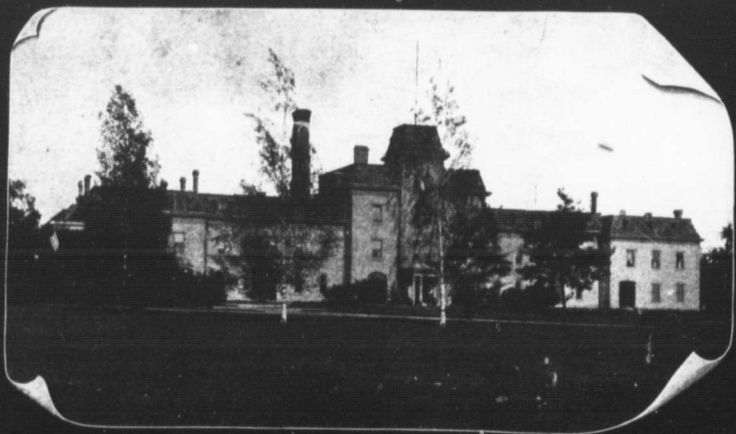


VOLUME XXII.

NUMBER 1.



THE
O·A·C·
REVIEW

October

1909

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THE O. A. C. REVIEW

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

VOL. XXII.

OCTOBER, 1909.

No. 1

The Farmer in Politics

BY W. W. EMERSON, '11.

“POLITICS is the science and art of government.” In a true Democracy the ideal government is founded upon the convictions, opinions, and ideals of the people which find expression and representation in public men and institutions. Every citizen is bound by the very fact of his citizenship to take an active and intelligent part in the politics of his country, and if the parliament does not reflect public opinion it is because the people, and especially the informed and representative people have not done their duty as citizens.

Do we possess an ideal government? Do our public men express and represent our convictions, our opinions, and our ideals? Can we, knowing as we must of graft, bribery, and corruption that surround us answer this in the affirmative? No! a thousand times no! Goldwin Smith has aptly likened our parliament to “a field on which ravenous ambition fights for power and pelf,” and to those who watch the signs of the times his words are only too true. Assuredly we—as patriotic Canadians—must ask ourselves this question. How can these things be? In reply but one answer can be given, and that

is that we, as citizens, have not done our duty.

For this deplorable state of affairs the Canadian farmer must hold himself largely responsible. Not that he is so much responsible for the sins of commission but rather that he has omitted to exercise his good influence in public life. But more important still is it for the farmer to realize that mainly through him must come that redress which is absolutely necessary if we are to prosper as a nation. In order for us to conceive of the farmer's proper place in politics it will be necessary for us to have some idea of farming as we find it to-day.

In the pioneer days of our country's history every man who settled on the land was more or less his own farmer, lumberman and manufacturer. But with the increasing population there came of necessity the division of labor, and to-day we find even the various branches of agriculture being exclusively practised in favorably-situated localities. But farming as a whole has always held the premier position of importance and the farmer of to-day is conducting “a national business on a scale of magnificence that defies the

imagination to comprehend." When do actors play to empty benches, when do newspapers lose their subscribers, when do doctors fail to collect their bills, when do railways pass their dividends, when do banks fall into the hands of receivers, when do universities suffer for lack of funds? Is it not when the crops fail? Surely the welfare of the farmer is that of the nation at large.

And yet, notwithstanding his acknowledged importance the farmer is in active political life conspicuous by his comparative absence. At election times the would-be members are ever ready to utter his praise as a national factor and "the backbone of the country," the "cornerstone of the empire," "the breadwinner of the world," are expressions too familiar to our ears. I say "too familiar" advisedly, because it is with these crumbs from the political loaf that these silver-tongued sophisters would fain satisfy the farmer in place of giving him that which is his by right. Public opinion has too long enunciated his position as the farmer *and* politics rather than the farmer *in* politics.

The time has now come when it is the duty as well as the privilege of every farmer to be actively interested in politics. There are problems facing us, as Canadians, to-day in the settlement of which it will be in the best interests of the country if farmers make their voices heard, and by acting together cause their influence to be felt through good men in both parties.

If any one word could express the reason why the farmer does not occupy his rightful position in political life, it would be Education or more properly the lack of it, understanding Education in its broadest sense, as "that

development which best fits a man to perform rightly all duties of citizenship." This deficiency exhibits itself in many ways.

Probably one of the most common evidences of this is seen in the custom of voting "as father did." This can only be due to an inability to form a satisfactory opinion on the question at issue. Before the farmer can make any progress he must learn to think for himself. Again the narrowmindedness that prevails in some localities is almost inexplicable. Cases are on record to-day of men who have entered county politics and have risen step by step until they had occupied practically all positions of trust in their counties and were in every respect qualified to represent their constituencies in either the Provincial or Dominion Houses. And yet, on account of some petty jealousy they were compelled to step aside and give place to some smooth-talking platform politician whose sole qualification was his ability in "lawyer oratory."

Lack of interest in public affairs is one of the chief reasons why the farmer is not more actively engaged in politics. This is directly due to the narrowness of his reading and this in turn to his lack of Education. If the farmer only understood the great importance of the questions that confront us to-day, and would take time to search out the principles which underlie them he would require no helping hand to aid him in marking his ballot. So great is the importance of some of these questions that an outline of two or three may not be out of place here.

The Tariff probably receives more discussion than any other political question of the day. In theory it is supposed to regulate international trade, to protect farming and other

home industries, and to encourage home markets. No matter how the farmer looks at this question to-day it will pay him to consider, and consider seriously, whether or not he receives an adequate return from the tariff as we have it. Does it seem advisable to promote international transportation facilities at great expense and then limit transportation? Does the farmer realize that the prices of Canadian food stuffs are regulated by their value on the European markets? Let the farmer question why he pays exorbitant prices for clothing and machinery, whether or not trusts and combines destroy open competition on the home market, and as to High Tariff excluding his own goods from foreign markets. Every man, woman and child in our Dominion to-day pays One Dollar annually (in protection) to the wollen industry, and yet woolen manufacturers are to-day clamoring for higher tariff. Will it pay? Let the farmer answer.

The question of bounties to manufacturers and subsidies to railroads is also a live one for the present-day, wide-awake farmer. It is a well known fact that much of the farmer's money is being given to concerns from which he receives practically no benefit. It is equally true that the day for railway subsidies is past. Whatever justification there may have been for this practice when, for purposes of colonization, railways were subsidized is now gone. Indeed there is no less certainty of a new railway receiving returns than there is of that farmer who sows his seed in the virgin soil. The farmer who realizing this, and not making a strenuous and concerted effort to have his interests properly represented, is recreant to his duties as a citizen.

To return again to the farmer's seeming powerlessness in political life, we would say that his apparent inability to co-operate is his greatest impediment. Practically all other industries of our country have excellent organizations, and it is mainly due to this that they owe the recognition they receive at the hands of the government. Farmers' political co-operative movements have generally failed because individuals or groups of individuals have been allowed to procure, for themselves, government favors in the name of farmers. As a body, farmers need never hope to gain much from any such organizations until they become sufficiently educated to subserve the local to the general cause.

Having thus considered why the farmer does not occupy his rightful political position we are now in a position to consider how it may be accomplished. Obviously it must be through Education and Co-operation, since the principles which underlie these are the principles on which the whole question of "the farmer in politics" rests.

Education is the basic factor in the life of the individual and of the state. It should train the farmer to read widely and think broadly and so bring an educated, unbiased, and perceptive mind to bear upon the questions of the day. It should enable him to keep in touch with passing events and to take advantage of the information such a study reveals. It should help him to cope successfully with his own daily problems and to realize the true greatness of his calling for "the dignity of a calling is its utility." In all Education should make the farmer a leader in progressive agricultural thought in his own district.

Of all the means of education at the

farmer's disposal, reading is possibly the most important. Books should present for his consideration standards which are not false to life as he knows it; ideals, which are not "too bright or good for human nature's daily food," but through which he can get a clean, healthy view of life. On its more practical side reading should help the farmer in his daily tasks: to save time, to do things better, and, by giving him an understanding of the principles which underlie certain operations, remove much of the irksomeness attached to their performance.

But there is an education open to the farmer that is not gathered from books. This comes from an observant study of the wonders of nature which are spread so lavishly around us. Owing to his peculiar calling the farmer is brought in close contact with the forces of nature actively at work and he should carefully cultivate his powers of observation to become acquainted with the great natural laws which are being enacted about him. And, moreover, he should strive to impart this knowledge to his family, as they grow up, teaching them the great lessons to see and understand. For these are the fundamental necessities which qualify a young man upon reaching his majority to exercise his citizenship in a proper and intelligent manner.

Co-operation, the second great medium through which the farmer may work out his own salvation, is no new word, and yet, as C. C. James has said, "It is to-day a word to conjure with." As we have already pointed out co-operation is the secret of the great power

wielded by all the large organized industries of our country. And for the farmer organization is gradually bringing about a like result. With a history of which any movement might be proud and a membership extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the various farmers' co-operative associations (and they represent nearly every phase of agriculture) are rapidly coming to the front.

