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ON SALE AT CHAPMAN'S BOOK STORE, PEEL ST., MONTREAL

Macdonald's Roll of Honor

October 25, 1916.

(1) Staff.
(2) Employees.
(3) School of Agriculture—graduates.
(4) School of Agriculture—other students.
(5) School for Teachers—graduates and students.
(6) School of Household Science—graduates and students.
(7) Macdonald College High School—pupils.
(8) Women amongst the above.

1. (4) Aird, Gunner D. M., No. 302852, 165th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/0 Army P.O., London, England.
2. (4) Ashby, Sergt. P. T. H., A10944, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
3. (1) (8) Bagnall, Miss Vera (School of Household Science Office) c/o Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital for Sailors and Soldiers who have lost their limbs in the war, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, England.
4. (4) Bailey, Lance.-Corp. H. C., A10960, 2nd Field Co., 1st Can. Div. Engineers, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
5. (4) Bailey, Corp. Hugh R. D., 24201, No. 3(B) Co., 9th Platoon, 13th Battalion, 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent. Killed at the Battle of Langemarcke, April 24, 1915.
6. (4) Baker, Gunner A. D., 35th Battery, Canadian Artillery.
7. (4) Baker, Gunner R. S., No. 1261672, No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Battary, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
8. (5) Beattie, Gunner Simon Kenneth, No. 346859, Canadian Garrison Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England, wounded Oct., 1916.
9. (2) Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles No. 24196, Royal Highlanders of Canada, 13th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. (Power House), wounded Oct., 1915.
10. (2) Blair, Private William T. (Horticultural Greenhouse), No. 283499, 219th Battalion, Nova Scotia Highland Brigade, Aldershot Camp, Kentville, N.S.
11. (7) Blinn, Private Sidney H., No. 487271, Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London Eng. Wounded Oct., 1916.
12. (4) Boulden, Lieut. C. E. (formerly A10937, Universities Overseas, 1st, Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded August, 1916.
13. (3) Boving, Gunner G. B., No. 1261701, No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
14. (4) Boyle, Private Albert Stanley (of Carnonear, Nfd.), 1st Battalion, C.E.F. c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded March, 1916.
15. (4) Bradford, Private William C. R., A10942, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
16. (4) Brighton, Private H. W., A11147, Universities Overseas (1st) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
17. (7) Bruneau, Lieut. Arthur (Vaudreuil, Que.), Amherst, N.S.
18. (5) Brunt, Private J. W., A10939, No. 1 General Hospital, Can. A.M.C., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
19. (4) Buckland, Private W. B., A10984, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded June, 1916.
20. (2) Caplehorn, Thomas (Live Stock Dept.), 148th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. (Private).
21. (2) Carter, Private G. B. (Dining Dept.) 24226, 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O. London, Eng. Wounded July, 1915.
22. (4) Chauvin, Bombardier Frank B., No. 336965, 66th Battery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
23. (7) Clarke, L.-Corp. Charles McNeill (of Hudson Heights, Q.) (High School, 1907–09), 2nd Reserve Park, Can. Army Service Corps, 2nd Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
24. (4) Collingwood, Lieut. G. F., Imperial Army Service Corps, c/o Sir Charles McGregor, Bart., & Co. 39 Panton St., Haymarket, London, S.W., Eng.
25. (2) Conroy, Vincent (Live Stock Dept.), at Dardenelles, October, 1915).
26. (4) Cowper, Hugh S. (Private) 6th Field Ambulance, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
27. (5) Craik, Private Oliver, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Can. Div., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
28. (4) Crang, Gunner Wm. C., 107th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.

29. (4) Critchley, Captain Walter R., 10th Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
30. (1) Currie, Private James H. (Bursar's Office), Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
31. (1) Dashwood, Lieut. J. L., Lewis Gun Officer, 58th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
32. (3) Davis, Gunner M. B., 1261744, No. 6 (McGill) Overseas Battery, Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng..
33. (4) deZouche, Private Frederick Charles, Jr., No. 155, 2nd Division Supply Column, C.A.S. Corps, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
34. (4) Dodd, Private John James, 487551, Universities Overseas (6th) Co., Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
35. (3) Drayton, Lieut. F. L., 80th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O.. London, Eng.
36. (3) Dreher, Gunner C. W. F., 8th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded June, 1916.
37. (4) Dunsmore, Gunner W. G., 1261682, No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
38. (1) Dupre, Lieut. H. A., (Physics Dept), Northumbrian Engineers, Silkstone, York, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
39. (3) Durling, Sergt. V. B., 132488, D. Company, 73rd Royal Highlanders of Canada, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
40. (3) Elwell, R. W. D., In an Alberta Overseas Regiment. Died at Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 31, 1915.
41. (3) Evans, Lieut. Harry I. (formerly L.-Corp. No. 3 General Hospital, McGill, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
42. (3) Fiske, H. J. M. (for a time of the Young Men's Canadian Association with His Majesty's Canadian Forces on Active Service).
43. (3) Flewelling, Private David Bruce, No. 475506, Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded Sept., 1916.
44. (4) Flood, Lieut. R. R., 11th K.O.Y.L.I., Killinghall Camp, Harrowgate, Engl.
45. (5) Ford, Pte. C. R., No. 110166, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, Granville Special Canadian Hospital, Ramsgate, Kent, Eng. (School for Teachers, 1911).
46. (3) Ford, Lanc.-Corp. W. D., Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., Killed in action, June, 1916.
47. (4) Frank, William D.
48. (3) Fraser, Gunner, J. G. Carl, 1261691, No. 6, McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
49. (4) Gaetz, Private John R., B. Co., 89th Battalion (Red Deer, Alberta), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
50. (4) Gibbon, Gunner J. Arnold, 339863, 69th Battery, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
51. (5) Gilson, Gordon Wyman (School for Teachers).
52. (4) Gordon, Huntley G., O. Co., 11th Platoon, 73rd Seaforth Highlanders of Canada (Vancouver, B.C.), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
53. (2) Hackshaw, Private Cecil (Poultry Dept.), 487,470, 5th Universities Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action Sept. 15th, 1916.
54. (4) Hamilton, Private James Y., No. 148th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
55. (3) Hamilton, Sergt. Richard I., 48554, Sec. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
56. (7) Hamilton, Private Robert (Vaudreuil, Que.), No. , Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
57. (4) Hammond, Herbert Renwick (Captain in 47th Battery, Transferred to Reserve Brigade Artillery. At front in Jvne, 1916.)
58. (7) Harrison, Gunner Austin St. B., 336088, 66th Battery, C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
59. (1) Harrison, Major F. C., A.A.G. i/c. Adm., Artillery Camp, Petewawa, Ont. (June 1 to Oct. 31, 1916).
60. (4) Hart, Private Milburn M., 27743, F. Co., 15th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded May, 1916.
61. (2) Harvey, Private William (Dining Dept) 121145, 60th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o P.O., London, Eng. Wounded 1916.
62. (4) Hatch, Gunner Earle Clifton, 1261681, No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
63. (4) Hay, Gunner William Drew, 1261742, No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
64. (1) Hesplo, Private Fred. G., A10976, Universities (1st) Co. Reinforce-ments to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. (Bursar's Office). Wounded Sept., 1916.
65. (2) Heslop, Private Richard, Jr., Universities Overseas (2nd) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England. (Poultry Dept.).
66. (4) Higman, Sub.-Lieut. C. Gordon, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (Motor Boat Service).
67. (4) Hill, Bombardier G. M., 2nd Brigade C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
68. (3) Huestis, Sergt. Ralph R., 48558, Sec. 3, Can. Army Vet. Corps, 1st Can. Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
69. (1) (8) Ibbotson, Miss Gertrude (Bursar's Office), Nursing in military Hospital in England.
70. (3) Innes, Lt.-Col. Robert, 106th Overseas Battalion (Nova Scotia Rifles), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
71. (5) (8) Jack, Miss Charlotte (Teachers, 1907–08), Nurse in Military Hospital in France, December, 1915.

72. (4) Jacks, Lieut. Oliver L., formerly Trooper C. Squadron, King Edward Horse, Divisional Cavalry, France. Awarded Military Cross 1916.
73. (4) Jones, Private A. R., A10954, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Engl.
74. (2) Jones, Private Charles (Home Dairying Dept.), 489,780, Universities Overseas (6th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
75. (1) Kelleher Private Mortimer, (Horticultural Dept.), No. 127072, 47th, formerly 71st Oversees Battalion (Goderich, Ont)., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded Sept. 1916.
76. (4) Kelsall, L.-Corp. Arthur, A10938, Signaller, Headquarters Co., P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded June, 1916.
77. (7) Kennedy, L.-Corp. Philip, No. 378, No. 3, General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
78. (3) Kennedy, Lieut. Roderick Stuart, 12th West Yorkshires, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded , 1915. Wounded July, 1916.
79. (4) (8) Kitchener, Miss Mary Elmeo, Military Hospital, Walling, Lancashire, England.
80. (4) Lefebvre, Private J. G., No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
81. (2) Levin, Sergt. Morris T., D.S.C.M. (Poultry), 22nd Battalion. Killed in action February, 1916.
82. (4) Little, Private H. W., 9130, Mo. 2 Co., 117th (Eastern Townships) Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
83. (4) Longworth, Lieut. F. J., No. 11 Howitzer, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
84. (3) Lothian, Lieut. David E. (formerly 15th Battalion, King's Canadian Highlanders, 1st Canadian Contingent), Seaforth Highlanders, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
85. (3) MacLean, Private Kenneth, 907440, 195th Overseas Battalion, Camp Hughes, Man.
86. (3) McClintook, Lieut. L. D. (formerly Acting Bombadier, C 41095, 5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, Divisional Artillery, C.F.A., 1st Canadian Contingent), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
87. (3) McCormick, Sergt. J. H., A10958, Universities (1st) Co. Reinforcements P.P.C.L.I. Died of wounds Sept., 1916.
88. (4) McDiarmid, Private Duncan D., 231-708, 202nd (Sportsman's) Battalion, Sarcu Camp, Calgary, Alberta.
89. (4) Macfarlane, Gunner Innes Parlane, 1261618, McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
90. (3) MacFarlane, John R. N., Lieut. Divisional Cycle Corps, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
91. (1) MacFarlane, Lieut. N. C. (Chemistry Dept.), (formerly Sergt. A 10959, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I.)
92. (3) McKechnie, Private R. E., No. 3, General Hospital (McGill), Invalided to Canada, August, 1916.
93. (4) McLaren, Lieut. Quentin, formerly of Union of South Africa Forces, Fereeniging, Transvaal, South Africa. Black Watch, killed October 1916.
94. (4) McMahon, Private A. E., 10943, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded June, 1916.
95. (7) McRae, Douglas, Private (Ste Anne de Bellevue, Que.), 60th Battalion (Montreal). Killed in action April, 1916.
96. (6) (8) Mabe, Miss Lily M. (Household Science Winter Short Course, 1913–14). Nurse in France.
97. (4) Matthews, Sgt. A. E., 8234, c/o D. of R. C., 23 and 25 Earl's Ave., Folkestone Kent, Eng. Wounded Battle of Ypres, April 24, 1915.
98. (4) Matthews, Gunner G. D., 1261702, No. 6 McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
99. (3) Matthews, Private Victor, 228493, 13th Mounted Rifles, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
100. (4) Milne, Private A. R., A10955, 16th Platoon, P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
101. (3) Mitchell, Private Homer D., No. 3, General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
102. (4) Montgomery, Lieut. Arthur R., 850151, 4th Battery Heavy Artillery, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
103. (2) Morris, William (Dining Dept.).
104. (7) Muldrew, Private Harold, 89th (Alberta) Battalion.
105. (7) Mullon, Gunner Harold, 165th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/o Army P. O., London, Eng. (Hudson, Que.)
106. (3) Newton, Lieut. Robert, Canadian 9th Brigade Ammunition Column, c/o Army P.O., London. Eng. Wounded July, 1916.
107. (3) Newton, Bombardier William, 1260343, 62nd Battery, 15th Brigade, C.F.A., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
108. (7) Nicholson, Gunner William, 302860, 165th Battery, Can. Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded October 1916.
109. (4) Norcross, Gunner A. C., No. 1261677, No. 6, McGill Overseas Siege Artillery, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
110. (4) Ogilvie, Driver Walter Drummond, No. 344867, 74th Battery, C.F.A., Artillery Camp, Petewawa, Ont.
111. (4) Ogilvie, Private W. N., 466643, 63rd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded August, 1916. Wounded Oct., 1916.
112. (7) Parsons, Cyril (Hudson, Que.) No. , 165th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.

113. (4) Paterson, Private W. J., A10965, Machine Gun Section, P.P.C.L.I. Wounded and missing, June, 1916. Wounded and Prisoner of War, Sept., 1916. Depot 2, Squad 161, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany.
114. (4) Peterson, C. F. (Private), No. 3, General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
115. (4) Piddington, Lieut. Arthur G.
116. (2) Pike, J. Everett (Poultry Dept.), 475991, Universities Overseas (3rd) Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
117. (4) Pope, Private Maxwell Henry, 133194, 73rd Highlanders, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
118. (2) Portelance, Private Joseph, Jr. (Repair Shop). Killed in action, May, 1916.
119. (4) Pye, Herbert Stevens, Grenadier Guards (Montreal), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
120. (4) Rankin, Private T. B. G., 475535, Universities Overseas (4th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
121. (3) Raymond, L.-Corp. A. E., Universities Overseas (2nd Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
122. (3) Raymond, Lieut. L. C., 245th Grenadier Guards, Esplanade Ave., Montreal, Que.
123. (3) Reed, Lieut. B. Trenholme, 66th Battery C.F.A., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
124. (1) (8) Reid, Miss Jenny, Organization Women's Agr. Labor S. of Scot.
125. (4) Rev. Alphonse Marius, French Republican Forces.
126. (4) Richardson, Private J. J. G., 65829, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 25th Battalion Victoria Rifles (Montreal) 2nd Canadian Contingent. Killed in action, June, 1916.
127. (1) (8) Richmond, Miss Dorothy, Almeric Paget Corps (Massage), Eng.
128. (2) Rigole, Octore (Farm Department), Royal Belgian Forces.
129. (3) Roberrson, John Gordon (Regina, Sask. Regt.).
130. (4) Robinson, Gunner Herbert H., 346858, Can. Garrison Artillery, c/o Army P. O., London, Eng.
131. (3) Robinson, Private James Milton, A.D.-M.S., Moon Barracks, Shorncliffe, Kent, Eng.
132. (4) Roy, Lance.-Corp. J. S. 111446, 6th Mounted Rifles (Halifax, N.S.), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded June, 1916.
133. (3) Savage, Captain Alfred, C.A.M.C., C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
134. (6) (8) Scott, Miss Patience W.
135. (1) Sharpe, Battalion Sergt.-Major J. W., 60th Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded June, 1916.
136. (4) Signoret, Sgt.-Major M. C. (319e Reserve, 21e Cie., French Republican Forces, Lisieux, France), 4th Bn., 11 Camp, Barracque No. 1433, Prisoners' Camp, Limburg a/Lahn, Germany.
137. (7) Skinner, Private Clarence T., 487268, Universities Overseas (5th) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
138. (4) Smillie, Sgt. Henry M., 1835, Subordinate Staff, c/o Canadian Divisional Headquarters, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
139. (2) Smith, Corp. W. J., 24209 (13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada), 1st Canadian Contingent), 93 Beresford Road, Hornsey North, London, Eng. Wounded June 6, 1915.
140. (3) Spencer, Charles Martyn (New Zealand Overseas Forces).
141. (4) Spendlove, Private J. R., A10936, Universities Overseas (1st) Co. Reinforcements to P.P.C.L.I., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
142. (1) Stephen, Lieut. Engineer Charles, R.N., H.M.S. "Glorious," G.P.O., London, Eng.
143. (7) Stevenson, Gunner Harold, 165th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
144. (4) St. George, Private Percival T., 63821, 23rd Battalion (Detail), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, England.
145. (7) Storey, Rae, No. , 165th Battery, Canadian Siege Artillery, c/o Army P.O., London, England.
146. (4) Sutherland, Private John Douglas, 1081762, D. Company, No. 1 Construction Battalion, C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
147. (2) Taylor, (Painter).
148. (2) Thompson, Corp. Horace (Laundry), 121436, B. Co., 69th Battalion (St. John, N.B.), C.E.F., c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
149. (7) Thompson, Private Roswell, No. 3, General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, England.
150. (1) (8) Torrance, Miss Marjorie, Massage work, Ramsgate, Eng.
151. (4) Turner, Private William H., 23194, No. 2 Co. R.M.R., 14th Batt. 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
152. (4) Viane, Private Edgar, B. Co., 8th Platoon, 24th Victoria Rifles, Montreal, 2nd Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Foresting Corps, Eng.
153. (4) Walsh, Trooper G. Brook, Squadron O., Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles (Sherbrooke, Que.), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Forestry Corps Eng.
154. (1) Weir, Lieut. Douglas, Canadian Army Service Corps, Quebec, Que.
155. (4) Wilcox, Private Charles J., 63903, 23rd Battalion, 1st Canadian Contingent, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded about Feb., 1916.
156. (3) Williams, Captain Charles McAllister, 106th Overseas Battalion, c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.

157. (3) Williamson, Private H. F., No. 3, General Hospital (McGill), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
158. (4) Williamson, Sgt. John, 24th Battalion, Victoria Rifles of Canada (Montreal, (Que. Killed in action, April, 1916.
159. (4) Wilson, Trooper Charles A., 110582, Squadron C., Canadian 5th Mounted Rifles (Sherbrooke, Que.), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng. Wounded, June, 1916.
160. (4) Wright, Gunner E. S., 335933, 65th Battery, C.F.A. (Woodstock, N.B.), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
161. (4) Young, Trooper George R., 5th Mounted Rifles (Kentville, N.S.), c/o Army P.O., London, Eng.
162. (7) Murphy, Lieut. Allen I., Royal Flying Corps.
163. (6) (8) Creaghan, Miss Clare (Winter Short Course, 1909/10) Nurse.
164. (6) (8) McLaren, Miss Helen Gladys (Homemaker 1909/10) Military Nurse in France.
165. (6) (8) Ogilvie, Miss Margaret E. (1907/8 and 1908/9) Military Nurse.
166. (6) (8) Parkins, Miss Jessie, Frances (Short Course, Jan. 1909) Nurse.
167. (6) (8) Robertson, Miss Irene Frances (Homemaker 1910/12) Nurse.
168. (5) (8) Echenberg, Miss Rebecca (1914/15) St. John's Ambulance Corps-Overseas.

Prisoners of War in Germany.

Lochhead, Dr. A. Grant (Civil), August, 1914.
Paterson, Private Wm. J., A10965, P.P.C.L.I., Depot 2, Squad 161, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany.
(June, 1916, Wounded and Missing;)
(Sept., 1916, wounded and prisoner.)
Signoret, Sgt.-Major, M. C.

Killed in Action

October 30, 1916.
Bailey, Corporal Hugh R., Battle of Langemarck, April 24, 1915.
Ford, Lance-Corporal W. D., June, 1916.
Hackshaw, Private Cecil, September 15, 1916.
Levin, Sergt. Morris T., D.S.M., February, 1916.
(Died of Wounds) McCormick, Sergt. J. H., September, 1916.
McRae, Douglas, April, 1916.
Portelance, Joseph, Jr., May, 1916.
Richardson, Private J. J. G., June, 1916.
Williamson, Sgt. John, April, 1916.

Died

Elwell, R. W. D., at Calgary, Alberta, Oct. 31, 1915.

Wounded

Beattie, Gunner S. Kenneth, October, 1916.
Black, Company Sergt.-Major Charles, October, 1915.
Blinn, Private Sidney H., October, 1916.
Boulden, Lieut. C. E., August, 1916.
Boyle, Private Albert Stanley, March, 1916.
Buckland, Private W. B., June, 1916.
Varter, Private G. B. July, 1915.
Dashwood, Lieut. J. L., August, 1916.
Dreher, Gunner C. W. F., June, 1916.
Flewelling, Private D. Bruce, September, 1916.
Hart, Private Milburn M., May, 1916.
Heslop, Private Fred., September, 1916.
Kelsall, Lance-Corporal Arthur (Signaller), June, 1916.
Kennedy, Lieut. R. S., 1915; July, 1916.
McMahon, Private A. E., Battle of Ypres, April 24, 1915.
Newton, Lieut. Robert, July, 1916.
Ogilvie, Private W. N., August, 1916; October, 1916.
Roy, Lance-Corporal J. S., June, 1916.
Sharpe, Battalion Sgt.-Major, June, 1916.
Smith, Corporal W. J., June 6, 1915.
Wilcox, Private Charles J., about Feb., 1916.
Wilson, Trooper Charles A., June, 1916.

Invalided to Canada

McKenchie, R. E.

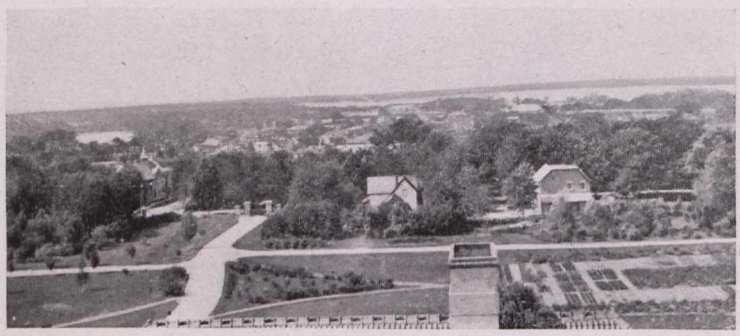
Kindly advise The Principal, Macdonald College, P.Q., of any additions to the above list of any corrections, or of the numbers and units in cases where the same are wanting.

Macdonald College

October 30, 1916.

Revised memo re Roll of Enlistments and other services in connection with the European War from amongst past and present members of the staff, past and present employees, and graduates and students of the School of Agriculture, School for Teachers, and School of Household Science, and Pupils of Macdonald High School:

	Men	Women	Total
Staff	10	5	15
Employees	17	0	17
School of Agriculture:			
Graduates	34	0	34
Other Students	72	1	73
School for Teachers:			
Graduates and other students	5	1	6
School of Household Science:			
Graduates and other students	0	2	2
High School:			
Graduates and other pupils	16	0	16
	154	9	163



St. Anne's from the Main Building

A Trip to Alaska

Miss Irma A. Ussher

MOST people, I think, enjoy travelling. That is, when there are interesting places to visit and beautiful scenery to be enjoyed. With the war going on, Europe is practically closed to the ordinary traveler, and people are commencing to take more trips in Canada and the United States.

