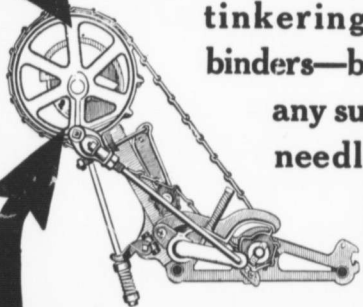




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REVIEW

JANUARY
NUMBER - 1912

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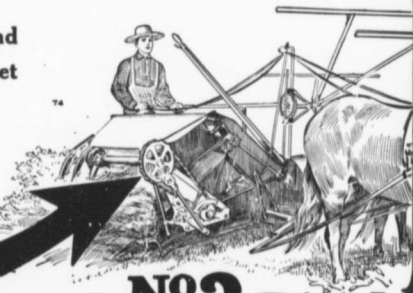
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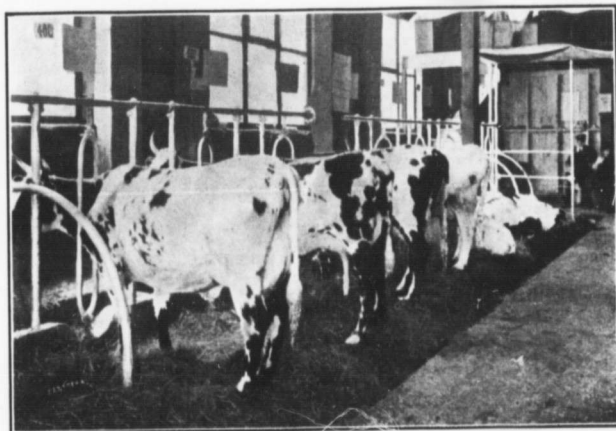
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THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

VOL. XXIV.

JANUARY, 1912.

NO. 4.

The Land of the "Golden Bean"

W. O'BRIEN DONOVAN, '15.

THE Island of Grenada, seat of the Windward Islands Government, is but twenty-three miles long by twelve broad. It is the most southerly of the West India Isles, save for the colony of Trinidad and its dependency Tobago. It is a very mountainous country; hence it is all the more beautiful. Of electric lights, there are none; nor street cars, nor railways. Coastal steamboats ply regularly around the island touching at all the important seaport towns, carrying both passengers and general cargo. Travelling into the interior is done either on horseback or by horse and buggy.

The population of the colony—independent of its dependency—is well nigh 80,000. Of this but two per cent. are white. Nearly all forms of business are carried on by the natives, and they fill the majority of offices, both governmental and civic. The chief industry is cocoa cultivation, although cane farming, turtle fishing, fruit and cotton growing, etc., are carried on to quite a large extent. Land is very expensive. Open and uncultivated lands, i.e., lands unsuitable for the growing of cocoa, better known in these parts as the "Golden Bean," may be purchased for any sum from £5 to £20 (\$24 to \$96) per acre. Lands already cultivated

for cocoa command prices ranging from £16 to £200 (\$76.80 to \$960). There are cases in which one acre of the "Golden Bean" has been sold for nearly \$2,000.00. These figures certainly sound alarming; one might think them exorbitant. Land is very fertile and from one well-cultivated acre of cocoa, an annual return of six to seven bags can be easily obtained. This, selling at prevailing market prices, will yield from \$125 to \$165. The estates are manured, forked and pruned annually, and only at stated periods. Pruning in full moon is said to be injurious to the trees—and it seems quite true. Scientific men, however, ridicule the idea. We know for certain that the moon has a certain amount of control over the tides. The cocoa trees yield a large amount of gum when pruned in full moon, and upon this gum beetles and moths—insects destructive to plant life—feed, whereas when the moon is but three days old or when it is in its last quarter, pruning causes the production of but very little gum, with the result that the destructive pests are not bred so largely.

The most independent men, the most influential men, the most progressive men are the cocoa lords. Henry George advanced the theory

that the source of all wealth, and of all production was the land. This is perfectly true in Grenada and there "every foot of ground maintains its man." On ten acres of land a peasant, if thrifty and careful, can be independent of any one. He, however, would be but a planter, in contra distinction to the plutocrat—to wit, the cocoa lord of over eighty acres. The estate house, the residence of the plutocrat, is elaborately and magnificently furnished. Mahogany wood being common, he not infrequently has his entire household outfit made of pure mahogany.

Both women and men, in all departments of life, jostle each other for a livelihood. The woman when employed gets not quite as much as the man. Being of the weaker sex, she must of necessity be the weaker worker. But this is true only to the laboring classes. In days long past when there was a scarcity of laborers, the landlords imported Hindoo in large numbers, and these were indentured under the supervision of the Crown. All of these are now free. Their descendants have made but little progress, and are nearly all ordinary field laborers.

Education is practically free and is compulsory. Schools may be divided into two branches, sectarian or denominational, and unsectarian or undenominational or Government. The schools are maintained by an annual grant from the Government. The teachers of the primary schools are all natives. There is a secondary school (a small college) where the wealthier classes are educated, the fees being \$15.00 per term of three months. The head master of this institution is invariably an Englishman, an ex-master of one of the Col-

leges of Oxford or Cambridge Universities. His staff of assistants are natives who have taken either their degree in Arts or Science in the United Kingdom. Parents who can afford it generally send their children abroad to be professionally trained after being graduated from these institutions. All medical men, save three, all lawyers, and all heads of mercantile departments, save three, are natives. The civil service employs hardly any foreigners.

The chief town, St. George, is small and contains a population of not more than six thousand. All the houses therein are built of brick or stone. The streets are not exceptionally wide. The town is divided into three sections, nature, by a ridge of hills, having made the division. Wherever one stands, he views in the background the towering mountain tops, clad either in verdure or in palms. The harbor is land-locked. It is the crater of an extinct volcano, and accommodates quite a number of ships. Sea-side resorts, around which grows the choice sea-side grapes, are used as public holiday resorts. The two most attractive features of the colony are Grand Elang Lake, one and a half miles in circumference; the Annandale Falls with its drop of thirty feet, and Carib Cave, an underground tunnel, six miles long, constructed by the Aborigines, in ages long past, before Grenada was ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Paris. Its sanitary condition may be described as perfect. American and European tourists have averred it to be the cleanest town in the West Indies. The south-western and eastern sections are connected by a tunnel. Most of the natives retain a dialect of their own—patois—which is very closely akin to French. It is

seldom heard in the towns, save for pastime, and is relegated to the estates. Everything is English. Pounds, shillings and pence are the commercial coinage, though the bank (English) maintains the dollars and cents standard.

The inhabitants are very fond of travelling. They go to all parts of the world, either for pleasure, education, or in search of employment. The various towns by means of the telephone are brought within speaking distance of each other, whilst daily occurrences in the outer world are obtained by the telegraph. A police force militarily trained is maintained and behind or in front of it stands the Grenada Volunteer Force. The boys join most of the latter for frolic and sport, at the same time obtaining a good knowledge of drill and military discipline. To be enrolled a member one must sign for a period of three years, and except in the cases of physical breakdown, travel, or some other cause involving his loss of employment, he is not allowed to resign until he serves his time.

Horse racing is the island's popular sport, there being three or four weeks of racing per year. The work horses are very good animals, being bred from imported European and American sires. In addition to the work half-breds, there are also English and American thoroughbreds, which participate in the various meetings.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." On every hand one sees some

variety of palm or fern. The small rippling rivers, the towering cliffs, the undulating plains, the diamond-shaped valleys, the mountain lakes: these go to make this little island the prettiest of the entire group. On a bright moonlit night, walking or riding through the mountains, one finds the air laden with a fragrant aroma, when the lilies are in bloom. They grow wild and cover large areas of ground impressing upon the mind of the beholder the sweetness of nature. Flowers of all varieties bloom everywhere. A botanical garden is maintained by the Agricultural Department. It is festooned with roses, carnations, ferns, etc., etc., while every garden walk is lined with the palmiste palm. Quite a number of summer houses are erected in the gardens and tourists oftentimes camp there rather than live in hotels. The climate may be described as uniform. Like all the other islands of that region, Grenada is blessed with summer all the year round. There is, however, a rainy and a dry season.

The most interesting feature of the native is his desire to obtain land, to crop it in the "Golden Bean," and to be independent. The peasantry is the pride of the country. Verily, dukes and lords

" . . . may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them as a breath
has made;

But a bold peasantry, a country's
pride

When once destroyed can never be
supplied."





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The Work of the District Representative

A. D. CAMPBELL, B.S.A.

(In this article Mr. Campbell, District Representative of Dundas County, explains briefly the nature of the work, and how best to prepare to successfully fill the position. —Editor.)

A REQUEST has come to hand for a short article which would provide profitable reading for O. A. College students who are contemplating accepting positions as District Representatives of the Ontario Departments of Agriculture and Education.

In the first place, let it be stated that the undertaking is not an easy one. The field of labor is so extensive that a man must be a many-sided one to be properly qualified for the numerous duties to be performed. The work is yet in its infancy and there are no old established precedents to follow. In each district the man must blaze his own trail, for no two sets of conditions are so similar that there is any certainty that the method adopted in one case may be used with any degree of success in another. The work attempted is of such a nature that it is entirely new to the citizens of any community and there is a possibility of their looking upon it with indifference, suspicion, or even disfavor, and, without the support of the people, little can be accomplished. Then, too, some agricultural practices cannot easily be improved and in such a case the problem is doubly difficult.

The question might be asked, how can a man be best qualified for district representative work? We find from actual experience that very much depends upon the man's individuality and personality. The du-

ties are such that the representative is immediately on assuming office brought in contact with good, hard-headed, practical farmers or he has in some way to bring himself to their notice, and probably no class of citizens will more readily "take his measure," so to speak. If he succeeds in gaining the confidence of the men whom he meets and whom he should meet, a good beginning has been made; if, on the other hand, he is unfortunate enough to say something or to do something which shows him to be a less capable man than the occasion demands, the beginning has been inauspicious. To qualify in this respect there is something over which we have very little control.

As to academic qualifications, if a man is to labor in a district where only one or two branches of farming are practiced he will naturally equip himself with all the scientific and practical knowledge of those branches that he can, after he has mastered the broad principles underlying agricultural art and science. If on the other hand his is to be a mixed farming district, then he is required to be an expert on the various branches of the live stock industry, on the dairy industry, or grain-growing, on horticulture, and on any other line in which the farmers may be engaged, and the task is not an easy one. Just here comes in one of the disadvantages of district representative work. In such a locality there is such a diver-

sity of interests that it is impossible for one man to become a specialist in all of them or even in one of them, and after a period of years the representative will find himself without that technical knowledge which goes to make him a specialist in any branch of agricultural science. It is true that he will be a man with a fine knowledge of the agricultural problems, conditions, and people among whom he lives, a man who should be valuable in his community, but not a specialist.

To give any comprehensive and yet detailed account of the various duties of a district representative would be impossible in the space at my disposal. I shall, therefore, content myself with suggestions. Representatives have a very free hand and are allowed to adopt such methods of procedure as they can, or as will be beset suited to their respective constituencies. When the scheme was instituted it was thought that the leading feature would be the teaching done in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the province, but after a four-year, faithful trial on the part of the representatives it has been amply proven that our rural classes are as yet not ready for it. And yet all thinking educationists are convinced that the problems of the rural classes will be solved only when our primary and secondary schools give an education with an agricultural trend and one that trains young men and young women to think for themselves, broadly and clearly, on any question pertaining to the welfare of the individual or of the state. In every school in the province the two-year course has been dropped, (in but very few has it ever been carried on) but short courses of from

four to six weeks are being conducted in nearly every county. The students attending those courses are young men from fifteen to thirty years of age and the fact that they are patronized as well as they are is a hopeful sign.

In the opinion of the writer the foundations of the form of education for which we are now striving must be laid in the Public or Primary Schools of the province. This can only be done when the schools are equipped with Public School teachers properly qualified for the teaching of nature study, school gardening, and elementary agriculture. Such a class of teachers is not available for our schools at present. A few of the district representatives have done considerable work through the agency of the Public Schools. High-class seed of various kinds has been distributed to Public School pupils. This the pupils plant on little plots of ground at home and in the autumn a school fair is held at some central school. To it the pupils bring the products of their summer farming and place them on exhibition and in competition. In this way a beginning is made at elementary agriculture, and keen interest is aroused.

By thus getting in touch with the pupils at an early age a training of the most congenial and helpful nature is given them and it should be an easy matter to induce such boys and girls to continue their studies in High Schools so that they may early in life become familiar with the underlying principles of successful agriculture. Once they are masters of these principles we shall have a generation of agriculturists who have been trained to think and after that the rest will be easy.

But the various other lines of work carried on by district representatives count for much more than does any organized instruction which has yet been given. The demonstration method of imparting information is fast supplanting all others and the county representatives have largely adopted this method. Farmers have been brought to a realization of the profits to be made in the growing of apples by observing a few orchards properly cared for. The value of proper cultural methods and of high-class seed grain has similarly been brought to the notice of farmers. In some sections the skeptical would have nothing to do with underdrainage until a test had actually been made. The demonstration method is by far the most valuable.

It has ever been the case that the agricultural classes have lacked the organization which is of such value to other classes of citizens, and the representatives, realizing this, have endeavored to remedy it, with the result that in many counties such organizations as Farmers' Clubs, Poultry Circles, Co-operative Associations, Horticultural Societies, Corn Growers and Live Stock Associations have been organized and are flourishing. In one or more counties a publicity campaign has been conducted and this has served to place

the district, its resources and its possibilities before the public as they have never been placed before and to bring the people to a proper realization of the opportunities which lie round about them.

Heretofore nothing has been said of the advisory work done by the representatives. As the public generally become better acquainted with them their services are enlisted in various lines of work. They are brought into personal contact with so many classes of people throughout their constituencies that they are often qualified to intelligently discuss any question of general interest and to give advice on it. Moreover, the office of the district representative becomes a place where farmers congregate and when they are prone to go in search of information pertaining to topics of general farm interest.

In conclusion let me say that the position of district representative affords a fine opportunity for service. The scope is illimitable. As long as there is progress in the world there will be research work and educational work to be done for the agriculturist. As to whether the average Agricultural College graduate will undertake to make a life work of a calling which has the limitation referred to in this article and has a remuneration equal to that paid to men holding very ordinary positions remains to be seen.

In the plain prose of the world we all have a kind of contempt for the man who, in commercial relations, dodges, shirks, tries to evade his obligations. The mean man who will yield only what is forced out of him, never a penny more, grows cramped and narrow and cheap. We have a sense that a different temper, having something of the full, fine, human quality of life, with a kind of largeness and ease about it, is important even in the financial world.—W. H. Pulsford.

A Phantom of Delight

(With apologies to W. W.)

Second Prize Poem.

She was a Phantom of delight
 When first she gleamed upon my sight.
 Diana, sweet and lovely, sent
 To be Macdonald's ornament.
 Her eyes were stars of twilight sweet,
 And in her sailor suit so neat
 At tennis out upon the lawn
 My heart to her was quickly drawn.
 A dancing nymph, at work or play,
 A girl to haunt and to waylay.

I saw her upon nearer view,—
 Of course Miss Watson never knew,—
 At Household Practice I could see
 Great signs of much activity.
 Her countenance was very pink,
 For she was scrubbing out the sink.
 I said "This creature, bright and good,
 Could surely cook my daily food."
 And so with my most charming wiles
 I set to work to win her smiles.

I called on her and took her out,
 To everything we rushed about.
 The strain became so very tense,
 Not to mention the expense;
 I thought that this would surely stop
 If the question I should pop,
 For I felt quite sure that she
 Would coyly whisper "YES" to me.
 And, oh! It was a dreadful blow
 When she so curtly answered "NO."

On her I look with eyes serene,
 And think what once she might have been;
 For now she's stout and short of breath,
 A poor old maid in life and death.
 And yet, as old maids always will,
 She won't give up but struggles still
 With strategy most nobly planned
 To get a man at her command.
 I'm sure that she will always fight
 Until she is an angel bright.

—W. H. Wright, '12.

PEPITA

A Story of the Uruguay

E. A. PULESTON, '14.

(Second Prize Story)

IT was during one of those periodic political upheavals that agitate the Uruguayan Republic every few years, that young Ramon Alvarez first saw active service.