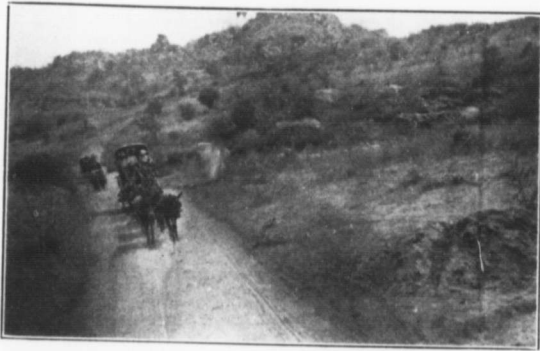
What the future of this movement will be, one dare hardly predict. Through the agricultural press the most progressive and far-seeing men of the day are urging farmers to put aside all petty differences and unite all interests in one large alliance. And the need for this is evident for the interests that are opposed to farmers are strong and well organized, and nothing short of an organization which can claim to be truly representative in its character as well as wide in its membership will be effective in fighting them. And farmers everywhere are responding to the call. Roused from the apathy that for many years possessed them they are getting a grip on public affairs and Agriculture—"the oldest of arts and newest of sciences"—is being everywhere recognized as the greatest asset of the country.

Education and Co-operation are the clarion notes ringing through the land to-day summoning the farmer to that great heritage which it is his undoubted right to possess. And surely that day can not be far distant when the farmer will be in politics to the lasting benefit of himself, his neighbor, and the country.

Dry Land Farming in the Orange River Colony

ONE of the great difficulties which the agriculturist in the Orange River Colony has to contend with is drought. Scarcely a year has been known when some crop has not suffered more or less from want of rain, notwithstanding years when the rainfall has exceeded 25 inches, an amount which compares favorably with the precipitation of many countries where the production of crops is considered a certainty. It

fall at Bloemfontein for the three years ending June 30th, 1908, was 21.43 inches of which an average of 17.47 inches fell in the six months, October to March inclusive, and the remainder, 3.96 inches, from April to October. Heavy downpours are only partially absorbed by a bare veldt, and in the space of an hour dry river beds are frequently converted into raging torrents of water which for the most part flows away to the sea. Weirs have



SCENE IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

becomes apparent, therefore, that though receiving a very considerable annual rainfall the land is not benefited to the extent which there is reason to expect. This may be ascribed chiefly to two conditions, viz.: nearly all of the rain falls within a short space of the year, and secondly, the rains are generally very heavy and limited in duration. The average rain

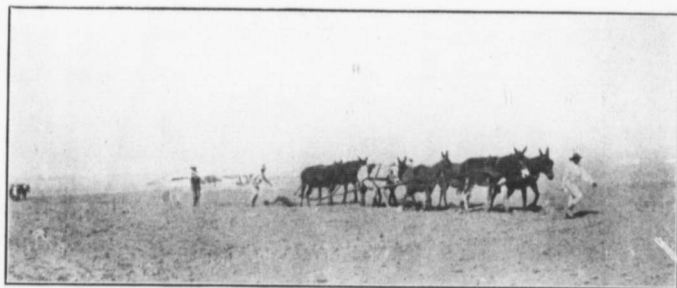
has been built in some instances which serve to hold back water for irrigation and on many farms dams are used for the storage of water, but notwithstanding these works the greater part of the flood water is lost. Nor is the loss of water the only injury suffered under these conditions. Great sluits (eroded channels) are formed in the face of the country often twenty feet in depth

from which the soil has been carried away. Close grazing and the burning of the veldt grass have provided for the escape of water and indirectly caused much of the damage from sluits.

A great loss of water takes place through evaporation. The drying effect of the blazing South African sun is enormous and the rate of evaporation is much increased by sweeping winds which pass over the high veldt unchecked. These winds are prevalent from August to December. It is during this period that dry land crops suffer most.

proved greater in the summer months than in the winter season. Observations taken from a water tank the surface of which was exposed to the wind reveal an evaporation of 12.1 inches in one month—December. The evaporation from the ground surface is not comparable with the foregoing results but the figures serve to show the forces which are at work dissipating water from the fields.

The whole territory of the Orange River Colony is situated on the high veld at an elevation of four to five thousand feet above the level of the sea.



PLOWING WITH MULE TEAMS.

In passing it may be remarked that though it is doubtful whether tree planting can be carried out to such an extent as to influence the rainfall, the establishment of belts of trees to protect cultivated lands from the injurious effects of drying winds is well within the scope of a practical scheme.

Records of evaporation from a water surface made at Kimberley just over the western border of the O. R. C. show that the amount of water evaporated yearly is seven and a half feet, and this in a situation not exposed to the wind. The rate of evaporation has

The soil is very variable in character. The eastern portion of the Colony approaching the Drakensberg Mountains possesses in many places a deep rich loam which during a season of favorable rains is very productive. It is here where agricultural operations are chiefly engaged in. Towards the western side the soil becomes sandy and the rainfall less.

The principal crops grown are maize, Kaffir corn, wheat, oats, millet, and to a lesser extent potatoes.

More than half of the area under cultivation is devoted to maize. Wheat

and oats succeed best as winter crops, sown in May and harvested in December. The others are sown in October and November, and receive the summer rains of January to March during their period of growth. It will thus be seen that it is the winter cereals which are most exposed to injury from drought, and for which special preparation of the soil with the object of conserving water is necessary.

The period of the heaviest rainfall coming as it does within three months of the time of seeding affords a good

out of four determines between a harvest and a total failure. Few farmers practice this improved method but there is reason to believe that the majority will soon realize its advantages.

Though the necessity to store soil water for maize is not so great the adoption of a system of previous preparation of the ground would doubtless ensure much larger crops than are now obtained. Six bags of 200-lbs. each per acre is considered an average yield in the Orange River Colony. The soil is not so rich as on the plains of North



THRESHING SCENE.

opportunity of catching and conserving water. Deep ploughing at the beginning of the rainy season followed by surface cultivation, in the average year is sufficient to provide a good seed bed stored with sufficient moisture to carry the crop through until it comes into ear. With the aid of five or six inches of rain in October and November a harvest is assured. Important as the conservation of soil moisture is in every clime it is doubly important in South Africa where attention to water conditions in three years

America, and it is necessary to adopt means of keeping up the fertility. The practice of the old Boers who possessed unlimited land for the plough was to break another piece of veld as often as the land under cultivation showed signs of becoming exhausted—comparatively closer settlement renders this system no longer possible.

The following three years rotation has been adopted at the Government Experimental Farms:

First year—Bare fallow.

Second year—Cereals as a winter

crop followed by lupins and peas grown as a summer crop and ploughed under.

Third year—Maize.

The attention of agriculturalists in all semi-arid regions has been much centered on this subject, and it is probable that the prospects have in some instances been over-estimated. There is no doubt, however, about the possibility of utilizing a light rainfall to a greater purpose, that has been found practicable with the ordinary methods of cultivation. In Western Australia land settlement is being promoted by the Government within the eleven-inch rain belt. The chief crop grown is wheat. A crop is produced in every alternate year, and the other year is devoted to growing lupins and peas which are ploughed in to improve the soil. The average yield of wheat for the whole state is 11.2 bushels per acre.

The Orange River Colony possesses a considerable advantage in the amount of rain received though it is not so well distributed to favor crops. Over three-quarters of the Colony the average rainfall exceeds twenty inches in a year and the greater portion of the land is suitable for cultivation. There is therefore reason to believe that the principles of conservation of soil water can be applied with far-reaching results.

Besides drought the farmer on the veldt has to contend against insect pests of the most destructive kind. Chief among these is the locust.

These insects appear in two stages, first as hoppers and later as fliers, and are in both instances destructive, eating all kinds of farm crops. The hopper march across the country in a great army sometimes several miles in extent. Later they develop wings and

form into flying swarms which may descend on the unfortunate farmer and destroy his entire crop in a few hours. During the season of 1907 the locust was almost exterminated in the more thickly settled portions of South Africa by means of arsenical spraying. A soluble form of arsenic is used and the spraying solution is sweetened with sugar or treacle. This is sprayed on the vegetation in front of the advancing swarm. It is of course necessary to deal with the locusts in this way, before they take to flight.

The wheat aphid is another serious pest. During the past season almost the entire crop was destroyed by this insect. Laybirds keep the aphid in check to some extent, but no certain remedy has yet been found. It seems probable that a better system of cultivation ensuring a stronger growth will assist greatly in mitigating its ravages. The spread of the aphid appears to be due to certain climatic conditions for in some years it does no appreciable damage.

To the Canadian agriculturist it will doubtless seem that the liability to drought and insect pests is sufficient to discourage even the most enthusiastic farmer, but under the sunny skies of South Africa hope abounds, prices of farm produce are high and the good years afford a recompense for the bad ones, and a little more besides.