Perhaps one of the most beautiful and interesting trips I know of, is one which we took this summer. Starting from Montreal we went by way of Toronto and the Great Lakes to Fort William. Leaving there we went to Winnipeg and Medicine Hat, where we took the Crow's Nest line to Kootenay Landing.

From the time one enters British Columbia until one leaves it, there is a succession of glorious mountain scenery, and the trip on Kootenay Lake and River is a perfect delight. Along the banks, every here and there, are fruit ranches or summer places, and it must be an ideal place to stop.

Nelson is a town built on the side of one of the foothills, and right on the river. It was here that we first noticed the exhilarating atmosphere that is peculiar to the mountains. It makes one feel as if one owns the world or something like that. Here at Nelson we took the new Kettle Valley Railway and proceeded through the Okanagan country to Vancouver.

To me Vancouver is a wonderful place. Ships from China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Seattle all come to this port, and here, too, is the place from which the Alaska boats start. You may imagine with all these ships making port that there would be many interesting people to meet. Not only this, but Vancouver is wonderfully situated. With water on three sides of it and across the bay the mountains towering up.

It was on a Saturday night that we left Vancouver, on the S. S. "Princess Sophia," for Skagway, Alaska. As the boat glided away from the wharf, we could see the lights of the city and the other ships lying in dock. The moon was shining, and it looked like a bit of fairyland. The next day we stopped at a little Indian village, called Alert Bay, where there are a number of totem poles. Most of us had never seen any before and were surprised at the size of them. There are some quite as tall as a good sized one-storey house. They are carved out of wood and colored brightly in all the standard colors. Such crude looking objects one can scarcely imagine. Animals' heads, birds' heads, etc., and each one commemorating some part of the owner's family history.

All the way from Alert Bay in British Columbia to beyond Ketchikan in Alaska, the great industry is canning salmon. At Ketchikan we went through one of the canneries, and were interested to note how clean everything was.

The next day we visited Prince Rupert, but, beyond saying that I wouldn't advise anyone who loves beauty to live there, I shall pass over this town as it is not very interesting, and it rains here most of the time. In Alaska the United States immigration laws are very strict. At Ketchikan, the first place in Alaska that we touched, we had to walk in line down the main stairs in

the ship's saloon and past a doctor before we could land. This caused considerable fun and a number of people laughingly asked the doctor if he wanted to see their tongues or feel their pulses.

I never before saw as many saloons in one place as we did in Ketchikan. It seemed as if every other store was one, but no doubt my imagination was a bit too active, although I had not myself been near any of these places.

The next morning we landed at Wrangel, a small town of no particular interest, except that of being in Alaska.

About ten or eleven o'clock that evening, as we were nearing Juneau, we saw lights up on the side of the mountain in what looked to be a big hotel or sanatarium, and further up more lights. A most marvelous and beautiful sight. On asking what it was we were told that it was the Thane gold mine and works.

Across the water was Douglas and Treadwell. On our way back we stopped at Treadwell and were taken through the famous Treadwell gold mines. Among other interesting sights we were shown

Taku Glacier

At each place we would stop everyone on board the ship would get off and stroll about the town. The inhabitants seemed glad to see us, and tried to sell us as many things as possible. After leaving Wrangel, the ship passed through the Wrangel Narrows where the land on either side was very close to us. It was very lovely and it was interesting to watch our course in and out through the channels. All the scenery from Vancouver to Skagway was extremely beautiful.

"Old Glory Hole," where over two million dollars worth of gold had been mined.

Juneau is the capital of Alaska, and the largest of the towns we visited. It is built at the foot of a mountain and just above is another gold mine.

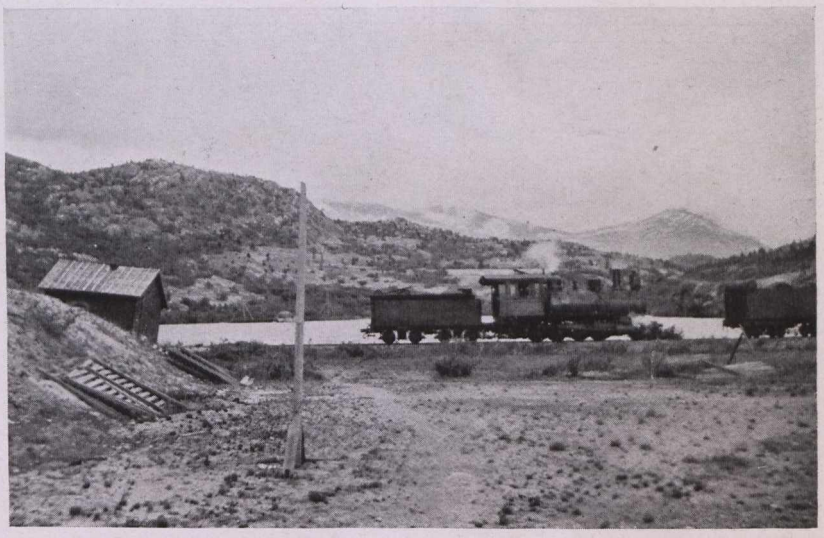
During the afternoon we had passed glaciers and from these streams of water were running down the mountain sides. All the country through here is mountainous. We passed several small icebergs. These were transparent looking

and of a peculiar blue shade. The morning after we left Juneau we were awakened at five o'clock to go on deck to look at the Taku Glacier. A veritable river of ice. Tremendous and awe inspiring, and all around were icebergs, big and little. It was as cold as a day when the thermometer would hover around zero.

In the afternoon we reached our destination, Skagway, where we remained for two days. Most of us went to see Soapy Smith's grave, which is in an Indian graveyard on a hill beside the river. Soapy was the leader of a gang of bad men who ruled Skagway about '98, and had the town in terror. The grave is one of the interesting things to be seen in the town. Another interesting thing was a dog-team and several of the people had a ride in it. Perhaps the most astounding thing is the size to which flowers grow in Alaska. I have never seen such large ones anywhere else. They say that it is due to the fact that, during their summer season, the sun shines for almost twenty-four hours each day.

We took the White Pass and Yukon Railway from Skagway to Bennett. Here, at the time of the great stampede to the Klondike for gold, there was a large camp where the "mushers," as they called the men, stayed for a day or so.

The railroad track is built on the side of the mountain on a ledge just wide enough and no wider. It winds up, and up, sometimes along the Old Trail, but mostly on the opposite side of the pass. There and here the trail is still intact, and we saw a couple of rusty shovels that had been thrown aside as the men pushed on. It was not only most interesting historically, but one could picture these men struggling on, through all sorts of hardships, to that magnetic gold. Some of them dropped by the way and only the strong reached the Yukon. One imagined all this as the train climbed upwards and mentally followed these men and women on their way. The scenery through there is rugged, grand, and beautiful. The dictionary has not enough adjectives to



White Pass and Yukon Railway

describe it. Bennett was the highest point we reached.

The trip back was equally interesting, as we passed in daylight places that we had passed before at night. The passengers played games, gave a concert for wounded sailors and everyone seemed sorry when the ship docked at Vancouver.

We remained in Vancouver for a few days. On our way home we stopped at Lake Louise, where the scenery is like a wonderful jewel, and at Banff where the mountains and valleys are so grand and glorious. Somehow the mountains have a great fascination for me, and probably have for many people, the air is so fresh and clear, and the pine trees and the little mountain streams running into the rivers all are so lovely, each in a different way and all forming a wonderfully beautiful whole.

Certainly the trip was one to be long remembered and to be gone over and over in one's mind for days to come.

Black River Falls, near Waltham, Pontiac County

The English Morris Dance

Miss Dorothy Richmond

IN every man there is an innate, often unconscious desire for self-expression, and surely *movement* is the instinctive outset for the emotions. When there is rhythm in movement the movement may be said to constitute *dancing*.

In analysing the different national dances one can usually trace the expression of the same primitive emotions common to all mankind—joy of life, hatred, love in many guises, or worship. A national dance is spontaneous, it expresses the attitude of the Nation in general to life, and so the dances of different countries vary greatly according to the temperament of the people. To take one example, the dance of the savage is simple, direct, and extremely crude, requiring little imagination to understand, whereas the Arabs, dancing to express the same emotions, would give a more involved performance with a greater appeal to the senses, demanding a higher mental development. From the two types of dancing can easily be seen the great difference in temperament and ideas between the primitive man and the pleasure-loving, easy-going Oriental. The general characteristics of the English people have always been considered uprightness, sturdiness, and stolidity, rather "rough and ready" but good-hearted withal—these characteristics are portrayed to the life in the English Morris Dances.

The charm of these dances cannot be said to be in their grace or imaginative appeal, but rather in their spontaneity and vigour. The learner must realise from the start that no pointed toes or graceful arm and body movements are allowed, the foot comes to the ground each time at right angles to the leg.

They are essentially dances of a healthy, vigorous people leading active lives.

John of Gaunt is said to have introduced "the Morris" from Morocco, but very soon it became Anglicised beyond recognition, and amalgamated with the Mummers and their plays; popular characters such as Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, and Maid Marion were often included.

But after a time, other characters disappeared from the performances and a Morris Company usually consisted of six men dancers (women rarely took part), the Piper and the fool. In earliest days a long wooden pipe was used to make the music, the piper also beat with a stick on a miniature drum called the "Dub." The music was necessarily very simple. Sometimes the bag-pipe was used. An old madrigal of the 17th Century runs:

> Harke, Harke, I hear the dancing
> And a nimble Morris prancing
> The bag pipe and the Morris bells,
> Come let us go thither
> And dance like friends together.

A fool accompanied the troupe to supply comic relief, to amuse the audience while the dancers were resting, and sometimes he was the bearer of the money box. He went by the name of "Squire," or sometimes "Rodney."

Another popular character was the Hobby Horse, who was always represented until the Puritans preached that it was a Pagan superstition, and so it

was in time banished, this gave rise to the line in "Love's Labour Lost," "For O' for O' the hobby-horse is forgot."

In some troupes there was a sword-bearer who carried a gaily beribboned sword, the point of which was thrust through a rich pound cake, presented by some local lady. During the dancing, slices of it were given to the audience, who were expected to contribute to the money box in return. The cake was supposed to bring good luck.

During the time of its greatest popularity every village had its troupe of Morris dancers, just as in these days each has its own football team, and great was the competition between them.

A word as to the dress of these Morris men, it naturally varied considerably in different parts of the country, but these were the general characteristics.

A tall hat, decorated with a wide band of plaited colored ribbons; a white frilled shirt, tied at elbow and wrist with ribbons with long hanging ends; breeches were of fawn colored corduroy, short enough to show the grey worsted stockings. Heavy boots were worn, and the shins were covered with pads upon which were stitched rows of small bells of varying tones.

Ten years ago the revival of Morris dancing in England was taken up in real earnest by a few enthusiasts. It was introduced into working girls' clubs in the East end of London as an experiment, and its popularity spread like wildfire. Today it is taught all over England to children of all classes, and many villages have their clubs for grown up men and girls. Morris dancing, being such an essentially healthy outlet for the emotions, is doing a great deal to promote a wholesome-minded intercourse between boys and girls in these various clubs.

Men's Residence from the Main Building

THE

MACDONALD COLLEGE MAGAZINE

"Mastery for Service."

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS

No. 1. OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1916. VOL. VII.

MAGAZINE STAFF

EDITORIAL

The dawn of another college year has come, and gone. With it we have had the pleasure of welcoming returning students to our halls and of witnessing the birth of another freshman class.

As in former years, the Sophomores have initiated the Freshmen, with due ceremony, into the mysteries of college life, and have endeavored to guide their faltering footsteps along the path of truth.

Class and College spirit have been strongly in evidence throughout the initiation and Field Day, but above it all, there is still that deep seriousness which pervaded the student activities during the past session. The problems of the Empire are upon the minds of the students and neither studies nor student activities can make us forget either our duties or our responsibilities.

With our decreased numbers comes an added responsibility for the carrying on of the usual student activities around which centres, not only the traditions of our Alma Mater, but all those things which tend to develop our real manhood or womanhood and make our lives worth while.

We alone are responsible for our

success. In order that we may make the most of our opportunities and that we may be of the best service in after years it is necessary that we put forth our best efforts in the performance of our duties.

In the hurry and scurry of our busy lives let us not forget the other fellow. A helping hand extended here and a word of encouragement given there will do much to lighten a weary burden and make our social intercourse a pleasure to ourselves. In doing so we shall be living up to the moral purpose of our motto: "Mastery for Service."

* * *

The opening of the present session has seen a number of important changes in the personnel of the Magazine Board.

Some have responded to the call of King and Country, and have gone forth to do their bit in fighting the battles of the Empire.

Others, from stern necessity, have gone forth into the world to take their place among the workers.

To one and all we wish success.

Other students, with the fear of the uninitiated, have stepped forth to fill their places on the Board. While we feel all unprepared for such a task yet will we do our best.

The new Board from the Ladies' Residence has been appointed. Already have they proven themselves workers and worthy of their trust.

With such encouragement we look forward to the future with a resolution and determination which can only crown our labors with success.

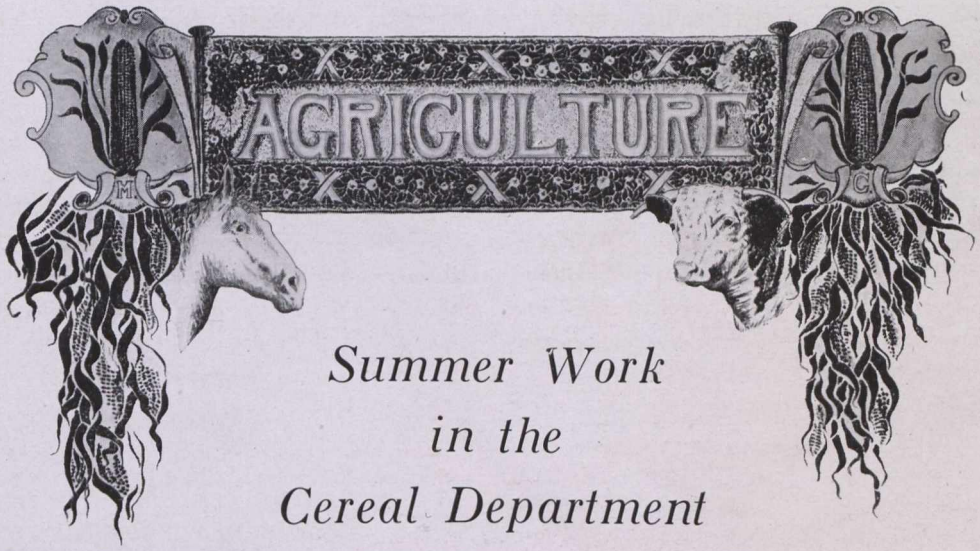
* * *

Our honour roll is increasing. With each issue there are new names to be added. Names of men who have willingly gone forth to battle for truth and justice, and for those principles for which the name "British" has ever stood.

Many of these men have already laid down their lives for the cause. These heroes will ever be remembered in the history of our College. Their glorious achievements and patient self-sacrifice will always be an incentive to those who remain behind to accomplish something worth while. Theirs will be an undying testimony that in the fight against tyranny, Macdonald men were to the fore.

The sons of Macdonald are found in every branch of the land service; in the Aviation corps; and in the Royal Navy. Nor are the enlistments confined solely to Canadian forces, but their names appear as well in the lists of the Imperial, South African and New Zealand forces.

We do honour to those who honour us, and wish them God speed in their mission.



Summer Work in the Cereal Department

BEFORE a student can take the Cereal Husbandry Option, in his fourth year, he must work for one summer in the Cereal Department. Each summer therefore a number of students work in this department. But this number is not confined merely to those intending to specialize in Cereal Husbandry, for the department is open to other students as well. The other College Departments also employ student labour, so that altogether there were quite a number of students taying at College this summer.

The working hours were from seven to six, the regular ten-hour-day, except on Saturdays, when we got off work an hour earlier at night. At half-past-six in the morning breakfast was served, and although we did not always arrive at the dining room on time, we generally managed to report for work at the barn when the whistle blew at five minutes to seven, although very often the last mouthful was eaten on the way up to the barn. If the whistle blew before we got there, we always insisted that it must be wrong.

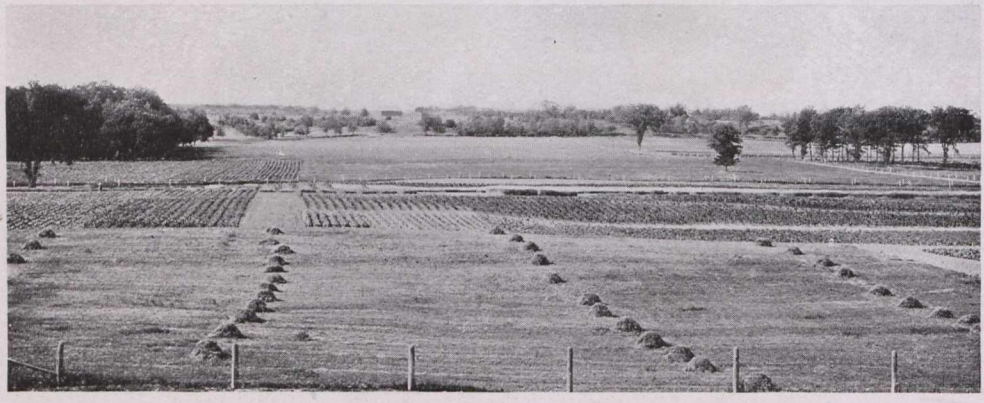
All of those students intending to specialize in Cereal Husbandry, and some others not intending to specialize in this option, had thesis experiments to carry on during the summer. Most of this work was with growing crops, and therefore required considerable attention throughout the summer. This work had to be done either outside of working hours, or in time granted off work by the Department. The latter was more usually the case. These experiments, although troublesome at times, added considerable interest to our summer's work.

The plant improvement work carried on by the Department was, of all the work, probably the most interesting to us. One of the first operations in which we assisted in the spring, was sowing the cereal breeding plots. These plots contain four thousand plants, each seed being sown at a distance of one half link apart each way. One can readily realize the amount of hand labour entailed in the sowing of thirty or forty plots in this way.

Most of the hybridizing or crossing was done in July, as it must be done before the pollen is shed, in order to

prevent self fertilization. The work this year came in a very hot month; July was a hot month! But this was really not bad work to do in such weather for, while doing it we were sitting under tents, or sheets of canvas stretched between four posts, a good protection from the blazing sun. This work, although rather tedious, is interesting, and if it had not been for the pestering flies we might have been quite blissful, perhaps even falling asleep.

harvesting of the grain crops we had a variety of work to do. The hybridizing of the cereals, and much of the work with the grasses and clovers came in this period. Then, all of the plots sown broad-cast had to be edged, that is, the sides cut off square with the corner posts, for the area of each must be exactly right. Smut-pulling was a job which some of our members have cause to remember. All smutted plants had to be pulled out of the plots. As the wet



A glimpse of the Cereal Department

Then the harvesting of and taking notes on crosses which had been carried on for one or more years was also very instructive work. It was interesting to compare the hybrids with their parent varieties, noting how they differed from the different parents, and tracing dominant and recessive characters.

Of the four fields occupied by the Cereal Department's work, one is used exclusively for work with alfalfas, clovers, and grasses. Some of our number had a good deal to do with this work. Sometimes one of us was lucky enough to be elected to assist in taking notes on the different rows, plots, and individual plants. The others, however, had usually to be content to help in the cutting with sickles.

In the interval between seeding and

weather in the early part of the season favoured the growth of smut there was a great deal of it to pull. After pulling smut all day in the hot sun, one appeared more like a coal-heaver than anything else.

The threshing of the grain took longer than might be expected, for each plot had to be threshed separately, and the mill cleaned between each, to prevent mixing of grains. There were two mills going, one out in the field and one in the barn, and although we sometimes worked over-time, it took us well over a month to finish threshing. Besides this, there was, of course, some threshing which had to be done by hand.

With the finishing up of the threshing our summer's work neared its close. We did not have anything to do with the

harvesting of the corn and root crops, for that came after the opening of the fall term.

This summer work afforded us an opportunity of becoming more familiar with methods of plant breeding and improvement practised here, of getting acquainted with a great many varieties of the different crops, and of learning methods of doing work which should prove of value to us should we ever have to do any experimental or demonstration work along the same lines. Then I think we all had a fairly pleasant time as well.

J. D. NEWTON, '17.

The Question of Underdrainage

UNDERDRAINAGE is one of the essentials of successful agriculture. To impress this fact, one has only to travel through the farming districts of Quebec, especially along the low-lying lands of the St. Lawrence, and note the vast amount of farm land, cover d with rank growths of coarse grasses, weeds, and ponds of stagnant water, which mark the locations too wet for cultivation. Many of these flat lands are given over to pasture or indifferent hay crops. Such lands are not only unsightly, but unprofitable. In dry seasons they may produce a luxuriant hay crop, or an average crop of grain, but in wet seasons there is either no crop, or an extremely poor one. How often does the farmer, discouraged because he cannot raise a crop, after hard labour, as other farmers do, gaze upon his lowlands, obviously fertile, wishing he could profit by their richness.

The progress of drainage development in Quebec as well as other provinces, has been comparatively slow. Ontario first took the problem in hand under the direction of the Ontario Agricultural College, and due to their untiring efforts, the province has ever since led all other provinces.

There are a few distinct causes why the development of drainage has not been rapid. They may be summed up as: (1) The results of drainage are not known; (2) The critical operations are even less understood than the benefits; (3) Many are impressed with the idea that cost is too great, hence only the rich man can afford it; (4) Scarcity of labor to instal a system.

The agricultural colleges should be congratulated on the splendid work they have done to encourage drainage, but this line of work is comparatively new, many farmers perhaps have never even heard of drainage, and its benefits, and there yet remains a great work in demonstrating its practical value. They are either contented with open-ditches and a fair crop, or no drain and a poor crop.

Surveyors are sent out annually by the government to survey land for any farmer, free of cost. The farmer receives the map; covered with contours, other lines and figures, indicating the nature of the land and the depth of drains. How many farmers without previous experience can read such a map, and then put in the drains so that they will work most efficiently? It requires trained men; farmers should therefore co-operate in obtaining such men, when installing a system on the farm.