His enlistment in the ranks of the Revolutionists, who at this particular time happened to be of the party known as "Colorados," was not of his own choice. When one bright spring morning a troop of cut-throat Revolutionists rode up to the "Cabana," or farm house, where Ramon lived with his mother and sister, and their captain, whipping out a revolver, bade Ramon get his horse and follow them, the boy thought it best to comply with this brusque invitation.

As a quarter of an hour later, Ramon with a small parcel of clothes strapped to his saddle, bade good-bye to his mother and sister, he felt only as one can feel who has never left home before.

But besides regret at parting with his relatives, Ramon had emotion of another kind in his breast.

Would Pepita remember him? Pepita, the daughter of old Pedro the "postero,"*—would she forget him now he was leaving, and favor his rival Silvestre Lima, the young Mounted Policeman? he questioned sadly.

How pretty she had looked last Sunday, when he had called for an afternoon at the little "rancho,"* set alone

* The "postero" is a "gaucho," or cow-boy, who lives in a "rancho" or straw and mud house, in the middle of a "potrero" or pasture several miles in extent.

in the midst of the great "potrero"! How her black eyes, looking out from her dark face amidst a profusion of raven locks, had sparkled with mischief and merriment, as just before leaving she had handed him a last "mate." † Why had he not kissed her then! Never before had she behaved so affectionately toward him. Ah! well, it was too late now and he must leave her—perhaps for ever—to the tender advances of his rival. Would she?

"Forward, Gallop!" commanded the officer, and Ramon awoke from his reverie to find himself riding away from his home. A last glance back, and a lingering look in the direction of old Pedro's house, and Ramon steeled himself to face his position like a man.

Being young, he could not but feel interested in the novel aspect his life had taken, and he turned his attention to the troop of which he now formed a unit.

The appearance of the men who composed it was not attractive. "Criollos," or descendants of Spanish and Indian fore-fathers, the blood of the latter appeared to predominate in many of them, giving them a particularly sinister expression. Their dress was that of the "gaucho" or South American cow-boy, similar to Ramon's own, the principal features of which were the "chiripa" or leg covering of dark cloth, "poncho" or species of

† "Yerba" or Paraguayan tea is served in small, hollowed-out gourds called "mates."

cloak, and large sombrero. The ever handy "facon," or long-bladed knife, was carried by all at the back of their belts, and a red band, emblem of the "Colorado" party, was worn around each man's hat.

It was in this company that Ramon spent the following months, — months of fighting and raiding, and slaughter of fellow-countrymen. At last the two main armies met in the battle of Las Casas on the Uruguay River, where the better disciplined troops of the Government routed the Revolutionists. Ramon, fortunately, escaped the fate of many of his fellows, who being captured were summarily shot, by crossing the Uruguay River and reaching safety on Argentine territory.

Meanwhile, as Ramon had feared, his rival Silvestre Lima had not been idle; good-looking and witty, he was well able to make the most of his opportunity. Pepita, who because of the isolation of her father's dwelling, was unable to mix freely with young people of the opposite sex, was only too pleased to receive his advances. In her heart she really preferred Ramon, but as the weeks and months went by and neither Ramon nor news of him came to her—for like a majority of his class he was illiterate, —she gradually began to feel less tenderly toward him.

"Pepita," said Silvestre to her one day, shortly after the news of the battle of Las Casas had been published, "I have great news for you. I have been promoted to sergeant and shall be in command of a patrol to scour the district for Revolutionists. You see my future is assured; will you share it with me dearest Pepita? I have not told you before, yet you must have already guessed it;—I love

you, Pepita, I love you. Will you not marry me?"

Pepita had long expected an outburst of this kind, yet now that Lima had proposed she was undecided how to act. She felt she did not care enough for Silvestre to marry him. She hesitated, and then gave a woman's answer.

"Silvestre, I really like you very much, but you must give me time to decide. Well,"—as she saw his downcast looks—"ask me again a week from today and I will give you a definite answer. Till then do not visit me again."

Perforce content with this reply, Silvestre left her, but determined that if he could not win her nobody else should.

Meanwhile the days slipped by and still Ramon remained away, for the government were punishing those who had taken part in the revolution. Their efforts were principally directed against the leaders, but as the power to arrest was given to local officials, many acts of injustice, as is usual in such cases, were committed. It was for this reason that Ramon, knowing how little love there was lost between himself and Silvestre Lima, and that the latter had the ear of his superior officer, determined to keep away from home until all the trouble had blown over.

But as time passed there came over him a great yearning for home and his dear ones, and an intense desire to see Pepita and find out from her if he had anything to hope for.

On a beautiful, cool, summer morning, nearly five months after the day Ramon had left, Pepita, lying awake and thinking of the answer she must give Silvestre in a few hours, heard a soft tapping on the window

pane. Who could it be at this hour! No one would yet be astir from the "estancia"† as it lacked two hours to sunrise. It might possibly be a belated traveller who had lost his way. She did not care to awaken her father knowing that he needed rest after a hard day yesterday, so she determined to see who was there herself.

Hastily throwing on a loose gown and a "mantilla" or native shawl over her head to conceal her features, she stepped to the window, and partly opened it. Like most Spanish houses this "rancho" had only a ground floor, so she stood on a level with the stranger.

"Ramon!" She cried, as she caught sight of the person outside.

Yes, it was Ramon, but how changed from the boy whom she had known! Privation and care were visibly traced on his countenance, but even more noticeable was the change in his whole demeanour. A boy, when he had left home, he was now a man. Civil-war and its accompanying misery had shown him the sterner side of life and its responsibilities.

"Yes Pepita, it is I," he answered, "your face has been ever before me day and night, and now at last I can bear no longer to remain away, but have come to ask you if I may hope ever to call you mine."

"But Ramon, consider the hour; it is no time for me to see you now. What would father say, were he to hear us? Think of the scandal there would be if it became known."

"Ah, Pepita, how can you be so cruel? Cast aside conventionalities and hear me. All day I have ridden and avoided people, for if it be known I am here, I shall be arrested. It is to you I have come first, even before

seeing my own dear mother. Will you send me away now without letting me know my fate? Oh! Pepita, dearest, if you but knew how I love you! Be mine, oh, be mine!" and seizing her hand before she could withdraw it, he kissed it passionately.

Pepita was well nigh overcome with emotion. She suddenly felt an aversion to Silvestre Lima, and a desire to see more of Ramon, and hear him declare his love, came over her.

How strange is Love! It's presence, before unsuspected, seems sometimes suddenly to make itself felt in a person's heart. It lies dormant until the propitious moment arrives, and then it rises up and takes full and complete possession of its victim. Thus Pepita's former mere liking and respect for Ramon seemed now suddenly changed to affection,—nay love itself. So she did not withdraw her hand, but murmured:

"Yes, Ramon, I will be yours."

Let us draw the curtain and leave the lovers to plight their troth in the old, old way.

But time waits for no man, and soon the first signs of dawn became visible in the East.

"One last kiss, Pepita, and I must leave you. Be patient and wait for me till I can come home and claim you. It will not be long, for the "patron"* has influence with the Government and will obtain my pardon before long. Till then, dearest, good-bye," and mounting his horse Ramon rode off towards his home, to see his mother before going into hiding once more.

It was about seven o'clock in the morning, for they were early risers in the "campana"† when Silvestre

* "Patron"—equivalent to "employer."

† "Campana"—country.

† "Estancia"—Cattle Ranch.

Lima rode up to old Pedro's humble "rancho."

"Ah!" Pepita," he cried as he saw her come to the door, "you see my love is too impatient to keep me away from you any longer than to comply with your request."

Then as he approached her he noticed a new and tender, dreamy look in her eyes.

"Ah! I see my suit is successful," he cried. "But what is the matter?" as she suddenly turned pale and looked coldly at him.

"No," said Pepita, "you are mistaken. I do not love you and will not marry you."

"What!" he cried. "You have encouraged me, and only a week ago you gave me hope that I might win you, and now you suddenly look coldly on me and say you do not love me. Oh! Pepita, you have been cruel."

"But stay! There must be a reason for this sudden change towards me. . . . You love some one else. . . . Yes, you do not deny it, and by God, I will know who he is. . . . But what is this?" and snatching her hand he looked at a ring on her third finger. "——!" and he swore an oath. "It is Ramon's. It is the ring he used to wear; all the boys know it, for he was so proud of it and used to say it had belonged to his father and grandfather before him. . . . So it is Ramon you love. . . . But he must have been here lately, and I have a warrant out for his arrest. We will see. . . ." and so saying he strode to his horse and mounting, rode towards the town.

Having secretly visited his home, Ramon rode off shortly after sunrise, and when he had travelled ten or twelve miles took shelter in a small "monte" or wood. Tired by his

previous days and nights of travelling he tethered his horse, and lying down with his arms handy, fell asleep.

He was awakened suddenly by a horse's neigh, and starting up looked around. All seemed quiet. His horse, however, appeared restless, and having had experience of the animal's wonderful sagacity, he determined to act warily. He crept behind a rock, which, though small, afforded some protection. Well for Ramon that he took this precaution, for just then a shot rang out and a bullet buried itself in the spot he had just vacated. At the same moment three men in military uniform broke cover, some thirty yards from him, and rushed towards him.

Seeing that it was a choice between his own life and that of another, Ramon did not hesitate to use his revolver. His time in the revolutionary army had not been wasted, and as he pressed the trigger his aim was true. One of the police troopers fell, never to rise again, and as the other halted the better to use his carbine, Ramon's gun again cracked and the second trooper bit the dust.

The third man, who from his uniform appeared to be a sergeant in the Rural Mounted Police, either had forgotten his revolver or did not wish to make use of it. Seeing his men fall, and himself covered by Ramon's deadly weapon, he walked forward till the former could distinguish his features. They were those of Silvestre Lima.

"Coward!" cried Ramon, "to try to kill a man by stealth."

"Yes," replied Silvestre, "but I meant to leave that to these men here. "Thomas," pointing to one of the dead men, "was an expert guide,

and we had no difficulty in tracking you here. I did not wish to have your blood on my hands, as then Pepita would never have been reconciled to me. You are a rebel, and are a desperato, so I would have been justified in killing you as I had planned. You have frustrated my plans and above all you have won from me the girl I love. But you shall not live to enjoy your triumph, that I swear. If you are a man, step forth and fight me in the good old 'gaucho' fashion with 'facon' and 'poncho.'

The two men, as they glared angrily at each other, presented a strange contrast; the one in semi-military uniform, of medium height and very dark; disappointment, hate and rage depicted in his face; the other somewhat taller and more sinewy, but thin and careworn and with a countenance in which contempt was mingled with loathing.

As the two combatants stepped out on the sward with "poncho" wrapped round the left arm to serve as a guard and "facon" brandished in the right hand, it was difficult to say which had the better chance for his life. But soon Ramon's agility, combined with his greater experience in the use of the knife, for he had had much practice the last few months, began to tell in his favor. A feint and then a thrust and Silvestre fell with a gash in his side.

Ramon, knife in hand, bent over the prostrate body of his adversary. He still breathed and the wound, though deep, was below the region of the heart and seemed likely to render recovery possible. Ramon then tempted to end the man's life then and there, but his better feelings prevailed. He wiped and sheathed his knife; then tearing up one of the dead men's shirts he did his best to staunch the wound.

Having laid Silvestre in a comfortable position with a flask of water handy, he mounted his horse and rode toward home. He knew that Silvestre being missed, search would be made, so he must needs hurry.

"Pepita dearest," said Ramon as the girl nestled up to him that evening, "I have killed two men and wounded Silvestre Lima in self-defence. I can never return to this part of the country, but I have the promise of a position as "capataz" on an "estancia"† in Entre Rios.‡ I have awaiting outside two fresh horses. Will you leave all, and come with me to be my little wife?"

And Pepita, half crying, yet glad, and proud of her lover, answered softly, "Yes."

Finis.

* "Capataz"—equivalent of foreman.

† "Estrancia"—a ranch.

‡ "Entre Rios"—A province of the Argentine.



AGRICULTURE

Our Trip to Ontario County

BY "STEVE," '12.

TWO wise looking professors and eleven tame-looking students left Toronto union station for Myrtle, Ontario County, on the morning of Nov. 15th.

The facial expressions portrayed in Photo No. 1 show very nicely how the boys felt after partaking of a sumptuous Irish repast at the Myrtle Hotel, the grand edifice shown in the background.

Leaving

Myrtle immediately after dinner, we journeyed in a covered van to the extensive horse breeding establishment of Messrs. Smith & Richardson. At this establishment we had the opportunity of placing correctly or otherwise, five classes of as fine Clydesdales as one ever sees on a well-conducted horse farm. Big strong horses, full of quality, that could move with the grace and spirit of hackneys. These horses were so good and the arrangements for our afternoon so complete that the boys

became so interested in their work as not to notice 15 bbls. of nice red apples that were under their noses during the entire afternoon. I, of course, saw the apples and sampled

them. I mention this incident to illustrate that it is possible for a class of students in judging to become so occupied in their work when conditions are right (high class stock and a professor full of nerves to



Two Professors and Ten Students at Myrtle.

keep them up to the mark) not to see anything else.

From Myrtle we went to Beaverton to visit Messrs. Hoagkinson and Tisdale at their fine farm home bordering Lake Simcoe. We were received most graciously by Mr. and Mrs. Hoagkinson and spent a happy two hours in their parlor and dining-room before proceeding to the stables to carry out the lengthy programme that "Doc." and Professor Day had outlined. After looking over a model Percheron, we were given an op-

portunity to judge a class of two-year-old stallions, two of which are shown in the accompanying photo. The Percheron horses in this and three other classes that we had the opportunity of looking over, are undoubtedly the finest in Canada. They had been recently selected in France by Mr. Tisdale. They were all big growthy fellows, strongly muscled, full of quality, and when in action went like the proverbial "house a' fire." We also saw at this establishment some fine Clydesdales, both Canadian-bred and imported.

From Beaverton we returned to Myrtle, this time to judge sheep. We dined with our Irish hotel friend, secured a van and drove to the home of Mr. John Miller, jr. We were unfortunate in our selection of a day, the 18th of November proving to be the most stormy of the season, necessitating our working in the buildings. We had at this establishment the opportunity of working over three classes of as fine Cotswold sheep as there is in Canada to-day, sheep with a national reputation. It was our first Cotswold training, and we valued



STUDENTS AT WORK ON PERCHERONS.

Our judging over, Mr. Hoakinson led us all back to the dining-room, where we had spent an enjoyable hour at noon sampling roasts, salads, jellies, etc. This same performance was gone through again, much to our delight, and we were no doubt more consistent in our work as a class at Mrs. Hoakinson's well-spread dining table than we were at judging high class horses. The hospitality of these good people knows no bounds, and I am only sorry I did not secure a suitable photograph of Mrs. Hoakinson and the ladies of her household to show the to readers of this magazine.

it highly. After we had finished with the Cotswolds we were given three classes of Shropshires, the finest that we had during the season. It was so stormy I could not get any sheep photos for illustration purposes. Our afternoon's work over, Mr. Miller took us all to the house, where we were received by Mrs. Miller and her two pretty children. Mrs. Miller is very kind and good natured, and we were hungry. Sandwiches, cakes and coffee were abundant. We did not need any supper when we returned to Toronto, some hours later.

The International of 1911.

BY "STEVE," '12.

THE record brightens as this, the greatest of all fat and breeding stock exhibitions grows o'der. The great magnitude, magnificence and brilliancy was well nigh oppressive to we Canadians at the time of our first visit in 1910. The high water mark of excellence, as we then saw it, has been surpassed. The standard of animal breeding and feeding has this year received its annual uplift. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are now more perfect from the utility point of view than ever before.

The part played by the American Agricultural Colleges in this greatest of shows is notable. Breeders and feeders have seemingly joined hands with their State Colleges and aid in the excellent work these institutions are doing. The Iowa State College was again on top with the Grand Champion bullock, and many honor winners from their three carloads of college exhibition stock. Nebraska, Purdue, and Wisconsin made very creditable exhibits, winning many prizes in college and open fat classes. The college displays are the most educative to the casual observer, every animal being placarded, desirable information being given in a brief concise way. Agricultural colleges have the honor of carrying off more champion and grand champion honors in the fat bullock and hog divisions, during past six years than the combined winnings of the laymen breeders and feeders.

Ontario sheep men were on top again, the Grand Champion wether of the show was Ontario bred, fed, and owned. Messrs. J. Lloyd-Jones, E. F.

Park, P. Arkell, F. T. Lee, L. Parkinson, A. & W. Whitelaw, and J. Lee & Son, held up Ontario's honor by winning many of the primer awards in six different divisions.