There is good reason to expect a great advancement in crop production if better methods of cultivation are adopted. So bountiful is nature that in a favorable year the mere tearing up of the ground and scattering of the seed are sufficient to provide for a harvest.

But preparation is necessary for the years of comparative drought which in

South Africa are inevitable. The wise husbandman will use every practical means to store up the rainfall in the soil against these times of need. If

such measures be adopted there is hope that failures, for example in wheat, will become the exception rather than the rule.

E. J. M.

The Benefits of a National Association of Dairy Instructors

BY H. E. VANNORMAN, STATE COLLEGE, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE effort to teach the underlying principles of successful agricultural practice, and the application of the general sciences to agriculture is relatively new. Even newer than this is the office of the dairy instructor. Only fifteen years ago there were only two or three men in the agricultural colleges of Canada and the United States, whose whole time was devoted to teaching or investigation of dairy subjects. To-day, considerable more than half of the Colleges have one or more men whose whole time is devoted to this subject, often including, not only class-room and laboratory teaching and investigation, but the supervision of a dairy herd, and a commercial establishment in connection with the other work of the department, to say nothing of institute lectures, and other forms of extension work.

In a field so new, is it surprising that all of the men, with possibly two or three exceptions, are under forty years of age, and many of them under thirty-five? Many of them came to their position of responsibility for the direction of the instructional and inves-

tigational work, without graduate experience, and sometimes without predetermined special preparation for it. Frequently there has been no model or outline to go by, conditions differing from Alma Mater have required radically different treatment, thus, in many institutions have there been many young men evolving, not only courses adapted to their local conditions, but they are groping for the fundamentals which should be common and underlie the work in all Colleges.

When we consider the newness of the field; the youth of the men; the diversity of the conditions, and the breadth of the subject, we cannot but admit the need of exchange of experience; increased uniformity in the application of all that which is good; a more thorough systematizing of the work on solid foundations so far as they have been laid. This, it seems to me, is the object to be sought, and the benefits to be derived by membership in, and participation in the work of a National Association of Dairy Instructors.

All men are not equally efficient in

all of the many branches of dairy husbandry; few men are gifted with the ability to develop all sides of the work, for which they are responsible, simultaneously, therefore, with many men at work, many different phases will be advanced. By the coming together and exchanging of ideas, experiences, and observations, each may contribute of that which he has made most progress in. The others may thus receive in a short time that which will be of material help to them. Only the spirit of friendly co-operation and willingness to help, which is an essential in the successful teacher, makes possible this exchange.

Young as is this Association, I believe the results in helpful suggestions to each of its members, confirm the expectation and the benefits derived as outlined above. Every man is broadened by contact with others, especially

if he is sufficiently familiar with those subjects to which he is giving the largest share of his attention. "He demands a reason for the faith that is in him," and points out, or raises questions as to the accuracy of the view point voiced by others.

Contact offers 'encouragement' because of the discovery that others have similar difficulties. The spirit of emulation aroused thereby, stimulates to action; personal acquaintance with others similarly engaged helps to form correct estimations and safer judgments of the credence to be placed in others' work.

The social side of these gatherings is always a pleasant feature, and serves as a reminder that work and study and perplexities are not all.

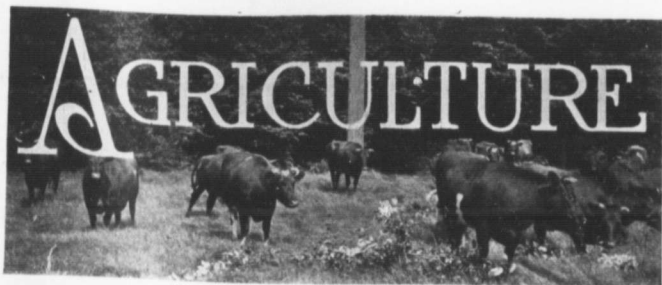
The forty-seven men engaged in this work gathered at the meeting at Ithaca seemed to share these views.

THE PASSING OF SUMMER.

"Summer is dead!" —it was the wind that spake
 In the bronze mantle of the sombre pine—
 "The sumach bush unfurls a scarlet sign;
 The sere rush signals it in stream and lake;
 Soundeth a requiem in glided brake,
 Where mateless birds a lonely fate repine;
 The sky is veiled in tears; each grey confine
 Beespeaks the shrunken branch the leaves forsake.

"I laugh with ruddy autumn in the morn;
 I sound his praises in the golden light;
 But when high noon has passed and raven night
 Comes rushing down, I wail with those forlorn;
 The dying leaves, the lone flowers, pale and torn,
 The multitudes confronting death or flight."

—*Wm. E. Hunt.*



Canadian Horse Breeding

BY J. H. REED, V.S.

THE classes of horses bred by Canadians are the different breeds of draught horses, carriage or heavy harness horses, roadsters, standard breds or light harness horses, saddlers, hunters and ponies. We are correct in speaking of horses generally, as classes rather than as breeds, as while there are many Canadian bred horses of all the above mentioned classes that are pure bred, hence either registered or eligible to registration in their respective stud books, a very large percentage of them are of composite breeding, hence we usually speak of a horse as belonging to a certain class rather than a certain breed. It is doubtless unfortunate that such is the case, but the same attention has not been paid to the purity of breeding of the dams as in the production of other classes of stock, viz., cattle, sheep, swine, dogs and poultry. Present conditions point to the fact that this indifference will not be so well marked in the near future. This country is reasonably well supplied with

pure bred sires of the different breeds, and efforts are being made at present by many breeders to procure pure bred dams also. In our travels through different sections of the Dominion we have noticed the farmers, especially in the large agricultural districts are paying more attention to the production of draught than of light horses. With the average farmer this is probably a wise course, as colts of the heavier classes, by reason of their quieter and more phlegmonous dispositions, are less liable to become injured or blemished during colthood than the lighter, more active and impulsive classes. A breeding mare of any class or breed will produce a better foal if she be regularly worked or driven during the period of gestation than if she be pampered in idleness, but it goes without saying that during the period of lactation it is better for both herself and offspring if they be kept in idleness and well fed and cared for. At the same time the heavy mare can do a reasonable amount of work during those

months and also supply reasonable nourishment to the offspring, provided she be sufficiently well fed, but it must be remembered that she has not only herself to nourish but also provide food for her foal, hence in order to do her justice she should be given considerably more grain than her mate that has no foal. On the other hand the farmer who is breeding light horses must make provision for work horses without calling upon his brood mares to any considerable extent. Again, the draught colt will sell well without training, so long as he has the necessary size and the desirable conformation, we are justified in assuming that he will make as good a horse as his appearance indicates, provided he is serviceably sound; while the light horse requires training, which, in many cases the breeder is incapable of giving, or if capable, has not the time to devote to it in order that he may sell for his real value.

Unlike the heavy colt, we cannot judge the light fellow so well from general appearance and soundness. He must, in order to sell well, show his ability and willingness to perform well at the gaits peculiar to his class, whether he be a heavy harness horse, a light harness horse, saddle or hunter, of the desired size, conformation, general style and appearance, his value, to a great extent, depends upon his education, manners and ability to perform with speed, grace, courage, ambition and promptitude, the functions demanded or looked for in horses of his class. As regards soundness, we may say that it is not as essential in heavy as in light horses. Slight blemishes as scars, bunches, puffiness, etc., are not considered as serious and do not to such an extent reduce values in

heavy horses. In other words, an un-sound or ill-formed heavy horse is more salable than a light horse with similar blemishes or ill-conformation. Taking these facts into consideration, we think we must admit that the average farmer, who has no particular fondness for any special class, but who breeds essentially for the market, is safer to breed heavy horses. But the breeder who has a decided preference for any special class (and we think that any man who is really a horseman has) will probably succeed better by breeding his favorite class, as he will, in all probability have the ability and inclination (and will in some way get the time) to educate his colts for their special purpose, whether it be for roadsters, carriage horses, saddlers or hunters. In regard to the latter classes, we think it a pity that both young men and young women on farms do not take more pains to educate horses to the saddle. In most cases when horses suitable for saddle are bred they are taught to go in harness, but are sold at four or five years old practically green so far as their real functions are concerned. We repeat that it is a pity that such is the case, as the education of the colt would also be an education of the boy or girl and teach him or her how to ride. No class of men has as good an opportunity to learn to ride as the farmer who produces his own horses. There is no form of exercise more healthful and no recreation more enjoyable than saddle work. With few exceptions the young man or young woman who becomes reasonably proficient in the saddle would rather spend his spare moments schooling a young horse or riding an older one than in taking part in the ordinary games or other forms of recreations, and, in the

opinion of many, a man or a woman who can ride well looks his or her very best when well mounted. Yet even on farms where half or three-quarter breeds are produced, how seldom it is that a prospective purchaser can get a decent saddle or bridle to try the horse he wishes to buy. There are good harness and rigs, both single and double, but seldom a saddle, much less a person belonging to the farm who can ride.