Cost is an important factor for the farmer who hesitates at drainage as an investment. It is impossible to give a definite estimate as to the cost of draining an acre, the figures may range from ten dollars, to forty dollars, depending

solely on the land, and the ability of he workers. The money necessary is not buried with the tile, never to be seen again, as many of us are inclined to think. It may be regarded as buried, but it returns bearing a higher rate of interest than any bank ever paid, in the form of an annual increase in crops. It has been estimated that drains pay for themselves in four years at the most.

Aside from increase in crops, other factors must be considered regarding drainage as an investment. Undrained soil is always compact, cementing materials in the soil causes fine particles of soil to become glued together, with the result that when the soil dries it bakes. Those who have had experience will know the difficulty of cultivating such soils. Again, drained land allows easier and quicker cultivation in the busy spring season. During this season, when even hours are precious, this is a very important consideration, for tillage costs money. More air is allowed into the soil freed of excessive moisture, and air around the roots of plants is just as essential as air is to man. Water on the surface rather than in the soil, excludes all air thus preventing seeds to germinate and plants to grow properly. Drains therefore regulate the amount of water in the soil, carrying it away in spring when there is too much, and holding it by capillary action in the soil during the drier seasons. The roots of the plants have more room in a well drained soil, they can penetrate beyond the former water-table. And, therefore when the dry season comes, and the water-table recedes rapidly, the roots will have reached such a depth that they will have a constant supply to draw from.

It is extremely difficult to treat a large subject properly in such a limited space, but an attempt has been made to prove to the farmer the necessity of draining the farm. The present is the golden opportunity of the farmer. Prices never have and perhaps never will be better for farm produce than they are to-day. In order that he may make the most of his opportunities, he should when in competition with up-to-date farmers, exert every effort to make *his* farm produce max mum crops.

R. M. Elliott, '17.

Dairy Cattle Trade in Huntingdon and Chateauguay Counties

THE counties of Huntingdon and Chateauguay form what is known as the Chateauguay valley. They lie along the south shore of the St. Lawrence river in close proximity to the United States border.

In this part of the Province we find many of the best farms in Quebec. It is devoted exclusively to dairying, and to the raising of dairy cattle. This district has been noted for the high class of dairy animal raised there during the last few years.

The breeds predominating are the Holstein and Ayrshire. There are many herds of pure-bred animals, but grade stock is the most numerous. Within the last few years this district has gained a reputation for the number and quality of the dairy cows it has sold to the United States, British Columbia, and Western Canada.

Buyers from the Northern States annually visit this district in search of high class dairy cows and heifers for which they are prepared to pay the

highest prices. To secure this high price the breeder must keep his cattle in good condition, and due to freshen, so as to produce a large flow of milk during the winter months. The animals must show a fair amount of quality and breediness combined with dairy type. By breediness we mean characteristics of the breed which the animal represents. If a grade Ayrshire, the animal must have a fairly straight top-line, a low set body, and large barrel, together with the color markings which are common to the breed.

In the Holstein the same amount of quality and attractiveness is required. The coarse-boned, rough, rangy type of animal of a few years ago is no longer in demand. Animals must be of fair size, and show good indications of production. This class of stock is in great demand in the large dairies producing milk for such large cities as New York, Boston, etc. C. B. '19.

The Live Stock Situation in Pontiac County

PONTIAC COUNTY is one of the largest counties in the province of Quebec. To the stockman or prospective stockman it offers every inducement, every facility and every condition that makes for success. It is a fact that some districts in the province are better adapted for dairying or some one other branch of stock production but when we consider meat production, Pontiac County is without a peer. Here the beef man, the sheep man, and the hogman all find ideal conditions. Two good markets are near at hand, viz.: Montreal and Ottawa. These markets, especially Montreal, quote the highest prices of any in Canada. Beside the above named markets, many smaller markets are located near at hand in the adjoining province of Ontario, *e.g.*, Renfrew and Arnprior. Most of the live stock is transported to market via the Canadian Pacific or the Canadian Northern railways. These companies have arranged to provide cars at all shipping points two days out of the week. This arrangement continues throughout the year and has proven eminently satisfactory.

Let us consider what natural advantages Pontiac County has to offer.

The stockman asks for range, he wants room, plenty of grass, water and reasonably cheap land. These he can obtain in Pontiac county. The population is scattered, the land is fertile and cheap. To the sheepman the hilly regions in the back districts offer magnificent opportunities for the production of healthy, vigorous flocks. The rolling nature of the land in other parts of the county and the distance from markets has kept land speculators out, hence there has been no land boom. Such land makes admirable farms for beef, hog, and sheep production.

Many farmers have bred up first-class dairy herds in certain localities. To-day, however, the tendency is toward beef production. This change can be accounted for in the following way:

(1) The high prices obtainable for all classes of meat and animal products.

(2) The high price of concentrated feeds.

(3) The high price of labor.

Farmers have found that they can raise calves or steers with less labor, less feed and with a wider margin of profit than they can obtain by producing milk. By producing beef, sheep and hogs they have solved the labor problem to their

own satisfaction. This method of farming will last and continue to become more popular for many years to come. It is doubtful if ever we shall see any marked decline in the price of meat. Meat production has declined in many parts of the world and I think the Pontiac County farmer is justified in pursuing the course outlined above.

In conclusion, one cannot help but be optimistic over the live stock situation in Pontiac County. The natural advantages, the railroad facilities, ready access to the best markets and above all, a progressive, thrifty race of people assure the future of the industry.

THOMAS HETHERINGTON,
Agr. '17.

Fruit Growing in Nova Scotia

FRUIT growing in Nova Scotia is in a flourishing condition. Yet when one realizes that there is not over fifty per cent of the trees in bearing at the present time, they are fully justified in saying that fruit growing is still in its primitive stage.

The chief fruit districts in Nova Scotia are largely confined to the Annapolis and Cornwallis valleys. Although fruit raising has been followed for a number of years, yet it did not seem to advance very rapidly, until within the past thirty years. Looking back to that time, we find that only forty thousand barrels were exported to the English market. Since then, however, new markets have been opened.

In 1911 the fruit crop beat all records of former years. There were over one million and a half barrels exported. Since then the crop has been ranging from eight hundred thousand to a million barrels. This year, however, it is doubtful whether there will be more than seven hundred thousand exported. This is due, chiefly, to too much wet weather when the trees were in blossom.

The fruit industry has reached such a stage that the varieties planted and the handling of the fruit is thoroughly done. Some of the leading varieties grown are those which are popular on the English market. Such varieties are the Golden Russett, King, N. Spy, Baldwin, Stark, Ribston, Gravenstein, and Ben Davis.

To raise good fruit, the practice of spraying has got to be carried out thoroughly. The object of spraying is to control the black spot and different insects. The most popular fungicides used are lime, sulphur, bordeaux mixture, soluble sulphur and dry sulphur dusting. There are none, however, that have been more successful than lime-sulphur. Bordeaux is fully as good a fungicide, but has a tendency to russet certain varieties.

The fungicides, while they prevent black spot from developing on the apples, are of little importance in controling the many insects. The leaf eating insects are controlled by adding either arsenate of lead or arsenate of lime to the spray mixture. The sucking insects have to be treated in another way, namely with black leaf forty. This, put into spray mixture, will kill the insects by contact. Four sprays in a season are necessary in order to grow clean fruit.

The Government of Nova Scotia has done a great deal for the fruit industry by establishing in every county, excepting Kings, demonstration orchards, which consist of one to two acres. The object of these orchards is to discover the fruit growing possibilities of those sections outside of the well known fruit

districts. This is also done to see which is the best way to care for fruit trees, also what varieties do best in that certain section.

There are a few sections in Nova Scotia, especially through the centre of the Annapolis valley where the land has not sufficient elevation to escape the frosts. This is, however, overcome by establishing oil heaters in the orchards at night. This has worked quite successfully and at a comparatively low cost.

Thinning of the fruit is of great importance. These are thinned when small until there is a good average crop left. In this way one gets a larger percentage of number ones, which would otherwise be twos and threes.

The picking of fruit begins, with the exception of a few early varieties, about the second week in September. This generally takes six weeks. They are then hauled and stored in fruit houses to be packed for shipment.

One of the greatest developments from fruit raising in Nova Scotia has been the organization of fruit companies, which are spread over the Annapolis valley. These companies have united into one under the name of the United Fruit Company with its head office at Berwick. This company handles about sixty per cent of the fruit grown in the Annapolis valley. The organization constitutes one of the largest co-operative farmers' organizations in the world to-day.

It can be safely said, that no other fruit-producing country in the world has better natural advantages than Nova Scotia. Situated on the Atlantic coast and having a harbor which is one of the best in the world, she has every convenience in the shipping.

Being nearer the English markets than any other fruit-raising country, therefore getting the advantage of cheap water transportation. Knowing the flavor and keeping qualities of Nova Scotia apples, they are taken in preferance to any others. They are grown as cheaply, if not cheaper, than any other fruit-producing country in the world.

In view of the fact, that there is much available land yet to be planted to fruit trees together with the acreage already in bearing, it becomes quite evident that in a few years the production will be many times its present output.

F. Kinsman, Agr. '18.

External Influences Affecting Variation in Fowls

By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College.

THE conditions under which domestic fowls are reared are widely different and tend to cause variations. Consider the variations existing among domestic fowls of to-day as compared with the native fowls of the hot jungles of India. Since the fowl was domesticated many centuries ago it is impossible to say whether it varied quickly or slowly when first subjected to new conditions. Nevertheless, keeping in mind the large number of variations, the great bulk of which have resulted from internal causes, it becomes apparent that external agencies have had an important influence in causing variation among domestic fowls.

The duck has not varied nearly to the

same extent as has the fowl, but an interesting case concerning the influence of domestication upon variation in ducks throws some light upon the problem of variation among fowls. Darwin states that when ducks are reared from the eggs of the wild duck the metallic lustre of the wild bird is lost. It was found that the wild ducks would not breed true for more than four or five generations, after which time the white collar round the neck of the Mallard became much broader and more irregular and white feathers appeared in the wings of the ducklings. This appears to be a variation resulting from domestication.

Many variations in fowls have been brought about through conditions of domestication; the size of many domestic breeds is much larger than the wild fowl and the egg production is much greater. The environment, meaning the conditions under which fowls live, has been partly responsible for such variations. In the matter of egg production, as well as with many other variations, internal causes have played a more important part than external influences since the ability to produce eggs is an inherited quality. At the same time, the influences which internal causes exert upon variation are dependent upon outside conditions or external influences. That is, a hen from a laying strain might have the ability to produce a large number of eggs, but unless she is given proper care and attention that ability counts for little, at least as far as her individual egg production is concerned. In other words, improved egg production depends upon the method of feeding, housing and other conditions of management as well as upon the method of breeding. Internal causes and external influences are at work at the same time, though they work in different ways: external influences are not causes of variation, since they cannot bring about a development whose tendency does not already exist, but they are the limiting factors in all development.

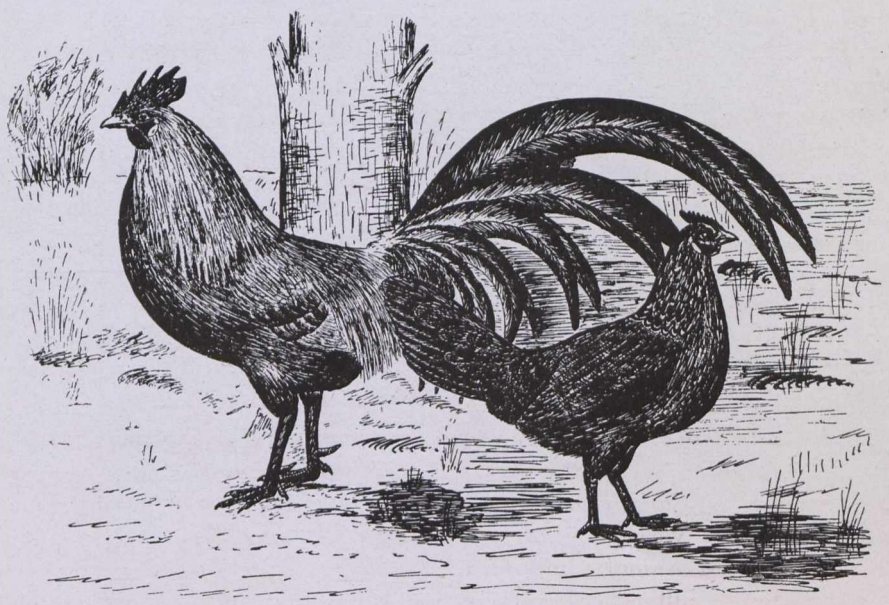
The more important external influences affecting variation are food, temperature, chemical agents, use and disuse and selection. Another factor affecting variation in birds is locality, although the affects are not apparent in our domestic breeds of fowls because of conditions of domestication.

Locality is a comprehensive term, including climate, season and food as affected by any particular area. The nature of these three things varies in different localities and each of these differences tend to make for variations in birds, especially in a wild state. Naturally then, any remarks made regarding the influence locality has upon variation does not apply directly to domestic fowls, but the interest lies rather in what effect locality may have had upon the four original wild races of fowl, the Bankiva, Ceylon, Sonneratii, and Fork-tailed Fowl.

To make this subject of more interest to the reader, since a clear understanding is of importance to anyone interested in variation, the writer begs to quote an extremely interesting account of variation based upon locality as given by Bateson. "There are a few examples of animals not given to much irregular wandering, which occupy a wide and continuous range of diversified country and are differentiated as local races in two or more districts, though the distinct races meet in intervening areas. Of these the most notorious illustration which has been investigated with any thoroughness is that of the species of Woodpeckers, known in the United States as Flickers." There are two forms of Flickers which "are very strikingly different in appearance. In size, proportions, general pattern of coloration,

habits, and notes, the two are alike," but in many other respects, particularly in the coloration of different sections, the two forms are distinctly different.

"The distribution of the two is as follows. On the east side of the Continent one form, relatively pure, occupies the whole of Canada and the States from the North to Galveston. Westward it extends across the whole continent in the more northern region to Alaska, but in its pure form it only reaches down the Pacific coast to about the northern border of British Columbia. Its southern and western limit is thus roughly a line drawn from north of Vancouver, southeast to North Dakota and then south to Galveston. The other form, in a comparatively pure form, inhabits Mexico, Arizona, California (except Lower California and the opposite coast), central and western Nevada, Utah, Oregon, and is bounded on the east by a line drawn from the Pacific south of Washington, south and eastward through Colorado to the mouth of the Rio Grande or the Gulf of Mexico. Between the two lines thus roughly defined is a band of country about 1,200–1,300 miles long and 300–400 miles wide, which contains some normal birds of each type, but chiefly birds exhibiting the characters of both, mixed together in various and irregular ways." These mixed forms Bateson calls overlapping forms.



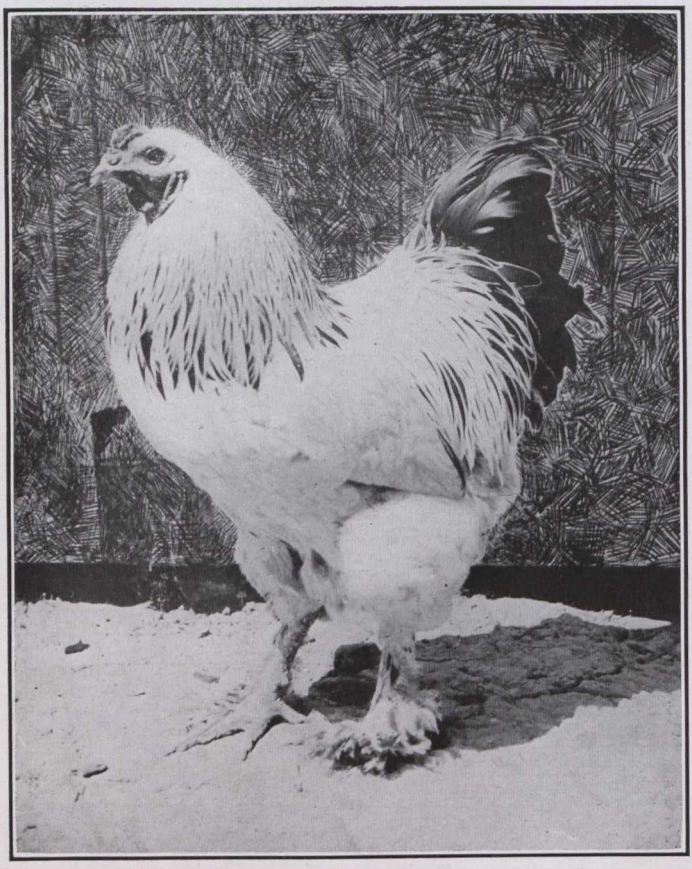
Gallus Bankiva male and female supposed to be the progenitors of the domestic races of fowls.

The case cited above suggests a relation between locality and variation and is of particular interest in its bearing upon the influence locality may have had upon the two wild races of fowl.

The Bankiva fowl in general most closely resembles the domestic fowl, especially the Black-breasted Red Game. The Sonneratii fowl differs from the Bankiva in having a peculiarly coloured hackle, a finely serrated comb and a different voice. The Ceylon fowl resembles the domestic fowl of early times very closely except in the coloring of

the comb. The Fork-tailed fowl differs from the other wild species in many respects. It has a greenish plumage, unserrated comb and a single wattle.

According to Darwin, Gallus Bankiva inhabits a wide range of territory in India. "It inhabits northern India as far west as Sinde, and ascends the Himalayas to a height of 4,000 feet; it inhabits Burmah, the Malay peninsula, the Indo-Chinese countries, the Philippine Islands, and the Malayan archipelago as far eastward as Timor. This species varies considerably in the wild state. Gallus Sonneratii does not range into the northern parts of India; it presents at different heights of the Ghants two stongly marked varieties." It is to be found only in Southern East India as far as the Mahadewa Mountains, north as far as Nagpore and on the West Coast of the Rajpeepla Mountains. The Ceylon fowl is a species peculiar to the island of Ceylon. The Fork-tailed fowl is found in Java and the adjacent small islands up to 3,000 feet altitude.



A light Brahma male representing a breed descending from Asiatic stock.

It is quite apparent that the different conditions under which the two wild species of fowl lived tended to induce variation. In view of this fact it is probable that locality, involving varying

conditions of climate, season and food, has some influence upon domestic fowls, even though slight, but many variations resulting therefrom are not apparent.

It is well known that food affects development; it may affect growth as far as size is concerned and it may affect factors of quality such as color of flesh and feathers.

An abundant supply of feed of the right kind means good growth or the attainment of maximum size while a scanty supply of food means stunted growth or a decrease in size. Food is the most important factor affecting size though it is not the only one. If chicks are not well fed for the first few weeks of their lives they seldom recover from the evil effects of arrested development; hence, it is very important that growing stock be well fed if maximum development is expected. On the other hand, if more food is given than can be assimilated the rate of growth is not thereby increased.

It is not well to overfeed fowls since it is liable to result in injury to the digestive tract, disorders of the excretory organs or possibly in sterility. Poultry breeders realize that it is not well to have breeding birds too fat. If the females are excessively fat a large proportion of the eggs laid will prove to be infertile, and many of those which are fertile will produce weak chicks.

Excessive feeding of the females leads to fatty degeneration of the essential sexual organs.

All foods serve various purposes in the production of eggs. Part of the food a hen receives furnishes energy to carry on the various functions of the body and to keep the body warm. Other purposes served by the food are to build up the tissues and organs and to keep them in repair. After all, this is done the next purpose is to supply material for egg production. Now the nature of the food has a direct influence upon the number of eggs produced, in connection with which a large number of cases might be cited. "Stewart and Atwood report that when the same amount of protein was furnished by beef scrap, milk albumin, and fresh meat scraps, respectively, to three pens of twenty White Leghorns each, the hens receiving beef scrap laid 386 eggs in 120 days; the ones receiving milk albumin laid 228 eggs during the same period, while the hens receiving the fresh meat scrap laid 279 eggs. (Lippincott.)

It is quite clear, therefore, that the nature of the food tends to cause variation in egg production.

Another interesting case illustrating the effect of food upon egg production is obtained from the recent work of Clark of Port Hope, Ontario. Single Comb White Leghorn hens were fed on the anterior lobe of a ductless gland obtained from the under side of the brains of calves. This gland is called the pituitary body and it is "supposed to regulate, by its secretions, the nutrition of bone and other connective tissue, and to have many other far-reaching in fluences on the entire body." Clark ground up the anterior lobe of the gland and mixed it with sugar of milk to form a paste. The paste was dried and powdered and a dose of 69 milligrams was given to each hen per day for a period of nine days (69 milligrams of the powder represents 20 milligrams of the fresh gland used). It was found that four days after the doses of powder were given the egg production of thirty-five Single Comb White Leghorns increased about double the production before the doses were administered. The high production was also sustained for several days after the last dose was given. Clark also found that the hatchability of the eggs was increased through dosing.

The flavor of eggs is largely dependent upon the kind of food supplied. Birds kept in confinement with no available supply of green food will lay onion-flavored eggs when fed on onions. Where birds are allowed the access of the barnyard on the farm the eggs produced are quite strong in flavor as compared with those eggs produced by fowls fed on wholesome feeds only. The flavor of poultry meat is also affected by certain feeds. "Bittenbender and Lippincott found that while the addition of 5 per cent mutton tallow or beef suet to a basal ration of oat flour for crate fattening slightly increased the gains and lowered the cost of the gains a little, the flavor of the resulting flesh was comparatively poor. When meat scrap formed 25 per cent of the solid portion of the ration it imparted a noticeable strong taste to the flesh. When the meat scrap was replaced by corn meal the flavor of the flesh was excellent."

Besides affecting the flavor of eggs and meat food affects the color. Green alfalfa gives the yolk a dark color, and it is common knowledge that corn tends to produce a yellow-colored flesh while buckwheat tends to produce a white-colored flesh. There has been a long-standing dispute among breeders of white-colored breeds, such as White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, and White Leghorns, as to whether the feeding of yellow corn affects the color of the plumage. Some breeders claim that when white breeds are fed heavily on yellow corn the plumage tends to become brassy; other breeders claim that such is not the case. No results of value are available upon this particular point, but Darwin and Cope have cited interesting cases of like nature. Darwin says: "It is well known that the hempseed caused bullfinches and certain other birds to become black. Mr. Wallace has communicated to me some much more remarkable facts of the same nature. The natives of the Amazonian region feed the common green parrot with the fat of large Siluorid fishes, and the birds thus treated become beautifully variagated with red and yellow feathers." Cope refers to the results secured by Mr. F. E. Beddard, who studied the influence of certain feeds upon the color of birds. Beddard's results are summed up in his own words. "That the yellow color of canaries can be altered to an orange red by mixing cayenne pepper with their food, has been known for a long time. This curious fact was first discovered in England, as was also the fact that the different races of canaries vary in their susceptibility to the action of the pepper; some kinds are more, others are less, affected, while one race is absolutely without any power of having its coloration altered by these means. The color-change is produced by feeding the newly hatched young with the pepper conveyed in their food or the old birds while sitting upon the nest are furnished with food containing the cayenne, which they in turn feed their offspring. The color change can, in fact, be only brought about in very young birds whose feathers are not completely matured; it it quite impossible to produce any alteration upon the full-grown canary. Clearly, therefore, here is an instance of the direct effect of food upon color."