The Ontario cattle exhibitors were Messrs. T. E. & H. C. Robson, J. A. Watt, and Jos. Stone. They all won in their respective classes, and Mr. Watt was fortunate in winning a junior championship.

The grand total of cattle entered for individual competition was 1,250. Of these 256 were fat steers, divided in their respective classes as follows:

Grades and Crosses.....	101
Angus	55
Shorthorn	40
Hereford	37
Red Polls	10
Galloway	7
Polled Durham	6

From this allotment a very fair inference can be drawn regarding the popularity of the various breeds, with the American feeder and packer.

There were 1,064 sheep on exhibition; of this number 304 were classed as fat. The breed character shown by the fat classes led me to believe that the Shropshire and the Southdown are still the popular mutton breeds in the American market, with the Oxford and Hampshire breeds crowding up close.

There were 968 head of swine; of these 380 were exhibited in the fat classes. It seems to me from what I saw this year that the packing house man is gradually leading the feeder away from the extreme fat back type of hog, and that a transition is well under way in both the Berkshire and Duroc Jersey breeds.

The tendency is towards greater length and depth of body.

The exhibit of Draft Horses at the International is perhaps the greatest eye opener for Ontario visitors. A mighty showing was made in and out of harness. Ton horses of the Belgian and Percheron breeds were everywhere, big, thick, deep, clean-limbed fellows that moved with the spirit of coachers. Long lines of seventy or more beautifully fitted horses of quality, exhibited in one class made strenuous work for the jury of awards. The importers and the breeders, paraded class after class until their efforts showed a grand total of 1,137, a very large percentage of which had been imported during the past six months.

Out in the yards the car lot exhibits were exceptionally good. We saw animals in many of the lots that would have stood well up, had they been shown singly in the classes exhibited in the amphitheatre. The Angus breed looked best to my eye, great uniformity, wonderful covering, and as ripe and fit as care and attention could make them. The Grand Champion car lot prize was awarded to a pen of fifteen yearling Angus steers fed by Esher & Ryan, of Iowa. These steers were beautifully smooth, firm and as uniform as though they had been cast in a mould.

A visit to the International is sadly incomplete if it does not include an inspection of one of the great meat purveying plants. The invitation from the packing town people was very cordial. We saw how living pigs were converted into edible products without loss, excepting the squeal,

how live cattle were converted into roasts and steaks at a while-you-wait-speed. The slaughter departments are impressive, but not at all inviting in the picture they present. The display in the coolers and shipping departments of finished edible packing house products was very impressive in its scope and attractive character.

The butterine factory interested me in particular. I was able to see at first hand the "swindle" that has been perpetrated on our old friend the dairy cow. Hundreds of tons of surplus animal fats are run through a series of heating, mixing, churning and cooling machines along with a little cow's milk, finally landing in large vats very similar to the cheese vats in common use. From these the mixture is strained in granular form and carted to the working room, where it is treated much as we treat butter in ordinary creamery practice. A car load of milk cans was standing at the doorway of the factory. The contents of these cans, with the tons of animal fat, would make tons of butterine, where hundreds of pounds only would be made from the milk if used as we use it in the manufacture of butter in Canada.

The Canadian student stockmen were the cause of the people of the United States, setting up and taking notice on Dec. 3rd last. The work of our own team, while not as brilliant as that of the teams sent by our sister colleges, is worthy of the consideration of the people of Ontario. Duroc-Jerseys were our stumbling block; their backs vary in width, their snouts are long and easy to trip over.

EXPERIMENTAL

Alfalfa Doctors and Their Remedies

T. H. BINNIE, BUNESSAN, ONTARIO.

WE have men in the world who spend their whole time studying how to combat the diseases of men. Others are so engrossed in the study of animal diseases that they have little time for anything else. Why then should there not be physicians for alfalfa? There are. They are not like other doctors mentioned. We have medical doctors and veterinarians who can diagnose the different diseases and treat them accordingly. In the case of alfalfa we have specialists. True we have human specialists, but the alfalfa specialist does not concern himself with any phase of the plant's disease, except those that come under his particular sphere. To mention a few of these and the work they do, will be all that space will permit at this time.

Have you ever heard of "Doctor" Day? In fact you all know him, for he is none other than Professor William H. Day of the O. A. C. What has he to do with alfalfa when he is supposed to teach the Physics of Agriculture? Let us explain. We all know that alfalfa does not and will not live in water. It is one plant that will not stand with wet feet. Now wet feet will cause pneumonia in the human body. The physician will give the same advice that Dr. J. Hugo Reed gives to the veterinary class at the O. A. C.—remove the cause. To remove the cause in the alfalfa case

is to get rid of the water or under-drain. There is no man in Ontario who understands the drainage problem better than does "Doctor" Day. Whenever and wherever he is wanted, there he is or some of his staff in his place. All the farmer has to do is to send word that he has a wet field which he wants to sow to alfalfa. "Doctor" Day will send some one to the field to take the levels and lay out plans for the drains. This will enable the farmer to get the water from the field so that it will be fit to grow alfalfa. This is the first step in growing this good feed, and "Doctor" Day is the first doctor we have to consult.

A JOKE ON PROF. ZAVITZ.

The next is "Doctor" Zavitz—beg pardon, I mean Professor Charles A. Zavitz, also of the O. A. C. Mr. Wm. Squirrel was once describing a new wheat as being "a white wheat, bald, with a red chaff." At this President Creelman whispered to the writer, "That's Zavitz." It may have been. At the same time there is no man who knows better how to treat a soil to get the best results from it. Why shouldn't he? He has been making a study of that for some years now, and is willing to tell at any time how to put the fields in good shape for alfalfa seed. Drop him a line and see if he does not tell you that the best place is on the root ground. He will

say that the land should be free from grass and that it should be well fertilized. It must be rich land. No use wasting your money buying costly seed and throwing it away on soil that is not fit to produce a decent crop. His prescription would read somewhat as follows: Take one field of whatever size you like. Enrich it with barnyard manure. Sow roots in it and keep them well hoed so that the grass and weeds will not get a foothold. Sow the alfalfa seed at the rate of twenty pounds per acre, as early in the spring as possible. At the same time sow barley at the rate of one bushel per acre. The next season cut the clover when one-third of the blossoms are in full bloom. Keep the clover from being pastured. He might also add—get the best seed you can.

We have another doctor who can assist us very materially in growing alfalfa—I mean "Doctor" George H. Clark, Seed Division, Ottawa. It is "Doctor" Clark who tells us whether we have good seed or not. All we have to do is to send him a sample of the seed. He will send word as to the number and the kind of weed seeds he finds in the sample. He will advise whether the seed is first class or inferior. He will also tell us, if we ask, how many of the alfalfa seeds will grow. This is a good plan. Then we know when we are getting the best seed. It took a big pile of "Doctor" Clark's time to get the seed laws of Canada to their present efficiency. He is a stickler and his prescriptions are good. He saw that the seedsmen could easily dope the seed they were selling. In some cases they could not help it. No matter, "Doctor" Clark said that had to be stopped. He went to the Minister of Agriculture, gave him a searching look with those

bright penetrating blue eyes of his, and said in a pleasant Scotch accent, "I want some money. The seed laws should be made so that the seedsmen, be they in the business regularly or not, must sell good seed. Give me a law, a few inspectors and money to test the seed that the farmers send me, and I will materially assist to get a lot of the bad weeds out of the country." He got it. Now all the farmer has to do is to have the seedsmen set aside what seed he wants; take a sample and send it to "Doctor" Clark, and if it is not up to the mark the seedsmen will have to suffer. It saves a lot of time combating weeds. Try this scheme with the alfalfa.

AND PSEUDOMONAS SOMETHING ELSE.

Now that we have the soil drained and enriched and the seed bought, we had better consult "Doctor" Edwards. Do I refer to Professor S. F. Edwards? I certainly do. If you talk to him he will dilate to you upon *Pseudomonas Radicicola* and *Pseudomonas* something else and tell you that these should be in the ground before you will be able to get a good growth of alfalfa. They must be present or the nodules on the roots will not form and if these are absent the alfalfa will be sickly. These germs he has grown in plates—not the same plates as you use at dinner, but special plates which hold food for the germs, and which keep, all other germs out. When he gets enough of them he will send you a few in a bottle—if you send him a quarter. These you must put on the alfalfa seed as he directs, and if you do he almost guarantees that you will have a good catch of alfalfa. Of course "Doctor" Edwards will not tell you in these easy English words, but it is what he means.

Tobacco Culture in Ontario

J. O. LAIRD, BLENHEIM, ONT.

TOBACCO belongs to the Solanaceae family. Its genus is *nicotiana*, which name was given to it in honor of Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal in 1660. He secured some seed from Mexico in the year 1658 and sent it to Paris. It is a well known fact that the aborigines of America grew tobacco long before the advent of the white

Mr. Webb saved the seed from these plants, and started the production of what is now known as the white Bursley. This variety is almost exclusively grown in Ontario.

Tobacco will do well on various kinds of soil, but generally speaking, will do best on a gravelly loam, or a clay loam that is well drained. The soil should be rich to give the



A FIELD OF TOBACCO READY TO CUT.

man. Many improvements, however, have taken place under the care of the white grower.

In 1866 another farmer, Mr. George Webb, who had received seed from the department of agriculture at Washington, expected to produce what was called red tobacco; but for some reason he found a number of plants which produced a brighter leaf, of better flavor, and much milder.

best results. Tobacco, at present, is grown chiefly in the counties of Kent and Essex, but no doubt could be raised successfully in nearly any of the Lake Erie counties. The district surrounding the town of Forest is said to be suitable for the growth of the leaf, and in a few years it may be raised successfully in a much wider area than at present.

The first step in the production of

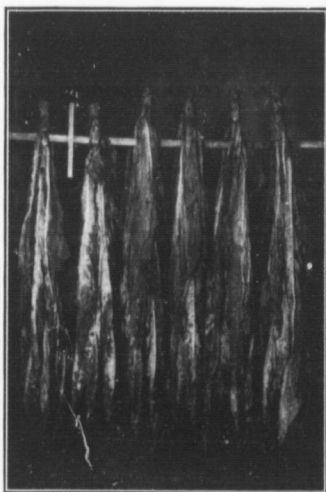
tobacco is to make a hot bed. The land should be burned over to kill the weed seeds, or at any rate virgin soil selected, which will contain very few such seeds. Peat, if it can be obtained, is free from weed seeds, and makes a good hot bed. The beds are usually made 4 or 5 feet wide and as long as convenient. The bed should have a slight slope southward, and should be protected from cold winds. It is customary to side the bed with plank or some other strong material. Five to seven inches of straw horse manure is placed on the bottom, and the soil on the top of the manure. Cotton is stretched over the bed a few days before sowing the seed in order to warm the soil. The seed should be mixed with flour or corn meal, and sown as evenly as possible over the bed, and covered lightly. It is extremely small, a heaping tablespoonful being sufficient for 900 square feet of bed. The seed is sown as early as the frost is out in the spring. The bed should be watered with lukewarm water when seeded, and kept fairly moist throughout the season, which will necessitate watering about every second day.

The land for tobacco should be ploughed in the fall, or as early as possible in the spring. Barnyard manure gives good results, but the addition of a special tobacco fertilizer will also be found very profitable. The commercial fertilizer is applied broadcast, at the rate of from 400 to 800 lbs. per acre. The land should be cultivated often before planting, so that it will be in a fine state of tilth, and as many weeds as possible destroyed.

The plants should be ready to transplant by the first of June. This operation should be finished by the twentieth of June. The tobacco is

planted in rows 3 feet apart and from 1½ to 2 feet in the rows. When planted by hand the rows are marked out with a marker similar to that used for corn, and then each plant is set with a small round stick or dibble. Where any considerable acreage is planted a machine is used, which will plant about 3 acres a day.

After the plants have been set, it is always necessary to go over the

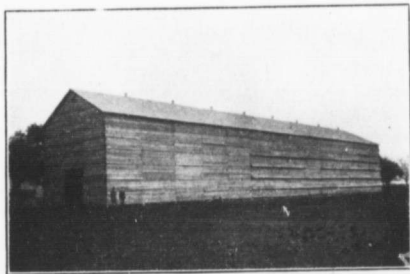


A PICKET OF TOBACCO PROPERLY NEEDED, READY TO HAND IN THE BARN.

field by hand and reset where any have been missed. The cut worm is sometimes troublesome at this time, but may be checked considerably by the use of paris green mixed with bran and brown sugar. This mixture is scattered over the field and will destroy large numbers of the cut worm larvae. Having the field well set, it should be cultivated every ten days or after each shower of rain. The plants will require to be treated

with the hand hoe once or twice during the season. The tobacco leaf worm is always present, but can be kept in check to a great extent by spraying with paris green, using 3 to 4 pounds per barrel. A barrel will spray from 3 to 4 acres of tobacco. After spraying it is necessary to go over the plant frequently, and kill any worms that have not been destroyed.

When twelve to fourteen leaves appear on the plant it should be topped, in order to make the leaves spread and attain the proper body and thickness. Plants that have a vigorous growth may be topped higher, while those of weaker growth should have the minimum number of leaves left.



TOBACCO BARN—174 FEET LONG BY 36 FEET

Soon after topping, the suckers appear at the axils of the leaves, and must be removed before they get too large. The ripeness of the plant is indicated by the appearance of yellow spots on the leaves. These usually appear in about three weeks after topping. If the crop is heavy, especially if it is late, the stocks should be split from the top to within 6 or 8 inches of the ground. The splitting and cutting is done with knives made for the purpose. After cutting, the

tobacco is allowed to wilt for a few hours and then piled in small piles. After this it is needled, placing 5 to 7 stalks on a four foot picket.

After needling, the tobacco is drawn to the barn which is scaffolded with poles and lumber, making the racks about 4 feet apart. The pickets are hung on these racks, leaving from 6 to 7 inches between each picket. Plenty of ventilation is required in order that the air may circulate freely. The tobacco will usually require until January or February to cure properly. The first warm, wet spell of weather after the leaf is cured, is taken advantage of to take it down and pile it up. The moisture in the air allows the tobacco to be handled without breaking. From these piles it is "handed up," that is the leaves are stripped from the stalk and tied in small bunches or hands, composed of from 10 to 12 leaves. After handing it is pressed in bails and tied with string. Each bail usually weighs from 50 to 100 pounds.

Nearly all the white burley tobacco grown in Canada is consumed here. By far the greater proportion of the Canadian leaf is made into chewing tobacco. The demand in the West is great and rapidly increasing.

The price of tobacco in 1910 was from 15 to 18 cents per pound which gave a return of from two hundred to three hundred dollars per acre. The profit is large at 15 cents per pound. Experienced growers say that the crop will pay well at 8 cents per pound.



The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

E. W. WHITE, '12.

IN Ontario during the last ten years there has been a marvellous development in commercial fruit growing, and this fact was clearly demonstrated by the magnificent display of apples at the eighth annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, held recently at the St. Lawrence arena, Toronto. The show was bigger, better, and more popular than ever, far surpassing anything of its kind yet attempted in Ontario.

At the first show held just seven years ago, there were on exhibit thirteen boxes of poorly packed apples, while this year there were shown fully three thousand boxes splendidly packed, which showed a marked improvement even over last year. This increase in the number of boxed apples represents fairly well the popularity which the box pack has gained in Ontario as a package for marketing fancy apples.

The exhibition this year was essentially a Provincial Apple Show. Although not equalling the famous apple shows of the Western States, or the Canadian National Apple Show, held in Vancouver in 1910, still it augurs well for the future, and On-

tario should have within a very few years, an annual apple show which will be second to none on the continent.

While apples formed the most important exhibit, there were a few pears, peaches and grapes, and it would have been incomplete as a horticultural show without the splendid exhibit of flowers, vegetables, and honey.

* The County Exhibits.

The county exhibits of apples were the feature of the show. These were arranged for the most part by cooperative associations working in conjunction with the district representatives of the Department of Agriculture. Twelve counties, in all, were represented—counties from the east, west, north, and south vying with each other for the supremacy.

Two exhibits stood out more prominently than the rest. These were the Lambton exhibit at the north end, and the Northumberland and Durham exhibit at the south end of the building. Lambton had the most spectacular and impressive display, it taking the form of a map of the county, executed in red apples, showing

Lake Huron and the St. Clair River in Rhode Island Greenings, and the boundaries of the adjacent counties being marked by neatly wrapped fruit. It was the best commercially packed exhibit at the show.