Then again, how often do we notice in the show ring, where the farmer or his son is exhibiting a saddle horse, probably the best in the ring, that he is so handicapped by the absence of proper appointments, by the lack of education and by poor riding that he has no chance of winning. He is purchased by a dealer or private individual, given the necessary education and exhibited a few months later in the same company, but he shows good manners and the proper paces and is an outstanding winner and worth probably three or more times the price he was purchased for on the former occasion. His breeder is probably present and declares that it is the owner and not the horse that has won. He does not recognize that the animal is now a saddle horse, while when he owned and exhibited him he was merely a green horse that showed the characteristics of an animal that would probably make a high class saddler when educated. A little consideration would convince him that there was no good reason why he should not have given the horse some schooling and received at least double the price he got for him. Of course it must not be forgotten that in order to properly educate a horse to saddle, a considerable amount of skill is required

and this skill can be acquired only by practice.

If farmers would provide suitable appointments for saddle work and encourage their boys and girls to ride more and drive less they would soon become fond of the exercise and good riders. The pleasure can be made profitable. If a saddle horse is well trained the farmer does not need to sell to the dealer, but can get the dealer's price from the consumer. A saddle horse of the proper size and conformation that has been trained to the saddle gaits and has the manners required in a lady's saddle horse, will sell for double the amount that he is worth green, and there is no reason why the breeder should not receive this profit in addition to affording his daughters a great deal of pleasure and healthful exercise in training the colt.

To other classes of light horses the same remarks as regards education apply to a greater or less degree.

Present conditions indicate that the horse interests are about to be seriously influenced by the automobile, but I do not think that we as yet have much cause for alarm on this score. Notwithstanding the vast number of motors that are used there never was a time that a high class horse of any class would fetch a higher price than at present. The automobile is at present to a large extent a fad with the wealthy classes, and as it is an expensive, and we may say an unreliable toy, and probably will continue to be so, it is hard to say to what extent it may, at least temporarily, interfere with the popularity of the lighter classes of horses, but we cannot see that there is any danger of the heavy horse interests being influenced by these machines in the near future. This

class at least is safe until automobiles can be built with less complications, more reliability, more easily handled, less expensive to run and repair and sold for much less money. If the time ever comes when satisfactory machines for the performance of heavy work can be built and operated at a reasonable cost, the heavy horse will be in more danger than the light, as a true horse man will never allow an inanimate con-

cern to take the place of the animal he admires so much. Those who own and use horses simply for the service they can get from them will doubtless be satisfied with an automobile if it gives satisfactory service, but those who like horses will never enjoy the same pleasure in an automobile that they do in the saddle, or in a carriage behind one or a pair of good horses.



GOOD HORSES ARE ALWAYS ADMIRIED.



Orchard Survey Work

BY T. D. FAULDS, '10.

This article by Mr. Faulds is the first of a series of articles written by students on experience gained and observations made during the summer holidays. In the November number of the Review Mr. A. M. Shaw, '10, will tell about Fruit Growing in New Ontario. —Editor.

THERE is a very interesting strip of country in Western Ontario, interesting in many ways to all but particularly to Horticulturists. It comprises the Counties of Lambton, Huron and Bruce, which fringe the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and is known as the "Lake Huron district." Mr. Todd, our Horticultural Editor, and myself were doing orchard survey work there this summer, and I have been asked to give a short account of our work.

After the examinations were over last April, and, having gone over preliminaries—drafting blank report forms to be filled up at the various farms we were to visit, etc.—we took train for Forest, Lambton County. During the summer we travelled northward, taking the chief towns and villages as centres, and driving or walking out from them in all directions. We visited in all about 250 orchards each, covering the country north from Sarnia, and for

about 15 miles inland, to Port Elgin, in Bruce County.

Orchard surveying is a new branch of Government activity in Canada, this being the first year that any such work has been done. The idea originated, or at least was first put into operation in New York State. The object resembles that of field surveying, in that it may be roughly described as "finding the lay of the land." Here, for instance, is a section of country whose Horticultural problems it is the Government's duty to assist in solving. It is evident that it would be in a much better position to do this if it knew exactly the kinds and methods of horticulture which were being followed by the individual farmers, with such details as the varieties of apple trees planted, which men are spraying, who are entirely neglecting their orchards, which orchards are in sod, which cultivated, which manured, pruned, thinned, etc., what profits are being made from each

of the various methods of culture, how the fruit is being disposed of, whether sold to buyers, by the lump or by barrel, or shipped on consignment or f.o.b., or sold through co-operative associations, etc., etc. Collecting information, therefore, of this, as well as of a more general agricultural nature, asking questions, and answering others—some times! comprised the greater part of our work. Surveys were also made this year, some horticultural and others



TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF CANKER IN
SUN SCALD.

agricultural, in Niagara district, Kent, Norfolk, and Simcoe Counties.

Lake Huron district is interesting horticulturally chiefly for two reasons: one, that it is probably the best winter apple section in Canada; and the other, that, generally speaking, hardly any advantage is being taken of this fact. There is enough area here, if covered with orchard, to supply all Europe and the West with the finest quality of winter apples; but, excepting in a few

small districts, there are no large commercial orchards.

The peculiar advantages of the country are that it lies to the east of a great body of water, the prevailing winds being thus tempered and moisture laden before reaching the land, and that the country is far enough north to ensure long keeping season and good quality of apple, and yet far enough south to be practically out of the zone of winter injury.

One of the chief drawbacks to the horticultural advancement of the country is the scarcity of labor, although we have found that wherever the effort was made, and high enough wages given, help was always available. The "lure of the West," is very strong in these lake counties. Perhaps the "call" is carried down by the waves of the great inland waterway. At any rate, there are more Lambton, Huron and Bruce men in the West than there are from any other part of Ontario. Mr. Crow has experience of this; he was continually being welcomed by these "Huronians" on his Western tour this summer.

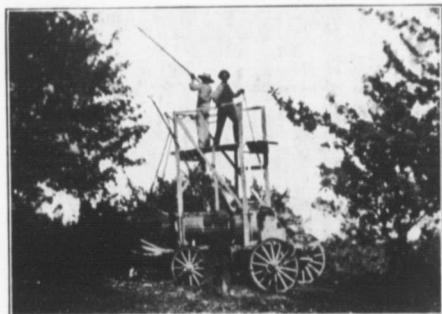
Another problem is drainage. This is especially noticeable in Huron County. A considerable portion of which will not be able to grow apples successfully until the land is drained.

A glance at the map will show another of the "drawbacks." The whole section is miserably supplied with transportation facilities. With the exception of an electric line now being built between Kincardine and Goderich no line runs parallel to the lake. The country is, as it were, tapped by lines running more or less east and west, with termini at the lake harbors of Sarnia, Goderich, Kincardine, and Southampton; but the country between

these lines is most inadequately supplied, large stretches of the best fruit land being six to twelve miles from a station.

What may be called the commercial fruit districts are around Forest and the village of Arkona in Lambton County, between Goderich and Bayfield; round Blyth and Wingham, in Huron County, and parts of north-eastern section of Bruce. There is little to differentiate the country generally from any other agricultural district of Ontario, where mixed farming is the rule. Cat

fact that their orchards are well cared for, and are bringing in generous returns. The orchards are manured, sprayed four times annually—association rules—and, with one or two exceptions, this work is done thoroughly and intelligently. Each man aims at a large percentage of No. 1 fruit. Culls are not wanted in this association, and are not paid for. The members have in the past picked and hauled their apples to one of two central packing houses. After that the association takes charge of them. It sells, deducts expenses, and



ORCHARD SPRAYING.

tle raising and, in some parts, horse breeding are important. There is a fair amount of dairying. A noticeable fact is that many of the farms are increasing in size. This is largely due, or said to be due, to the great Western exodus.

We had a unique opportunity of noting the value of a good co-operative society this summer. At Forest, Lambton County, there is a group of 30 or 40 live men who swear by Mr. Dan. Johnson, the energetic manager of the Forest Fruit Growers' Association. These men are conspicuous from the

returns the balance to the members, who have received for the past three years—in 1906, \$2.35 for No. 1; \$1.90 for No. 2. In 1907, \$3.50 for No. 1; \$3.00 for No. 2. In 1908, \$2.50 for No. 1; \$2.00 for No. 2. The prices received by other growers average only about \$1.00 per barrel per annum for these years; and our figures secured during the summer have brought out something which is perhaps even more important, namely: that the care given these orchards has increased their yield one to three hundred per cent.

The significant reason for this, and

other little oases in the horticultural desert, is that, by co-operation, these growers have obtained possession of their legitimate market. They feel that it is now worth their while to take care of their fruit, because they no longer require virtually to give it away when it is grown.

What is being done at Forest and Arkona, and one or two other places in this district, can be done, as far as natural conditions are concerned, any where in this part of the country; and that it will be done in a few years is

beyond question. Horticulturally the greatness of the Lake Huron district is its future—"the best country in the world for winter apples," says Alex. McNeill, chief of the fruit division,— "All Lambton can grow peaches," says Dan. Johnson; and it is, with no great effort of the imagination that one can predict that, in thirty years' time, this strip of country will be as great a fruit section as that of Niagara, and its apples surpass in price and quantity, as they now do in quality, those of British Columbia and much famed Oregon.

