71; D5
- Canadian agricultural engineering, p.87, 88; E4
- Canadian agricultural journal, p.21, 22, 23; A16
- Canadian agriculturist, p.26, 60; A17
- Canadian Audubon, p.55; B4
- Canadian Ayrshire review, p.70, 71; D6

- Canadian baker, p.90, 92; F2
- Canadian bee journal, p.83, 109; D43
- Canadian canner and food manufacturer see Canadian food industries
- Canadian canner and preserver see Canadian food industries
- Canadian cattlemen, p.69; D2
- Canadian cheese and butter maker, p.112; F13
- Canadian cigar and tobacco journal see Tobacco and variety journal
- Canadian countryman, A18
- Canadian dairy and ice cream journal, p.94; F14
- Canadian dairyman, F15
- Canadian dairyman and farming world see Farm and dairy
- Canadian entomologist, p.80, 81, 82, 109, 114; D40
- Canadian farm see Farmer's magazine
- Canadian farm implements, p.85, 87, 88; E5
- Canadian farmer see Farmer's magazine
- Canadian farmer, dairyman and stockbreeder see Farmer's magazine
- Canadian farms and homes, A19
- Canadian field-naturalist, p.52, 53, 54; B5
- Canadian florist, p.63; C5
- Canadian food industries, p.91; F3
- Canadian food packer see Canadian food industries
- Canadian fruitgrower, p.62; C6
- Canadian grain journal see Canadian grain journal, miller and processor
- Canadian grain journal and monthly seedsman see Canadian grain journal, miller and processor

- Canadian grain journal, miller and processor, p.93; F9
- Canadian grocer, p.90, 92, 112; F4
- Canadian grower, p.60, 61; C7
- Canadian Guernsey breeders' journal, p.70, 71; D7
- Canadian Hereford digest, p.70, 71; D8
- Canadian homes; p.60, 63, 104, 108; C8
- Canadian homes and gardens see Canadian homes
- Canadian honey producer, D44
- Canadian horse and thoroughbred see Thoroughbred of Canada
- Canadian horticulture and home magazine, p.60, 104, 108; C9
- Canadian horticulturist see Canadian horticulture and home magazine
- Canadian horticulturist and beekeeper see Canadian bee journal
- Canadian implement trade journal, E6
- Canadian insect pest review, p.82; D41
- Canadian Jersey breeder, p.70, 71; D9
- Canadian journal of agricultural economics, p.100; G2
- Canadian journal of agricultural science, p.44, 107, 114; A20
- Canadian journal of animal science, p.43, 45, 68, 69, 110; D3
- Canadian journal of biochemistry and physiology, p.48, 49, 50; B6
- Canadian journal of botany, p.49, 58, 59; C1
- Canadian journal of comparative medicine and veterinary science, p.78, 79, D35
- Canadian journal of comparative medicine see Canadian journal of comparative medicine and veterinary science
- Canadian journal of genetics and cytology, p.48, 51; B7
- Canadian journal of medical sciences see Canadian journal of biochemistry and physiology

Canadian journal of microbiology, p.48, 51; B8  
 Canadian journal of plant science, p.43, 45, 58, 59; C2  
 Canadian journal of research, p.49, 108, 114; B9  
 Canadian journal of soil science, p.43, 45, 86; E2  
 Canadian journal of zoology, p.49, 67; D1  
 Canadian Landrace bulletin, p.73; D13  
 Canadian live stock and farm journal see Farm and dairy  
 Canadian miller and cerealist, p.112; F10  
 Canadian miller and grain elevator see Canadian miller  
 and cerealist  
 Canadian milling and feed, p.93; F11  
 Canadian milling and feed journal see Canadian milling  
 and feed  
 Canadian naturalist and geologist see Canadian naturalist  
 and quarterly journal of science  
 Canadian naturalist and quarterly journal of science,  
 p.52, 107; B10  
 Canadian nature see Canadian Audubon  
 Canadian packaging, p.90, 91; F5  
 Canadian poultry chronicle, D28  
 Canadian poultry journal, D29  
 Canadian poultry journal and pigeon fancier, D30  
 Canadian poultry news, D31  
 Canadian poultry review, p.76, 77, 109; D32  
 Canadian poultry world see Canada poultryman  
 Canadian power farmer, E7  
 Canadian quarterly agricultural and industrial magazine,  
 p.19, 20; A21  
 Canadian rabbit raiser, D19