The numerous variations existing among domestic fowls have had their origin under changing natural and artificial conditions.

MACDONALD COLLEGE EXTENSION WORK FOR RURAL SCHOOLS

Home Geography in Rural Schools

J. G. Thompson, M.A.

PERHAPS in this, the first stage of the work in geography, unusual effort and interest is needed on the part of the teacher, but to date has not received the consideration the subject warrants. This is due, in some measure, to the fact that a suitable text-book has not been provided. The possibility of any such book being provided is slight, for the home geography of one locality is not that of another. Another reason suggests itself in the fact that the method of presentation of the subject at this stage to be impractical and that of a theorist. It is the purpose of this article to suggest an answer both to the general question of choice of material and the more specific one of method.

Home geography should form what may be called the foundation of the entire course in geography. In this stage of the work the social, physical and industrial conditions of our own peculiar environment give to us the concrete illustrations, by means of which we are able to appreciate the same conditions when we come to the more abstract work in world geography. This means that the teacher must make use of the hills, valleys, rivers, etc., which she may find in the vicinity of her school in order to teach elementary land forms as suggested in the course of study. It means also that the subject of local industries (if there be only a blacksmith shop) must be included in her work. It means many other things, a few of them being the dependence of the city upon country, the home, division of labor, need of government, etc., if the teacher wishes to fulfill the requirements of the course of study.

In presenting this material to the children in the lower grades, the most ideal method would be the excursion, or allowing the child to actually see the object of study, but this is hardly possible where we have many classes taught by the same teacher. There is, however, a modified form of the excursion which the teacher in the rural school may employ. This is accomplished by assigning to one or several children for work after school hours the problem of observing the work which possibly might, under other conditions, be the task of the entire class. Such observations may be the subject of the next day's lesson in class. If these observations could be supplemented by an intelligent use of the sand tray; for then we have the only legitimate use of such apparatus in geography;

for example, in the modelling of a formal river, island, etc., The oral method of presenting the material in the lower grades usually is an informal talk in class. These talks on such subjects as "Frost," "The Harvest," etc., are of greater value if the word image is supplemented with that of a picture. Such talks, if properly conducted, are valuable —they render the child more observant of his surroundings, his home and those things exerting such an influence on his life, to which ordinarily he gives little thought.

If the child, in the first three years' study of geography, gathers but little definite information, it is a matter of small importance. If, on the other hand, his powers of observation have been utilized, his imagination brought into play, and his curiosity aroused, and to some degree satisfied, then he will have profited in more ways than one because of time spent on this subject. Finally when he comes to the broader field of world geography he will have the foundation for such study which is, in reality, the aim of teaching home geography.

Nature-Study Materials

Dr. D. W. Hamilton

NATURE-STUDY is a subject that, to be successfully taught, demands concrete material for illustrating nearly every lesson. Primarily it is a study of objects, particularly living things, in the child's environment. The teacher should make definite plans for securing illustrative materials. Frequently the assistance of the children can be sought in securing this material. As a rule children delight in assisting the teacher; and for them the effort is a valuable part of their nature-study work.

The great mass of materials available may be classified, somewhat in the order of importance, as follows:

1. Living things in their natural environment.
2. Living animals and plants kept in the schoolroom.
3. Specimens, from animate or inanimate nature, brought for particular lessons.
4. Preserved specimens.
5. Pictures and other reproductions.
6. Experiments and demonstrations.

1. The study of the objects and phenomena of Nature, in their natural environment, is no doubt the ideal method. Under ordinary school conditions this is, however, impossible for all lessons. Occasionally the teacher should take her class out-of-doors and study living objects in their natural conditions. Problems may be assigned individual pupils, to be answered by a direct contact with the objects. Nature-study should encourage and train pupils to become life-long students of nature. By assigning definite problems, by keeping weather, flower, bird and other records, and in other ways much can be done toward initiating the application desired in life.

2. Different pets, including birds, squirrels, and other animals can be kept in the school room for shorter or longer periods. Insects, such as flies, crickets, grasshoppers, butterflies, moths and bees do well in insect cages, or in glass jars covered with mosquito netting. Bees in an observation hive do well indoors. Fishes, tadpoles, frogs, mos-

quito wrigglers, and other water animals can be kept in water. Potted plants, including native ferns and mosses should adorn every room. Plants are easily obtained from bulbs and seeds planted in flower-pots and kept in the sunlight. In many ways this material kept in the schoolroom is valuable for school work.

3. Lesson topics are assigned to the month when specimens to illustrate those lessons are most readily obtained. Fresh materials are best. Leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, insects, and many other objects may be dried and preserved for use later. The teacher must provide, previous to the lesson, for illustrative materials. Otherwise the lesson will be a failure. Nature-study is not successfully taught by assigning lessons in books, when the teacher, without special preparation for the lesson, can keep one paragraph in advance of the pupils. The specimens obtained for nature-study lessons could be used in teaching drawing and other subjects.

4. Living things are much more interesting than dead things. For illustrating form, structure, and other features, preserved specimens may, however, be more useful than living ones. In any case the actual specimen, though preserved, should be of greater value for illustrative purposes than a picture or other illustration. Small animal forms such as caterpillars, tadpoles, fishes, and mice keep well in alcohol or other preserving liquids. Plants should be mounted on stiff paper. Seeds and fruits may be put in bottles. Teachers should provide for future lessons by making collections when the materials are abundant and easily obtained.

5. Pictures are poor *subjects* for nature-study lessons; but good pictures, particularly of birds and wild animals, can be used with good results in *illustrating* lessons. The Mumford colored pictures of birds, animals, insects, trees, and other objects are excellent and cheap. Diagrams and blackboard sketches simplify descriptions and give a clearer idea than a word description.

6. When possible, simple experiments should be carried on. They are always interesting, they give useful information, and for older pupils afford excellent practice in inductive reasoning. The lessons selected for this course are those that can be illustrated by materials or experiments quite readily obtained or made by teacher or pupils, with little expenditure of energy or money. For nature-study lessons the teacher *must plan* and *provide*, if they are to be successfully taught.

Scripture in Grade VII

W. O. Rothney

THE course of study in Scripture prescribed for Grade VII is taken largely from the book of "Acts" that used to be taught in the old Grade III, Model, and for this reason there was a tendency last year, on the part of some teachers, to treat the Scripture of Grade VII in much the same way as they used to treat "The Acts of the Apostles" when teaching Grade III, Model. This was a mistake. The course in Grade VII is radically different from the old III Model course, and the method of teaching it should also be radically different.

The object in prescribing the course for Grade VII was not that a certain portion of the Bible should be taught, but that boys and girls should be taught. The subject matter is not the history

of the early Christian Church, but the biography of early Christian leaders. The teacher's aim should not be to have her pupils memorize "Paul's Journeys," nor learn to relate events in chronological order, nor give synopses of famous speeches, but to introduce her pupils, to get them acquainted with, and lead them to admire certain men who lived in the First Christian Century.

The pupil in Grade VII is a very different sort of being from pupils of lower grades in an elementary school; he has reached the stage in his development where the child ceases and the man begins; he used to be content to play at being a man, now he is determined that he will be a man. Immediately before this stage he would admire and imitate any grown-up person who could do great things; but now he admires and imitates, not so much people, as qualities in people. He is no longer a hero worshipper like the junior pupil; but he seizes upon qualities of character that he admires, and, in his own mind, combines them to form the ideal by which his own life and conduct are controlled. The pupil of Grade VII is passionately idealistic.

Now the characters selected for study in Grade VII Scripture classes were chosen so that the pupils of that grade might find in them material out of which to build their ideals. The great task of the teacher, therefore, is not so much to have her pupils gain a knowledge of facts about the man studied as to inspire them with an appreciation of, and admiration for the man. The end is not reached until the pupils have gone beyond the facts, and understood something of the ideals, hopes, struggles, and achievements of the life.

This, however, is not possible until the teacher herself has thoroughly studied the lives of these men. She must study the men until she has thought their thoughts after them, and can look at life from their point of view. She must study these lessons until her own heart glows with a warmth of admiration for the characters presented therein. Then she will have something to teach. Then, when she is assigning the lesson, she will be able to give her pupils such information as will awaken their interest in the character to be studied, and enable them to appreciate the references indicated in the Teacher's Memoranda, and she will then be able to set her pupils to study the text with a view to securing definite information about the character which forms the subject of the lesson.

During the recitation period the teacher should discover to what extent the pupils have been successful in finding the information they sought during the study hour, and she should so stimulate their thinking and supplement their knowledge that they will arrive at some adequate conception of the character studied. In doing this, too, she should systematize their knowledge arranging the facts noted under such headings as "Things that the man did," "Chief traits of character," "Some things that he taught," "Opinions that other people held of him," etc. And for seat work she might assign a composition on the man presented in the lesson, which would be prepared by the pupils during study hours, and dealt with during the recitation period for composition.

In addition to this the teacher should make use of all pictures, maps, charts, objects, and other material available, that will lend interest to the lesson, and help make the pupils feel that they are face to face with real men who lived, and worked, and thought, and struggled; and won a moral victory that has helped the world ever since.

The Glacial Period

(Continued)

By Prof. A. W. Kneeland

IN continuing the discussion of this subject, the writer has but one object in view, namely, the truth, that teachers may not blindly blunder on their way, presenting as truth theories that cannot stand the test of careful investigation.

At the close of my last article, I was quoting from the late Sir Wm. Dawson on this subject. I continue my quotation, calling attention, however, to the fact that the so-called glacial deposits of this country are mostly confined to the river plains, such as the Ottawa and St. Lawrence.

7. "Glaciers must descend slopes, and must be backed up by large supplies of perennial snow; icebergs act independently, and being water-borne, may work up slopes and on level surfaces."

(I shall return to this point at a later stage of the discussion).

8. "Glaciers striate or scratch the sides and bottoms of their ravines very unequally, acting with great force and effect only on those places where their weight impinges most heavily; icebergs, on the contrary, being carried by constant currents and over comparatively flat surfaces, must striate and grind more regularly over large areas and with less reference to local inequalities of surface."

9. "The direction of the striae and grooves produced by glaciers, depends on the direction of the valleys; that of icebergs, on the contrary, on the direction of marine currents, which is not determined by the outline of the surface, but is influenced by the large and wide depressions of the sea-bottom."

10. "When subsidence of the land is in progress, floating ice may carry boulders from lower to higher levels; glaciers cannot do this under any circumstances, though in their progress, they may leave blocks perched on the tops of peaks and ridges."

Thus, in these ten propositions does Sir Wm. Dawson combat and dispose of, in my estimation, the Glacial Theory; but I would like to add one or two other facts not included in his summary; and the first is that there is a natural direction of the so-called glacial movement and the counter fact that the *actual* direction of the movement, as shown by the arrangements of deposits, is another.

Let me now return to the arrangement as seen in the so-called glacial moraine and sand and gravel deposits found in the round-headed valley near my old home.

As I have said, the direction is N. E. to S. W., the boulder field being farthest north.

At New Glasgow, P.Q., the deposits run from N. W. to S. E., ending in the sands near Terrebonne, and the clay-bed of the St. Lawrence valley.

The deposits, north of Hudson, P.Q., run nearly from north to south, while around Lachute, they run from N. E. to S. W.; and the same is true of those near Grenville, P.Q.

Broadly speaking then, in the St. Lawrence valley, at any rate, the general direction is that of the valley; and in this lies, in my judgment, an important confirmation of the Drift Theory as opposed to the Glacial, for it is well

known to all geologists that the St. Lawrence valley was an open shallow sea, broadly connected with the Atlantic, and into which the berg-laden Arctic Current had free access, the downward projecting rocks imbedded in the bergs, striating the exposed rocks below, as they slowly moved over their surfaces.

Sir Wm. Dawson, in his 7th proposition, refers to two necessary conditions of glacial formation and movement; to wit: a considerable slope and perennial snow in quantities sufficient to create and maintain the icebed.

As these conditions are so closely connected with the cause of the phenomena of which we are speaking, we shall refer to them in that connection, but mention one other point here, not referred to in Sir Wm. Dawson's summary; namely, the fact that so-called glacier-boulder fields are found to contain rocks brought hundreds of miles from directions contrary to the necessary movement of the glacier formations, if they existed in those localities.

The ice-berg drift theory, it seems to me, can alone account for this fact; and the general direction of the deposits, N. E. to S. W., strengthens the contention, for that would be the natural course of the Arctic drift, if a continental subsidence of only a few feet permitted.

I now come to the last point in this part of the discussion; and this I have reserved to the last, as it really belongs to the next division of my subject, namely: the course of the phenomena.

(To be continued.)

Rhythm

G. A. Stanton

THE term rhythm is used with considerable latitude in music. In addition to meanings analagous to its use in the fine arts and in prosody, its specific application in music includes regular pulsation, periodic accent, figuration of proportionate time-lengths (whether within a single pulse or extending over several pulses), the general swing or flow of the music, or it serves to designate a particular character of movement, as valse rhythm, march rhythm. In all its musical applications it necessarily implies the *time* element as distinct from the idea of pitch. As melody is the beauty of tone-movement in pitch, so rhythm is "the poetry of motion" in time. Of these two essentials of music, Time and Tune, the first is by far the more natural, perhaps one should say the less artificial, for rhythm pervades all nature: the planets, seasons, tides, the heart-beats, walking, and many other instances of rhythmic movement in nature could be quoted Herein lies the source of the probably dominant factor in the pleasure which music gives, the response to its rhythmic appeal. But so subtle and complex are the rhythmical problems in modern music, particularly in the higher instrumental forms, that unless the hearer has had at least a foundation of training in rhythm he is apt to lose a great deal of the enjoyment he might otherwise receive.

It is the function of the kindergarten to commence this training, especially as regards regularity of pulsation and sensing accent, by co-ordinating mus-

cular movements with the performance of of simple music, as in marches, action songs, games, clapping, tapping, and so forth. Here the teaching will be mostly by imitation, without much attempt at technical analysis, the object being mainly to give the child a fund of rhythmical experiences for future use.

In the first three years of the Elementary School the problems may be confined to analysing regularity of pulse, discriminating between two-pulse and three pulse accentuation, with tones of two or more pulses in length, and realising the need for a means of recording such differences (notation).

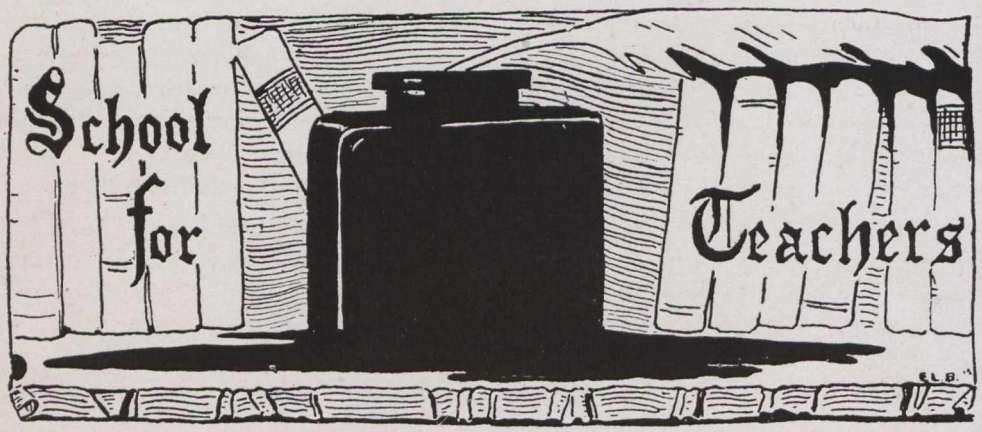
In the fourth and fifth years such problems as silent pulse, equally divided pulse, and half-pulse continuation are suitable. The quarter-pulse and the "compound" pulse (as in six-pulse measure), may be studied in the sixth and seventh years.

In teaching time it is necessary to use a definite rhythmical terminology, and although some music teachers manage with a clumsy jargon of the "ta-ra-ra-ra-pom-pom!" type, the most efficacious nomenclature for expressing varieties of rhythm is the system of time-names set forth in the Tonic Sol-fa method.

The more artistic use of rhythmical devices, such as rhythmical balance, similarity and contrast, phrasing, disturbed accent, pace, and flexibility of beat, can be best taught by analysis of such effects occurring in the songs under rehearsal.

A foundational training in the rhythm, based upon some such outline, will not only enhance the pupil's enjoyment of his present musical activities, but will also serve as a groundwork for more complete musical appreciation in after life.

Whose Cake?



London - - When War Broke Out

Hazel M. Rexford, T., '17

IT was a day of confusion and suspense. The great Metropolis was stirred to its foundations. This was Sunday, the second of August, 1914. Germany had declared war on France, was marching into Luxembourg, and the great question on the lips of London was: "What is England going to do?" On the morning referred to in one of the smaller churches, the preacher introduced his sermon with the words, "The blackest cloud ever known is about to break over mankind." This didn't add to our ease.

Not far from the British Museum was the German Embassy and crowds of young Germans thronged about this building. Hour after hour and even day after day the crowd remained, each waiting his turn to be admitted into the office to receive his passport. From here they were to leave for Germany to join the vast army which was later to try its utmost to pierce the British lines. The waiter where we were staying was himself a German and though greatly opposed to it, he was compelled to leave for the continent directly. We tried to wish him good luck!

On this Sunday afternoon there was a considerable amount of mobilizing taking place in London. Reservists were given orders to report at Portsmouth. We had the privilege of speaking to an official of one of the London Subways. He was to report at Portsmouth the following morning ready for ——, well, he hadn't the slightest idea. He was a splendid type of man, and with his teeth clenched, he declared, "Whoever wins it won't be Germany." We agreed then that if that was the prevailing spirit of the British army, we need have no doubt as to the outcome of the war. There was also a sad side to his leaving for he said, "All I care about are the kiddies at home. I have two." They were motherless and up to this time they had not been told that their father was also about to leave them, perhaps forever. We saw a few of the first farewells at the various stations that afternoon as the men were leaving, most of them for training camps. England was at least

preparing for whatever might come. Rumours spread that the sailing of all ships to America was to be cancelled. Sympathy went out on all sides to the stranded Americans in London. I realized that this term also included Canadians. It seemed quite possible then that we might continue to be stranded till the end of the war!

In spite of the suspense a certain amount of excitement prevailed, and one felt glad even to be alive at such a time. The King was holding midnight interviews which continued far on into the morning. All banks were closed, this resulting in large numbers of men being thrown out of work. In most cases paper money was refused and tourists were almost penniless. I remember in particular an elderly American couple who were having their first trip abroad. They had escaped from France and arrived safely in London, but without a cent. They enquired of a policeman how they might walk to a certain boarding house they had heard of. He informed them that it was only a penny to take the 'bus, and they then acknowledged that they didn't even have a penny!

The following morning, great crowds gathered in front of Buckingham Palace in the hope of getting some news. The great leaders who were holding a conference here with the King a week before on the Irish problem, were now engaged in discussing a far greater question. But the only encouragement they received here was, "Move on, please" (this from the police authorities!)

The streets seemed alive with the restless crowds, and particularly round about the Parliament Buildings and the War Office. On one occasion there was a mad rush. Everyone made for the opposite side of "Whitehall," and we were just in time to cheer Lord Kitchener as he ascended the steps and entered the War Office.

Certain parties were hard at work distributing printed pamphlets throughout the city with the intention that the government might be influenced in some way in remaining neutral. "Why fight for Russia, stand fast Britain," was the cry. But this was not to be. On the Monday afternoon Parliament was in session, intent upon the great question. Outside the massive buildings even greater crowds thronged. The streets were black with the living masses of people who were

> "Waiting, waiting, waiting, waiting,
> For the news that never comes,
> While the air seems palpitating,
> To the roll of distant drums!"

Soon a taxi was seen approaching the gates from the Parliament Buildings. The populace pressed back. Every eye was fixed on the car and loud cheers filled the air as Premier Asquith passed through.

Another day of suspense passed. The following evening shortly before eight, thousands of people gathered in front of the King's Palace looking for a word of encouragement. Everyone wore a look of expectancy, and as the night wore on their enthusiasm did not seem to lessen. The police authorities did not trouble them this time for this was the great night for England. Hours passed and just before midnight there was a general hush as three figures stepped out on to the front balcony, the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales. Then the air seemed to ring with the cheers. The French joined in "Vive le roi" and the English in "God save the King." Hats waved in the air and the whole crowd swayed with enthusiasm. It was all over in a moment and the balcony was once more deserted, but the now satisfied crowd dispersed.

Perhaps the most impressive of those few evenings was that spent in St. Paul's Cathedral, the following Sunday after England had declared war. At any time it is a privilege to hear the Bishop of London speak, but at the outbreak of this war there were few men in the British Empire that one would rather have heard. The service was to begin at seven o'clock, but by about half past five all the seats in which you hear were taken and less than an hour later several policemen were stationed at each entrace trying to keep back the great crowds who were pressing to get in. It is only on such occasions the great Cathedral is filled but on this evening there was not a vacant seat, and it required thirty-four men to bring up the offertory. Perhaps one of the most inspiring sermons ever heard in St. Paul's was preached by the Bishop that night.

These few days referred to proved to be the most interesting of all those spent in England. It helped us to realize the wonderful system of the British Government, and we certainly will never regret having been in the World's Metropolis at the outbreak of this war.

The Sons of France

Lena E. Ashkalooney, T.

DUSK was quietly falling over the little village, covering with its velvety darkness the trees, the shrubs and the roads. With the darkness came memories—memories of the happy days before the war—memories of the valour and the strength of their brave boys. How they had marched off! Strong and confident, loyal and true.