What Ontario Can Learn from the West in Fruit Culture

BY J. W. CROW.

This article by Mr. Crow is intended to lead up to a series of articles on "What Ontario Offers the Young Man in Horticulture." The first of the series will be by Mr. D. Johnson, of Forest, Ont., and will appear in the next number of the Review.—Editor.

The Editor has asked me to present to the readers of The Review the result of observations made this summer on Horticultural Conditions in the Canadian Northwest, and the Pacific States.

A good text would probably be "The Value of a Reputation." It might be interesting to your readers to learn of the reputation Ontario fruit has out side of Ontario, and to compare our reputation with that of other fruit sections. If the comparison will serve to bring home to the boys of the O. A. College the dollars and cents value of a good name, my object will have been accomplished.

Last July the writer attended Winnipeg fair at which the Ontario Department of Agriculture made an excellent display of fruit grown in this Province. It was well worth while to meet day after day those who passed through the fruit building on a tour of inspection of the exhibits and grounds. If there is one lesson which stands out as a result of many conversations with the people of the West, it is this: "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." Time after time some prosperous agriculturist, mechanic or business man would ask in a half-disgusted tone, after having taken a long look at the Ontario Spies, Baldwins, Kings,

and Greenings on exhibition, "Why can't you send fruit like that out here to us?" We could hardly say in answer that it was our invariable practice to do so, because we knew too well that such was not always the case. We would attempt to dodge the question, and would be met by a statement some thing like this: "I came out to this country from Ontario, and I know what Ontario apples are like. I would buy them if I could feel safe in investing my money in them, but I have long ago given up buying eastern apples. The western apples cost more, but do not compare in flavor with Ontario fruit. We buy them because we know we are getting our money's worth, and that the package will be the same all the way through as it is on top." We would, of course, try to get around this argument, too, but in trying to do so we were very likely to draw out the personal experience of the individual in question with Ontario fruit. One would learn, unfortunately all too frequently, of a high price (\$5.50 or \$6.00 per barrel) having been paid for Ontario apples, marked "No. 1," which when opened turned out to be "the worst kind of trash." What answer could one make to statements of this kind? It was impossible to deny them and equally impossible not to be ashamed of such a condition of affairs. It is not intended hereby to besmirch the reputations of all shippers of apples who have been supplying the Western market in past years, but the people of the east do not, I think, realize the extent to which the Western provinces have been made the dumping ground for inferior stock.

As a further illustration of the nature of the reputation we have acquired, I may give an incident which occurred

on South Water street, Chicago. This street is the centre of the wholesale fruit and produce business of that city. One of the leading wholesale fruit dealers there, upon learning that we came from Ontario, gave us a very cordial reception, viz.: "You people can't even load a car of rutabagas honestly." I could scarcely accept the truth of the statement, but I was immediately struck with a very high appreciation of the value of a reputation for common honesty in business.

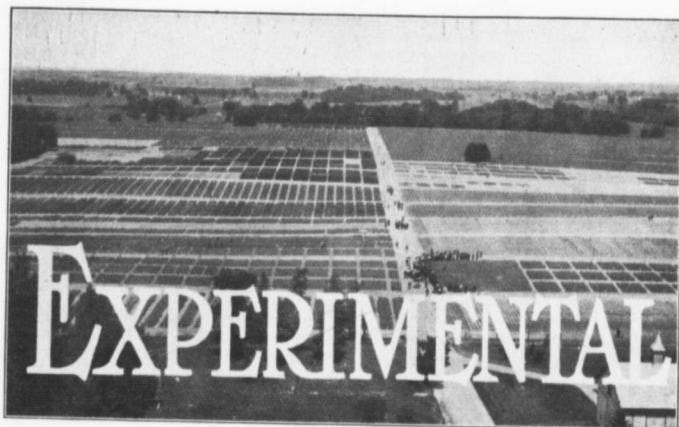
As an example of what is possible in the way of honest packing, I may cite an instance which came to my notice in Hood River, Oregon. The Hood River Apple Growers' Union has for several years packed (co-operatively) the product of that famous valley. In former years their apples were sold under sealed bids. Wholesalers, having purchased Hood River apples through the original buyers, came to know the grade of goods and the reliability of the pack. In 1907, 1908 and 1909, the entire pack of Hood River apples was sold at a stated price per box, according to grade and variety, absolutely without inspection by the buyer. The buyer in 1908 and 1909 was Steinhardt & Kelly, of New York. In the Hood River "News," of September 8th, 1909, Mr. Jos. Steinhardt, senior member of the firm, is quoted as saying: "I think the greatest proof of the quality of these apples is in the fact that we are willing, after having handled them a year, to come to Hood River and buy outright the whole crop on a practically cash basis, before a box of them is picked or packed." "What prices do these famous apples bring?" may well be asked. The most important varieties grown in that section are Newtown and Spitzenburg,

famous wherever they are known for their excellent dessert quality. Not a tree is left unthinned or otherwise neglected. Every grower of these varieties aims to produce apples which will pack one hundred per cent. four-tier, and crops are actually secured grading over ninety per cent. strictly fancy four-tier size. Last year's crop of apples of this grade of these two varieties sold for \$3.25 straight, or at the rate of \$9.75 per barrel. It is stated that this price has been exceeded this year, but the actual figures have not at this writing been made public. Do we realize what it would mean if ninety or seventy-five or even fifty per cent. of the apples grown in Ontario could be turned into money at the rate of three dollars and twenty-five cents for every forty pounds of apples? And who will say Ontario men are satisfied with an ideal lower than the highest?

There are, and will be for a long time, of course, those who will produce apples extensively and make handsome profits, but the trend of all agriculture is toward intensiveness of operation. Fruit growing is peculiarly a business which puts a premium on care and thoroughness, and the greatest percent age profit is being made in Ontario to day by men who have business acumen enough to concentrate their energies on smaller areas of ground rather than have them unprofitably dissipated over too much land. What is true of the present will be increasingly true of the

future. No less an authority than the "Fruit Trade Journal," of New York, stated recently that there is no reason why the signal successes achieved by certain small and isolated localities in the West can not be duplicated on a large scale in the East. This opinion is shared by all who have carefully looked into such aspects of the question as land values; cost of production; demand and supply; prices and profits; economy of transportation; climatic and soil possibilities. Apples as good as those grown anywhere can be produced in the East in larger quantity than in the West and at no increase in cost. They can be so grown and packed as to sell for fully as much per box, or per acre, and they would then leave profits which would on an average compare very favorably indeed with those of the much-talked of Western orchards.

Our Western friends will pardon us for thus inadvertently admitting the superiority of their methods of growing and selling fruit. The East should thank the West most heartily for the excellent object lessons they have given us on care and thoroughness in growing high grade fruit and on the application of business methods to every operation connected therewith. A special debt of gratitude is owing for the numerous forceful examples, one of which is cited above, showing that in the fruit world, as in everything else, absolute honesty is the very highest business policy.



Experimental Shipment of Tomatoes to Great Britain

DURING recent years the growers of tomatoes in Ontario have been looking for other and more remunerative markets than those found in the Province of Ontario, and as a result large and profitable shipments have for several years been made to the prairie provinces, and the market there is a growing one. A few years ago some of the growers in the Burlington district made a shipment to Great Britain with profitable returns. Shipments to this market were, however, discontinued, for various reasons. There being a feeling among the growers that some trial shipments should be made by the Government, provision was made at the Central Experimental Farm for some shipments in 1907.

Before shipping the tomatoes it was thought desirable to obtain as much information as possible in regard to the size and appearance of the tomatoes most in demand in Great Britain, and also the probable profits from shipments sent from Canada. A letter was, therefore, sent to Mr. J. A. Finlay, the Canadian agent in Glasgow, Scotland, to which city it was proposed to send the tomatoes. Following are quotations from the letter received:

"I am in receipt of yours of 21st ult. regarding trying experimental shipments of tomatoes during the approaching summer season to arrive from the middle to the end of August. I feel little or no profit would be gained on shipments reaching the Glasgow

market at that period, as it is then the very height of the Scotch season, while the market is likewise handling heavy consignments from English, Guernsey (Channel Islands) and French growers. I have enquired the opinion of the leading fruit brokers and also of various large retail fruiterers in Glasgow, and all are unanimous in expressing their opinion against the venture being a profitable one, unless you can manage to get them forward to arrive about the middle of July or thereabout (or in the event of a partial failure in some of the producing centres).

"Regarding the size of tomatoes, just now tomatoes of about five and a half to six and a half inches in circumference, and averaging about eight or nine to the pound, are the ruling size, and I doubt if a smaller species would find a ready market in August, as then the Scotch are plentiful and quite half as large again, and smooth skinned varieties.