- Canadian record of natural history and geology, B11
- Canadian record of science, B12
- Canadian refrigeration and air conditioning journal ,  
p.92; F6
- Canadian refrigeration journal see Canadian refrigeration  
and air conditioning journal
- Canadian silver fox and fur, D20
- Canadian stock raiser's journal see Farm and dairy
- Canadian swine, p.72; D14
- Canadian thresherman and power farmer see Canadian power  
farmer
- Canadian tobacco grower, p.65, 66; C17
- Canadian veterinary journal, p.79; D36
- Canadian veterinary record, D37
- Canadian wool grower see Canadian wool grower and sheep  
breeder
- Canadian wool grower and sheep breeder, p.71; D12
- Carnets, p.55, 56; B13
- Cash crop farming, p.61, 62; C10
- Cheval belge, D15
- Clydesdale quarterly, D16
- Coast grower see Common-tater
- Common-tater, C11
- Conservation, G3
- Conservation of life see Town planning and conservation  
of life
- Coopérateur agricole (Montreal), A23
- Coopérateur agricole (St. Hyacinthe), A22
- Cooperative farmer and maritime dairyman see Maritime  
farmer and co-operative dairyman

Country guide, p.34; A24

Country guide and nor'-west farmer see Country guide

Country life see Country life in British Columbia

Country life and western feathered world see Country life  
in British Columbia

Country life in British Columbia, p.39, 40; A25

Cream collector, p.95, 96; F16

Current review of agricultural conditions in Canada, p.99; G4

Dairy products review, F17

Dogs in Canada, p.75, 76, 109; D25

Economic annalist, p.98, 99, 113; G5

Économiste agricole see Economic annalist

Élevage des animaux à fourrure, D21

Éleveur, p.69, 70; D4

Ensemble. Le journal du mouvement coopératif, p.35; A26

Ensemble. La revue des coopérateurs de langue française  
du Canada, A27

Family herald, p.33, 34; A28

Farm and dairy, A29

Farm and dairy and rural home see Farm and dairy

Farm and home, A30

Farm and ranch review, p.36, 37; A31

Farm equipment dealer, p.87, 89; E8

Farmer see Farmer's magazine

Farmer and mechanic, A32

Farmer magazine see Farmer's magazine

Farmer's advocate, p.31, 32, 33, 37, 106; A33

Farmer's advocate and Canadian countryman see Farmer's advocate

Farmer's advocate and home magazine see Farmer's advocate

Farmer's journal and transactions of the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture, p.24, 25; A34