Northumberland and Durham had the most unique and novel exhibit. The good ship "Duke of Connaught," of the N. and D. Line, made entirely of apples, did valiant services in advertising apple growing possibilities of these two counties. Boxed fruit

what can be done by careful cultural methods on a sandy soil. All the fruit was packed ruff raff, or the side diagonal pack, and it appeared very attractive. Elgin had just a small exhibit, as it was her first attempt, but she will be heard from again.

Ontario had the largest exhibit, having a total of nearly five hundred boxes. For the most part the packing was good, but in some cases it was only fair. This was due partly to the fact that when the exhibit was



EXHIBIT OF APPLES FROM LAMBTON COUNTY.

was exhibited on either side of the apple ship, and made a splendid display.

The whole western side of the arena presented a very attractive appearance. Here the exhibits from Norfolk, Elgin, Ontario, and Prince Edward were arranged on a slanting scaffold. Norfolk had an excellent exhibit, which clearly demonstrated

being placed, the scaffolding gave way, allowing a number of the boxes to fall. These had to be repacked and the men in charge of the exhibit deserve much credit for the way in which they overcame their misfortune.

Prince Edward was less fortunate. The scaffolding also gave away under this exhibit, deranging it to such

an extent that it had a poor appearance when repacked, and so it did not compare favorably with the other exhibits.

At the southern end two exhibits were arranged which were hard to beat. Wentworth made a fine showing, the noticeable feature being the great number of varieties, and the packing was also good. The Georgian Bay display was composed of only two varieties, a solid block of spies, surrounded by Ribston's. Undoubtedly this was the best exhibition-packed exhibit at the show. The packing was all riff-raff.

In the centre of the building, three exhibits were placed, namely: Eastern Ontario, with a fine display of its famous apple the McIntosh Red; the Province of New Brunswick, with a splendid display of well packed apples—a noticeable feature being that the Fameuse and McIntosh seemed to be smaller than those grown in Ontario—and Brant County, with a creditable exhibit for a first attempt.

Plates and Pyramids.

The plate and pyramid exhibits added considerably to the attractiveness of the show. In the single specimen class the samples submitted were excellent. The competition in the ten and twenty box classes was poor, and there is a good opening here for commercial growers, as the prizes are among the best in the show.

Vegetables, Honey and Flowers.

Only brief mention can be made of the vegetable show. Suffice it to say that the vegetable growers, who were mostly from the Hudson Bay district, well upheld their end of the big show. The large and varied display was excellent in quality and arrangement.

The exhibits of honey were small,

but for quality the article shown could not be excelled. Great expansion is looked for in this department next year. The exhibit of preserved fruit was also first-class.

The show would be incomplete without the floral display, which was the surprise of many, and the admiration of all. The chrysanthemums, orchids, carnations, roses, and violets were especially fine, and they added an artistic finish to the exhibition, which could be gained in no other way.

The Packing.

The packing showed much improvement over last year. To the casual observer it must have appeared that the fruit packed riff-raff was awarded the majority of prizes. The riff-raff pack is not the best commercial pack, but it is an unfortunate fact that a majority of the best growers use this pack, and so they received the prizes. Other things being equal, the riff-raff pack went down. The 2x2, 3x2, 3x3 and 3x4 end diagonal packs are the best to use, as the fruit is less liable to bruise when packed in this way.

Wrapped Fruit.

A quantity of wrapped fruit was on exhibition this year. In the west the high class fruit is wrapped to protect it from injury, while in Ontario it might be said with a certain degree of truth, that fruit is wrapped to hide the blemishes. It was interesting to observe the great variety of paper used, both in quality and color. The paper most frequently used is what is known as a machine glazed, white wood pulp paper, costing ten cents a ream, or four hundred and eighty sheets. It is objectionable because it is easily torn, and it has a decided glaze on one side. The most satisfactory paper to use is what is called No. 1

white sulphite tissue. This paper is not glazed, but is slightly smoother on one side than on the other. It costs about eighteen cents per ream, but is well worth the extra price. It is advisable to use the eight-pound grade. Perhaps the best paper is what is known as a silver tissue grass bleached paper. It is very fine, but too expensive for ordinary use, costing twenty-five cents per ream. Apples were noticed wrapped in manilla tissue, druggist's wrapping paper, and even butter parchment was used.

An ideal wrapping paper for apples should be as white as possible, it should not show yellow or cream color. In texture it should look smooth and be uniform in thickness, to give a more finished appearance, and it should have an attractive trade mark. The round design is advisable. It should be colored red and should be distinct, with not too much reading matter.

It might be mentioned just here

that an attractive barrel or box brand adds considerably to the appearance of the fruit when placed on the market, and every fruit grower or association should aim to make the finished product look just as attractive as possible.

Spraying Machinery.

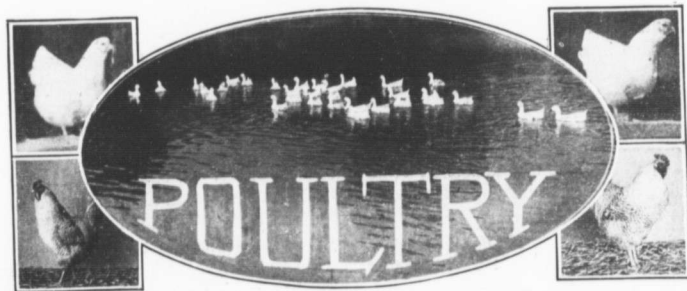
A commendable feature of the show was the exhibition of power spraying machines. Several companies had machines on display, and clearly demonstrated to all, the efficiency of these over the old hand pump. Every fruit grower, with ten acres of fruit should have a power sprayer, and where the acreage is less, two men might co-operate to buy one. The added efficiency and lessened cost of labor, will easily pay for one of these machines in a short time.

Ontario has the soil, she has the climate, and with better spraying, pruning, and more thorough cultivation, should be able to compete with the best fruit on any market.

TO MY LADY AT MACDONALD HALL.

GRETA CROWE.

My Lady is a gracious, happy maid,
 With a sweet soul and glorious beauty blest,
 A spirit proud, withstanding every test;
 Secure in strength, of envy unafraid.
 For, women, when a leader stands displayed,
 Follow, half jealous of those powers, confest
 To be that leader's right, and which, at best,
 Their efforts cannot equal, howe'er made.
 To meet a strong heart's friendship needs the true
 And sympathetic faith, so oft denied,
 When those of narrow and suspicious view
 Refuse to trust their better impulse' guide.
 Lady, keep on thy way! That strength alone,
 Through life will be thine honest heart's touchstone.



Poultry at the Winter Fair

BY A SPECTATOR.

THE Winter Fair has come and gone. The show this year was larger and better than ever before. Over five thousand birds were on exhibition. The value of the birds is hard to estimate when we consider that the birds changed hands rather freely at from twenty-five to fifty dollars each; even an Ancona cockerel sold for forty dollars, or as the purchaser said, ten dollars per pound.

The display of dressed poultry was larger than ever and the quality fully as good. There were not as many turkeys as there have been some years and a few of those shown were very thin to say the least. The dressed poultry has outgrown its quarters. The weather was too mild for this display, and the birds being packed closely did not remain in as good a condition as usual. There were no less than twenty-eight entries in the class for one dozen birds packed in boxes. Partridge Rocks secured the first premium, and Barred Rocks the second in this class. The Partridge Rocks were very even in size and nicely fattened, but

were somewhat rough and too yellow in color. The Barred Rocks were equally as well fleshed, were very smooth and soft, and a much better color. Five cash prizes are offered for this class which is not enough, considering the keen competition and the amount of labor, etc., entailed in preparing an exhibit.

The display of pairs and collections of six among the various breeds was excellent, and just here also for such breeds as Rocks, Orpingtons, R. I. Reds and Wyandottes the amount of prize money is inadequate. There is not much glory, honor or advertising in showing dressed poultry as compared with the live poultry. Dressed poultry prizes should be sufficiently attractive to pay the exhibitor well for his time and trouble. Many have the idea that any old cull chicken will do for market purposes, but if you ever tried showing dressed poultry at the Winter Fair you would have learned that it takes an exceptionally good bird to win. The best bred birds for market poultry are none too good for this class. One can gain numerous ideas as to the market

standards or if you choose to call it standard in conformation for market poultry, from the display this year. The winners were good sized birds, with long evenly fleshed keel or breast bones, not heavy in bone nor yet with a great abundance of offal. The skin of these birds to the touch was like a kid glove.

The display of eggs was small, and the fewer shown before the tester the better; enough said.

There were several displays of squabs, at least they were intended as such, but most of these would-be squabs had flown more than once.

It is too bad that there is not room enough to display the live poultry better. The best shows on the continent have single coops for each bird with the coops one tier high. Here at the Winter Fair we find two birds in a coop unless the exhibitor, as some do, enter two birds and only bring one. With the coops two and three tiers high, I often wonder how the judge knows how the upper tier of birds compare with those in the lower coops. As one passes along the aisles, you look down at one chicken, straight ahead at another, and gaze up toward the heavens at the other, the last mentioned bird certainly gives you a good chance to look at its under line, but fancy judges usually do not take much stock in breast bones; it is more the latest shade in color, nice heads, and beautiful (?) carriage of tails.

Well if one was to listen to the exhibitors' comments, that is, those

who did not win, most of the judges placed the ribbons on the wrong birds. Some said the judges did not know their business, etc., but my observations led me to believe that in most classes the judges were not far astray. Of course we all cannot think alike, and anybody is liable to make a mistake, for example, the first Barred Rock cockerel won the shape special. Now to my mind this bird has a nice shaped back, but he is knock-kneed, has a poor head, and moreover is very slack in breast. He looked more like a coal scuttle than a Plymouth Rock. Then again the White Leghorn that won the special for best head, to me had not nearly as good a head as the second prize cockerel, and the Buff Orpington cockerel which won the special for the best male in the class was not the bird that the first cock was, but then the judge was paid for his opinion and I was not, so what is the use of writing about it.

The utility pens were out in great force, and I am not sure which pen won. There was a first premium ribbon on two pens, one of Buff Cochins, and one of White Plymouth Rocks. Surely those loose feathered, bare breasted Cochins did not win, on the other hand the White Rocks, particularly the cockerel, was not a wonder. There was a good pen of Faverolles and several other pens that looked good to me, still the judges gave what they considered the best birds the prizes. I have not talked with the judges, but that is my opinion of them.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

REVIEW STAFF.

J. MILLER, Editor-in-Chief.

L. STEVENSON, Agriculture.

H. M. McELROY, Athletics.

E. BRADT, Experimental.

L. B. HENRY, Alumni.

W. M. AIKENHEAD, Horticulture.

MISS E. M. JONES, Macdonald.

J. H. FAY, Poultry.

J. H. WINSLOW, Locals.

C. W. STANLEY, College Life.

F. WATERHOUSE, Artist.

E. A. WEIR, Business Manager.

G. J. JENKINS, Assistant Business Manager.

Editorial

READ THIS.

A new policy! Why a new policy? Have we not already an adequate policy? Has the Review not attained a position in the front ranks of journalism? Are we not successful? These questions all arise when a new policy is advocated.

Yes we have a policy—but it never has been outlined. Truly we have attained a high position in journalism, in that the Review is accepted as an authority. We have in past years been successful and in any case shall continue to be so in the future—but success is a relative term. Verily we now "stand at the parting of the ways!" We may continue doing the good work well, as it has always been done—but which was limited almost entirely to our students and ex-students; or we may strive to do

greater things. We may attempt to extend our influence as an agricultural magazine until it becomes as common in the Ontario farm home as are any of the old established agricultural papers, and yet compete with none of these. It is a difficult undertaking, to be sure. Great obstacles present themselves to our view; hard, consistent work must be done by every member of the staff; and a long time must elapse before this end is reached. It will not be accomplished this year, nor next year, nor perhaps, for several years, but there is faith enough, we trust, in our paper, and in the college which we represent, and in the successful future of the farmer, whose interests we have at heart, to move us to carry the scheme to success. And so we have outlined a policy—which after all is really the old policy, formally stated, with a few broader, more far-reaching clauses (we believe) incorporated.

Our principal object is to become

a medium between the Ontario Agricultural College and the farmers of Ontario. At the same time we wish to make the magazine more readable—more interesting—for the students themselves. We also are carefully guarding the nature of the magazine lest it encroach upon the territory of any agricultural paper at present published in Ontario. So you see we have a very difficult, and a very complicated problem, before us. How shall we succeed with it? Well let us see!

First of all we have a firm foundation to build upon. For 24 years the Review has been published, and during that time the magazine has been constantly improved. Much of practical journalism has been learned and applied, and our position as an authority upon the higher phases of agriculture has become generally accepted. Therefore in taking the present stand we are in no way striking out upon a new line of work, but are merely extending our old one.

The College is the seat and head of scientific agriculture in Ontario today. In all its departments efforts are made to assist the farming public. These may not always be altogether successful—"to err is human"—but a vast amount of useful information is accumulated which the average farmer could and should apply. How can he get it? There are various factors working to this end; bulletins are published, lectures are given by professors and graduates at various institute meetings, etc., and graduates and under-graduates return to their native townships, all of which tend to spread this knowledge. But there is something more needed; for the majority of the farmers don't read bulletins nor attend the lectures.

Some instrument must be present in the farm home to accomplish this end. Such an instrument we propose to make the O. A. C. Review. We wish to bring the average farmer closer to the college through our columns; to give him an insight into college life and college work; to explain to him how the various departments are working to assist him and how he may gain this assistance; in short, to carry to him, so far as a paper may, the benefits of the different courses given in agriculture at the College.

Nor have we an apology for so widely extended an aim. Surely it is commendable enough. The different governments ruling this Province have for many years expended large sums in developing the O. A. College, and in trying to educate the farmer to a more complete knowledge of the scientific principles upon which his practical operations are based. We shall therefore strive to extend these very influences which have cost the Province so heavily, more fully than they have been heretofore.

But our scope will be wider than just to teach the farmer alone. We wish to influence his home. To this end we have now—as we have had in the past—the co-operation of Macdonald Institute. We wish to make possible to our lady readers, to the fullest possible extent, the opportunities available to those taking the domestic science courses. What is taught, its value, and information there secured will be published in practical form. We trust that in time the Review will be a recognized educative factor in the home life of the province.

In outlining such a policy the student body must be considered. We

are striving to make our columns more readable for them than ever before, and think we shall succeed. It is a source of very real help to us to feel assured of the staunch support of the student body, as we always have been, in our upward struggles.

Hence it appears we have a certain nook in journalism to fill as a practical educator, quite distinct from that of any other agricultural paper. Upon the present staff and upon those who will support the project much responsibility falls. Let us not be discouraged by present difficulties nor unduly elated by small successes. Rather let us look ahead and work towards a great end until in time to come the Review shall be respected in educational headquarters and by the people as one of the greatest factors contributing to practical agricultural development.

There is one unpleasant feature of Review work that each editor must face. He assumes office quite inexperienced in journalism and after struggling with difficulties until a grasp of the situation is secured must make way for another at the end of the old year. And so our old editor, Mr. Dawson, departs from our midst—and we thereby lose an efficient chief and the Review a diligent worker.

Mr. Dawson has always proven himself a capable editor and has done much toward extending the scope of our magazine. To his enterprise is due the July number of the Review, which no one had attempted before. He also developed the idea of the

prize competitions recently held, and which is intended to become a permanent feature of our policy. His Christmas number is pronounced by many to be the best yet published. Certainly it possessed many exceptionally good features and was more nearly a financial success than has been the case for some years.

This, then, has been his record: He has extended the work, has introduced new features, and has carried his plans to success by careful and consistent hard work. He must leave us now officially, but we shall always be able to depend on "Billy" for assistance, and his influence will long be felt. The entire staff extend to him their hearty congratulations for the work he has done and join in wishing him a long and successful journalistic or professional career.

In attempting to extend the influence of the paper we have a fair start, and an open field to work in. All we need is your support. "Boost" the paper. Don't criticise unduly. Remember it takes a long time to get any machine to run smoothly—and nothing is ever perfect. We want your subscription and your help. Write to us or call at the office and tell us where we should make improvements. Your advice will always be welcomed. We want you to know us and we want to know you. Won't you assist us to become a power that will aid in placing the farming public in the position we hope to see them eventually occupy?—scientifically and financially equal to any class in Canada.