"The popular color on the Glasgow market is a deep red. Tomatoes which are more or less wrinkled do not sell freely here, especially at that season. The packages most in vogue are square boxes containing about 12 to 13 boxes containing about 12 to 15 pounds, and in the event of the latter being adopted to have a division in the centre. The Canary Island shippers forward theirs in 12 pound boxes, four rows deep per box, and four boxes being strapped together down the ends, and as a box is required, the connecting straps are sawn asunder, thus leaving the remainder intact.

"The market here is supplied from May to October with Scotch, English, Channel Islands and French, and from November to April by Canary Island tomatoes.

"For your guidance I give you the wholesale prices generally ruling in August for the various countries produce:

"Scottish, 4d. to 5d.; English, 3d. to 4d.; Guernsey (Channel Islands), 2d. to 3d; French, 1½d to 2d. per lb. I also obtained the following average retail prices from the largest firm of retail fruiterers (Messrs. Malcolm Campbell & Co.), who are also importers: May, 8d. per lb.; June, 6d. per lb.; July, 5d. per lb., and August, 3½d per lb. for Scottish tomatoes. Perhaps these prices may be of service to you in guiding you as to the possibility of profit at the lowest returns of, say, French produce.

"(Signed) Jas. A. Findlay."

Notwithstanding the unfavorable prospect, tomatoes were planted for the purpose of making some experimental shipments. The Frogmore Selected and Stirling Castle varieties proved to be satisfactory for the purpose as they are about the size and are firm and good for shipping on this account. The Honor Bright was also grown, but it is too late a tomato for the Ottawa district.

Mr. Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, Ont., who has had considerable experience in shipping tomatoes to the Northwest kindly furnished information from the results of his experience.

On September 3rd, 12 boxes were shipped from Ottawa in cold storage along with some apples per str. "Casandra," Donaldson line, to Thomas Russell, Glasgow. The tomatoes were picked when they were beginning to turn red, some specimens having considerable red, wrapped in tissue paper and packed in two tiers in boxes 5 by 11 by 20 inches, or just half the size of

apple boxes, and holding about 21 lbs. of fruit. The tomatoes left Ottawa by freight on the evening of September 3rd, and reached the steamer in time to be loaded before she sailed on the morning of September 5th.

A second lot of 14 boxes was shipped on September 9th, a third lot of 17 boxes on September 16th, and a fourth of 11 boxes on September 23rd. The total number of boxes sent over was 54.

The tomatoes sold as follows:

First shipment4s. 6d. per case
Second shipment2s. 6d. per case
Third shipment (9 boxes)2s. 6d. per case
Third shipment (2 boxes)2s. 3d. per case
Third shipment (6 boxes)2s. per case
Fourth shipment1s. 6d. per case
Average2s. 8d. per case

Cost of shipments, including freight on goods, river and harbor dues, master portorage, landing, selecting, coopering, catalogues, advertising, cartage to warehouse, receiving and delivering, commission and guarantee, 1s. 6½d. per case.

Net returns per box, 1s. 2½d. (29 cents).

To obtain the net profit or loss it is necessary to take from the above net returns from the sales, the cost of picking and packing, and the price of the box. The cost of picking, sorting, wrapping and packing was about 8 cents per box, and the cost of the boxes 14 cents, and the average net profit per per box would thus be 7 cents.

The tomatoes were all shipped to Thos. Russell, Glasgow, and the following letters were received from him after each sale.

"In regard to the tomatoes. The price realized from these cannot be taken as a guide for heavy quantities, as we could not have sold, say, 100 cases at the same price as these 12 cases realized. The fruit looked fairly well, but on examination many of the tomatoes were found to be over-ripe, and some of them beginning to decay, and if they had been a few days longer in the steamer they would certainly have been classed as in bad condition. A percentage of the tomatoes which had been packed are what we designate here as "Greensides," that is showing green on one side of the tomato, and several of the tomatoes were overlarge. In Scotland here Scotch tomatoes are very carefully selected, and any tomato with a green side or slight blemish is kept out, and most growers classify their tomatoes as As, Bs, Cs, the As being all of a uniform size, free from blemish, and of good color, while Bs are tomatoes which are a little smaller in size, and also of good color and free from any blemish, and Cs are large sized tomatoes, and those too small to pack under the B grade. At the present time Scotch tomatoes are very plentiful on our market, and today, for example, we sold As for 4d. to 5d. per lb., Bs from 3d. to 4d., and Cs from 2d. to 3d. Looking at the shipment of tomatoes from Canada to Glasgow in a commercial aspect, we could not possibly recommend further consignments.

"(Signed) Thomas Russell."
(Second Shipment)

"In regard to the tomatoes, we beg to say that these were in a somewhat similar condition to the previous shipment, a good percentage of the fruit in each case being soft, and showing signs of decay. Home tomatoes were very plentiful when these arrived, and were

selling at even lower prices than advised in our previous letter, and we could not obtain more than 2s. 6d. per case for these ex "Lakonia."

"(Signed) Thomas Russell."
(Third Shipment)

"We beg to send you herewith account sales for your consignment of tomatoes ex steamer "Parthenia," the total net proceeds of which, 4s. 2d., has been carried to your credit, and will be included in next remittance. We regret we cannot report any improvement in the landing condition of this consignment of tomatoes, and as you can see, there is practically no demand for them here, our local supply being very plentiful and cheap.

"(Signed) Thomas Russell."
(Fourth Shipment)

"The tomatoes in this case were in a similar condition to the previous lots, and from the price obtained you will see that there is really no demand for them on this market on account of circumstances explained in previous letters.

"(Signed) Thomas Russell."

The following letters were also received from Mr. J. A. Findlay, the Canadian agent:

(First Shipment)

"Your experimental shipments of apples and tomatoes came to hand on Monday, the 16th inst. The apples were discharged from the steamer's refrigerator chamber in good order and the cases were landed without damage, as were also the boxes of tomatoes. I found the latter were slightly soft generally and the papers covering the tomatoes damp, the fruits were not too attractive looking from a market point of view, as many were not evenly colored, some being greenish yellow, spotted and hard where thus marked.

"I understand they brought about 4s. 6d. per case.

"I shall pay close attention to your various shipments.

"(Signed) Jas. A. Findlay."
(Second Shipment)

"As regards the tomatoes, I carefully examined several boxes of them, and as far as I could judge I thought them to be in better condition than last week, first the wrapping papers were dry compared with last, the fruits themselves seemed somewhat more uniformly larger and I thought rather more evenly colored, but yet a good few in each box were soft and 'going,' one box I saw had quite room for another row and at either end of the box were several rows of soft tomatoes caused by the play against the ends of the box during course of handling.

"(Signed) Jas. A. Findlay."
(Third Shipment)

"The 17 boxes of tomatoes arrived per the above steamer, but I find no improvement in this parcel from the two previous shipments. Many of the tomatoes throughout the boxes still being soft, the larger specimens I think show more inclination to softness than the smaller ones. I called round on Mr. Thos. Russell's sale and watched him endeavor to execute a sale, but it appeared to be unsuccessful while I was there."

"(Signed) Jas. A. Findlay."
(Fourth Shipment)

"The boxes of tomatoes on the other hand, I regret to say, show no improvement in their condition on arrival, each box showing a fairly high percentage of soft and 'going' fruit, but perhaps what serves to their being looked upon unfavorably by buyers as much as any thing is the lack of uniformity of coloring, some I examined being green,

others yellowish red, this coupled with the state of the tomatoes as compared with the well colored and sound condition of the home article is against a ready sale of the Canadian tomatoes.

"(Signed) Jas. A. Findlay."

From the above letters it will be readily seen that even if the tomatoes had presented a more even appearance on arrival there would have been little chance of their bringing remunerative returns. Growers who are shipping to

tomatoes to Winnipeg have found by experience that the tomatoes are more uniform in appearance on arrival if picked in a somewhat riper condition than those shipped to Glasgow, but the fact that some of the tomatoes were over-ripe on arrival would indicate that if all had been picked as ripe as they were, which was when some green was still showing, the tomatoes would not have arrived in as good condition as they did.



HOME OF PROFESSOR ZAVITZ.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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Editorial

In the "College Life" department of this number is given a vivid account of the initiation which the Freshmen suffered at the hands of the Sophomores. With almost equal truth may the Sophomores be said to have suffered at the hands of their opponents, though class "13" fought at a decided disadvantage.

Just when and where this custom was first instituted would probably be difficult to ascertain. We find the spirit of initiation present not only among college students, but also among men of maturer and wiser years who take delight in welcoming new members into secret societies, lodges, etc., through some form of demonstration. We would conclude then that the motive which instituted the custom and the spirit in which these demonstra-

tions are usually carried out, are beyond attack. Why is there then so much controversy concerning initiation at the O. A. College? Simply because its original purpose has been partly lost sight of. The eagerness, thoughtlessness and fighting instinct of youth have for the moment obscured the idea of welcome, and as a result methods are resorted to which cannot but arouse the enmity and resentment of the initiated.