Before a little cottage a few miles back of the village, an old man sat smoking. As the smoke of his pipe curled up into the dark night, he mused of many things. Strangely enough, he did not feel alone, something seemed to be hovering about him, a something so sweet, so good and so holy, that he stepped forward softly and quiety into the moonlight.

From the shrubs close by came a fervent sigh, "Ah Dieu! Mon père!"—"Jean! Mon fils!" the old man cried out, and in a moment had plunged through the shrubbery. There he found him, his brave black-haired Jean who had gaily marched off at the head of his company, found him, his tattered uniform caked with mud and dirt, his face pale and bloodless, one sleeve of his jacket hanging loose. "Jean! Jean!" he sobbed, and as gently as though he were a baby lifted him up and carried him tenderly to the cottage.

Once inside, he pondered for a moment. "Would there be time? Could it be managed?" Even as he asked himself these questions he had decided on the best plan—down, down, down he carried his son, down to the little cell where he had so often hidden in fun. He placed him there carefully—the poor wreck of bones! Tears filled his eyes, as he murmured, "le brave Jean," and turned away. Nothing more was said, for both father and son understood. Even at the very instant, they could hear the rumbling tramp of many feet.

When the soldiers passed the cottage, the moonlight showed them an old man, smoking before his door. They told him that they were thirsty and

he gave them water. "He is good, this man," they said to each other in that speech that he did not understand, but hated.

After the soldiers had passed, he hurried down to his son. When he entered, the boy appeared worried and excited; many times he tried to talk but was too weak. To his father, the trouble and entreaty in the boy's eyes was heart-rending. He fell on his knees at Jean's side and clasped his hands tight in his own. As he did so Jean smiled happily. In one hand was a package of papers, in the other he held a gold locket. As the old man took the papers, Jean raised himself a little, and with a last great effort, murmured, "Le ca-pi-taine—A-dieu!"

Later, when the old man opened the locket he placed a lock of black hair close to the golden lock which he and Jean had treasured so long. They were real to him, these black and gold curls nestling close to each other.

Many days passed, and an old man, bowed and white-haired, feebly presented himself at head-quarters. To those who asked roughly what he wished, he answered not at all; but waited until "le capitaine" should appear. What mattered a few hours, when he had already waited days? Finally the captain did pass, the old man tottered forward, said a few words to him, and they walked together to a private room. There the old man told his story, delivered the dispatches, saluted respectfully, and was about to go. But at this point the captain took a hand in the matter, and soon the weary old man was resting quietly.

At the hospital they did not know how it happened—"He was sleeping peacefully, when he entered the greater, deeper sleep," was all they could say. But had they looked closer they might have seen in his hands, a golden locket, in which were two locks of hair—a golden lock nestling close to a black one.

The Teachers' Residence

Clovelly

AFTER a drive in an open carriage twelve miles through the country lanes of Devonshire, between hedges of scrub oak and may, literally overridden with fragrant yellow honey-suckle and tall, nodding foxgloves, passing on the way through bits of pastoral landscape with here and there a glimpse of the sea, and of the little fishing villages of Appledore and Westward Ho, you come to the home that Kingsley loved, Clovelly.

Picturesque, quaint little Clovelly. Having seen it and experienced its charm, you can never forget it.

Here Henry Kingsley came in the early days of his ministry bringing his family, among them little Charles, a lad of eight years. And here Charles grew to manhood and succeeded his father as Rector of the little Parish Church, where he remained until he was made Dean of Westminster; his fluent pen giving color and beauty, and a new interest to many events of English history; his colorings always true to nature as he knew it.

Arriving at the top of the street, too narrow and steep for any vehicle to descend, you leave the carriage and go on foot down High Street, a rocky little road scarce ten feet wide, cobbled with small stone brought from the sea shore, lying seven hundred feet below, and put in place centuries ago, with patient care by fishermen to form steps.

The cottages on either side are overhung with great masses of tawny yellow roses and honeysuckles, pots of delicately-tinted hydrangeas set by the door ways, the casement windows of the cottages opening out upon the street which comprises Clovelly. Kingsley has compared the village and its one street to a stream which, escaping from its parent stream, falls over a cliff, gradually wears away part of the rocky side, and makes itself a tortuous channel.

The fishermen of Clovelly built down the sides of this narrow ravine, paving the street as they went until they finally reached the sea.

Down, down you go until you come to a retaining wall where you turn sharply to your left and passing around an

old stone cottage, which was built accidentally in the middle of the street, you pass under the Temple Bar, a sort of door or archway, built of stone. On every side are clumps of fuschia trees laden with their pendant blossoms of purple and red, growing in the crevices of the rocky walls above you.

Turning again to the right you pass many fishermen in their blue smocks, and descending still more abruptly you come suddenly upon a number of little fishing boats in a small bay or inlet, made by the sea washing up between a great pile of rocks and an old quay with a light house built in the time of the Tudor Kings, surmounted by many cottages built just above tide level.

One long look at Lundy Island lying close by, a mass of solid black rock; and then over the channel where you see ocean-going vessels ploughing their several ways to and from Avonmouth, then reluctantly you turn, to find standing on the beach a meek row of five darling, brown-haired donkeys, their silken ears pricked up expectantly at your approach.

You learn from the fisher folk standing there that most people ride up High Street, so you clamber into the saddle of one donkey with the assistance of a fat old donkey-driver, and, followed by other people also riding, you go slowly up the street, not forgetting to bend your head when you reach Temple Bar. At the head of the street you say good-bye to, and perhaps take a picture of your mount and its owner, who, as you present him with a shilling, says, "Good bye, 'oom, I cud wish 'e wad hae anoother ride 'oom."

Perhaps you peep into the little library cottage at your right, and then you walk quickly over to 1. (where you get the carriage which brings you back to the little white-walled town of Bideford again) or 2. (a little gate where you get a card admitting you to the grounds of Clovelly Court. You cannot go through the Court itself, for flying from the roof top of the square and unornamented Manor House in the distance, is a flag, showing that the family are at home, and a house party being entertained.

On through a stile and you find yourself in a coppice filled with every imaginable tree, shrub and flower, a veritable botanist's Paradise. You wander on and come upon a great expanse of rolling uplands, with, standing like sentinels, lone knarled old oaks and holly trees. A little path leads up and on thro' bracken and fern up to your knees; and many little hares, startled by your approach, scamper across your path. You reach the summit of the hill, called the Wilderness, its sides purple with heather, and again, far below you and away to the right, lies the sea.

Retracing your steps, about five miles, you come to the Parish Church, whose supports are solid monoliths, brought from Lundy Island centuries ago, whose old stone font dates from William the Conqueror's time, and where you see among other interesting things three tablets, erected to Henry Kingsley, his son, and grand-daughter's husband, all one-time Rectors of the Church. Then arriving back on High Street you dine at the quaint New Inn; walk to the top, order your carriage and wind your way through the beautiful Hobby Drive, gain the highway, returning to the little white-walled town of Bideford, arriving just too late in the evening to see the funny old sign above an old Inn just beyond the town walls, "The first Inn, the last out."

MAY MELDRUM, 4 Sc., '17.

A Summer Spent in Pointe au Pic

WE LEFT Montreal early one June evening by the S. S. "Saguenay" and arrived at Quebec about seven-thirty the following morning. There were a great many American tourists on board who had heard of the quaint old city and eagerly awaited our arrival there. As one approaches Quebec they are greatly struck with the style of the houses, many of them still standing as they did in the years long ago when Champlain arrived there. The Chateau Frontenac presents an imposing appearance as it stands out, with its many turrets, high up on the bluff facing the famous Dufferin Terrace from which one gets such an excellent view of the harbor and surrounding country. Closeby the Chateau is the citadel, at present so closely guarded. We did not have many spare moments, as we had to change boats here, leaving Quebec by the S. S. "St. Irénée" at 8 a.m.

We are now bound for Murray Bay, the famed summer resort, often called the "Newport of Canada." Ex-president Taft has said of Murray Bay, that one of its chief attractions is its champagne air.

Murray Bay is a small French village, with all the conveniences of a large town, situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence about 270 miles from Montreal. The river here is about 16 miles wide. The water is very cold and salty, and the tide rises about ten feet. The village of Murray Bay proper is about two miles from the wharf, and is just at the foot of the high hills of the Laurentians at a point where the Murray River flows into the St. Lawrence.

In order to get to Murray Bay we pass through Pointe au Pic village which is in reality the summer resort. Right here in this village is a Convalescent Home for the sick and convalescent, who come from various hospitals in Montreal and Quebec. This institution was founded over forty years ago by a few philanthropic ladies of each city —Mrs. Boswell of Quebec, and Miss Hervey, of Montreal, and a few others. It has a Board of Directors, comprised of residents of Montreal and Quebec, while a Committee of Management, who look after the affairs of the Home during the summer, is chosen from the summer visitors of Pointe au Pic. This Committee is made up entirely of ladies and the majority are Americans, who give most liberally of their time and money, and feel that very little, in return for the benefits derived from the health-giving air of this beautiful little village.

At first the Home was just a small cottage with a few patients, but gradually the numbers needing care increased till now they have a building capable of accommodating about one hundred patients. It is only open during the summer months and in that time 150 people are cared for in the Home. An out-door department has been inaugurated to meet the needs of the "habitants." This has been a big task as they have been living in ignorance of the common laws of health for so long that they are, with difficulty, made to understand what great benefits are derived from fresh air and sunshine. However, about one hundred and fifty were treated in the out-door department this summer.

Outside of contagious or infectious diseases all other kinds are treated here. Tubercular bone cases seem to do exceptionally well. There are large out-

door sleeping porches for this class of patients, and they just live out-doors altogether. Mothers, who have been working hard all winter and cannot afford to go with their families for a holiday, or even go alone as their children are too young to be left alone, and they cannot afford to pay somebody to take care of them while they are away, can come here for a few weeks rest and receive all the benefits possible, free of charge. They are thus enabled to return to their homes with renewed strength and energy to resume their strenuous tasks. Again, it is most encouraging to watch the improvement in pale sickly children. As many as 25 to 35 under 12 years of age are in residence at one time. They love to play in the icy water, which many of the older people are afraid to go into, yet they spend hours paddling and bathing in it. In two months some of the patients have gained as much as twenty-five pounds.

One needs just a glimpse of the sufferings of these, our less fortunate brothers, to feel deeply grateful for one of our greatest blessings—good health—and to do all we can to help them get theirs back again. E. L. H., Sc. '17.

A presence met me in the wood,
A regal, sorrowing thing,
With finger pressed upon its lip,
And flight upon its wing.

I durst not break the breathless trance
By list'ning silence laid;
Beneath the branches hanging lace
My fearful footsteps stayed.

No ripple stirred the ambient air,
Nor restless birdling cries,
As quivering in the silence came
The year's slow dropping sighs.

A presence vanished through the wood,
Its visage marred with grief.
And, trembling, at my feet there fell
A little red-stained leaf.

—*Windsor Magazine.*

Faculty Items

MR. H. P. DOLE, M.A., has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics in the School for Teachers. Mr. Dole received his B.A. degree from the University of New Brunswick with First Division Honours in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, winning the Asa Dow Scholarship and being appointed Laboratory Assistant to the Professor of Physics in his senior year. He received his professional training at the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton, N.B. After a post-graduate course in New York, he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia University and received his Master's Diploma in Education from Teachers' College in 1908. Upon graduation he was offered a position as teacher of mathematics in the Horace Mann School which is connected with Teachers' College. Mr. Dole's teaching experience covers a period of over twelve years embracing every phase of school work from the rural ungraded school to assistant in University.

The new teachers in the High School are:

Miss Florence Drummond, M.A., Sherbrooke, a graduate of Bishop's College, and a teacher of long standing experience in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville schools;

Miss Agnes McCreadie, Shawville Academy; and

Miss Jean MacLeod, from the East Ward School, Sherbrooke. The latter two received their professional training in the College.

Miss Helen Morrison has received an important appointment in one of the Montreal schools.

Miss Stewart returned to the College in August upon the expiration of her six months leave of absence. The scope of her work has been broadened so that she now has charge of all the Residences. Miss Kate Lawnsborough, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, is assisting her in her work.

Miss Mary Snell, who acted as Superintendent of the Men's Residence during Miss Stewart's absence, has been appointed Superintendent of the Montreal Maternity, one of the hospitals of which Montreal is especially proud.

Mrs. Edith Crowell has resigned the positon of Dietician and has returned to her home in Nova Scotia. Miss Helena McNaughton has been appointed to succeed her, the title of the position being altered to "Housekeeper." Miss Winifred Hodge has been appointed Assistant Housekeeper.

Miss Dorothy Richmond, Instructor in Physical Culture has resigned her position to return to England. Miss L. H. Wren, her Assistant, has been appointed to succeed her as Instructor in Physical Training.

Miss Marjorie Torrance, formerly Instructor in Physical Culture, is doing massage work in one of the military hospitals in England.

Miss Jennie Reid, Instructor, and Miss Jessie D. Gray, Assistant, in Home Dairying, both resigned their positions at the end of the College year and returned to Scotland, Miss Reid on account of her father's illness, Miss Gray to take charge of the home farm during

the absence of her male relatives on military service. The Home Dairying Department has been closed through the summer.

We regret to record that Mrs. Emberley has had a very painful illness during the summer. We are pleased to learn, however, that after undergoing a most serious operation she is now well on the way to recovery.

Mrs. Ethel B. Rutter has been appointed Instructor in Household Science in the University of Saskatchewan, and will take up her new work at New Years. Mrs. Rutter is a daughter of the late Dr. John Brittain, Professor of Nature Study, the memory of whose charming personality lingers in the hearts of all who were privileged to serve with or study under him in the early days of the College. Mrs. Rutter was a member of the College's first class in Household Science, and, after receiving her Housekeeper's Diploma with first class honors, became a member of the staff in 1909. In her seven years service as a teacher she has become so closely identified with the work of the School and has displayed such devotion and energy in her teaching that her loss will be keenly felt. Our best wishes go with Mrs. Rutter to her new field in Saskatoon.

Miss Jeanette Babb of Carlingford, Ont., a graduate of the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, has come to assist Miss Campbell in the extension work in Household Science, carried on in connection with the Homemakers' Clubs.

Mr. P. A. Boving, who for some years has had charge of the Root Crop Investigations of the Department of Cereal Husbandry, has been appointed Associate Professor of Agronomy in the University of British Columbia. Prof. L. S. Klinck, his former chief in Macdonald College, is Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture in that new University, and his appreciation of Mr. Boving's past achievements and future possibilities receives appropriate expression in this appointment. Mr. Boving left in August to take up his new duties. We understand that his taste and aptitude for military work are to receive gratification and scope in the training of returned soldiers to agricultural work.

Mr. F. M. Clement, sometime Lecturer in Horticulture here and later Director of the Ontario Experimental Fruit Station at Vineland, Ont., has been appointed Professor of Horticulture in the University of British Columbia. Mr. Clement's many friends in Macdonald are delighted to hear of his advancement.

Mr. L. C. Raymond, Assistant in Cereal Husbandry, has joined the 245th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, as Machine Gun Officer.

Mr. C. Stephen has joined the Royal Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Engineer.

Mr. E. A. Lods, B.S.A. (1912), has been appointed to the staff of the Department of Cereal Husbandry in charge of Root Crop Investigations. Since graduating Mr. Lods has had several years' commercial experience in fertilizer work and one year's experience as Demonstrator at Cowansville.

Mr. J. C. Moynan, B.S.A. (1916), has been appointed Assistant in Cereal Husbandry in succession to Mr. Raymond. Mr. Moynan has had experience as an Assistant Demonstrator.

Mr. W. J. Tawse, B.S.A. (O.A.C, 1914), has been appointed Assistant in Horticulture.

Mr. E. M. Ricker, B.S.A. (1915), who, for the last six months has had charge of the Ontario Government's Horticultural Experiment Station at Fort William, is returning to the College as Assistant in Horticulture.

Mr. J. H. McQuat, B.S.A. (1916), has been appointed a Demonstrator to Rural Schools, thus taking up the same line of work as his brother, Mr. J. E. McQuat, of the class of 1915.

Dr. R. F. Kelso has assumed the felicities of a benedict and the burdens of a householder, and has done the community a substantial benefit in bringing back to us one of our most brilliant Household Science students, Miss A. T. Carlyle (Homemaker, 1914).

Our Principal, Major F. C. Harrison, has held the important appointment of Assistant Adjutant General at the Artillery Camp, Petawawa, during the summer and early part of the autumn.

Messrs. M. A. Jull and A. R. Ness, were attached as lieutenants to the 171st Battalion at Valcartier for the month of September.

Mr. A. E. MacLaurin spent three weeks at Camp Borden qualifying as instructor in Physical Training and Bayonet Fighting.

The following members of the staff are acting as officers or non-commissionsioned officers in the C.O.T.C., and all have spent some time during the summer in a manner which will aid the performance of their military duties in the unit here: Major F. C. Harrison; Lieuts. A. N. Shaw, H. Barton, M. A. Jull, A. R. Ness, H. S. Hammond; Sgts. Summerby and MacLaurin; Cpls. Bunting and Fraser.

The large number of members of the C.O.T.C. from the college staff is a gratifying indication of support to the work and its aims. Personal convenience and time have been considered as matters of secondary consideration and the corps is bound to benefit greatly from the effect of this added support.

Lieut. John L. Dashwood, who went to England as a member of the Aviation Corps has been temporarily transferred to the Infantry. In the capacity, first of platoon commander and, later, of Lewis Gun officer, he had two months' experience in the Ypres salient, where he was wounded in the right hand by a high explosive shell. After being discharged from the hospital he spent some time in Scotland and has now returned to duty. In a recent letter to Prof. Laird, he mentions having met Mr. Frank Jones, Miss Isabel Sutherland (Homemakers, 1914), and Mrs. Glovers (Miss Kitchener), and having had news of other Macdonald College people now in England or France.

Mr. N. C. McFarlane, former Assistant in Chemistry, has returned from France, and is now in New Brunswick, assisting in recruiting a battalion of Highlanders, in which he has the rank of lieutenant.

The M. C. Golf Club has commenced this year with an increased membership and a support which indicates a most successful season. The course has been slightly changed and arranged so that it can be kept without serious alteration throughout the summer and autumn.

The officers for 1916 are:

President: Dr. Harrison.
Secretary: Dr. Shaw.
Treasurer: Mr. DuPorte.

Green Committee: Mr. Laird and the above officers.
Ladies' Committee: Miss Vanderleck, Miss Hill.
Executive Committee: The above officers and committees.

A Sealed Competition for the men was held on September 30th, with the following result:

First: Mr. Vanderleck.
Second: Mr. McWilliam.

A sealed competition for the ladies held on October 14th, was won by Mrs. Barton.

The handicap ladder competition which proved such a success last year, has been in full swing since the opening of the season with an entrance of fourteen members. The ladder was inaugurated with the leading players of last year at the bottom and the supposedly weaker players at the top. Many changes have taken place as the result of the matches already played, and at present (October 20), Mr. Dougall occupies the top, with Prof. Barton on the second rung.

The Macdonald College Club held its first meeting of this session on October 5th. Dr. F. D. Adams of McGill University delivered an address upon "The Need for Conservation in Canada." Mrs. Vanderleck and Miss Chapman contributed to the musical programme.

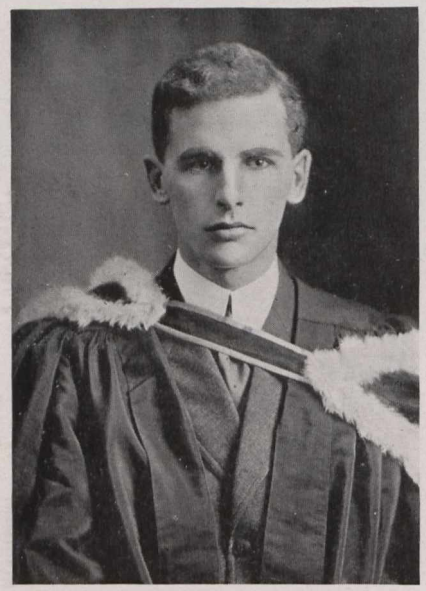
The officers of the Macdonald College Club for the current year are:

Hon. President: Prof. Barton.
Hon. Vice-President: Dr. Macfarlane.
President: Prof. Lochhead.
1st Vice-President: Prof. Murray.
2nd Vice-President: Mrs. Fraser.
Secretary: Mr. R. Summerby.
Treasurer: Mr. J. A. Starrak.

Committee:

Dr. Hamilton.
Mr. Rothney.
Mr. Sadler.
Miss Chapman.
Miss Doane.
Miss Philp.
Miss Wren.

View from the water tank.



W. D. Ford.

The first Macdonald graduate to make the greater sacrifice on the European battle field was W. D. Ford who was killed at Ypres in June, 1916.

Ford was born at Portneuf, Que., in 1890. He came to Macdonald in 1909 with the class of 1913, and was soon recognized as one of the promising men of his class.

Always taking a keen interest in student activities, he served during his undergraduate days on the committee of his class, the committee of the Athletic Association, and the editorial board of the magazine. During his senior year he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

He showed such marked ability in his chosen line, animal husbandry, that he was selected in his junior year as a member of the judging team which brought back the International Stock Judging Trophy from Chicago.

After graduation Ford entered the service of his college as demonstrator for Huntingdon County. Later he resigned to take the position of animal husbandman on the staff of the department of agriculture for New Brunswick. Shortly after the war broke out he resigned this position and went overseas as a lance-corporal with the second universities' company reinforcements to the Princess Pats.

To those of us who knew him, especially to us who had the good fortune to count him among our friends, the news of his death comes as a severe blow.

Ford was one of those rare beings whose keen eyes found no difficulty in descrying the path of duty, whose inherent honesty and nobleness of character permitted him to deviate no hair's breadth from this path, and so it was inevitable that he should be among those who early answered the call, not only of country, or of home, but of Truth for champions to fight in her defence, and we feel assured, in spite of the thousands like Ford who sacrifice their lives, or rather, because of these, that Truth shall soon rise triumphant pedestaled in the graves of these noble dead, for

Death takes toll
Of beauty, courage, youth,
Of all but truth.

Julius G. Richardson.

News of the death of our fellow-student, Julius G. Richardson, was received sometime ago with much sorrow by all who knew him. While taking up a new position, at Ypres, on the afternoon of June the sixth, he was struck by a fragment from a high explosive shell and passed away about eight o'clock the following morning. Julius is the second Macdonald student to make the supreme sacrifice for his king and country. He was always highly thought of by all his fellow-students, and took a great interest in college activities.