**Our
Editor
Retires.**

**Does
This Mean
You?**

ALUMNI

The Review wishes, in this issue, to thank the hundreds of old subscribers who have so promptly renewed their subscriptions when called upon this season. It is highly pleasing to note that subscriptions are renewed more and more cheerfully as the years go by. There are just a few, however, who have thoughtlessly overlooked our request, and to these we would say "please do it now."

ern Canada, but recently his work has been in Ottawa, where he is acting as assistant to the Director of Forestry.

His friends will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered from his illness, and also that he has joined the ranks of the benedicts.

Although a write-up of "Bob" Deachman appeared in our last issue, we are printing a photo in this num-



R. J. DEACHMAN, B. S. A.

H. R. MacMillan entered the O. A. C. with the class of '06, and held sway in the editorial sanctum during '05. After he was graduated, he went to Yale for a two-year post-graduate course, after which he entered the employment of the Dominion Forestry Branch, where he has remained ever since. For a time he was examining new forest reserves in West-

ber, just to arouse old memories in his class-mates.

R. S. Hamer was added to his father's family in West Gwillimbury Township, Simcoe County, in the year '83, and after spending eighteen years of his life in getting acquainted with the home sod, he wielded the birch rod for two and a half years



R. S. HAMER, B. S. A.



D. M. ROSE, B. S. A.

dispelling the ignorance which usually exists in public schools. The O. A. C. opened her doors for him in '04, and after taking his first two years in one, he was graduated in '07, being chief editor of *The Review* in '06. Since graduation he has spent four years at Perth as representative for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, telling the farmers how to become healthy, wealthy and wise. In November he left Perth to enter the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa as assistant to H. S. Arkell.

David M. Rose threw in his lot with class '08, and while at College took considerable interest in church work, being closely connected with St. George's Church as Sunday School Superintendent, Bible Class Leader and Lay Reader, and spent the summer of '08 as assistant to the rector. He wrote *The Review* editorials dur-

ing the year '07 and entered Trinity College as a divinity student the autumn after graduating. He has always been much in sympathy with foreign missionary work and is now secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement for the Church of England in Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. In October he was making preparations for a series of men's missionary conventions, to be held across the whole of Canada.

The train whistled and Archie Campbell got off at Strathroy, Ont. It was here that he received his earlier education, and after concluding his studies at High School and Normal, marched forth to enforce the golden rule. After a short, though brilliant career as an education dispenser, he went West, but being an ambitious man, he was not satisfied to rest on his oars, so returned and



A. D. CAMPBELL, B. S. A.
whose article, "The Work of the District Representative" appears in this issue.

entered the O. A. C., graduating in 1909. He was editor of *The Review* for the year '08, and after graduating, took up representative work in Dundas County, and has made good. Orchard demonstration work, surveying, short courses, etc., under his supervision have contributed largely toward the increased interest and improved methods to be seen to-day in agriculture in Dundas County.

Percy H. Moore first entered the college halls in '07, having in his trunk his associate diploma from the Agricultural College at Truro, N. S. He was graduated in '09, and soon after obtained a position at the South Dakota Experimental Station, but finally renounced the Stars and Stripes and came back to John Bull's garden. For some time he was with the Department of Agriculture at

Victoria, B. C., but is now superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Agassiz. Dame rumor tells us that he is now married, the bride being Miss Jessie Stamford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Stamford, of Victoria.

H. S. McDiarmid, of the class of '05 is now a prominent farmer of Fingal, Ont. He is best known as a breeder of high class Yorkshire swine, but also takes an active interest in politics, having contested West Elgin in the interests of the Liberal party during the recent elections for the Ontario Legislature.

W. J. Palmer, who was graduated from this College with the class of 1890, was the guest of President Creelman last autumn, and while at College renewed many old acquaintances. Since graduating Mr. Palmer has been Director of Agriculture for United South Africa, but was recently "let out" by the Dutch Administration.

After taking his freshman year with class '12, A. Kinnear went west to Alberta and then on to British Columbia, where he obtained a position in the Westminster Postoffice. After holding this for some time he entered the mail service department of the C. P. R., where he is at present. As a side line he has been running a flock of Silver Laced Wyandottes, and last year captured numerous prizes at Victoria and Vancouver.

We recently have received a few subscriptions with no names attached. If those who have any doubt about signing their names will write us, we may be able to trace them in this way.

Another old boy who is making good on the farm is Mr. H. Dunning, an associate of '02. Mr. Dunning farms the Winoka Poultry Farm, the old homestead of one hundred acres at Thornton, Ont. He makes a specialty of high class poultry, his chief breed being Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons and White Plymouth Rocks. At the Winter Fair in Guelph last month he captured several prizes with his exhibits.

F. H. Silcox was graduated with the class of '03, and is now engaged in farming near Iona, Ont. He has made good on the land of an abandoned farm and is particularly interested in light horses and the production of high class Alfalfa hay and seed. He also takes an active interest in the welfare of his community, being an officer of the West Elgin Farmers' Institute and a prominent speaker.

Cupid Busy Again.

A very pretty event took place at the home of Mrs. William McIntosh, Ottawa, on Oct. 17th, at one o'clock, it being the marriage of her daughter Lillian Isabel to Edgar Duncan Eddy, graduate of '05. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. David McIntosh, of Lanark, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Eddy, of Jarvis, brother of the groom. Miss Maud McIntosh, the bride's sister, acted as bridesmaid, while the groom was ably supported by L. H. Newman, of Ottawa. The many costly and beautiful gifts from in and out of town friends testify to the high esteem in which the young couple are held. One pleasing feature was the presentation of a magnificent silver tea service by the staff of the Seed Department, of which the groom

is a valued and popular member. After a two weeks honeymoon in Montreal and New York the happy couple took up residence in Ottawa. The Review joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Eddy every happiness.



H. LOUISE HALL.

H. Louise Hall,
Born Sept. 20, 1888,
Died Dec. 7, 1911,
Student of Industrial Arts
Class, 1911.

A keen appreciator of the best in nature and art, a deep, clear thinker, an enthusiastic worker, with a firm grasp of the fundamentals of good craftsmanship, one of those rare spirits, who, thoughtful and considerate of those around her, concealed her own heavy burden by her bright and cheerful manner.

To those whom she honored with her friendship, the news of her death comes with a sense of keenest loss, tempered only by the knowledge that

although death came almost without warning, she met it with a brave spirit, secure in a faith deep rooted in "the Word that Liveth."

The sincerest sympathy of The Review, her classmates and the faculty is extended to her bereaved mother.

Death of Mr. J. M. Hayman.

We regret to announce to our readers the death of J. M. Hayman, '89. For some time Mr. Hayman was Assistant Director of Agriculture in one

of the Northwest Provinces of India. During that time he acted as chemist, bacterologist, mycologist to the incipient department; did enthusiastic work in the wheat and cotton section; ran the Agricultural College; was responsible for the water engineering; turned out from his work-shop boring outfits for the whole Province, and was widely recognized as a man of superior culture and great powers of organization, receiving many appeals for advice and assistance from all parts of India.

During the later years of his life, he was agricultural adviser to the British South Africa Company.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

The true gentleman is the man whose conduct proceeds from goodwill and an acute sense of propriety, and whose self-control is equal to all emergencies; who does not make the poor man conscious of his poverty, the obscure man of his obscurity, or any man of his inferiority or deformity; who is himself humbled if necessity compel him to humble another; who does not flatter wealth, cringe before power or boast of his own possessions or achievements; who speaks with frankness, but always with sincerity and sympathy, and whose deed follows his word; who thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than his own; who appears well in any company, and who is at home what he seems to be abroad—a man with whom honor is sacred and virtue safe.—John Walter Wayland.



Track and Field

J. MILLER, TRACK MANAGER.

IN the Christmas number I promised to consider certain features of track organization in a later issue. My purpose in doing so is to advocate certain improvements that, I believe, must be made before we can have a really first class track team. My apology for being a "kicker" is that I have the interests of the track very much at heart, and as an ex-member of the athletic executive, and as present track manager, with several years of active experience in athletics, I have had an opportunity to observe and study some features that all our members have not had. In this article I shall consider the question of making for greater efficiency in the management.

In the first place the old custom of electing a track manager from the second year, I believe, is wrong. He must first win the sympathy and support of the first year. What the

freshmen can do when encouraged was amply demonstrated this fall. This step must be taken upon the re-opening day. But with the suspicion existing among the freshmen at this early stage of the course a sophomore has very little chance to get a hearing. Then, too, it is a difficult matter for anyone without some knowledge of field surveying to lay out our track accurately. This training is not given before the second year, hence the sophomore just beginning his course is decidedly handicapped. Moreover, the freshman athlete, although actively participating in sport, gets only a vague idea of the duties of the manager and how to perform them. How then can he successfully carry on the work? He seldom can get his men out regularly, nor can he secure the sympathy and support of the student body to the same degree as the more advanced student.

No, it seems apparent enough that at the spring elections a man should be taken from the sophomore year to act during his junior year. Then there should be an assistant manager elected from among the freshmen. He would get all the information required from his chief and upon becoming manager the following spring would assume office as an experienced man, ready to re-commence immediately where the work had been left off the preceding autumn, the very first day school reopened.

But even two fellows thus directing the team cannot watch for new men and develop the old material in all the branches of sport, if they be active athletes themselves. A rule should be made whereby they would be called upon to appoint a man to take charge of each particular phase of field and track athletics. This might very easily be accomplished were an assistant manager elected, for when made manager he would know exactly whom he had under him and what ability each man possessed. Some may advocate a general meeting of the track team and the regular election of these assistants, but I doubt that as great success would attend this plan. The manager—unless influenced by favoritism—is always in a better position to put the right man in the right place than the track team in general, who are apt to judge a man by his popularity and athletic prowess rather than by his executive ability.

Too often the student body elect managers wholly because of their athletic ability. Just look back for the last few years and see how many times the most successful athlete of the freshman year, or the particular year he was taken from, was given

this office. Now this system is partly wrong. Remember a manager must have a head, and sometimes athletes (like some people who write) have just ornamental top-pieces. He must have executive ability—and if he is to accomplish great things he must have imagination. He must be enthusiastic and a hard worker, and he should be a fellow whose clean habits and temperate living will command the respect of his men and which will tend to influence them the same way.

This question of management should be considered more by the student body than it is at present. Upon you depends the result of all elections and only by your active approval will any change be forthcoming. You have an opportunity to do something—what will you do with it?

"FRESHMEN INDOOR MEET."

The sixth annual freshmen indoor meet was held in the College gymnasium on Saturday afternoon, December 2nd, under the auspices of the Athletic Association, and the direction of Instructor Ringland.

There was a large entry list, all events were keenly contested, one record was broken, and an excellent all-around showing was made. Cleverly broke the record for the Rescue Contest. Herder captured the grand championship, with 25 points; Mills came second, with 13 points; Kirkley third, with 10 points.

Following is a list of events and winners:

60-yard Potato Race—1st, Hall; 2nd, Mills; 3rd, Shuttleworth; time, 16 1-5 seconds.

Chinning Bar—1st, Mills; 2nd, Rumsby; 3rd, Berkley; 16 times.

Standing High Jump—1st, Mills; 2nd, Herder; 3rd, Chambers; height, 3 feet, 7 inches.

Standing Broad Jump—1st, McPharlin; 2nd, Herder; 3rd, Morse; distance, 8 feet, 9 inches.

Fifteen Yard Dash—1st, J. R. Wilson; 2nd, Williams; 3rd, L. H. Wood; time, 2 seconds.

Running High Jump—1st, Herder; 2nd Smylie; 3rd Williams; 4 feet 9 inches.

Fence Vault—1st, Williams; 2nd, Smith; 3rd, Herder; 5 feet, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches

Shot Put—1st, Herder; 2nd, Evans; 3rd, Stevens; 41 feet, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Pole Vault—1st, Herder; 2nd Smylie; 3rd, Oswald; 10 feet, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Rope Vault—1st, F. Smith; 2nd, Lloyd; 3rd, Oswald; 10 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Diving for Form—1st, Kirkley; 2nd, Wilson; 3rd Townsley.

Fifty-yard Swim—1st, N. I. Wilson; 2nd, Smylie; 3rd, Cleverley; time 38 seconds.

Long Plunge—1st, Townsley; 2nd, Cleverley; 3rd Kirkley.

Rescue Contest—1st, Cleverley; 2nd, Kirkley; 3rd, Duff.

INTER-YEAR BASEBALL.

Sophomores, 19; Freshmen, 7.

The first game of the inter-year baseball series of the fall term was played in the college gym. between the first and second years, and resulted in a victory for the second year by a score of 19-7.

The freshmen played better ball than the score indicates, although they were inclined to get stage-fright and go up in the air at times. It was in the second innings while the freshmen were on one of these balloon ascensions that the sophomores piled up twelve runs. With the exception

of the second, the freshmen played good ball, considering the short time they have had to practice, their base-running and their batting being their weak points.

The sophomores played a good consistent game, being exceptionally strong batters, McCall crossing the plate four times in four times up. Wilson was the outstanding batter of the freshmen, getting two runs in three times up. The freshmen were represented by Burnett, Oswald, Porter, Wilson, Burrows, Guild, Lawrence, Chambers, and Donald.

Sophomores—McCall, Creelman, S. Crawford, Culverhouse, Neelands, Oliver, Duff, Hales and J. Crawford.

Sophomores, 14; Juniors, 9.

The second year defeated the third year in one of the best games of baseball seen in the college gym. this season. The score does not represent the game, as the teams were tied in the second, third, sixth and eighth innings, while the juniors had a lead of two runs in the first, fourth and fifth, and went to the field in the last half of the ninth with the score 9-8 in their favor. Then they proceeded to take a trip to Mars, and the second year taking advantage of the situation hammered the ball all over the diamond, starting a merry-go-round, which ended in bringing across six runs, leaving the final score 14-6. The third year showed strong fielding and poor batting, while the second year were stronger batters and weaker in the field. Second year were represented by—McCall, Creelman, S. Crawford, Culverhouse, Neelands, Oliver, Duff, Hales (P), and J. Crawford.

Third year—King, Palmer, Neff, Bramhill, Jarvis (P), McElroy, Nixon, Stanley, Henry.

BASKETBALL.**Juniors, 46; Sophomores, 19.**

The first game of the inter-year basketball series of the fall term was played between the second and third years, resulting in an easy win for the third year by a score of 46-19. The juniors were greatly weakened by the absence of Culham, Tisdale replacing him at centre. The second year showed good combination, but with the exception of Crawford were very weak in shooting. Neff and Bramhill starred for the juniors, while Crawford was the outstanding player of the sophomores.

Freshmen, 14; Seniors, 7.

The freshmen succeeded in defeating the seniors in the second game of the series by the score of 14-7. The first half of the game was evenly contested, score at half time being: seniors 5, freshmen 5. But in the second half the freshmen had much the better of the play, doing some spectacular combination work, and only the good work of the fourth year guards kept the score from going much higher. Final score—freshmen 14, seniors 7.

Juniors, 26; Freshmen, 9.

The final game between the first and third years was by all odds the best game of the season. Although the score was onesided, the play was not. Both teams showed excellent combination, and it was only the good work of Miller and Tisdale as guards that kept the freshmen from making a higher score. Culham, Bramhill and Neff broke away occasionally, and when they did they scored. Seldom has a freshmen year turned out so many good basketball players as

the present one, and some interesting games are looked forward to in the spring series.

GLORIES OF THE GRID.

I love the football season,
 With its bracing atmosphere,
 I love the blare of braying horns,
 The ringing college cheer;
 I love the madding music,
 Of the thunderiffic thud,
 When the horde of husky heroes
 Hurl each other in the mud,
 What care I for battered bean,
 Or elbow out of gear?
 The creaking of a slivered slat
 Is music to my ear.
 I dote upon the hero
 With a dislocated back,
 And punctures in his bellows,
 And his innards out of wack;
 Give me a good rough tackle,
 With a sanguinary slam,
 And a thousand pounds of huskies
 Hurled upon some diaphragm,
 Let molly-coddled mummy boys,
 Confine themselves to skat,
 Parchesi, ping-pong, crackaloo,
 And gentle games like that,
 Let weans and weaklings, shrink and
 shriek,
 And shudder at the shock,
 When battling burlies buck the line
 And boot-heel beats on block,
 But as for me, the forward rush,
 The mass and flying wedge,
 With plenty out at every down,
 To keep a chap on edge;
 Give me the grid where gore flows
 free,
 And strenuous is the strife—
 Eh? Do I play the game myself?
 What! Me? Not on your life!

—University of Illinois.