Let us for a moment consider present ordinary methods of initiation. The battle takes place after dark. The Freshmen are kept in a state of suspense, awaiting they know not what, while the Sophomores creep up upon them under cover of the darkness, and finally a simultaneous rush is made, and with blood-curdling yells they leap upon their prey. One instantly calls to

mind stories of the North American Indians. Then follows a deluge of soft, sticky, ill-smelling articles, which do not add to the enjoyment of the attacked. Not until the attacking party come within arm's reach are the Freshmen able to raise a finger in self defense. Then under cover of the darkness many things transpire which are strictly against all rules and agreements. By the dim rays of a lantern, the writer saw during the recent scrap a basket which a few moments before was heaped with over-ripe tomatoes, being used as a war club upon the head of a prostrate Freshman. Do not imagine that in citing this incident we wish to criticize the actions of the Sophomores, for while foul play was indulged in to some extent by class "12" the Freshmen are also open to criticism in this respect since several of them clearly demonstrated that Tommy Burns has several rivals for pugilistic honors. How are such actions to be eradicated so long as darkness covers them? In the heat of battle the temptation to resort to some such measures is very great. Then again a very decided disadvantage of "night initiation" is that urged by the spectator. All he sees is a mass of struggling humanity, he hears the shout of the Sophomore, the howl of the Freshie; a confused medley of foul odors is wafted to his nostrils; in the excitement of the moment he presses rather too close to the battle ground and perchance carries away on his clothing a portion of the ammunition and ill-smelling ingredients. Small wonder then that the majority of on-lookers adversely criticize present methods of initiation as carried on after Old Sol has sunk below the horizon.

How then should this time honored custom be demonstrated. We do not attempt to make any suggestions beyond recommending that it take place during daylight. It appears that the Sophomores object strongly to this since they are usually outnumbered and their chances of winning are therefore greatly reduced. Let them then exercise greater ingenuity and strategy in laying their plans. From the spectator's standpoint a "daylight initiation" would be a decided improvement in so far as he then has an opportunity to see the fun without approaching too near to the scene of conflict. We believe also that if this change were made it would tend to promote the feeling it was originally intended to create between initiator and initiated. Let class "13" then exercise originality when they meet class "14" on the campus next September.

While this is a threadbare subject to some of us we feel justified in our desire to throw out a hint or two to the new Macdonald students and Freshmen regarding our advertisers. It is assuredly in the best interests of every student to patronize our advertisers. Why? Because you can depend upon it that you will be constantly treated and fairly dealt with, and beside, by so doing you confer a favor on the Business Manager, making easier the securing of advertisements. Do not be afraid to tell our advertisers, when you go in to make purchase, that you saw their advertisement in the Review. It will not hurt you and it will greatly help us.

Patronizing Advertisers

We are always pleased when we see a step taken in the right direction by

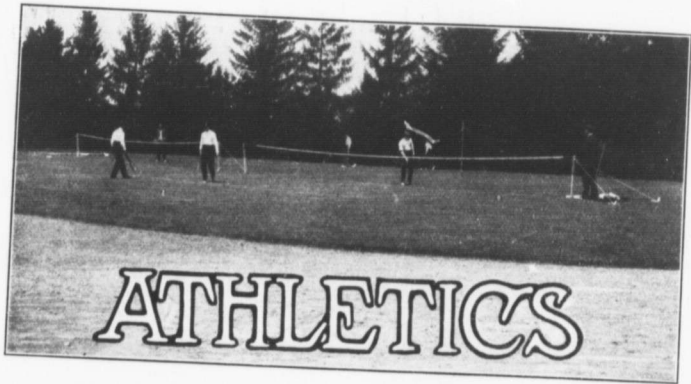
Collection of Fees

the various College organizations. This time it has to do with the change in the method of collecting the fees for the different societies. Heretofore, there has been very little method about it, but has been done in a somewhat haphazard fashion, going about from room to room several times by each society until the Freshmen began to wonder "when will these things cease." It meant a larger amount of work for

those responsible for the collecting and also was a nuisance to those wishing to study, to be interrupted from time to time by men parading the halls and doing the talking necessary to get the fees. This year, with the consent of the President, the fees required for the College organizations were collected at the time the students entered, and we believe this arrangement to be highly satisfactory. The executives can now go ahead and lay their plans for the work of the year, knowing how much money they have, and can lay it out to best advantage.



MEMORIES OF SUMMER.



The Rugby Situation.

WE have, this season, for the first time in the history of the institution, two rugby teams entered in a regular inter-collegiate series; our first and second rugby teams being respectively entered in the intermediate and junior series of the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Rugby Football Union. This doubles the number of men required to represent College on the football field, and thirty men will receive one or more trips to Toronto, instead of fifteen as formerly.

This means that more men are required for practice every night. We have sufficient playing ground for four teams, and we have enough men in College to make up the four teams. What we want now is to establish connection between the two—to get the men out to practice. The game may appear, at first sight, somewhat intricate and difficult of comprehension, but the principles of the game are simple. One never knows what he can do until he tries, so we urge every man to give it a fair trial. Come out and practice, we need you.

The Athletic Association was enabled to meet the extra expense incidental to entering two teams in the league, by the extra funds afforded by the higher fee that is charged this year. They were also in a position to look around for a coach for our football teams, and our football manager, Mr. Jas. B. Fairbairn, was so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. Leckie. Mr. Leckie comes to us highly recommended as a man experienced in both Inter-Collegiate and O. R. F. U. football, having graduated from McMaster University, Toronto, and having captained her football team for the last two years. He has lost no time in getting to work, and has at this early date built up a team from the raw material at hand—the majority of last year's first team not being here this year—that is beginning to work together and round into shape fairly creditably.

Mr. Reeds, having resigned his position at the end of last year has been succeeded as Physical Director by Mr. Nixon, of Hamilton. Mr. Nixon is a graduate of Mr. Barton's training school, and has played with the Tigers'

intermediate team for some years. So we may congratulate ourselves upon try and O. A. C. walked off the field in disgust.



MR. GEORGE P. NIXON.
Our New Physical Director.

having the services of these two men in our endeavor to lift the intermediate and junior championships in the Inter Collegiate Football Union.

St. Jerome vs. O. A. C.

A practice match was arranged between College and St. Jerome's College, Berlin, to take place at Berlin on Saturday, September 25th. As an exhibition of football, the game was a decided failure, the game being delayed at every turn by disputes between officials and players. The gasmatch fizzled out when the ball from a return kick struck a spectator standing on the field bounded into our goal and was collared by Berlin. Berlin claimed a

Association Football.

On Saturday, September 25th, O. A. C. tackled the Scots on the latter's grounds, at Exhibition Park, and were trimmed 2 to 0 in a game that was void of any really good football. Both teams gave evidence of lack of training, but Scots had somewhat better combination and earned their victory.

O. A. C. was represented by—Goal, Harries; backs, Unwin, Powley; halves, Main, Robb, Peart; forwards, King, White, Smith, Toole, Light.



A. M. SHAW,
President of Athletic Association.



THE summer has passed away, the autumn has come and with it, the students of agriculture have returned. Five months have come and gone, yet each student feels as though it were but yesterday that we said goodbye beneath the sunshine of early spring.

It has been said that "where woman is 'tis heaven there." If that be true, then this old College of ours is immortal, for, from the 16th of April until the end of June, the College halls were full of sweet perfume and blushing maidens. Their advent marks another step in the work of advancing the Science of Agriculture. These young ladies came to the O. A. College from the Normal Colleges of Ontario, to take a short course in Agriculture and Manual Training. The course was entirely satisfactory, both to the members of the class and the faculty of education.

The student-booths were again in full swing during the June excursions, and the receipts were very satisfactory indeed. Mr. Wm. Squirrel, sr., and wife, accompanied by their son and daughter-in-law, paid a visit to their native land, during the summer. Al

though a resident of Canada for many years, Mr. Squirrel is still interested in his English home. Mr. Wm. Squirrel, jr., is still wondering at the power possessed by the London policeman, who, he says, can stop a mile of traffic by the raising of one hand.

The Physics Department has had four men out surveying the farms of our Province. (These men) Messrs. W. Reek, S. H. Gandier, O. C. White and J. Spry were the men to whom this important work was entrusted. In almost every case demonstrations were given and were well attended. The farmers of Ontario are awakening to the fact that a system of drainage is a paying investment. Many of the applications sent in have not yet been fulfilled owing to the great number of farmers who desire to have their farms underdrained.

The College Organizations

Opportunity is the metal of which the key to success is made. If you are wise and wish to become a success as a student of this institution, and a successful student means a good all-round man, you will seize the opportunity which the different College organiza

tions offer you, whether you be Fresh man or Senior, and establish yourself as a unit of each and everyone of the instruments of education which this College boasts.

The versatility of the Literary Society places it first in importance. It is a society which aims to develop in every sense of the word, the literary, musical, and social aspects of college life. The literary division embraces public speaking and debating and receives the larger part of attention by the association.