Julius was born in Montreal some twenty-one years ago. But very early in his life the family moved to Chateauguay Basin, his home town when he enlisted. Julius, better known as "Dooley," was an "old boy" of Westmount Academy. In the fall of 1913 he entered Macdonald College with Agriculture, '17. This year, 1913, seemed to be against Dooley, because late in November he took scarlet fever, and spent the Xmas holidays and Xmas day in bed at the college.

The following autumn, however, he resumed his studies with Class '18. But unhappily for us and with the sacrifice of all his ambitions and chances of success, the course was abruptly brought to an end. Dooley enlisted with the 24th Victoria Rifles early in February.

Dooley was an active athlete and specialized in aquatic sports. The summer previous to his enlisting, he was chosen to represent the Eastern Division of the Canadian Canoeing Association in two races, at the annual meet, for the Canadian Championships. He proved himself worthy of the honour, finishing second in both of these events, and only losing these races by inches.

When Julius enlisted Macdonald College lost one of their number, ever true to his Alma Mater. It is difficult for us to realize that our College chum and true friend to all who knew him, will never return. We all looked forward to his coming back to complete his course at Macdonald with us, and all who knew Julius, fellow students and friends, sincerely mourn for him and sympathize with his family who have lost so good a son and brother. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends!"

James H. McCormick.

ANOTHER hero has laid down his life upon the field of honour, "Somewhere in France," in order that right might again prevail and justice rule among the nations of the earth.

During the month of September we heard with a feeling of the deepest sorrow and regret of the passing away of James H. McCormick, a graduate of Agriculture, Class '15.

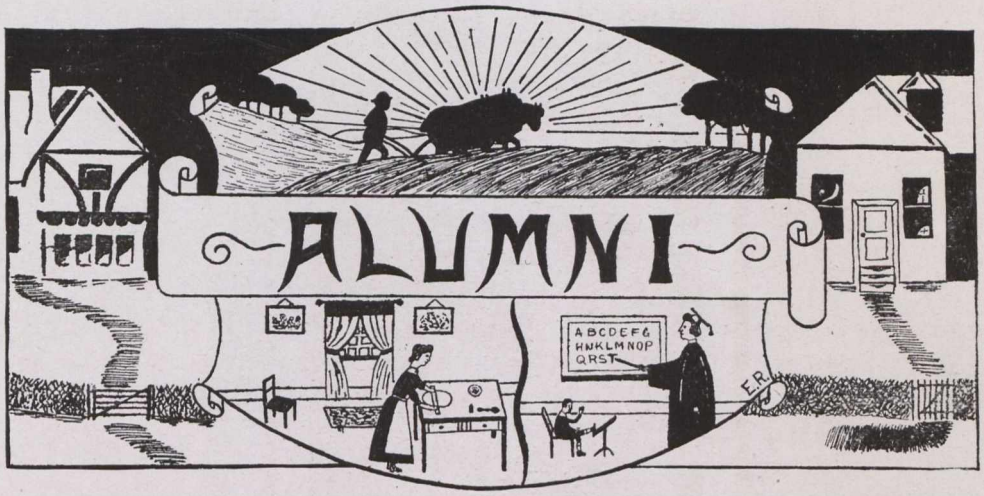
"Jack," as he was known to his fellow students joined the University Overseas Company of McGill early in the spring of 1915. This company was later drafted into the Princess Patricias as a reinforcing body, and soon saw service in France, where our hero, almost a year and a half after joining the forces, met his death upon the field of battle.

Born at Barbadoes, B.W.I., "Jack" received his education at Harrison College, and later acted as chemist in the Carrington Sugar Factory. He entered Macdonald in 1912, and soon showed his unusual ability by taking the first two years of the agricultural course in one session. Probably no student who has attended this institution had any quicker insight into the intricacies of a subject than he, and although not a very hard worker in the ordinary sense of the word, he led the third year of his course in the final examinations.

His ability to tell a good story, his jolly laugh, his willingness at all times to help a fellow student through some difficult phase of physics or chemistry, helped win him a multitude of friends, and many a happy hour was spent in his company.

His death marks the first break in the ranks of Class '15, and his classmates mourn his loss, but take pride in the fact that he who died a hero's death was one of them. To the bereaved mother and sisters we offer our sincerest sympathy, and hope that their sense of deep loss may be tempered by the knowledge that he died while answering his country's call.

"Greater love hath no man than this."



Agricultural Graduates

Class '11

W. J. REID, Prov. Animal Husbandman for P.E.I., spent a few weeks at his home in Eastern Ontario where he was recuperating after a short but rather severe illness. We are glad to say that he has quite recovered and, on his way back to "The Island" (not Isle Perrot) called at Macdonald for a few hours. "Bristles" seems to be enjoying life and still carries his characteristic spirit of congeniality.

Once more that very peculiar and mysterious organism "Bacillus Matrimonitis" has invaded the ranks of Class '11. This time G. W. Wood, a one time famous woman - hater, has fallen a prey. We presume that our loss is their gain however, and we wish Mr. and Mrs. Wood much happiness, long life and continued prosperity. A more detailed announcement of the above proceeding is appended.

To a Macdonald College graduate, in the person of R. Innis of Class '11, falls the honor of being the youngest commanding officer in the King's service in Canada. "Bob" as he was better known at Macdonald, had been in close touch with active military work previous to entering college, having attained the high rank of captain. Upon the outbreak of the war he volunteered his services to his country and was appointed as Musketry Instructor at Halifax, with the rank of Lieutenant. Here he did efficient work and was soon promoted to the rank of Captain, and later to Major, as second in command of the "Nova Scotia Rifles" or 106th Battalion. His services in this capacity were such that when the commanding officer of this unit was called away to other duties, "Bob" was given command of the Battalion and a few months afterwards was recommended for the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and went overseas with his battalion a short time ago. We feel sure that in this new position of responsibility he will do credit to himself and bring honor to his Alma Mater. To Colonel Innis then we offer our heartiest congratulations and wish him all success.

Lt.-Col. R. Innis, Officer commanding the 106th N.S. Rifles

Chas. M. Williams, too, is another member of this class whom we expect to hear from in the future. He has gone overseas with the "Nova Scotia Rifles" with the rank of Captain. We understand that he is acting as adjutant, and knowing him as we do we are confident that his duties in this position will be carried out with the same carefulness as characterized his work in other spheres of activities and that in this respect the 106th Battalion, when weighed in the balances will not be found wanting.

Dr. A. Savage, who left Montreal as Lieutenant in charge of a Mobile Veterinary Corps is now in France. Early in the summer he was promoted to the rank of Captain. "Alf's" natural ability, his aggressiveness and splendid training for the work to which he has been entrusted, leads us to believe that greater things are yet to be his.

C. M. Spencer has not been heard from since the last issue of the Magazine. He, however, is with the New Zealand forces doing his bit for his king and country.

Class '11 men are living well up to their motto: "Duty and a little more," and to their class yell:

We were the first,
We are the first,
The first we plan to be,
One, nine, one, one, M.A.C.

L. C. Raymond who has, until recently been engaged at Macdonald as Assistant in Cereal Husbandry, has enlisted with the 245th Battalion. He has received a commission and has been appointed as machine gun officer in that Battalion. He has, during the past few weeks, taken a course in musketry at Ottawa, and is at present taking a course in Equitation at Montreal.

E. A. Lods, who, during the spring and summer months, has been with the Stinson Reeb Co., of Montreal, has joined the Cereal Husbandry Department at Macdonald College as Hypocotylogist.

L. V. Parent has severed his connection with the Agricultural Experiment Station of Vermont, and has taken up work as district demonstrator with the Quebec Department of Agriculture. "Trix" too, has joined the ever increasing number of benedicts and is residing at Richmond, Que. He has our best wishes in both these new ventures.

J. G. Robertson, once the popular joke editor of the magazine and known by every person as "Doc." is now called Lieut. Robertson. He spent six weeks in Ottawa during August and September, taking a musketry course, but our latest advice is that he is now back at Camp Hughes, where he is an officer in the 195th Battalion. He, too, is in line for congratulations and best wishes. His classmates join in extending these to him most heartily.

Although we have not heard directly from R. S. Kennedy, we understand that he has been seriously wounded in the fighting in France, having lost an eye and being otherwise severely injured. His college mates will learn this with deep regret and will hope for as rapid and complete a recovery as possible.

Among the other members of this class who have been wounded in the heavy fighting in France are D. B. Flewelling, F. W. Dreher and R. Newton. Both Dreher and Newton have almost completely recovered, but as yet we have not heard of the extent of "Bruce's" injuries. We hope for the best.

Class '13.

J. K. King and A. F. Emberley have both severed their connection with the extension department of the college and are now attached to the department of agriculture at Ottawa. King is in the sheep division of the live stock branch, and Emberley is engaged in the publicity department.

The sheep division is fortunate in the acquisition of another of our men in the person of G. E. O'Brien, who has resigned a journalistic position in Nova Scotia to take charge of the sheep work in the eastern provinces. He visited the college recently on his way to headquarters.

Another recent visitor was J. Sydney Dash, who, with his wife and family spent his vacation in Canada. Dash has been doing good work in Barbados and is evidently thriving well for he is bigger than ever and more cheerful than ever. Probably the fact that he is now the father of two thriving children, a boy and a girl, accounts for the added breadth of his smile, and the increased cheeriness of his countenance.

Ben Richardson, who was for some time orchard demonstrator at Wilton, N.H., now has charge of the Boys' Clubs in New Hampshire, and has changed his headquarters to Manchester, N.H.

D. Lothian and L. D. McClintock have both received promotions at the front. Lothian is now a Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders and McClintock a Lieutenant in the 5th Battery 2nd Brigade, C.F.A. Those who know

the gifts, accomplishments and proclivities of Scotty, McClintock and Rod Kennedy ('12), will appreciate Dr. MacFarlane's remark that any army counting these three among its members should be able to argue itself to victory. When the inner history of the war is written the truth of this statement may be given to the world.

Vic. Matthews is now overseas with the 13th Mounted Rifles.

K. MacBean has enlisted in the 195th Battalion.

F. N. Savoie has resigned the position of Professor of Cereal Husbandry at Ste Anne de la Pocatière to take a post in the provincial department of agriculture.

Class '14.

F. L. Drayton is now in France taking part in the heavy fighting that is taking place on the Somme front. He has been transferred from the 80th Battalion C.E.F., and is now with the 50th Battalion C.E.F.

H. J. M. Fiske spent the summer months with a wholesale fruit firm at the capital and is now engaged with the E. D. Smith Co., of Winona, Ontario. He is acting as their agent at the Western Military Camps.

C. H. Hodge has taken up the position of Macdonald College Demonstrator at Shawville, Que.

W. Newton, who enlisted with the artillery at Victoria, B.C., early in the year, spent the summer at Petawawa, and recently went overseas.

Although we have not heard from B. T. Reid for some time, we understand that he too spent the summer at Petewawa, obtained a commission and has gone overseas with the artillery.

Class '15.

Some changes in the occupations and wanderings of the members of the class have taken place since the last issue of the Magazine. It is not the purpose of the class scribe to indulge in any lengthy criticisms of such actions, but to present these in tabloid form.

George Boyce, having recuperated at home for a few months, is now manager of a small farm of over 10,000 acres at Davidson, Sask. By using an automobile continuously he is able to visit his foreman at least once a year.

E. M. Ricker, having tired of "holding the fort" at the Industrial Farm, Fort William, has recently taken a position in the Horticultural department, Macdonald College.

E. Hodgins, the class optimist, is still running his beautiful farm at Portage du Fort, Que. It is said that there is a reason. We advise our readers to procure copies of future Magazines.

W. Sadler, is once more back at the college. He spent part of the summer in bacteriological work at St. Andrews, N.B., and returned looking fine and fit.

L. C. McQuat, manager of Stoneycroft Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue has had a busy summer. Several important additions and changes have been made in the live stock buildings, and a great improvement made.

F. Y. Presley has not been heard from lately, but during the summer he was engaged in educational work in the States.

W. G. MacDougall has been appointed Provincial Demonstrator at Lennoxville, Que. "Mac" is a hard worker and his school fair recently held was the largest on the circuit.

H. B. Roy needs a detective to keep track of him. When last heard from he was filling the position of representative at Sudbury, Ont.

Pte. R. E. McKechnie, of No. 3 General Hospital, has been invalided home to recuperate after a severe illness. "Mac" visited the College on his return and gave everybody a surprise. He was looking well, but has been sent for a rest to Lake Edward Hotel, Lac Edward, P. P., Que. He will appreciate hearing from the fellows.

A. G. Taylor has been busily engaged in poultry survey work and has also taken a very active part in helping to organize and carry through several of the school fairs.

Pte. H. D. Mitchell of No. 3 General Hospital, was in good spirits and health when last heard from in France.

Lieut. H. I. Evans, who originally belonged to the above corps, obtained a commission with the Canadian Army Service Corps early in May. When last heard from he had just been transferred to No. 2 Canadian Reserve Park, Second Army, B.E.F., France. He was then in the best of spirits and judging from his letter he was still wearing the "Harry Evans" smile.

J. E. McQuat, has been engaged during the past season on summer school and school fair work. It is rumored that he is about to make a further assessment for class dues. It is also said that at the first opportunity he will be asked to resign as class secretary on account of his feeble attempts to write up the class activities.

L. J. Westbrook is at home on the farm helping his father, who was not in the best of health for a time.

J. H. King, after leaving Cookshire, returned to his home at Sussex, N.B. King was well liked in his position as demonstrator and many favorable remarks have been made regarding his earnest labors in Compton county.

Charles Russell, is the first member of the class to break away from the ranks. He was married in April last to Miss K. Lawson of Ottawa. The congratulations of the class are presented. His address is P. O. Box 96, Peekskill, N.Y.

Pte. H. F. Williamson is still actively engaged in the good work of caring for the wounded. He is with the No. 3 McGill General Hospital, France.

Serg. V. B. Durling of the 73rd Highlanders, has acquired an enviable reputation as bayonet instructor. We will endeavour to give more definite information of his position in our next number.

Class '16.

One a zippa, two a zippa, three a zippa, zam.

Sixteen-Sixteen-don't give a ricka, racka, razoo.

Sis! Boom! Bah!
'16! '16! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Here's to old Sixteen.

A. E. Hyndman, known only as "Chic," is not at present engaged in any direct agricultural work. He is arranging for the organization of and organizing a promising insurance firm. As his field of travel he has all Eastern Canada, as far west as Winnipeg. We wish him all success.

J. G. Carl Fraser enlisted with No. 6 McGill Battery, Heavy Siege Artillery. His regimental number is 1261691. When last heard from he was in training at Halifax. The company is now in England and any correspondence addressed to Army Post Office, London, England, will be promptly forwarded.

G. B. Boving (George), enlisted along with Fraser, and is now in England. His regimental number is 1261701. All mail addressed to him via. Army Post Office, London, England, will be at once forwarded. Fellows remember the boys like lots of mail!

T. Howard Biggar sends in his report as having spent an honest, hard-working summer on his home farm at Huntingdon, Que. Knowing Biggar, we stand by him in this.

E. Stanley Cochrane has also pr ved that four years at College did not spoil him for farming. Several of his classmates might have followed his suit. and they had the same possibilities.

Walter E. Sutton spent a large part of the summer at his home, Barnston, Que., but is now manager of Gladwater Farm, Essex, N.Y., U.S.A. Early in the summer Sutton's father, after a very short illness, passed away. His classmates extend their sincere sympathy to Walter in this heavy loss.

John C. Moynan is engaged as Assistant in Cereal Husbandry, Macdonald College. We congratulate John, also the Cereal Department.

Charles B. Gooderham (Charlie), is engaged in the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S. We take it on ourselves to say that Charlie is assistant in Entomology. We wish him well.

L. W. F. Crothers is Assistant Editor of the Canadian Farm, Toronto, Ont.

James M. Hacker has also joined the colours. He is at present at Halifax taking a course in Siege Artillery, which leads to his obtaining a commission. He reports good progress.

J. Antoine Ste-Marie is reported to be a "real sport." The reporter meant that Ste-Marie had lots of fun in him. As if we hadn't always known that. His address is Animal Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

Rudolph Schafheitlin reports a good summer in the Annapolis Valley. He has recently been appointed assistant in Physics at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Ora C. Hicks has been engaged by the Dept. of Agriculture at Fredericton, N.B. In what particular line he is engaged we do not know. We shall try to reveal this much in our next issue.

Chester Lyster is upholding the live-stock end of the question for the class. He gives indications of a good summer, well spent. When at work Chester's address is, The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., and when at home, he can be found at the Henilworth, 24 Durocher Street, Montreal.

Clarence B. Hutchings has not been heard from since graduation. At present he is engaged in the Entomological Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

George C. Hay is Provincial Demonstrator for the Government of British Columbia in a place called Telkwa. Telkwa is five hundred miles inland from Prince Rupert. George reports that things are bound to advance out there, even to wild cats in the bush.

J. Harold McQuat has been appointed to the Rural School Department of Macdonald College.

Weddings.

On August 14th, 1916, Mr. G. W. Wood, of Class '11, was married to Miss Mary Greene, of Winnipeg. They spent about six weeks in eastern Canada and the U. S. visiting old friends and relations before returning to Winnipeg, where they will reside.

Mr. L. V. Parent, of Class '12, and Miss Elizabeth Standish of Randolph, Vermont, were married on Sept. 20th, 1916. After spending several weeks on their honeymoon they are now living in Richmond, Que.

Another wedding which we take pleasure in announcing is that of R. E. Husk to Miss C. Black, of Lachute, Que. They are residing at Huntingdon, Que.

A quiet home wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Paulson on June 12th, 1916, when their daughter, Miss Lydia Adelia, was united in mar-

riage to Lieutenant J. G. Robertson. After spending a few weeks in B.C. and the west, they returned to Camp Hughes, where Lieut. Robertson has a commission in the 195th Battalion, C.E.F.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hodge are the proud possessors of a baby daughter in the person of Miss Laurine Hodge. Arrived on the scene of activities in April. We bid her welcome to the Alumni columns.

The first of our graduates to lose his life in the fighting in France was W. D. Ford, of Class '13. Ford enlisted a short time after the war broke out and went over to France a little over a year ago. He will be remembered as a fine type of manhood and one who was looked up to by all who knew him at Macdonald. He was killed in action early in June.

We must record with the most heartfelt sorrow the death of our valorous friend and classmate Corp. Jack McCormick, of the Princess Patricias, who died of wounds at the front during September. The sincerest sympathy of a mourning class is extended to all his friends and relatives.

An appreciation of the life and character of Ford and McCormick is to be found in another part of this magazine.

Agricultural Undergraduates.

Norris Hodgins, last year's Editor-in-chief of the Magazine, and President of Class '17, has accepted a position as Editor of the "Canadian Horticulturalist." All his class-mates join in wishing him success in his new undertaking.

Hobart Birks is attending the Manhattan Agricultural College, Kansas, this term, having worked at the Fort Hays Experiment Station in that State all summer. Hobart writes that in addition to the regular term work, he is doing special work in the Chemistry department, but adds that the only trouble is that they pay only twenty cents an hour.

C. H. Smith, '19, is attending Cornell Agricultural College this year. "Smitty" came back here for a day or so when College opened to help his class-mates to thoroughly initiate the Freshmen.

Both Hodge and Holden of Class '18, are working on their father's farms this year, the former at Cookshire, Que., and the latter at St. Armand Center, Que.

Todd is another of the many members of last year's Class '18 who are putting the scientific knowledge gained at College into practise on the farm. Todd's home is at Lachute, Que.

Howard Walsh, '17, who recently deserted the ranks of the bachelors, is happy and prosperous on his farm at Shawville, Que. So reports Tom Hetherington, who recently had the honour of being entertained at his home.

E. G. B. Reid, '18, is working for a lumber company, and has his Head-Quarters in a place twenty miles north of Sudbury, Ont. He has become so enthusiastic over the work that he has given up the idea of completing his course in agriculture, and contemplates taking a course in forestry at Toronto University.

Neither of the Mackenzies rejoined the ranks of Class '17 this year. Alex. went to Guelph to take a special chemistry option, and John remained at home to run his farm in Nova Scotia.

Foster Robinson, '18, calls in at College every now and then. He is assisting Mr. McMillan in his work of marketing wool and lambs co-operatively.

It has been reported to us that Burbank, '19, is engaged as a carpenter, building portable summer-houses, but we can hardly believe that "Burb." has settled down to anything so mild.

Aldrich and Eades are two members of Class '19 who believe in testing out on their own farms the advice handed out to them in their first year at College.

Ralph Macbean, '18, is at present working for the College Cereal Department, but expects to leave shortly in charge of a bunch of cattle which are being sent out to Vernon, B.C.

M. S. Bailey, '19, is studying pharmacy in Montreal. We wish him a successful medical career.

Richard Creed, the big man of Class '17, is attending the O. A. C. at Guelph this term.

Sam Skinner, '17, the fleet-footed winner of the Individual Championship in the sports last year, is this year assisting Mr. Walker in the College greenhouses.

Alumni of the School for Teachers

We are glad to see Emma Reid, gold medalist of T., '12, back with us this year as Mrs. R. Newton, taking the Homemaker's Course.

Annie McConnell, Elem. T., '12, Muriel Carter, Elem. T., '13, and Clara Boomhour, Elem. T., '14, could not resist the temptation of another pleasant year at M.A.C.

Evangeline Planche who led her class of T., '16, is now leading a class of little ones in school along the path to knowledge.

Edythe Murray, T., '16, is brandishing the Golden Rule in Bancroft school.

Carrie Moore and Monica Rollit, both of T., '16, are making use of their knowledge of child study in the Fairmount school.

Mount Royal school is well represented by our girls of T., '16. Doris Stuart, Gladys Veith, Dorothy Tees, Ethel Buzzell, Winnie Bassett, and Muriel England, are all putting their knowledge into practice there.

Gertrude Olmstead (Pinky), T., '16, is still charming those about her in William Trenholm school, Montreal West.

Grace England, T., '15, is continuing her arts course at Queens University, Kingston.

Ethel Montle, Kg., T., '16, is influencing the little ones in Aberdeen school while Olive Trefry's powers are being felt in Victoria.

Connie Church, Elem. T., '16, is enchanting the pupils in her school in St. Faustin.

Alice Chisholm, Elem. T., '16, is showing skill in her management of a class in Earl Grey, Lachine.

We are glad to see so many of last year's girls back, taking Kindergarten work up; Macdonald evidently agrees with them.