COLLEGE LIFE

ANOTHER milestone has been passed, and we have started the new year with a heap of good resolutions. The new year came while thoughts of those Christmas examinations were still fresh in our memories, and the probabilities are, that one of the first of these resolutions was, that everything would not again be left till the last week before exams. This is a first class resolution, but it should not be adhered to so tenaciously that everything else but studies is excluded. Dr. Creelman tells us occasionally at roll call, that our studies are only one branch of our education, but at the same time he throws out the suggestion that perhaps it would be advisable to spend enough time at them to insure a pass at the exams. The final examinations are still far distant, so rather than devote our attentions entirely to studies we should resolve to make the most of every possible opportunity for improving ourselves and our surroundings. In this way a creditable pass is certain, as well as a profitable term at the O. A. College.

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Last fall the Literary Society plac-

ed an order for many of the popular magazines. The current numbers of these publications are on the tables of the reading room. Remember these cost money, so help the society along with your membership fee.

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The Review is rapidly growing. Get in line and help on the good work by securing new subscribers or new advertisers, by contributing articles of interest, or by lending snap-shots and photos to some of the staff. In a short time we would surprise ourselves with the amount of progress made, if we all co-operated.

LITERARY SOCIETY OFFICERS Maple Leaf Society.

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The Philharmonic Concert.

"Excellent" and "delightful" were the verdicts given by those who attended the annual concert of the Philharmonic Society in the gymnasium on the evening of November 24th, '11. Some said, and their statement has gone unchallenged, that it eclipsed anything in the history of the Society. Nearly seven hundred people, including many from the City of Guelph, were present, every seat in the gymnasium being taken, while many were

forced to stand during the entertainment.

The programme, although of considerable length, was never the least monotonous; the numbers were varied in character, and this added greatly to the appreciation of the audience. Every number was thoroughly enjoyed, as the hearty rounds of applause clearly showed. The college orchestra, the Choral Club, Miss Beatrice Hunt, soprano, of London, and Mr. J. O. Close, A.T.C.M., violinist, contributed the musical numbers of the evening, and it would be a difficult problem to decide which was the most enjoyable.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. J. O. Close rendered several excellent selections, including the "Teddy Bear's Picnic," "Heart Murmurs," Rossini's "Overture to Tancred," "The Love Dance," an intermezzo from "Madam Sherry," and "Curly Two Steps." The superb work of Rossini's "Overture to Tancred," abounded in technical difficulties, but it was rendered admirably as were the other numbers. An encore was given to "Curly Two Step," as the audience refused to be satisfied with other acknowledgment of their appreciation. "Heart Murmurs" is also worthy of mention, the tones of the various instruments blending in a most fascinating manner.

The Choral Club, under the leadership of Mr. Ernest M. Shildrick, gave five very pleasing numbers. They were "Dickory, Dickory, Dock," a fantasia of the old nursery rhyme; "The Song of the Pedlar," "In the Hour of Softened Splendour," "The Boy and the Bee," and "The Miller's Wooing." The rendering of these selections showed that the club had spent much time in preparing for the

event, but their success was ample reward for their labours. The old nursery rhyme served as the opening number. In this, as well as the other choruses, one could not help being impressed with the precision with which the different parts were given, and also with the volume of tone. Mr. Shildrick demonstrated conclusively his ability for leading, and his efforts, along with those of the members of the club, were heartily appreciated.

The soloist of the evening was Miss Beatrice Hunt, of London, and she created a very favorable impression indeed. For clearness of articulation and expression of feeling, Miss Hunt has few equals. She has a soprano voice of great range and excellent timbre. Her numbers were "The Dewdrop Loves the Morning," "A Birthday," "Hush-a-bye," and Hawley's Farrar waltz song, "Gay Butterfly," the last number being given in an exceptionally good manner. Miss Hunt was presented with a lovely bouquet of American Beauty Roses by her many admirers. Mr. Shildrick acted acceptably as accompanist. We hope to have the pleasure of hearing Miss Hunt here again at some future date.

Mr. J. O. Close, A.T.C.M., gave a violin solo, by request, Verdi's "Il Trovatore." It was marked by dextrous bowing and fingering, and Mr. Close's rendition of this difficult selection on the queen of instruments, was a rare treat.

"A Proposal Under Difficulties."

The programme was varied, and a one-act farce, entitled "A Proposal Under Difficulties," was given. In this humorous production, Bob Yardsley (A. G. Bland), calls on Dorothy Andrews (Miss Hilda Hills), with the

avowed intention of asking her hand in marriage, but being rather nervous he decides to have a rehearsal before Dorothy appears. This he does before the sofa, but Jennie, the maid, (Miss Edith West), hears the proposal and accepts with eagerness. Shortly afterwards Jack Barlow, another lover, (R. Dougall), calls with the intention of proposing, but dares not in the presence of Bob. Each one refuses to be lured away by the other, and so they remain. In the meantime Jenny relates her experience to Hicks, the coachman, and their is "war in the camp." An explanation is given Dorothy by Bob, and in the excitement he makes his proposal and is accepted in the very presence of the disconcerted Barlow. However all ends happily, and Jack, although the unsuccessful lover, gives his hearty consent to be "second best" man at the wedding.

To the executive, the members of the Choral Club, the orchestra, and all the other artists who participated in the programme, great praise is due for the splendid manner in which it was arranged and executed.

Fire Brigade Practice.

Although it was not necessary to call out the fire brigade for a real fire last term, a false alarm was sounded late one night, for the purpose of giving the members a practice.

A large pile of straw, hay, paper, and miscellaneous combustibles was collected in a heap near the Consolidated School and ignited. An alarm was turned in and at the sound of the siren the firemen turned out promptly, and in less than five minutes were at the scene of the fire. When it is considered that the men were nearly all asleep, and that the fire was some

distance from the fire hall, this was exceptionally fast work.

Although the brigade is well organized, it seems that another practice or two would greatly increase its efficiency in case of a serious conflagration.

An Evening With Bengough.

To hear and see Bengough and his work, is to have some idea of his ability as an entertainer; to read an account of a concert of his, is to have a poor conception indeed. Those who



WHAT BENGOUGH DID TO PROFESSOR GRAHAM.

had the pleasure of being at the Literary Society Concert in Massey Hall on the evening of December 1, will doubtless agree with this statement. Those who were not there will also have no hesitation in saying "quite right."

In the course of some preliminary remarks, corresponding to the regular

Chairman's address, Mr. Bengough clearly explained that, under the circumstances, an opening address would be out of place, and aside from a few appropriate quotations, which, unfortunately, he had forgotten, his speech was confined to a few rambling remarks, and some anecdotes.

The first cartoon graphically pictured four stages in a love episode, in which the climax was strikingly different from that described in Rosalind's famous speech, "No, 'faith, die by attorney."

Dr. Bethune was portrayed in a very characteristic attitude, and his picture on the screen, along with those of the other college dignitaries, was the occasion of vigorous cheering. Professor W. R. Graham was engaged in the elevating pastime of refereeing a fight between two feathery thoroughbreds, while Dr. Creelman was amusing himself, down "In Ole Virginia," by playing a banjo.

A wheelbarrow in which was a little girl, transformed from a sunflower, was depicted as being pulled around by a lusty gander. This was a double representation of the staff of one of the college departments and "brought down the house." Mr. Bengough also made several other drawings, and in these, as well as in the others he explained the situation, giving in reality a humorous illustrated lecture. The audience was also favored with two vocal solos, one as sung by a promising young musician before taking a series of vocal lessons in Italy, and the other after it was completed.

At the conclusion of the entertainment the drawings were auctioned off and brought prices ranging from one to three dollars.



New Year Awakening

BY E. M. C.

YOUTH was awakened from his happy dreams by a cold tear-wet cheek pressed against his own for a moment, and looking up he saw the Old Year staggering off into the darkness. Youth was not often sad, but tonight he listened to the tottering steps as one hears clods upon a coffin-lid, for he realized vaguely that he would never, never see the old pilgrim again. Then while he lay staring after him in dull pain, he heard the gentle beating of wings and the pure young New Year, with a glow of hope illuminating his unfurrowed brow, paused and handed him a scroll all white and unwritten. The visitor lingered not a moment, but the significance of his gift stirred youth with an uncomfortable sense of responsibility, and he didn't want to think of responsibility—just yet.

All night he lay sleepless and troubled; then just as the weird gray dawn peered over the hill tops, a sombre figure took shape among the shadows. Her garb was colourless, her brows were straight and firm, her eyes were true and noble, but youth only thought how cold and severe she look-

ed, for she was duty, and to youth duty was not always beautiful. A wonderful dignity was in her poise, and her tones were low, but clear when she said:

"What would be your feelings upon seeing a ship floating out of the harbor, the sun dazzling bright upon her sails, and an ocean of possibilities before her, if to our question 'Whither are you going?' the reply would come back, 'Nowhere.' Or can you imagine an archangel soaring in the glory of heaven, who, when asked 'What is your mission?' would answer, 'Nothing'?"

But youth did not want to hear her. Moreover, the sun had risen now, and he saw the whole garden of life glimmering with dew-pearls and blossoms, as though it had been created expressly as a playground for him. A lissome form in yellow silken robes, darted here and there among the verdure, beckoning him to follow her, and coquettishly tossing back roses in his path. She was the goddess, Pleasure, and immediately youth was in pursuit. Faster and faster they ran, for the way was always gently slop-

ing, and very smooth. Now he could hear her silvery laughter; now he was near enough to feel her long flowing hair against his face; now he could touch her hand, as she still allured him on through the dizzy dance, until the flowers began to wither and their heavy fragrance became stifling, the light music grew insipid, and looking for the first time squarely into the face of his companion, he saw how jaded she was. Again the year was dying in the night, and the straight-browed maiden was whispering through the stillness.

Youth had a new respect for the grave eyes and thoughtful brow, but he looked despondently at the never-ending struggles of the long, straight road that she pointed out. The clock ticked on, and struck twelve. Surely, he thought, here was a kindred spirit. The steady ticking seemed to grow slower as it sighed.

"Another year! and I have to tick sixty times in every minute for sixty minutes in every hour for twenty-four hours in every one of three hundred and sixty-five days, and I'm not going to try."

Then suddenly the old face brightened with an inspiration, "But I only have to tick one tick at a time!"

And as youth looked up at the steep path its difficulties vanished, and his eyes rested with a wonderful tenderness upon the maiden guide, for he suddenly realized how beautiful she was.

The Christmas Prom.

The idea of a Christmas tree at the Hall created no little excitement. Every one was busy solving the problem of what would be the most appropriate token of love for their friends of both sexes, and judging from the

laden appearance of the tree, all the problems had reached some solution. Sometimes the giver and recipient disagreed as to the appropriateness of the token.

As the gymnasium was kept closed until nine o'clock Friday night, an air of mystery prevailed throughout the earlier part of the evening, such as we used to feel on Christmas mornings when we awakened long before day-light and wondered if Santa Claus had reached our home yet.

A real live Santa Claus presided over this tree, and was assisted by many willing helpers, when he started to unburden the laden evergreen.

The corridors with their holly and evergreens and red shaded lights. Stockings were hung by the fire places, with careful arrangement, most deserving children having theirs in prominent places. It was plain to see that they represented a family of girls as never a sock was seen.

Refreshments were served in the lower hall after Santa Claus had gladdened or saddened the hearts of all present. Owing to the enjoyable time being spent in the gymnasium proms were forgotten and "God Save the King" came as a surprise to all.

We must thank the short course of autumn, 1911, for one of the pleasantest parties ever given in the hall.

Miss Isabel Shaw.

Miss Isabel Shaw, President of the Athletic Society, carries with her the wholesome breezy atmosphere naturally associated with a love of the outdoor world and proficiency in outdoor sports. Winner for two successive years of the Tennis trophy, Miss Shaw stands easily at the head of athletics at the college. Not in ath-



MISS ISABEL SHAW,
President Athletic Association.



MISS H. THEODORA JOB,
President Literary Society.

letics only, but also in class work she holds a most creditable place, thus proving that excellence in the field of sport is not incompatible with high academic standing. Among the girls Isabel is deservedly popular, her friendly welcome and kindly interest in the new student having helped many a girl in her first trying days. Further acquaintance only proves this interest to be as genuine and hearty as is the freedom with which Miss Shaw wields her racquet at a tennis tournament, or her bat at a baseball match.

Miss Dora Job.

Miss Job was born near Hamilton, and passed her school and college days in that city. After four years' residence in Toronto she is now completing her normal course in this Institution.

We are fortunate in having one with Miss Job's talents as the president of our Literary Society. In this position her executive ability has wide scope in planning and bringing to a successful issue the many social functions which are arranged by this society.

The "Lit" has flourished wonderfully under her regime. The many pleasant Tuesday evenings spent in the gymnasium being happy memories of all.

Miss Job carries with her an atmosphere of quiet power. Whatever she undertakes she accomplishes thoroughly. Her position as head of her class shows that studies are not sacrificed for pleasure, but that work and play have both their places in her college life.



MISS LOUISE WRIGHT,
House President.

Miss Louise Wright.

Miss Wright has won for herself a warm place in the heart of every Macdonald girl. No party is complete without her, no problem can be successfully solved without her opinion, and more than all, we feel that we can go to her with our problems as easily as join with her in the merriment at the parties.

Last spring when it became necessary to elect a house president for the coming year, Miss Wright was the unanimous choice, showing her even in her junior year to have been a favorite with all.

In her position as house president she has often difficult questions to decide, but the girls always stand by her decision, and no resentment is ever felt at her authority which sometimes must be exerted. She is always ready to lend a helping hand in



MISS ADA M. DAVIS,
President Y. W. C. A.

Miss Ada Davis.

Miss Ada M. Davis came to Macdonald after one brief year's experience as teacher in the public schools of Ontario. With her remarkable energy devoted to many and varied pursuits, she has made for herself a place in college history. As president of the Y. W. C. A., perhaps as difficult a position as any here, she does her work well.

all our plans for amusement and the home-sick girls tell of her kindness when they think they never can be happy again. Miss Wright was born at Britannia, Peel County, and later lived at Brampton. She was educated at the "Ontario Ladies College," Whitby, and from her life there among girls, acquired that understanding of girl nature which makes her an ideal house president.

Her feelings as exams approach are those of the "prepared and ready for the fray." She has no guilty qualms, she remembers no wasted study hours, but feels ready to attack and conquer any problems set before her. Her standing is always excellent.

"Roly Poly" also claims a place in the athletic girl list, and her position on the baseball nine or hockey seven is an assured one. Is further recommendation necessary? In short, Miss Davis is one of the most popular girls about the halls, and we feel sure of her success in any sphere.

Baseball.

Macdonald vs. O. A. C. Faculty.

Somewhat to the surprise of the girls of Macdonald Hall they received a challenge to a game of indoor baseball from the practised O. A. C. Faculty team. Nothing daunted, they accepted the challenge and the game was called at 7 p. m., on Saturday, December 2nd. Prof. Crow had consented to be umpire, and Mr. Bramhill was the official scorer, who made puzzling hieroglyphics on the blackboard.

The girls won the toss, but were sufficiently unselfish to let the men in before making a single run. At the end of the fifth innings the score was 10-5 in favor of the Faculty, but the final score of 15-12 speaks well for the girls' ability to pull up in the face of great opposition.

The play throughout was fast and furious. The girls had the men at their feet many times during the evening. Some phenomenal but truly baseball slides were "slid" by both girls and men. Miss Davis, as catcher, played a star game, while Prof. McLennan was in his usual good form on the O. A. C. side.

The bleachers were filled with an enthusiastic and wildly cheering mob. Not since the historic game on the campus in June, has excitement reached such a pitch.

Wedding Bells.

On Saturday, Dec. 30th, 1911, at high noon, a happy event took place at the residence of Mrs. H. Rose, Glasgow St., Guelph, when her youngest daughter, Laura, was united in marriage to Mr. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, Que. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harry Walker, D.D., of Oxford Mills, Ont., brother-in-law of the groom, assisted by the Rev. R. H. Bell, B.A., of Dublin Street Methodist Church. After the dainty luncheon, the health of the bride was proposed by Dr. G. C. Creelman, in his happy manner, and supported by Mr. Geo. A. Putnam. Both gentlemen paid a high tribute to the bride, and while pleased at the happy union and her bright future regretted the loss to the Ontario Agricultural College and the Institute work of Ontario.