Farmer's magazine, A35

Farmers' magazine, A36

Farming see Farm and dairy

Farming world see Farm and dairy

Farming world and the home see Farm and dairy

Ferme, p.34, 35; A37

Fermier acadien, p.40, 41; A38

Food in Canada, p.90, 91, F7

Forage notes, p.64; C18

Fraser Valley farmer see Canadian farms and homes

Freezing and cold storage, F8

Fruit and farm see British Columbia united farmer

Fruit magazine see British Columbia united farmer

Fur of Canada, p.74, 75; D22

Fur trade journal of Canada, p.74; D23

Gazette agricole du Canada see Agricultural gazette of Canada

Gazette des campagnes, A39

Glaneur, p.4, 18, 106; A40

Good farming quarterly, p.35, 36; A41

Gospodar, D45

Grain growers' guide see Country guide

Grower, p.61; C12



- Hereford digest see Canadian Hereford digest
- Holstein-Friesian journal, p.70, 71; D10
- Home and country, p.96; F22
- Illustrated journal of agriculture see Journal of agriculture and horticulture
- Insecticide newsletter, p.84; D49
- International Institute of Agriculture. Canadian Office.  
Bulletin of foreign agricultural intelligence, A42
- Irrigation review, E9
- Jeunesse agricole, p.103; G9
- Journal d'agriculture (Montreal), A44
- Journal d'agriculture (St. Hyacinthe), A43
- Journal d'agriculture canadienne see Canadian agricultural journal
- Journal d'agriculture et d'horticulture see Journal d'agriculture (Montreal)
- Journal d'agriculture et transactions de la Société du Bas-Canada see Lower Canada Agricultural Society, Montreal. Agricultural journal and transactions.
- Journal d'agriculture illustré see Journal d'agriculture (Montreal)
- Journal du cultivateur et procédés du Bureau d'Agriculture du Bas-Canada, A45
- Journal of agriculture and horticulture, A46
- Junior farmer and 4-H quarterly, p.103; G10
- Junior farmer news see Junior farmer and 4-H Quarterly
- Kennel and bench see Dogs in Canada
- Lower Canada agricultural journal, A47
- Lower Canada Agricultural Society, Montreal. Agricultural journal and transactions, p.23; A48

- Lower Canada agriculturist, A49
- Lighter, p.64; C19
- Locker plants and frosted foods see Freezing and cold storage
- Macdonald College see McGill University, Montreal.  
Macdonald College
- Macdonald farm journal, p.101, 102, 113; G11
- McGill University, Montreal. Macdonald College. Journal  
see Macdonald farm journal
- McGill University, Montreal. Macdonald College. Magazine, G12
- Machinerie et outillage de ferme, E10
- Manitoba co-operator (1924-1936), A51
- Manitoba co-operator (1943- ), p.38, A50
- Manitoba horticulturist, C13
- Maritime farmer and co-operative dairyman, p.40; A52
- Milling and feed see Canadian milling and feed
- Modern farmer, A53
- Naturaliste canadien, p.52, 53, 107, 114; B14
- Newcastle farmer, p.30; A54
- Newfoundland Agricultural Society, St. John. Quarterly  
journal, A55
- Nor'-west farmer, A56
- O.A.C. review and alumni news, p.101, 102, 113; G13
- Ontario farmer (1869-1871), p.60, A57
- Ontario farmer (1933-1935) see Farmer's magazine
- Ontario milk producer, p.95; F18
- Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph. Quarterly abstracts, D38
- Ottawa naturalist see Canadian field-naturalist
- Our valley, G6

Pasika see Gospodar

Pelleteries du Québec, p.75; D24

Poultry advocate see Poultry, garden and home advocate

Poultry, garden and home advocate, D33

Practical beekeeper, D46

Québec laitier, p.94; F19

Refrigeration and air conditioning see Canadian refrigeration  
and air conditioning journal

Research for farmers, p.46; A58

Revue agricole, A59

Revue canadienne de biologie, p.48, 51; B15

Revue d'actualité de la situation agricole au Canada see  
Current review of agricultural conditions in Canada

Revue de la betterave à sucre see Betterave à sucre

Revue d'Oka, p.101, 102, 113; G14

Revue des éleveurs de renards see Pelleteries du Québec

Revue des fermières see Terre et le foyer

Revue des producteurs de fourrures see Pelleteries du Québec

Revue maraîchère, p.62; C14

Rural Canada, A60

Rural Canadian, A61

Rural co-operator, p.41, A62

Scientific agriculture see Canadian journal of agricultural  
science

Scoop shovel see Manitoba co-operator (1924-1936)

Semaine agricole illustrée, A63

Shorthorn news, p.70, 71; D11

Soil horizons, p.87; E3

Terre et le foyer, p.96; F23  
Terre ontarienne, A64  
Thoroughbred of Canada, p.73, 74; D17  
Tobacco and variety journal, p.66, 109; C20  
Town planning and conservation of life, G7  
Union farmer, p.38, 39; A65  
Upper Canada. Board of Agriculture. Transactions, p.30; A66  
Veterinary digest, D39  
Victoria naturalist, p.56, 57; B16  
Western Canada beekeeper, D47  
Western Canadian beekeeper, D48  
Western gardener and beekeeper, A67  
Western ontario ledger see Cash crop farming  
Western poultryman, D34  
Western producer, p.38, A68  
World's butter review, F20  
Your garden and home, p.60; C15

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