Household Science Notes

Miss Daisy Harrison, of Class '14, is enjoying her work in the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan in connection with the Homemaker Clubs.

Miss Marcella Thomson, of Class '15 is at present in a bank in Vancouver.

Mrs. Ernest Mills, *née* Miss Mary Jamieson, Class '15, is spending the winter in Kingston, where her husband is in training for overseas duty.

Miss Monica O'Halloran and Miss Marion Bowie, of the Fall Short Course, '15, are doing work this year in the Sir Sanford Convalescent Home.

Our sympathies are extended to Miss B. Ellis, Class '16, who recently lost her mother through severe illness.

Miss Polly Carr, Class '15, is busy with piano and violin studies at the McGill Conservatorium.

Miss A. C. Reid, president of Homemaker class '15, is attending the Faculty of Education in Toronto.

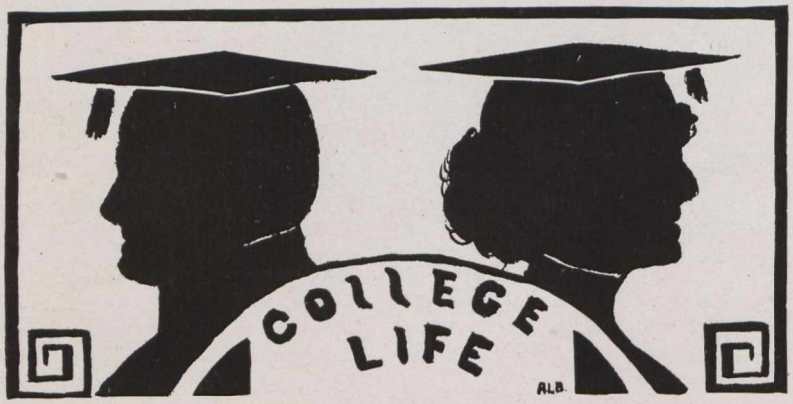
Miss Grace Brown, of Class '13, is doing a good work in Vancouver, where she is Superintendent of Residence at Braema Girls' School. Her old friends wish her continued success.

Miss Lillian de Villiers, Class '14, is teaching Household Science in Boshop, Kaffir River, O.F.S., South Africa. We hope to have an article from her for one of our magazines this year, telling us of her work.

Miss Beryl Reynolds, Class '13, is teaching Physical Training in Riverside School, Montreal.

Miss Hazel C. Gibbon, of Class '13, is at present in New York, where she is specializing in applied art along Home Economics lines.

Note.—Will the former Household Science students among our readers kindly send in personal notes of the work they are doing—whatever and wherever—to Mrs. Robert Newton, Macdonald College? We are anxious to keep in touch with graduates and would be grateful for news from any student for our alumni column.



A Visit to the C.P.R. and Y.W.C.A.

OCTOBER 11th was the day planned for the first trip of the senior class in Household Science to visit some of the large institutions of Montreal. The C.P.R. and Y.W.C.A. were the institutions chosen for that days tour.

At two o'clock all the girls met at the C.P.R., and it was arranged to take seven girls at a time through lunch room, kitchens, etc., as the whole party of 15 was rather large to be taken altogether.

First we went through the swinging doors from rotunda of station into the lunchroom. This is a very large bright room, with marble counters running the length of it. From here we went through another swinging door into serving room of the lunch room. This was a long, narrow room with carving and serving tables on one side, and a table where ice cream and cold dishes were kept on the other side. The space in between was just sufficient for the server to stand.

From here we went into the serving room of the dining room, which was entirely separate from the serving room connected with the lunch room. This room contained a dish washing machine. The dishes are packed into trays and run through a large machine which washes them with steam. The silver is dried, but the china is not, although everything is inspected before going into the dining room. In this room were coffee urns and tables to keep cold dishes, salads, etc., in.

From here we went down stairs to the kitchens. These are arranged on two floors, as space is limited. But it is not an inconvenience, as everything is brought to the serving rooms by elevators.

The first kitchen is for preparing meats, soups, fish and vegetables. The equipment is very up-to-date and everything is cooked by steam. Next we went to floor below where all the baking is done. Pies, cakes, rolls are baked here.

On the floor below are the refrigerators. It is really one room with small compartments opening from it. One is for fish, one for meat, and so on and each one kept at a different temperature.

The garbage is also kept frozen in a separate refrigerator. All garbage is racked over for silver every day, and we were told that sometimes as much as three dozen pieces were discovered in one day. From here we took an elevator back to rotunda.

We were also shown a cafeteria which the C.P.R. has lately installed for their employees. They serve a lunch for 15 cents, consisting of soup, meat, two vegetables, bread and butter, dessert, tea or coffee. It was a very bright room with small round tables and wicker and wooden chairs. At one end there are easy chairs and a piano for the employees' use.

At twelve o'clock we all met at the Y.M.C.A., where we had lunch and afterwards were shown through their equipments. A former Macdonald College graduate is doing wonderful work here. Almost 500 meals are served here daily. The equipment is small and space limited, and this means working under difficulties.

After seeing their kitchen and equipment our time was our own until 5.15, and the girls spent it in various ways.

We enjoyed our day in Montreal immensely, and I think the majority of us were surprised and amazed at the way a large "restaurant" business is carried on.

F. A. B., Science, '17.

The Thanksgiving Holidays

THURSDAY came, and little groups of girls were seen gathering together, and such remarks heard as "Isn't it great that to-morrow's Friday?" "What train do you take?" "This time tomorrow I'll be home," etc. We, who were left behind began to feel rather lonely, and this feeling increased as we saw our friends gaily leaving on Friday afternoon, and we began to think that by Monday we would be feeling anything but thankful; but as it turned out, the few who remained proved to be a very jolly bunch, and owing to the kindness and thoughtfulness of our superintendent, we enjoyed ourselves immensely.

A very small company we looked as we gathered in the big dining room for supper, but this in no wise decreased our spirits, or our appetites.

After supper some of us availed ourselves of the privilege of strolling about the campus until eight o'clock, after which we gathered in one of the rooms for that which is dubbed by the very unclassical but descriptive name of a "feed."

On Saturday morning the majority of us set off for town, where we spent a very pleasant day, most of us returning on the five-fifteen. In the evening we amused ourselves in various ways, each according to their own desires (?)

Sunday passed quietly, but pleasantly. In the afternoon a few of our number being curious to see parts of the country farther away than they could walk, went for a drive, which they much enjoyed, and most kindly told us all about.

After church some of our neighbors from across the campus came over for a sing, and almost every known hymn was tried—it would be presumptuous to say "sung."

Thanksgiving Day dawned cold and dreary, but nothing daunted, some of our number went to town for the day. The rest of us managed to have a very good time. In the morning we were permitted to go to the Assembly Hall to hear Mr. Chapman render some very fine pipe-organ selections, which were enjoyed by all, after which we came back just in time to have a real Thanksgiving dinner with pumpkin pie. There was only one complaint, and that was—some of the girls didn't think there were enough wish-bones, but that is something that is not easily remedied.

In the afternoon our fellow students began to arrive back, and by eight o'clock all had returned.

And so ended a very pleasant holiday; pleasant alike for those who had gone to their homes, and for those who had remained in the College. U. H. C.

Y.W.C.A. Conference

THE Royal Victoria Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association invited our Cabinet to attend their annual conference in Montreal on September 30th. We readily accepted the invitation for none of us felt we really understood just what the Association should mean to the College.

Miss Hamill, the Student Secretary of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A. led the conference, which proved to be of very great interest and help to us.

Much time and discussion was spent on the purpose of the Association, which is:

To unite the women students to help maintain a positive moral and religious atmosphere in the institution.

To promote among them habits of prayer and Bible Study.

To lead them into the fellowship and service of the Christian church.

To keep before them the importance and urgency of world-wide evangelization, the Christian solution of social problems, and the permeation of public life with Christian ideals.

The subjects of finance and membership were discussed and also whether general meetings should be often held. When one hears the Y.W.C.A. spoken of one is apt to think, "Oh, dear, more meetings!" So we decided it was not necessary to have a definite number of general meetings in the year, but to call a meeting when the need arose, and for a definite purpose.

The morning session lasted until half past twelve, when we separated for lunch.

After lunch Miss Edgar gave us a very interesting address on the wonderful invitation which Our Lord gave His disciples when He said, "Come and see."

Then the questions of Mission Study and Bible Study were discussed and also whether there should be a definite study of social problems in connection with the Association.

The most interesting discussion of all was on prayer, whether it was service or preparation for service. What is the place of prayer in the life of the individual? Should it be the basis of our Association, work, etc? The subject proved to be one of such vital importance that all entered heartily into the discussion and were only too sorry when time forbade our continuing it.

The afternoon session closed at five o'clock, and our hostesses, with Miss Ruth Dawson as President, escorted us to the station where with good wishes for the success of the Y.W.C.A. during the coming year, we returned to Macdonald College.

D.A.L., T., '17.

The Y.M.C.A. Reception

ACCORDING to the usual custom, all the students of Macdonald may now consider themselves properly introduced, and Johnny Jones may say "Howdedo" to Mary Smith, without fear of receiving an icy stare and "Sir, how dare you; we have never been properly introduced," for the annual Reception, held Friday evening, Oct. 13th, in the Men's Gymnasium by the Macdonald College, Y.M.C.A., for the purpose of making everyone acquainted with everyone else, is now a thing of the past.

The guests were received by Miss Stewart, Dr. Lynde, Thos. Hetherington, and L. R. Jones. The initial feature of the evening was an address of welcome by the President of the Association. He explained that the purpose of the Reception was to get the students thoroughly acquainted with one another. In order that this object might be achieved more readily, a "Game of In-

troduction" was next indulged in. The ladies and gentlemen were given slips of paper, upon which were inscribed certain letters of the alphabet. Each person was to secure as many surnames of the opposite sex as he or she could, beginning with the letters inscribed thereon. Prizes were offered to the lady and gentleman obtaining the largest number of names. Miss Dean was the winner of the ladies' prize, while Mr. Birch proved to be the lucky gentleman. While the game was going on, partners were chosen for the Grand March, which was the next number on the programme.

The next item, was a game entitled "Catch the Air." The pianist played parts of several pieces, the object of which was to guess their names, and to write them down on a slip of paper. The prize given in this contest was won by Miss Robinson.

Mrs. Newton next delighted the audience by reciting some selections from Drummond's "Habitant Poems." Miss Reynolds and Miss Lovett followed with violin and vocal solos respectively. Encores were called for, and as heartily responded to. These numbers were followed by a Paul Jones Promenade, which served still further "to break the ice," of each person's reserve. After this, Mr. Buckland, the chairman of the entertainment committee, very ably tendered the ladies a vote of thanks, on behalf of the Y.M.C.A., for having so generously helped them to make the event a successful one.

Then, everyone that possibly could, scampered for the balcony, where some seats were available; others who were not so fortunate, sat down wherever they happened to be, to wait for the refreshments, which were soon served by the willing waiters. As the evening was now drawing to a close, after singing a few songs of a patriotic nature, and of course not forgetting the "College songs," and "Yells," the Reception was brought to a close with the National Anthem.

G. C. C., '19.

Macdonald College Literary and Debating Society 1916-17

THE first meeting of the whole Student Body of Macdonald College was held on Thursday evening, October 5th, 1916. The purpose of this meeting was to elect officers for the College Literary and Debating Society for the ensuing year. Mr. Thos. Hetherington, President of the Student's Council, occupied the chair.

The meeting opened with an organ selection by Mr. Stanton a short address by Mr. Hetherington followed, in which he welcomed the new students and briefly outlined the purpose of the society, namely, to promote throughout the student body a taste for good music, public speaking and debating. Mr. Hetherington, in closing, said that the members of the fair sex, present this year in our halls of learning, were certainly second to none of all those who have passed through them in previous years, and for proof of his statement, he quoted such high authorities on feminine matters as Messrs. Pop Roy, Bunny Eliott, and Campbell Morris. He next called for nominations for President of the Society. Mr. H. S. Cunningham, who had been recommended by the board, was nominated and elected by acclamation. The new President then took the chair, and after thanking the student body for the honor, conferred upon him, called for nominations for Hon. President and Hon. Vice-President. Dr. Harrison and Miss Stewart were elected to the positions by acclamation. Nominations were then called for 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents. Miss Longworth was elected 1st Vice-President, and Miss L. Kirby

2nd Vice-President, respectively. Mr. G. Arnold was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

While balloting was going on for the above offices, Mr. Stanton favored us with another organ selection, afterwards playing the College Songs. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

Officers:

Hon. President: Dr. F. C. Harrison.
Hon. Vice-President: Miss Stewart.
President: H. S. Cunningham.
1st Vice-President: Miss D. Longworth.
2nd Vice-President: Miss L. Kirby.
Secretary-Treasurer: G. E. Arnold.

Members of the Executive:

Presidents Teachers' Literary Societies:
Miss M. Ellis: President of Section "A" Literary Society.
Miss Hope: President of Section "B" Literary Society.
Miss Stikeman: President of Section "C" Literary Society.
Miss G. Montgomery: President of Section "D" Literary Society.
Miss D. McGregor, President of Home Economics Club (Household Science).
A. Birch: President of Class '20 Literary Society.
W. R. Kingsland: President of Class '19 Literary Society.
Miss M. Newton: President of Class '18 Literary Society.
L. R. Jones: President of Class '17 Literary Society.

Each and every student at Macdonald is a member of the Literary and Debating Society, hence, for this reason, each should strive to take an active interest in the Society's work, helping "to [illegible]" rather than "to drag." The [illegible] tongued orator" is no more, [illegible] as well; what is needed at present is unaffected and sincere speech, giving rise to fluent expression, rather than "the sound and fury that signifieth nothing." Active participation in the work of the Society, serves as a mental tonic, the outcome of which is mental discipline. It is this mental discipline that is needed more and more in the duties of public life and of good citizenship. This can be procured in no better way than by taking an active part in debating and public speaking which are the main bulwarks of the Literary Society.

G. C. C., '19.

The Girls' Initiation

THURSDAY night—and how the time flies!" "I heard the seniors from both schools were going to initiate the whole bunch of us this Saturday night." "There are so few of them, I don't believe we will have any initiation at all." So our freshies talked at tea on that amusing night of the twenty-first of September. Not one of them suspected the empty senior table and the empty places about the room; but at the end of the meal, when the lights went off, the greenest of them knew her hour had come.

On into the room through both doors swooped a ghostly company who flew along on silent feet, now halting, now hurrying by, searching out the faces of especially marked victims. Screams of laughter and a din of voices rose on every hand, but above it rose the stentorian tones of an almighty senior, who delivered from her exalted position on the senior's table, the oath of allegiance to be signed by the freshies.

Then began the ghost's work of taking victims from all parts of the dining hall to the doors where other ghosts received them and conducted them to the cloakroom at the foot of the gym-

nasium stairs. There sat a black-robed senior with a high witch's hat. Before her on the table lay the oath of allegiance with suggestive skull at the head. "Stand and sign, Freshie! Will your mother recognize you when you look like this?" she asked. The freshie, after signing was immediately bandaged and led through the ordeals. These were touching hot iron (ice), shaking hands with the dead (a glove stuffed with oatmeal and soaked till sticky and clammy), eating worms (vermicelli), kissing the senior's hand (a flat plate of molasses intercepted), wiping off the molasses (sticking tufts of absorbent cotton on their mouths), and making them walk on their knees over dried peas.

No, it was not bad at all, really, quite amusing and enjoyable. Of course it took time to [illegible] the girls [illegible] pat[illegible]

out from beneath the mass of wreckage with a dazed expression on his face. Imagine all this, and you have the preliminary act of the teacher's initiation visualized.

Follow the teachers as they walked blindfolded down the stairs, trying hard to preserve that dignity which befits their calling, and succeeding in so far as the state of their wardrobe would permit. Follow still further into gym, see them placed under the h[illegible] the shearer, and notice the shaven spots appearing in al[illegible] of incongruous places upon thei[illegible] Then listen to the heavy wh[illegible] they freely exchanged in the boxing matches that w[illegible] ranged f[illegible] offic[illegible]

against the Aggies for treating the gentlemen of the teachers' course in such a way?

You yourself might have been stirred with pity if you had seen the mixed up mass of bed and bedclothes in each room that confronted the teachers.

If you had seen them valiantly pulling forth their mattresses and sleeping for the remainder of the night on the hard floor you might have been with more than pity—the teachers lves were!

In conclusion, if you are able to form any adequate conception of the initiation in your mind from these few words, the author's purpose will have been fulfilled. He may say that though he has drawn rather a doleful picture of the sufferings of "Teachers, '17," that this initiation was not wholly unenjoyed by the teachers themselves—they all say they enjoyed it fine, especially the hair-cutting, which they sincerely agreed improved their looks wonderfully.

place on Monday. The decrease in the number of Freshmen and Sophomores, compared with other years, had the effect of making the initiation a little less exciting, but at the same time, it was quite a fitting ceremony to introduce the Freshies into college life.

To commence with, there was a demonstration given by the Sophs., showing how to raise a real row. The whole class, prepared with bells and horns, cantered about the Residence for the sake of effect, before starting to work.

Things had been previously arranged in the gym., so the Freshmen, some rebellious, some trembling, and some indifferent, were conducted there. They were then very "shocked" when they set foot on the metal door mat—but were not given much opportunity to express their feelings, for the champion sheep-shearer of Jacques Cartier County was impatient to try his art on their vari-colored pompadours. Then, as further improvement, a barber armed with a razor as sharp as a hoe, did his duty. Next, in order, that they might recognize themselves the next time they looked into a mirror, each Freshman was labelled with his class number—just so that he wouldn't make the mistake of thinking he was a Sophomore.

The articles were next signed. This was an important part of the festivities, as it acquainted the Freshies with the sacred customs and traditions of Macdonald. That done with, each individual was branded with a blow torch, then cooled down with a piece of ice.

A Roumanian specialist administered the shampoo. The material used is what is called molasses by vulgar people. But our specialist assures us that it is an excellent remedy for falling hair. He says, "Let me but make one application of this wonderful remedy, and not a hair will drop out for months!" Providing, of course, that no injurious stances like soap or water are applied." The Sophomores, however, thought they could improve on the specialist's remedy, and accordingly applied a heavy coat of feathers. The effect was a scream. Why! if you will believe me, some of the fellows looked so much like roosters that they commenced to crow. Yes sir! don't take my word for it, ask Mr. Maw.

The Seniors, after the usual custom, all had their shoes polished. Some of the Freshmen are such successful bootblacks that one wonders why they ever forsook that profession, to take up the humble calling of agriculturalists.

The tank was brimming with water, so the Freshmen were given a chance to all but drown their sorrows therein.

Right through the class, the men took the various little trials gamely. And no doubt numberless dark plots are now being formulated for retaliation.

F. W. D., '19.

Re-organization of Class '17

THE holidays are gone, and again we, thirteen of su, all who are left of the largest class that ever entered Macdonald, are once more at work for what we may hope to be our final year. We regret the loss of our many class-mates, and especially do we regret the loss of our former president S. R. N. Hodgins, but we must congratulate ourselves in having found the men to fill the gap, in the pers[illegible]n" Hetherington. We h[illegible] dence that this wi[illegible] the history of c[illegible]

The personn[illegible] follows:

H[illegible]

Vice-President: E. Wood.
Secretary: R. M. Elliott.
Treasurer: E. Wood.
Committee: H. S. Cunningham.

Class Literary Society.

Hon. President: Prof. Barton.
Hon. Vice President: Mr. W. Sadler.
President: L. R. Jones.
Vice-President: J. Newton.
Secretary-Treasurer: R. C. Fiske.
Committee: J. Newton, W. J. Reid.

Athletic Committee.

L. C. Roy.
R. M. Elliott.

R. M. E.

Re-organization of Class '18

ON Oct. 16th, a meeting of the members of Agr., '18, was called, for the purpose of electing to office those men who would represent the class in various capacities for the coming year. The result of this meeting was as follows:

Class Executive.

Honorary President: Prof. Barton.
Honorary Vice-President: Robert Summerby.
President: S. F. Tilden.
Vice-President: W. N. Jones.
Sec[illegible] A. J. Buckland.
T[illegible]awke.

[illegible]ciety Executive.

[illegible]. W. D. Mac-

"Quality, not quantity," is the slogan that the Juniors are forced to adhere to in these war-smitten days. Only eight members of the original class remain. But we welcome into our midst four new members from Truro Agricultural College, to whom we wish a most successful and pleasant course of study with us. To our former classmates we send greeting; many of them are on active service abroad; a few have taken upon themselves the sterner duties of life, and are utilizing knowledge gained at Macdonald.

But the class spirit remains as ever, it cannot be obliterated by distance; we who have returned are determined to maintain the honours won in the past. There is not going to be any lessening of effort, or any lowering of the standard in these lean years for the classroom. We have lost our bravest and best, maybe our turn will come soon; but in the meantime we will endeavour to make good the loss, if indeed it can be done.

Our bright horizon is dimmed only by the cloud of war. Death has been brought very near to many of us. As old friend and classmate "Dooley" Richardson, who was killed on active service in France on June 7th, 1916.

Re-organization of Class '19

THE year in which we entered the new "College Life" came to a close quicker than we had expected; so it was with surprise, but not without pride, that we recognised ourselves as Sophomores.

Unlike this time last year, we were able to organise ourselves quite easily. Now that we had grown more serious, we naturally devoted some of our time to the problems concerning our future. but we never forgot the great event [illegible]ch was soon to take place, and in

which the strength of our organization was to be manifested.

In spite of the various snares with which our rough path is usually strewn, we were lucky enough to realise the presence of the majority of our men on September 30th. Unfortunately we found ourselves without our class president Mr. J. D. Sutherland, who, along with a few other members, answered the call of "duty." Although we mourn the loss of these men, especially our president, we extend a sincere wish of God-speed and a speedy return to them, in appreciation of their noble act of self-sacrifice. Although our class may be so greatly depleted in number, we are not singular in this respect, and feel sure that all the present members will take an active interest in sports and other activities in order to make a good showing. The following is an official representation of Class '19.

Hon. President: Prof. W. Lockhead.
Hon. Vice-President: A. E. McLaurin.
President: F. Dogherty.
Vice-President: J. W. Graham.
Secretary: W. A. Maw.
Treasurer: W. R. Kingsland.
Committee man: C. E. Boyce.

Literary Society.

The officers of the Literary Society were chosen on October 11th, and are as follows:

Honorary President: Dr. D. MacFarlane.
President: W. R. Kingsland.
Vice-President: G. C. Cairnie.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. N. Welsh.
Committee: D. M. Laurie, D. Patenall.