The resignation of Miss Rose from the staff at O. A. College and from the Ladies' Institute work, was a distinct loss to the agricultural and especially to the dairy interests of the Province. For a number of years, Miss Rose distinguished herself as a writer of numerous articles on dairying and many other subjects of agricultural interest. She attained her greatest success as an authoress very recently when her book, entitled "Farm Dairying," came to the notice of the agricultural public.

The earlier experience of Miss Rose fitted her for writing such a book on dairying. For a number of years she taught school in the

West, and also gained a wide practical knowledge of farm life while keeping house for a bachelor brother in North Dakota. She was among the first to graduate from the Dairy School of the Ontario Agricultural College, and soon after was appointed on the staff as instructor in the farm dairy department, a position she held for the past 14 years. Miss Rose had the distinction of being the

York State. She has the ability of discovering the true and practical and applying her knowledge to the every-day affairs of life. About 100 carefully-selected illustrations are in "Farm Dairying" to aid in giving clearer ideas of the different features of the up-to-date farm dairying.

We are assured that Mrs. Stephen's splendid ability will continue to be

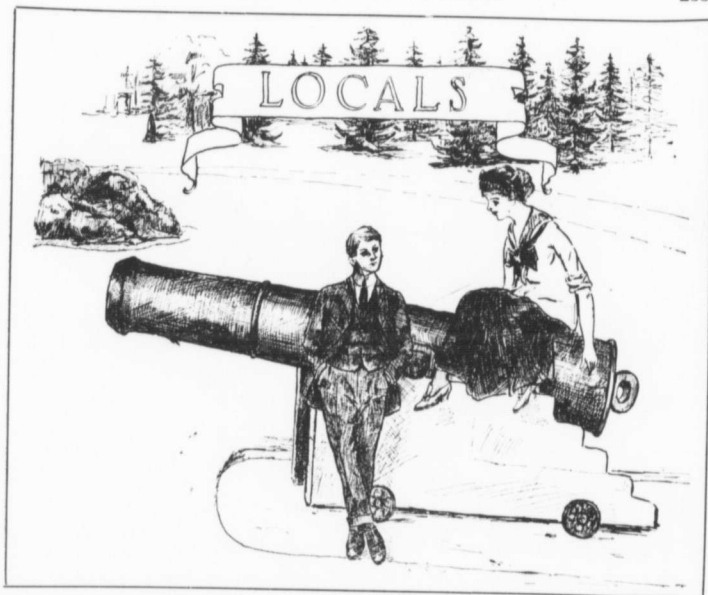


MRS. W. F. STEPHEN

first lady speaker at farmer's institute meetings, and did much to organize and promote women's institutes throughout the Dominion.

For five summers Miss Rose superintended a travelling dairy school in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and for the past five autumns she judged at fairs and lectured for the British Columbia Government, besides making several lecturing trips in New

felt in her literary productions of the future. Though she may not actively engage in instructional work of an agricultural nature, her wide experience and personal ability will be felt and appreciated in any locality to which her future calls her. The Review and its readers extend to Mr. and Mrs. Stephen heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a bright and happy wedded life.



A Lover's Quandary.

She was a Short Course girl,
 Stayed one term at the Hall,
 But that three month's whirl,
 She won me, heart and all.
 Yes, I loved her well and only,
 And I swore that I'd be true,
 But now that she is gone I'm lonely—
 And I'm puzzled what to do.
 Shall I find me a partner new,
 To cheer me when my fits are blue?

Last night a prom. was held,
 My programme soon I filled;
 My scruples quick were quelled,
 We met and wooed and billed;
 Now she's fair, not dark as last term,
 Eyes of blue instead of brown,
 Keeping to my promise firm,
 Shall I wear the martyr's crown?
 Single stay and fortune "cuss,"
 Or be faithless, flirt and "fuss"?

O. A. C., Friday, Jan. 5, 1912.

Dear Pow,—Last Tuesday I caught that old speckled Minorca hen and put her under a box out in the woodshed, intending to kill her and bring her remains down to school with me, and forgot to do it. Please let her out, and give her 2 drs. of copper sulphate every two hours until she can stand up.

Your affection son,
 Johnny Carroll.

That zero weather at the first of the term was hard on plucked freshmen.

Oh You Watermelon Kid.

Mr. Pettitt—"One of the greatest drawbacks to the honey industry is the robber bee."

Donovan—"Is it not possible to cultivate honest bees?"

Waiter (at '14 football banquet, to Begg, who is cautiously feeling the edges of the knives)—“They're all right, Mister. Just been sharpened.”

Begg (moodily)—“I was looking for a blunt one. The last time I was here I cut my mouth.”

I've travelled through highland and lowland,

Through Greenland, through Iceland, and Snowland,

But in all my long rambles
Through deserts and brambles,
I've ne'er seen a peer to Miss R—
(Editor's Note—Found in Clark Duff's note book.)

Davies to MacElroy—“How do you test the Sunday sausage?”

Mac.—“Oh, I just stick a fork in it to see if it grunts or barks.”

Jan. 5 (Brieflet) John Kyle—Heavy frost, pretty girl, felt hat, frozen ears.

Juneo—I'm using hair destroyer now; \$500.00 more per for a bald head, you know.

Miss C.—How would a little brain developer work—you need it.

Prof. Harcourt (in first year lectures)—“How was iron discovered?”

Binkley—“I heard pa say they smelt it.”

Ellis on English Exam. — “As Farry Shakespeare used to say in his 'Paradise Lost' 'A' man's a' man for a' that.”

Woltz in English Class—“Is an allegory a species of reptile?”

Order Your Easter Suit

1912 Spring Suitings now on view. Step in! Look 'em over! You'll “love at first sight,” for they're “beauties”! You

Save \$3 to \$6

by getting measured now, for we're giving 20 per cent. discount off regular prices on orders booked during February.

Lyons Tailoring Company

Tailors to Men Who Know
47 WYNDHAM STREET

Dock Wood (in Chemistry Class, pointing to the distilled water jar)—“Say, Professor, is that dilute H₂O?”

Miller (over Review Phone)—Doctor, what'll I do for frozen ears?

Dr. Stewart—You'll have to watch them, Justus.

Winkle Hood—Watch 'em, you bet. We'll feed you on hay and oats and send your picture to the Sunday World.

“Oratory is a gift, not an acquirement,” said Linklater, as he sat down after his speech in the Union Lit.

“I understand,” said Hinman, “we're not blaming you. You did the best you could.”



A METALLIC CEILING AND WALLS

In your
**PARLOR,
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OR KITCHEN**

Will
Greatly Improve the Appearance
Increase the Light
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C58

Notice to Cleverley, G. G. Thorpe, and Others.

"They bill and coo before they're wed,
They joy in lover's laughter,
But when the marriage words are said,
It's mostly bill thereafter."



Scotch Humor.

McLaren—"Why, not car down;
there's no sense in walking?"

Macklin—"No, but there's five
cents in car-ing."



Henry (at last Prom.)—"Do you
approve of dancing?"

Miss S.—"No."

"Why not?"

"Why, it's mere hugging, set to
music."

"Well, what is there about that
you don't like?"

"The music."



Botanical Lecture Roll Call.

Henry Answers King's Name.

Mr. McC.—"Why did you answer
that man's name?"

Henry—"He asked me to."

Forthwith he was sentenced to six
years on the wheelbarrow squad.



It was not so very long ago, when,
after half-past ten,

There gathered in a certain room a
bunch of hungry men;

"We must have food," was what they
said, "but where can it be got?"

"Why, in the larder," answered one,
"I know there's quite a lot."

So noiselessly they all trooped down,
round to the larder door;

They were not hindered by the lock,
they broke into the store,
The bakers had made pie that day,
to grace our Sunday dinners,
But quite a few of these were eaten
by this famished bunch of sin-
ners.

The deed was done. They were not
caught; and sad it is to say,
That for the wrong of just those few
we had no pie next day.

Oh, thoughtless dame, when you an-
nounced that we must go with-
out;

How could we get our dear revenge,
save organize a rout?

The residence quite lively got with
racket and with noise,

And all because some pies had gone
inside those hungry boys,

For water bags, electric bulbs and
window panes and all,

Seemed to quite enjoy the fun and
flew about the hall,

Even suffragettists could not make
their banners half as fast;

"We want our pie," was everywhere-
e'en on the very mast,

And high upon the flag pole from afar
we could descry,

An empty plate to indicate how much
we missed our pie.

MORAL.

A moral I would now suggest to whom
it may concern,

Don't punish those who are not
wrong, for it will only turn

To shouts, and yells, and breakages,
and most unearthly cries,

And to the rest I would suggest they
don't steal pumpkin pies.

—N. I. W.



Prof. Reynolds (discussing editions
of "Far from the Madding Crowd")—
Who has the pocket edition?

Squab—MacElroy.

Mr. Hopkins, (catching Batty in the Postoffice shouting "Pie!" "Pie!")—"I'll give you \$2.00 or 10 days, Mr. Batty.

Batty—"I'll take the money."

Prof. Caesar was lecturing on the use of the hydrometer for diluting spray mixtures.

Castro—"Would a dairy thermometer do?"

Lawrence (plugging for poultry exams.)—"What color of egg do the white egg breeds lay?"

Elder, the Younger—"Brown, ain't it?"

Higman (in Dairy Lecture)—"But Prof. Dean, how can you pasteurize the milk in winter time when there is no pasture available?"

The People's Store

Is headquarters for Men's High Class Ready-to-wear Clothing; also made to measure

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Have also a big assortment of gent's furnishings in all the up-to-the-minute styles.

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In the Lunch Room we serve Hot Chocolate and Bovril at 5c a cup. We give the best Oyster Stew in the city for 15c. A trial solicited.

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Ask for them and be sure you get them.

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Telephone 99.

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For use on home-made draining
levels, as designed by Professor
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The ONLY Place

That carries the full stock of all
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lege and Macdonald Institute.

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Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Puff Swellings, Bolls, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E Free. ABSORBINE, J.R., liniment for mankind. For Strains, Pains, Knots, Swollen Veins, Milk L.C., Gout. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 177 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Morrison, Ont., Nov. 14, 1907.

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Whenever I hear a neighbor having trouble with his stock I hand him one of your pamphlets or advise him to get ABSORBINE, and quite a number are now using it around here.

Respectfully yours,

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59 Quebec Street. Open till 10 p.m.

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Religious Freshman (entering dining-room)—"Lard, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy starvation."

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Street Cars every 15 minutes. Three chairs.
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Iron every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

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Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to
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Please call and try. Parcels called for and
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Young Men, come here for up-to-date Cloth-
ing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings.

Oak Hall Clothing is sold in 2,000 stores in
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12 GARDEN ST., MARKET SQUARE
Regular Meals and Lunches, Dinners 25c.
Meal tickets arranged for.

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Look !! Look !!

Suits Pressed	- - -	50c
Suits Cleaned and Pressed	- - -	75c
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Velvet Collars	- - -	75c to \$1.25
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Work done by practical tailors.

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Culverhouse (writing out directions for setting a mower)—“The driving wheels should be in contact with the ground, if possible.”

◇ ◇
Who Sprung This?

Senior—“What makes the Sophs. so pious before Christmas?”

Freshie—“50 gone last Sunday.”

◇ ◇
Prof. Graham (in Second Year practical poultry)—“What is the difference between two eggs laid by the same hen?”

Neelands—“Twenty-four hours.”

◇ ◇
Miss F. (to friend,—“I think that Mr. Downie must be very straightforward; not at all two-faced, y’know.”

Friend—“Why so?”

Miss F.—“Because if he had two faces he’d wear the other one.”

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N. B.—Calendar on application.

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The story, alas! is not new,
And I would that I could seize upon
A five dollar bill or two.

Oh! Lucky the grocer's boy,
With his five per week from the
boss;

The only five I see per week
Is five meals of apple sauce.

To-morrow the laundryman comes,
His bill is but forty cents,
But in my present "busted" state
The sum seems truly immense.

Broke! Broke! Broke!

On the rocks of the O. A. C.,
But the shekels spent in foolishness
Will never come back to me.

Rexall
TRADE MARK

Shaving Lotion

25c and 50c,

Delightful to use. Allays all irritation
caused by shaving. Also, a full line of
needs for gentlemen who shave Razors,
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QUALITY IS ECONOMY.

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HERE !!

Gillette Safety Razor, each - \$5.00

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Razor Strops

Shaving Soap

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I make a specialty of men ordered
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Prices Reasonable

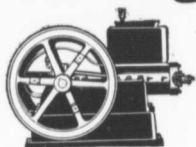
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A Feeling of Security

Of absolute Reliability and Power is
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RUBBERS, Etc.**

Our display of Footwear is now at its best. Shoe Goodness at moderate prices, and Shoe Elegance and Luxury are both in evidence.

The High Knob Toe, Short Vamp, High Heels and Arches, the New Tips and Perforations, and other New Features are here for the College Students.

This is the store for the young people.

See our Window Display.

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**OURS IS A
Sanitary Laundry**

Disease germs find no resting place here.

Cleanliness in every detail is a rule rigidly enforced.

Every precaution is taken to insure our patrons the very best service in our power.

Our drivers are at the O. A. C. Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

**Guelph
Steam Laundry**

Phone 95. G. P. McARTHUR, Mgr.

Windmills!



Towers girded every five feet apart and double braced.

Grain Grinders.

Pumps.

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Gas and Gasoline

Engines.

Concrete Mixers.

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The Place to Buy

TEXT BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY, PENS, INKS,

PENCILS, Etc., Etc.

See our Special O. A. C. and Macdonald Hall Note Paper and Envelopes

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Is There Something
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Roqueford or Cream
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Olives, Biscuits, Bovril,

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Quality the Best
Everything to Eat

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The Underwood is used more extensively in Canada than all other makes of typewriters combined.

550 Underwoods are sold every day. The Underwood is the "aristocrat" of the typewriter world.

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EVERYWHERE IN CANADA.

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“I suppose you will miss your boy while he is at college?”

“Yes,” replied Farmer Cornrossel, “I dunno what I’ll do without him. He got the live stock so they wouldn’t move unless he give ’em the college yell an’ I can’t remember it.”—Exchange.

Hare—“I heard this morning that a widow living near home had just been married for the third time, and everyone of her husbands was named William?”

Boog Madden—“Say, she’s a regular Bill-collector, isn’t she?”

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is the engine you should buy—and thousands of users will tell you that the simplest, strongest, safest engine is the

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Write for our FREE book of engine facts and engine experiences.

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STOCK OF

ENTOMOLOGICAL

and

**BOTANICAL
SUPPLIES**

For Students. At Students' Prices

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**SWEATER COATS and
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**JERSEY HOSE AND ATHLETIC
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Made in Club Colors to order, with
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Designs submitted.

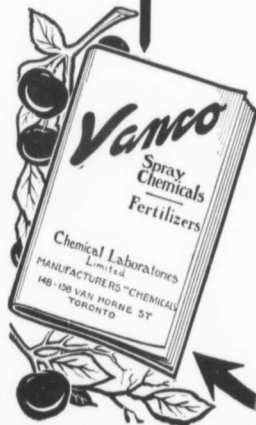
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Scott Knitting Company

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PHONE MAIN 4440.

This Book READ in January,
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VANCO LEAD ARSENATE

will destroy all leaf-eating insects—never burns—sticks longer. The largest order ever placed for Spray Chemicals by any Canadian Fruit-Growing Co., was for "Vanco" Lead Arsenate.

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is strong, uniform, clear, efficient—the strongest perfect solution that can be made. Government Bulletin proves this. Specific Gravity on every barrel, to protect you.

FERTILIZERS

Muriate of Potash—Sulphate of Potash—Acid Phosphate—Nitrate of Soda. We are the only house in Canada selling only straight chemical fertilizers—analysis guaranteed.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY EVERYTHING AND SAVE FREIGHT.

Send for the "Vanco" Book Now—study it at your leisure, and spray for future profits.

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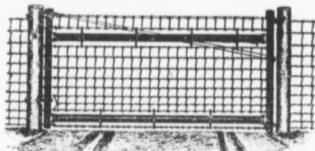
32

Who Left The Gate Open?

The hired man, stranger, your own boy, your wife, or perhaps yourself.

WHY?

Because it was so hard to open and shut. Use the CLAY GATE and a small boy can handle it with ease.



Write for particulars of our Sixty-Day Free Trial Offer to

CANADIAN GATE COMPANY, Ltd.

GUELPH, - - ONT.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.

