

Several years before, the question of the students building a covered rink had been broached. The need for such a rink was keenly felt. The small open air rink was half the time filled with snow, and no satisfactory arrangements could be made with the owners of the rink in the city. In 1907 matters so far progressed that the graduating class gave their notes for \$25 each, to be used when the building of a rink might be decided upon. Since then, each graduating class has followed the example.

#### A \$10,000 RINK

At the beginning of the 1913 fall term there was on hand \$2,750 of cash and \$2,500 of notes. The rink question now became a live issue. Inquiries were made and it was found that \$10,000 would build a rink that would be up-to-date. Student meetings were held, and it was decided to go ahead with the project by taking on a mortgage of \$4,000. The rest of the cost will be paid out of the season's proceeds. To obtain this mortgage it was first necessary to have the land. This difficulty was overcome by the Government leasing a portion of land to the students for 21 years, with the object of renewing.

But some organized body was necessary to assume the responsibility of meeting the obligation of a mortgage. The upshot of the matter was that the students organized themselves under the Ontario Companies Act as the O. A. C. Students' Cooperative Association. This is a no-share society, and is purely cooperative in that all profits, over and above the expenses of operation, will be handed back to the students each year in the form of rebates.

#### ALL SOCIETIES IN ONE

As the association will not be lawfully incorporated until March, the three branches, the book club, Review and rink, will be run separately until then, but after that the three will be included in the association. Each of the three branches will be operated by separate committees, but a central committee will have control of matters that concern more than one branch. All surpluses will be turned over to the central committee, which will then apportion them. The chief convenience of such an arrangement is that in the event of any department becoming pressed for funds, the surpluses of other departments can be readily diverted to its aid.

A fee of \$4 will entitle members to all the privileges of the three branches. Of course, the main reason why service can be given so cheaply is that a comparatively small proportion of the expenses goes for salaries, the boys doing most of the work themselves. The rink privileges alone would be worth at least \$4 in any city or town. This splendid skating arena is one of the best in western Ontario. The ice sheet is 180 by 80 feet, there are commodious dressing rooms, and the seating capacity is over 1,700.

The benefits that future students of the college will derive from this cooperative association can only be imagined. The possibilities of the supply department are unlimited. Surely it is not too visionary to picture the day when the students will buy not only their books, but many

other articles at their own cooperative store. In addition, the boys will receive at first hand a training in cooperative management, and a knowledge of the cooperative spirit that will be of untold value in after years. Imagine several hundred young men, enthusiastic apostles of cooperation, going back to the farms and into other phases of agriculture in this province.

And what of the skating rink? Its benefits will be reflected in the health of the whole student body. An hour's skating in the rink in the afternoon or evening, spent in that most pleasant and exhilarating of winter pastimes, will put new vigor into any one's veins.

Our story would be incomplete did we forget to mention the whole-hearted cooperation which the



The difference between a healthy sanitary stable and one that is neither healthy nor sanitary, is generally a matter of light and ventilation. The stable of the upper illustration shown herewith is better lighted than many stables in the country, but even it falls down seriously by comparison with the stable of Mr. R. R. Ness, seen below. It is now generally agreed that at least one-half of the linear wall length should be in glass, as is the case in the Ness stable. Sunlight is the cheapest germicide. Such abundance of window glass guarantees a healthier herd and a healthier product.



students received from every member of the faculty. Dr. Creelman gave the movement his hearty support. Prof. LeDrew, who has made a study of cooperation in this country and in Europe, gave much of his time and ability to help the boys along. The cooperation evidenced between students and faculty was not the least important feature of this cooperative venture that is unparalleled among any student body of the same size as that of the O. A. C.

We find that very few farmers take much interest or pride in having and caring for a farm wood-lot. A few give some attention to the wood-lot, if it contains some maples, but very little thought is given to the future wood supply.—F. C. Nunnick.

#### Some Pointers in Buying Seed

T. G. Raynor, Seed Division, Ottawa

Most farmers have a desire to protect their farms against the spread of noxious weed life, or weed life of any kind, when purchasing seed, even if they have no other motive than that they do not care to pay the price of good clover seed for buckhorn or foxtail.

A good many farmers are badly fooled sometimes. A neighbor, for instance, says he has some good seed. The men who came around with the huller told him he had the best seed they had threshed yet. He believes it, and yet without being a judge himself or securing the services of his District Representative in Agriculture or the Seed Branch, where he could get

the information free of charge, he sincerely recommends it to his neighbors for seeding purposes. His neighbor, because he can get it for a little less per bushel than by buying re-cleaned seed from the local dealer, decides to take a chance, and buys it. Often he buys seed in this way that would be rejected if it were examined by those competent to do it. In other words, he takes his chances on buying more than 400 weed seeds an ounce, or 6,400 a pound, and more. See what that would mean to the acre at, say, a rate of 10 pounds of red clover.

780,120 WEED SEEDS PER ACRE

Take a case in point: A farmer in the eastern part of the Province of Ontario was discovered, who had been sowing 10 per cent. of false flax in his timothy seed, which he bought of his neighbor for a trifle less per bushel than he would have paid had he bought good re-cleaned seed at the store where he bought his clover seed, which was a good lot of seed. We will assume that he sowed five pounds of this timothy seed to an acre. How many weed seeds would this mean per acre? There are 82,200 average sized seed of timothy in an ounce; 10 per cent. would mean 8,220 an ounce, or 131,520 a pound, or in six pounds, 780,120. And then the farmer often wonders where in the world all the weeds have come from.

There are hundreds of farmers who have done this in the past. They have done it with ribgrass, or buckhorn and foxtail in red clover, with catchfly or sticky cockle in alsike, and with false flax and ox-eye daisy in timothy. There are some who are doing it yet, and

will do it this spring. Sometimes farmers have left just this seed at their grocers for sale. An inspector has come along and discovered the seed, taken a sample, and has had to prosecute the grocer, and in some cases the farmer as well. They are both liable under the Seed Control Act for selling for seeding purposes seeds that will not grade No. 3.

#### WHEN BUYING SEED

When a farmer goes to buy seed of the retailer he should look around to see if the information is on the seed he wants to buy, and which the law requires shall be there, viz., the kind of seed, and in letters not less than half an inch in length the grade of the seed, on the bag, or on a label securely attached to the bag. If this information

Mr. L. D. the first of and Dairy coors at the \$50, and

isn't there suspicion.

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