B. A. BOURNE, Agr., '19.

The Organization of Class '20

AT a meeting of the Freshmen Class on Thursday, Oct. 5th, 1916, the following officers were elected to help steer the class through the coming year.

Hon. President: Dr. Lynde.
Hon. Vice-President: Dr. McFarlane.
President: J. E. Ness.
Vice-President: J. M. McGreer.
Secretary-Treasurer: E. F. Millinchamp.

Literary Society.

Hon. President: Prof. Barton.
President: A. Birch.
Vice-President: A. Peterson.
Secretary-Treasurer: J. A. Buchanan.
Committee: J. M. McGreer, W. Woodward.

The Freshmen feel that they have chosen good men to represent them, and now that they have passed through the great and solemn rite of initiation, minus a few scalps, it is true; they are looking forward to a successful year's work in the School of Agriculture.

Macdonald in Khaki

LONDON, ENG.

WE had a delightful trip across the Atlantic on the famous 46,500 ton ship "Olympic." With only five hours' notice to get ready and be on board we had some rush at Halifax. We were notified at noon hour to be on board at 5 o'clock that afternoon.

Next morning about eight we steamed out of Halifax harbor and after being given a send off by a British destroyer, we steamed for the open sea, alone. The majority of our fellows were much impressed with the vast ocean and the fact that we were on the Olympic. The ship is like a huge hotel on the ocean. The promenade deck is like a street, and measures 1,150 feet around. To walk around the ship on a lower deck would give one an appetite for breakfast. When you go about eight decks down you forget you are on the ocean.

We sure had a jolly trip. Being the senior unit on board we had every attention given us. We had the best quarters of any troops in the ship. The poop deck was reserved for us between 9 and 12 in the forenoon, during which time we played such games as Canadian Tag, Tugs of war, etc., instead of the dull routine of drill.

The first three days out we practiced what was known as fire drill at certain times during the day. The ships whistle would give two or three short successive blasts which would be taken up by the bugles, trumpeters, and officers whistles. All troops went at once to the open deck and stood at attention facing sea. With some hustling it took three minutes to get this done.

lso had practice with naval and guns from the ship. Boxes and ould be thrown out at intervals as targets. Sometimes we would turn broadside before opening fire.

We left on Tuesday morning and in the following Sunday morning at dawn we could see the North coast of Ireland. Here the coast is very rugged. The fields were very green and it was a welcome change from gazing at the dull monotony of the sea.

We took on the pilot at the mouth of the River Mersey on Sunday afternoon. From now on we steamed slowly up between the lights on both sides and remained in the stream all night.

At 1.30 a.m., reveille was sounded, everybody got up and packed their equipment. We removed our equipment to the poop deck. Practically no lights were visible around the city. We docked about 5.30 a.m., and in less than five minutes we were on the train.

We were much impressed with the neatness of the farms. The pretty hedges were quite noticeable all through the country.

Houses were of many designs and in all cases were built either of brick or stone.

At about quarter to three on Monday afternoon we arrived at our destination with about two miles to walk with full equipment. Our kit never felt so heavy. The beautiful macadamized roads helped make the march with 92 lbs, much easier. We were glad the journey was over.

We are at Whitby camp, and about sixteen Macdonald fellows are here. We will be moving in a few days to an Artillery camp. It has rained just about every day since we arrived. Land here is sandy, and consequently no mud. Everybody's happy in spite of the weather.

G. D. MATHEWS.

France, 22nd June, 1916.

We have had some strenuous times here lately, and some of our infantry battalions have suffered heavily, but the Hun paid for his work, with interest too. Old Fritz has a wholesome respect for Canadians. We, as a unit have done no actual fighting, but have been in various warm corners, furnishing working parties, trench guides, trench wardens, traffic control, etc. One night when a detachment of us were assisting an English artillery battery, in building their gun pits, the Hun shelled us and the vicinity for an hour, with big shells.

I was in the reinforced cellar of a ruin, used as a dug out by the artillery officers, having some tea, bread and butter at the time. Before the show finished Fritz got two direct hits on the house and many others all about it, so tiles and bricks were falling every now and then. Our candles were blown out twice, and the place was filled with dust, but fortunately, we had no casualties.

I couldn't help laughing at the remarks the Captain in command made, when a shell burst in his kitchen, and he wondered if he would get any breakfast. When we left we thanked him for his entertaining evening, but were glad to get out.

There is lots of aeroplane activity when the days are clear, or fairly clear, and lots of scraps and shelling by anti-aircraft guns, both ours and the Huns.

J. R. N. MacFarlane.

* * *

Leicester, England, July 10, 1916.

Hospital life in England is alright when we come from the front, in fact, one could hardly wish for anything better, by way of a change, and if the chaps returning after the war will get as good a reception as we get here, they will think it a bit of all right. You may have read something about the way in which wounded Tommies are treated here, as I had heard stories about in over in France, and I am in a position to say that whatever you may have heard or read is not exaggerated in the slightest. Here are some of the items:

Motor drives, concerts, teas with strawberries and cream, absence of sergeant-majors and similar pests.

Perhaps it will be interesting if I enlarge on some of these topics, as to the motor drives for instance. I have attended two of these and enjoyed myself on both occasions. It gave me a very good opportunity to see some of the country around here, which is absolutely lovely, as all English countryside is. There are lots of hills, many woods of stately trees, and luxuriant growth everywhere. Moreover this is the month of roses, and you can hardly go anywhere without seeing them in every garden, climbing up the houses or on artificial pergolas, and even in the hedges on both sides of the country lanes.

Both these drives wound up with a very fine and dainty tea, not of the pink kind, even though the slices of bread and butter were somewhat thinner than what we were used to in France. There were plenty of strawberries and cream there anyway. In short, nothing was wanting.

As to the concerts, they are organized by people in town, who send up their best talent three or four times during the week to give us recitations, comical or otherwise, and vocal and instrumental selections.

That will give you an idea as to our treatment by the people. Of course there is hospital discipline and all that, but considering that rest is what we want, these rules do not interfere with our happiness.

W. Dreher.

LIKE all other things in these abnormal times, athletics in our College must be put aside slightly, in order to let the more important elements of the day to the fore. But it is a phase of student life, particularly residential life as we have it here, which cannot be neglected too much without showing more or less ill effects. The military work, which has been instituted temporarily as part of our course in agriculture, occupies the major portion of the time that was formerly devoted to indoor and outdoor sports. This means that the efficiency of the college teams will be impaired considerably; and efficiency is necessary for competition. However, the benefit to be derived from athletics is not lessened by destroying the competitive element, which is so often the main characteristic of present day athletics.

But we do not want to slacken our efforts or lessen our interest simply because of this handicap. On the contrary, it should be an incentive to put forth further effort for the maintenance of the athletic activities of our College.

The executive committee of the Athletic Association is as follows:

Hon President, Dr. F. C. Harrison;
Hon. Vice-President: Prof. Barton.
President: Geo. H. Dickson.
Vice-President: R. J. M. Reid.
Secretary: S. F. Tilden.
Treasurer: L. R. Jones.
Committee: R. N. Elliott, '17.
L. C. Roy, '17.
G. E. Arnold, '18.
W. N. Jones, '18.
D. Patenall, '19.
J. Welsh, '19.
W. F. Millinchamp, '20.
E. D. McGreer, '20.

These men are all working hard along the lines of athletic organization, but they cannot play the games—the men must do that themselves. With the co-operation of every student, the success of the year from an athletic standpoint is assured.

Field Day.

The ninth annual field day of Macdonald College was held on the afternoon of Friday, October 20th, 1916. It was marked by the usual success which accompanies our inter-year sports. The entries were very large, considering the small school, making competition very keen in all the events. The weather, although dull, was very favorable; the track, however, was still somewhat soft from the heavy rains of the pre-

ceding day, probably accounting for the augmentation in some of the records made.

The sophomores carried off the honors of the day, making a remarkably good record. Their total number of points amounted to 63, while the seniors, who took a secondary place, had an aggregate of 33 points. The sophomores' victory was made possible by the excellent work done by three of their members, Graham, Welsh, and Maw, who were responsible altogether for 49 points. On the whole, the showing made by the contestants was very good, even in several instances breaking the records that were made last year.

A new feature was introduced this year into the programme of events, an obstacle race. It took the form of an inter-year contest, the winners counting points for the Robertson Cup. A team, consisting of two men, was entered from each year. It proved to be a very good exhibition of skill in overcoming difficulties, also a source of much amusement to the spectators.

The officials of the afternoon, who handled the contests so efficiently, were:

Judges: Profs. Lynde, Bunting, and Murray.

Starter: Prof. Barton.

Scorers: Messrs. Moynan and Jull.

Announcer: Mr. Alex Bothwell.

The events and winners were as follows:

100 yds.—Welsh, '19; Arnold, '18; Reid, '18. Time, 11⅘ secs.

Two mile.—Maw, '19; Graham, '19; Perron, T., '17. Time, 11 min. 35⅕ secs.

Pole Vault.—Craik, T. '17; Wood, '17; Cass, '18. Height, 7 ft. 9 ins.

220 yards.—Welsh, '19; Graham, '19; Reid, '18. Time, 26⅘ sec.

Standing Broad Jump.—Spicer, '17; Tilden, '18; Craik, T., '17. Distance, 8 ft. 3 ins.

Finish of the 440 yards.

Shot Put.—Reid, '18; Graham, '19; Patenall, '19. Distance, 27 ft. 6 ins.

440 yds.—Graham, '19; Jones, '17; Jones, '18. Time, 60⅕ sec.

High Jump.—Smith, 20; Spicer, '17; Wood, '17; and Craik, T., '17 (tie). Height, 4 ft. 7 ins.

120 yds. Hurdles.—Graham, '19; Hyde, '19; Welsh, '19. Time, 22 secs.

880 yds.—Maw, '19; Jones, '17; Reid, '18. Time, 2 min. 27 sec.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Rivard, T., '17; Spicer, '17; Welsh, '19. Distance, 37 ft.

Obstacle Race.—Juniors: Freshmen, Sophomores.

Throwing Baseball.—Jones, '17; Patenall, '19; Elliott, '17. Distance, 281 ft. 2 ins.

One mile.—Bell Isle, T., '17; Maw, '19; Jones, '18. Time, 5 min. 35 secs.

Running Broad Jump.—Welsh, '19; Spicer, '17; Reid, '18. Distance, 16 ft. 6 ins.

Relay Race.—Sophomores, Seniors, Juniors.

The value of position are: 5 points for first, 3 points for second, 1 point for third.

Presentation of Prizes.

The presentation of the cups and medals competed for and won on Field Day were presented that evening in the Assembly Hall. The President of the Athletic Association, Mr. Geo. Dickson, occupied the chair, and delivered the opening address after which the Honorary Vice-President, Prof. Barton, presented a few remarks very appropriate to the occasion. Miss Russell favoured the audience with a very interesting and amusing recitation; upon being heartily encored, she responded with another equally as good. This led up to the climax of the evening, the presentation of the prizes, which was done by Miss Stewart, assisted by Mr. Sadler.

The winners of the different events were presented with silver medals; those taking second places with bronze medals.

The "Dr. Robertson Cup," for the year obtaining the greatest number of points, went to the Sophomores, who led with 63 points, followed by the Seniors with 33 points, Juniors 24 points, and Freshmen 8 points.

The "Individual Championship Cup" was won by Graham, Agr., '19, who obtained a total of 19 points.

The "Second Aggregate of Points Cup," was won by Welsh, Agr., '19, with 17 points.

The "Inter-Year Relay Race Cup" was won by the Sophomores, who were represented in their team by Maw, Graham, Welsh, and Ashton.

After the presentation of prizes, Miss Rexford rendered an excellent piano solo, which was very much enjoyed by all. A very pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of the College songs, and the National Anthem.

Rugby Football.

An attempt will be made this year to reorganize the rubgy team. The worthy captain of this game, Mr. R. J. M. Reid, popularly known as "Bob," is having his own little worries in regard to the training of the team. The time at his disposal for practises is very limited, on account of the military training work, and the number of trained men available is small. This latter fact means that there will be a considerable number of raw recruits to knock into shape, to fill up vacancies that have been created in the line-up. However, knowing the captain as we do, we feel assured that he will be able to surmount these difficulties, and have his team on the field ere long.

The Rugby team will not enter into any league this fall, but we look forward to seeing a few friendly exhibition games played on the College grounds before the season closes.

Soccer Football.

The captain of the varsity soccer team enlisted recently, and we find that soccer being a comparatively new game here, there is no one sufficiently cogniz-

ant with the game to act as his successor. So there will be no varsity soccer team this year.

The Boving Cup, a challenge trophy for inter-year competition in soccer, is at present held by Agr., '18. The Athletic Executive Committee have arranged for a series of games, whereby this cup will again be up for competition. It will be the part of the Juniors to show that they have not lost the delicate art of kicking the ball between the posts, otherwise to withdraw their claim to the Boving Trophy. These games will be played off in the near future, and ought to prove of much interest.

Victorious Sophomores.

Girls' Athletics

THE first meeting of the Girls' Athletic Association was held on September 20th in the gymnasium, when the executive and officers were chosen. Those elected to offices for the year 1916–17 are: Honorary President, Miss Wren, President, Miss I. M. Cameron, of the School for Teachers; Vice-President, Miss G. Ross, of the Homemakers' Class; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss J. Rutherford, also of the Homemakers' Class. The following girls were chosen as representatives of their sections:

School for Teachers:

Section A, President, Miss I. Binning; Secretary, Miss E. Dickson.

Section B: President, Miss D. Longworth; Secretary, Miss E. Pick.

Section C: President Miss M. Pullan, Secretary, Miss M. Reynolds.

Section D: President, Miss D. Grant; Secretary, Miss G. Robb.

Science: President, Miss R. Reynolds; Secretary, Miss G. Rutherford.

Basket Ball and Base Ball.

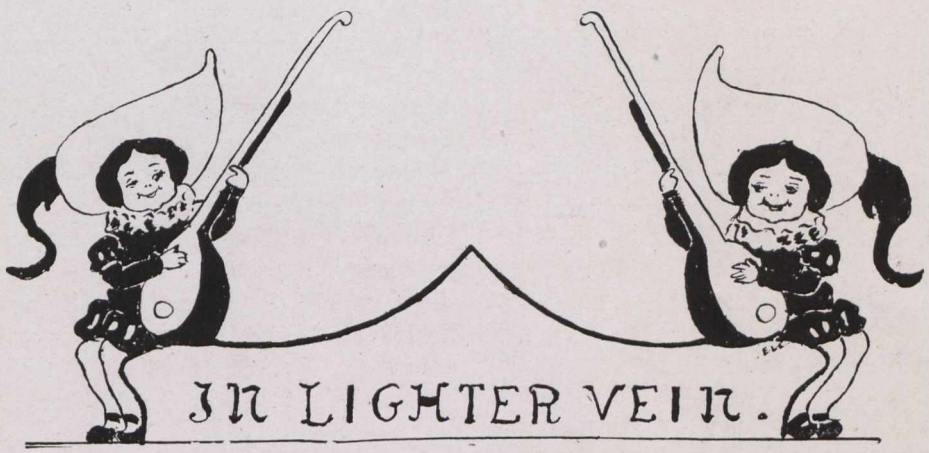
From what has been seen of the girls' play in basket ball so far, there seems to be some very good material to make first-class teams. But, greatly to everyone's disappointment, there is no Mount Royal Basket Ball League this year, and, consequently, there is no championship to work for, but the girls will have to work just as hard for friendly games. Added interest has been taken in basket ball this year, as a basket ball court has been made outdoors, and this has inspired greater enthusiasm for this game among the students. Indoor baseball also, has been played more than formerly, and seems to prove very popular.

Swimming.

The Life-Saving class instituted last year has proved very successful with the girls this year. Instructions in the different ways of life-saving are given by Miss Wren, and the girls are working hard to become expert life-savers. The swimmers; as well as the beginners' class, has proved very popular also.

Tennis.

Tennis has been more or less of a disappointment to the players this year. On account of the weather conditions and also as the girls were not allowed to go to Montreal, the annual ten[illegible] ment with R. V. C. ha[illegible] played. It is hoped, [illegible] the weather is fav[illegible] will be played off[illegible]



That Ford.

Why is a class in the Day School like a Ford?

Because it's a bunch of nuts with a crank in front.

The Senior Science have adopted the idea of stuffing chickens with a dish cloth, so the faculty can chew the rag.

SHE: Are you planning to go to the seashore as usual?

HE: Yes—I'm planning to go there as usual, but I'll probably stay at home; as usual.

WIFE: Oh, doctor, I think Henry is much better this morning. He took my hand just a minute ago and called me his own little tootsy wootsy.

DOCTOR: The case is more serious than I thought. It's a very bad sign when a patient confuses his wife with the nurse.

MRS. GREEN: Do you ever flatter your husband?

MRS. WYSE: Yes, I sometimes ask his advice about things.

THE HOST: It's beginning to rain; you'd better stay to dinner.

THE GUEST: Oh thanks, but it's not bad enough for that."

"Well Tommy, do you like your new little sister?" asked the doctor.

"Oh yes," replied Tommy, "but there are lots of things we needed more."

JIM: She gave me a kiss last night.

JACK: Well?

JIM: Do you think it would be right to ask for another.

JACK: Unquestionably, otherwise she may think you don't care for the sample.

They Do Say—

That a beautiful woman with brains is a dangerous proposition; but few have 'em.

That while the girl scout is scouting round the quiet maid generally lands the husband.

That few men regard matrimony seriously till a few years afterwards.

That an unmarried woman begins to have a good time as soon as she quits hoping.

DOCTOR: I have to report, sir, that you are the father of triplets.

POLITICIAN: Impossible! I'll demand a recount.

A scientist announces that kissing is a sign of insanity.

And lots of people are crazy about it.

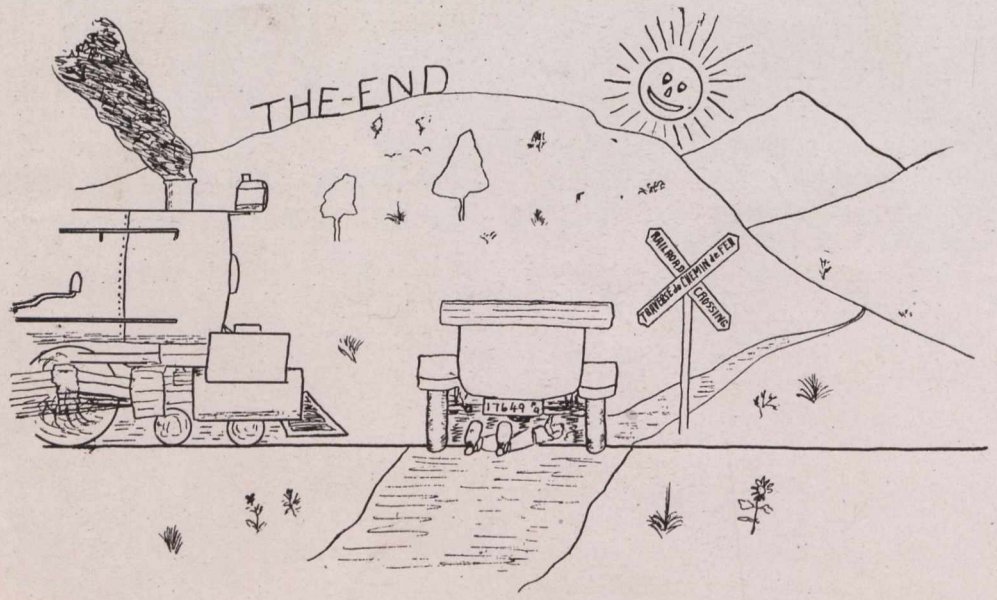
FIRST COSTER: Well, poor old Bill's gone.

SECOND COSTER: (scornfully): Poor, ye say! Luckiest bloke in the market. Couldn't touch nuffin wifout it turned to money. Insured 'is 'ouse—burned in a month. Insured 'isself again, haccidents—broke 'is arm first week. Joined the Burial Society last Toosday, and now e's 'opped it. I call it luck.

BROWN: (on fishing trip): Boys, the boat is sinking! Is there any one here who knows how to pray?"

JONES (eagerly): I do.

BROWN: All right. You pray, and the rest of us will put on life belts. There is one missing.



Thoughtful Verse.

Slowly winds the river
Through the even marsh,
On the banks are marshes,
Burned and harsh.
Breathless air of Autumn,
Cloudless sky of blue.
And, clasping gathered withies, you.

I'd ask the river grasses
That summer's sun has burned,
Did April promise nothing,
And have you nothing earned?
What said the silent river?
Can life's intent be learned?

The earth and sky in April
Are big within the stream,
And we, beneath the willows,
Dreamed our April dream,
And saw it fade, and, fading,
Turn to light.
Red in the glare of sunlight,
And golden through the night.

Windsor Mag.

* * *

There's a spot in my garden for dreaming
Where only the good fairies play;
They whisper such beautiful stories,
I never can tell what they say.

But they always are there when I need them,
Each glad little face nods to me,
And whispers a kind friendly greeting,
Of things as they really should be.

And I'm sure that no matter how crowded
My dear little garden may grow,
I'll still find a place left for dreaming,
With only the fairies to know.

Canadian Magazine.

More Smiles.

"Grandfather won't you please croak like a frog?" said Willie.

"Croak like a frog?" said the bewildered grandfather: "Why little man?"

"Because I heard daddy say that when you croaked we would get ten thousand dollars."

* * *

"You American girls have not such healthy complexions as we have," said the English beauty. "I cannot understand why our noblemen take a fancy to your white faces."

"It isn't our white faces that attract them, my dear," said the heiress. "It's our greenbacks."

* * *

"Jones tells me he has just started a bank account for his new baby."

"I see; a fresh-heir fund."

* * *

TOMMY: Paw, why is the way of the transgressor hard?

PAW: Because so many people have tramped on it, my son.

* * *

"Hey, Moike, and phwat do ye t'ink of these new sanitary drinkin' cups?"

"Shure, Pat, and soon we'll have to spit on our hands wid an eye dropper."

* * *

The screen showed a comedian trying to make electricity by rubbing a cat's back.

"What is he doing?" asked little Mary.

"Getting electricity from the cat's fur," replied her mother.

"Ain't it funny," said Mary, thoughtfully, "the cat's got 'lectricity in his hair and gamma's got gas in her stomach."