Schumacher Feed

is used extensively everywhere. It is coming into prominence more every day and proving its worth over and over again by the large number of tests which it has been continually put to. Results are very gratifying indeed and sales are increasing nicely and this feed is sure to retain its present popularity. It is composed of the best feeding parts of

Corn, Oats and Barley

with a small percentage of cotton-seed meal, white middlings and feed flour, all thoroughly kiln-dried and blended in exact proportions to produce the greatest amount of nourishment possible. We are pioneers in high-class cattle feeds and recommend a trial lot of SCHUMACHER. If your dealer has none of this feed in stock we would appreciate his name and address.

The Quaker Oats Company
PETERBOROUGH □ ONTARIO

DON'T PUT MONEY IN A LETTER!

Letters are frequently lost or mislaid. The proper way to remit money is by

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MONEY ORDERS
AND FOREIGN
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They are issued in the currency of the country on which drawn, and are payable in all parts of the world. If lost or delayed in the mails, a prompt refund is arranged or new order issued without further charge. Travellers' Cheques, issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200, the handiest way of carrying funds. Foreign Money Bought and Sold. Money transferred to all parts of the world by Telegraph and Cable.

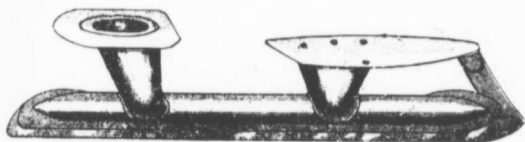
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Dominion Express Company.

General Offices: Toronto, Ontario.

Economy
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Hockey Boots, Skates and Sticks
Sweaters and Sweater Coats
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550 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

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We stake our reputation on these splendid boots.

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and Model**

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Hockey Boots,
Hockey Skates,
Hockey Gauntlets.

No charge for fastening skates.

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For Policyholders Only

During the past five years the

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Has earned in profits for its policyholders

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Being 23.43 per cent. of the premiums received for that period.

PROFITS EARNED IN:

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\$335,325	\$381,146	\$428,682	\$501,922	\$615,083

PROFITS EARNED IN PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED:

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
20.9%	21.99%	23.36%	24.49%	27.39%

GEORGE CHAPMAN, District Manager,

Office 8 Douglas Street,

GUELPH, ONT.

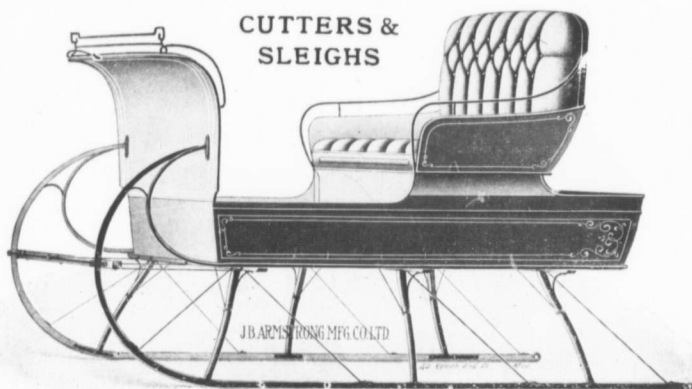


Students will make no mistake if they make the Golden Fleece headquarters for Men's Furnishing. Fine tailoring our specialty. The very newest things in Golf and Hockey Coats. Best qualities of underwear, including Dr. Diemel, Dr. Jager, Stanfield's, Woosley's and other makes. A beautiful line ready to wear Ulsters, real waterproof coats. All are invited to look through at

KELEHER & HENDLEY

Macdonald Hall ladies will find our furs stock up to the minute; also Golf Coats.

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Kandy Kitchen and Quality

Stand for one and the same
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Chocolates, Bon-Bons, Etc.

WHILE WAITING FOR A CAR DROP IN AND ENJOY A

Hot Chocolate or Soda

YOU WILL COME AGAIN.

The Kandy Kitchen

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(Founded 1866)

Is the Oldest and Best Agricultural Journal in the Dominion.

Published weekly. Subscription price, \$1.50 per annum in advance.

Read the following testimonial:

"My father commenced to take The Farmer's Advocate forty-six years ago—that would be with the first volume. We have taken it continuously since, and have nearly all the numbers on file. We consider it the foremost Agricultural Journal of Canada.

(Sgd.) D. W. KETCHESON."

Hastings Co., Ont.

Write for free sample copy.

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In "20th Century Brand" Clothes

Young men, by their critical and exacting tastes in dress are doing a good deal to maintain high standards of style in clothes.

The models designed by "20th Century" tailors especially for young men—college men, young business men—are produced to meet the demands of such wearers; not freakish or extreme, but made for the youthful, athletic figure.

You may rest assured that every garment purchased from us is faultlessly bench-tailored by experts, and that it will keep its shape until worn out. These qualities have made our Men's Clothing Department successful.

SPECIAL ORDER CLOTHES

If we cannot fit and satisfy you with a 20th Century Brand suit or overcoat from stock we can show you 400 samples of new and handsome tweeds, serges, worsteds, overcoatings, etc., and have your garments made specially for you from careful measurements. Fit guaranteed.

Everything for Men.

Men's Outfitters.

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Guelph's Big Store.

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LIME-SULPHUR ARSENATE OF LEAD SPRAY PUMPS—HAND AND POWER

NIAGARA stands for the highest in quality, whether in spraying material or equipment. The results obtained from spraying in Ontario during the past four years have been with Niagara. This is the one tried and proved spray. It has always given results. All others are experiments. Can you afford to take the risk? In spray pumps we have a most complete line. From the barrel pump for the small orchard to the largest 3-cylinder power pump. They have many exclusive features. We would like to demonstrate them to you. Our new catalogue No. 27, will be mailed on request. You should also have our book on "Sprays and How to Use Them." Let us quote you on: Lime-Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, Raw Sulphur, Gasoline engines, Hand and Power pumps, Trucks, Hydrometers, High Pressure Hose, Spray Rods, Nozzles, and Accessories.

Remember Wherever Fruit Excels Niagara Spray is Used

NIAGARA BRAND SPRAY CO., Limited
BURLINGTON, ONTARIO

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Hood River Spray Mfg. Co., Hood River, Ore.	Niagara Spray Co., of N. S., Kentville, N. S.	Oregon Spray Co., Portland, Ore.
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Suits Pressed - - 50c
Suits Cleaned and Pressed 75c
Pants Pressed - - 15c
Velvet Collars - 75c to \$1.25
Dry Cleaning - - \$1.25

Work done by practical tailors.

CHAS. A. KUTT, - 49 Quebec St.

"Eclipsed by None."

Walker's Electric Boiler Compound

It removes the scale or incrustation from boiler without injury to the irons, packings or connections, and prevents foaming.

The only reliable boiler compound on the market today. We also handle cylinder, engine and machine oils, Lie sodium phosphate, engine supplies, etc. Specialty departments, Crystal Separator Oil, Waxine Floor Oil. Correspondence invited.

The Electric Boiler Compound Co., Limited
Guelph, - - - Ontario

WANTED—Thoroughly competent man to take charge of farm, 30 acres, near Toronto. Must be good Gardener and understand fruit growing. Comfortable house for man and wife, and all conveniences on farm. Gentleman and family make home there, summer only. To right man salary and interest in returns. Apply by letter only. **H. C. Stevenson,** 103 Bay St., Toronto.

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O. A. C. Students
Lion Block
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Street.

While waiting for your car at the King Edward corner, step across to Barber's Cigar Store and see the comprehensive collection of Pipes, Pouches, Cigar Cases, also the leading Brands of Tobaccos and Cigarettes—You won't Regret It.

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International Stock Food

THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

Will save you money over the ordinary way of feeding.
 Will keep your stock in better condition.
 Is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, etc.
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 Is sold on a cash guarantee by over 125,000 dealers.

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 DAN PATCH, 1:55. CRESCUS, 2:02½.
 MAILED ABSOLUTELY FREE.

We have just published a large colored lithograph showing Dan Patch and Cresceus in a fast finish down the stretch. It was made from life, and shows both of these magnificent animals in their natural colors. If gotten out in a small edition it would sell for \$2.00. We will be glad to mail it to you free, postage prepaid by us, if you will write us at once, answering the following question:

1st—Name this paper. 2nd—How many head of live stock do you own?
 Picture will not be mailed unless you answer these questions.

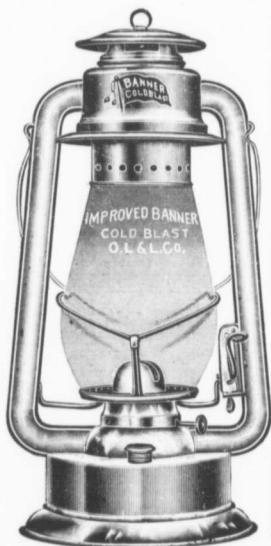
International Stock Food Co., TORONTO
 CANADA

College Days

Will be made happy if you own a Camera. Remember the folks at home will enjoy the pictures you take, as well as you will in after years, when you will never tire of using them to recall the friends and scenes of your O. A. C. days.

Remember that our stock of Cameras and Supplies is the largest in Western Ontario, also that the Photographic Department of this store is second to none in Developing, Printing, Mounting and Enlarging Work. Get your Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles at

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We recommend the "BANNER"

—BECAUSE—

It will last longer,
Has Patent Automatic Lift Lock,
Has Patent Double-seamed Oil Well,
Burns fifteen hours longer than others,
Has Solid Non-corroding Brass Burner,
and
Costs you no more than inferior lanterns.

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FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS
DEALERS.

Ontario Lantern & Lamp Co., Limited
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Official Calendar of the Department of Education for the Year 1912

February:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due. (On or before 1st February).
7. First Meeting of High School Boards and Union Boards of Education (1st Wednesday in February).
15. Public Library Board to submit estimates to Municipal Council of several sums required. (On or before 15th February).

March:

1. School Boards in unorganized Townships to appoint Assessors. (Not later than 1st March).
Financial Statements of Teachers' Association to Department, due (On or before 1st March).
Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks. (On or before 1st March).
21. Normal School Final Examination for Grade A students begins.
29. Night Schools close (Session 1911-1912). (Close 31st March).

The Royal Military College of Canada



THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor

exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation, is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B. A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont.; or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q.94-5.
9-09.

Death is Certain

for all of us. The only uncertain part about death is the time when it may visit you. Life Insurance provides protection for your dependents, while you are saving for your own old age, by creating an immediate cash estate in the event of your death.

Get a policy to-day in

The Manufacturers Life

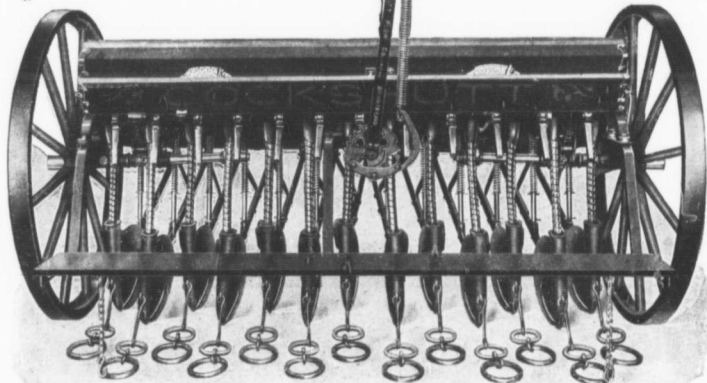
the Company which offers special rates and plans to
Total Abstainers.

W. E. BROLEY, General Agent, Elora.

This "COCKSHUTT" Seeder Will Start Your 1912 Harvest Right !!

Here is a drill that sows evenly till the last grain is fed, making rows six inches apart instead of seven inches. These close drills make for better crop growth with less straw, and cleaner land. Centre of drills cannot sag, as the

We would like to give you every detail of this famous "COCKSHUTT" Ontario Seeder, and ask you to send for the catalogue. You get a seeder, of excellent quality. Farmers praise it highly. You get a strong machine. You get a machine that will wear,



grain box is supported by an I-beam, and this I-beam carries the separate axles, which are short and of ample strength for long wear. The result of this even sowing at even depth in close drills is shown in the growth of crop and its quality, with drought protection impossible in more open sowing.

and maintain its quality of sowing as well. This is because the grain-feed adjustment is protected against strain. It sets "close" as long as the drill is used.

We think no other drill approaches this famous implement in its practical features. It insures the harvest by insuring the way the seed bed is laid. Let us send you the catalogue.

Cockshutt PLOW COMPANY **Brantford**
LIMITED

Sole Selling Agents in Canada from Peterboro, West and North for Frost & Wood Implements, Kemp Manure Spreaders and London Gasoline Engines.

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Why is it that the "House of Quality" is so popular with the O. A. C. Students? Because it is at the "House of Quality" where "quality" is paramount—where "Variety" and "Choice" stand unparalleled in this city—and where an eagerness to meet the requirements of the customers and an earnest desire to give satisfaction is the desire of its staff. Our shelves are filled with goods drawn from the best factories and warehouses covering practically the whole world from the British Isles, France, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Russia, China, Japan, Denmark, Spain, Italy, United States, and last, but of no means least, from our own fair Dominion of Canada. Our Wedding Cakes are the delight of all who have partaken, and, justly, can it be said that our Cakes and Confections are appreciated over the whole Continent. We are direct importers of

HOME AND FOREIGN GROCERIES, CHOCOLATES, BON-BONS AND CONFECTIONS

Our Cafe is the rendezvous of hundreds of partakers of Bovril and other Hot Drinks, Oysters, etc., while our Ice Cream is the delight of old and young alike.

We are Caterers to the largest social functions and yet there is no order so small but that it receives our careful attention.

Six delivery wagons cover the whole of the city and vicinity, daily calling upon and delivering to our hundreds of customers.

Remember

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

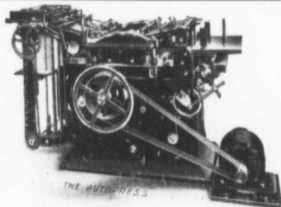
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Autopress

Feeds, Prints, Counts, Checks, Stacks and Delivers AUTOMATICALLY Three to Six Thousand Sheets an Hour

PERFECT REGISTER

*This Means—YOUR WORK DONE QUICKER THAN EVER,
BETTER THAN EVER*

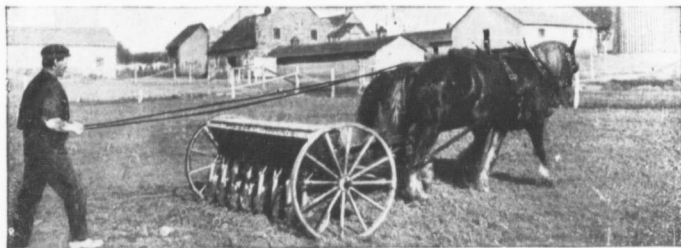
And, What Does This Mean to You?

You are invited to call and see this automatic mechanical wonder in action

Advertiser Job Dept.

Long Distance Phone 175

LONDON, ONTARIO



Massey-Harris Drills

Will Sow your Grain Right.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have strong Steel Frames which hold all parts in proper relation.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have reliable Force-Feed Runs which sow uniformly and without injury to the seed.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have Positive Gear Drive.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS have simple and easy control—one motion of a lever lowers the Furrow Openers, applies pressure and starts the feed—the opposite motion raises the Furrow Openers and stops the feed.

MASSEY-HARRIS DRILLS are made in a wide range of sizes, and with Hoes, Discs or Shoes.

Grass Seed Boxes when ordered.



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Advise Your Friends to Come to
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Nowhere in the world are to be found so many and such good openings for a career in

Agriculture

FRUIT-GROWING, DAIRYING—WHAT YOU WILL!

The cry now-a-days is "BACK TO THE LAND," and CANADA has got the LAND.

The day of CANADA'S PROSPERITY is the day of

Your Opportunity

Do not neglect it. Think this over.
You can never do as well anywhere else.

Tell your friends to apply for further information

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W. D. SCOTT,
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London, S.W., England.

MEN WHO KNOW

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DE LAVAL Cream Separator

Does it not mean a great deal to YOU, the prospective buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

Andrew Carnegie, the great steel magnate
F. G. Bourne, Pres't Singer Sewing Machine Co.
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Wm. MacKenzie, Pres't Canadian Northern Railway
Arsene Lamy, Ltd., Montreal's great French store
C. W. Seamans, Pres. Remington Typewriter Co.
W. H. Stevens, Sec'y Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n.
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and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,375,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

It's always good policy to profit by the experience of others.

The De Laval Separator Co.

14 Princess St., Winnipeg.

173 William St., Montreal.