As a student of Scientific Agriculture it is essential that you should be able to express your views clearly and logically upon the public platform. Here is your opportunity! If, as a member of the Literary Society you take advantage of every opportunity offered you to appear in public before your fellow students, you will be conscious of a marked improvement in your platform ability. It is desirable that every man enrolled in this institution, join this society as soon as possible, and take an active part in its proceedings.

The Union Literary Society is divided into three divisions—the Fresh men forming the Maple Leaf, the Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors, the Alpha and Delphic. The divisions are made by a special committee. The election of officers for these different sub-societies takes place at the commencement of each term. The President and officers of the Union Literary Society for the (years of) new year beginning January, 1910, will be elected in December.

The oratorical and public speaking contests, and the inter-collegiate debates are the most important events of the Literary Society year. Valuable

prizes are offered and great interest is taken in these contests.

Regular meetings of each society will be held every Saturday evening in Massey Hall. Joint meetings of the three sub-societies and the Macdonald Hall Literary Society will be held once a month.

The Young Men's Christian Association is an undenominational organization which deals solely with the problems of life and its deepest interests. Problems which must be solved, if one would be a man in the truest sense of the word. Interests which must be respected if one would give oneself a square deal.

There is a place in this world for one kind of man only—the all-round man. The man who is educated, mentally, morally, physically and spiritually. The four-sided man whose life is not triangular, whose ideals are high and whose code is a code of honor. The Y. M. C. A. seeks to help in the development of such a man and therefore it lauds the work of the different College societies. But each society has a work peculiarly its own.

The Athletic Society seeks to develop muscle and brawn, the Literary Society, mind and speech. Here then we have the means to increase the mental and physical forces. But there is a part of man, which these societies cannot reach. Educated to a fault, man finds that he is limited to certain realms of thought, beyond which he is not strong enough to see. This is the spiritual or religious side of man's character calling for recognition, and unless it is given its place in his life, man cannot truthfully say that he is a balanced being. It is this religious trait that has uplifted humanity. It is the power of higher ideals, that has given us our present

highly developed state of civilization, and it is the expression of our inner being which has helped us to see victory when clothed in the rags of defeat.

It is the desire of the Young Men's Christian Association to develop through the bible-study classes, this side of man's character, and to teach him to recognize a greater power in life than himself, upon whom he is dependent, and at whose word he lives.

The Executive of the Philharmonic Society are placing before the students an interesting and varied programme this year, and they hope that every student will help to carry it out. This year, as last, there is to be a College orchestra and all musicians are asked to give their hearty co-operation. The general practices of College songs will be held once a week in the College parlour. Every student is invited to take part.

The Initiation.

After twelve months' of eager anticipation, the outcome of a personal acquaintance with the mysteries of initiation, class '12 reached the goal of their hopes, when they met the men of the Freshmen class in mortal combat upon the College campus, on the eve of September 19th.

After the custom of the Mohawk Indians, the Freshmen adorned their faces with a generous streak of lampblack, and with the true spirit of warfare swelling in their bosoms, rushed in doubtful anticipation to the flag pole erected at the southern extremity of the campus.

Arranging themselves in a circle some ten men deep, around the pole at the summit of which flew the flag whose downfall meant victory for the Sophomores, the men of "class '13,"

awaited the attacking forces. The signal was given by the physical director, and in less than ten seconds, a miscellaneous collection of carbon bisulphide, over-ripe tomatoes, lampblack, musk melons, blackstrap, and low-grade flour, was finding its way toward the centre of attraction, from all directions. Whilst the result of the bombardment could not be seen by the spectators, owing to the darkness, it was very obvious that the Freshmen were not overjoyed to receive so much attention from strangers. In fact, if one could judge by the sound of things, the tomatoes, lampblack, blackstrap and musk melons, were making themselves felt in a manner better to be understood by the defenders of the flag, than by the onlookers. Needless to say, the carbon bisulphide spoke for itself.

In less than five minutes the Sophomores had exhausted their supplies of ammunition. With a series of yells, which would have been no disgrace to an Assyrian army, the class of '12 bore down upon the waiting Freshmen. The defenders, eager to vent their pent-up feelings upon some tangible objects, received them with open arms, and the manner in which they were embraced must have been extremely embarrassing to the Sophomores. In less time than it can be told, a generous portion of the spent ammunition was transferred from class '13 to class '12, through the agency of personal contact. Thoroughly unrecognizable the one from the other, both classes wrestled and grappled in grim determination. The air was full of fragments of shirts, trousers, hair, caps and unearthly noises. Men were struggling on the ground for the uppermost place. Those who once were clothed in accordance with the laws of civilization, were now

a sorry spectacle, for the scarcity of shirts and the need of a good wash, were obvious even to the lookers-on in the dark.

Numerous attacks were made upon the centre where the flag pole was planted, and after many vain attempts, to climb (the) to the fluttering flag, were made, the Sophomores were successful in capturing the desired trophy.

Whilst the Sophomores gained the day, the Freshmen can be congratulated upon their defensive powers, for although there was a ratio of two to one in favor of the Freshmen, the darkness, combined with the knowledge the Sophomores possessed of the campus, placed the two years on an equal footing, which in Irish terms, was slightly in favor of the class of '12.

The object of the initiation is to create a feeling of good fellowship between the two years. Whether the result is in accordance with the desire, is a matter for rash speculation. We must admit that the feeling must be distinctly Irish. However, we can safely say, that the good sportmen will see the real spirit underlying this annual so-called relic of barbaric ages, and profit by it. In the words of one gritty Freshman, "It was a jolly good scrap. I never was so gloriously dirty in my life before."

Changes in Staff.

The summer of 1909 witnessed several staff changes and additions, which mark another mile post in the history of the O. A. College.

A very popular appointment is that of Mr. G. H. Unwin, B.S.A., to the position of Dean of Residence. Mr. Unwin, though an Englishman, claims Chefoo, China, as his native town, his father being Commissioner of Imperial

Maritime Customs in that country at the time of his son's birth. At the age of eight, Mr. Unwin went to England and received his early education at Berkhamsted grammar school, in Hert

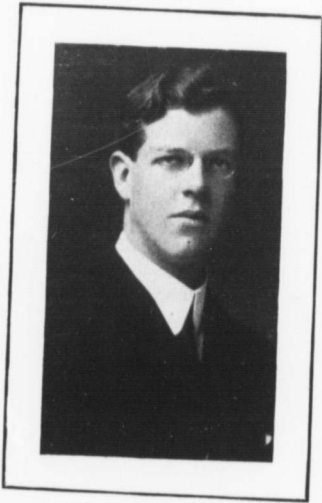


MR. G. UNWIN, B.S.A.

fordshire. He subsequently spent one year at Oxford University, and two years on the continent, in Switzerland, France, and Germany. After teaching for two years in preparatory schools in England, Mr. Unwin came to Canada in September, 1905, and entered the Truro Agricultural College. In September, 1907, he registered as a third year student at the O. A. College, and graduated this spring. The Review predicts a brilliant future for our present Dean of Residence.

The Review is pleased to record the appointment of Mr. R. R. Graham, B. A., late Dean of Residence, to the position of lecturer in soil physics. Mr. Graham fills the position lately vacated by Mr. Thom, who sometime ago accepted a position at Washington, D. C. Mr. Graham is a graduate of the

Athens High school. After teaching public school for three years Mr. Graham entered Queen's University, graduating in Arts in 1932. He then took the Normal College course at Hamilton, and taught school for a short time in Saskatchewan. Returning to Ontario, Mr. Graham spent two years as Senior Master of Athens High school. He then came to the O. A. College and after completing his course here, he was appointed to the position of Dean of Residence. While serving in this capacity Mr. Graham was evidently very popular among the students. His appointment as lecturer in physics is highly satisfactory to the student body.



MR. A. SLATER, B.S.A.

One addition to the O. A. College staff is the appointment of Mr. A. Slater, B. S. A., as lecturer in soil chemistry and geology. Mr. Slater hails from Southern India, and received

his early education at Bishop Cotton's school, Bangalore. At the age of eleven years, Mr. Slater went to England and continued his education at Bishop's Hartford College, in Hertfordshire. Returning to Bangalore, he



L. D. JACKSON, B.A.

worked in the government laboratory under Dr. Lehmann, chemist to the Mysore Government, and an ex-graduate of this College. Upon the advice of Dr. Lehmann, Mr. Slater entered the O. A. College in 1934, graduating in 1938, as specialist in chemistry and physics. He then went to Trinity College school, Port Hope, in the capacity of Science Master. This year he accepted an appointment on the O. A. College staff, as lecturer in soil chemistry and geology. Mr. Slater is held high in the esteem of both the student body and the staff, and we wish him every success in his present capacity as lecturer.

Mr. L. D. Jackson, Mr. M. F. Coglan's successor as fellow in chemistry, comes to us from McMaster, of which he is a graduate of '09. He is a native of Lambton County, and received his early education at the High schools of Sarnia and Petrolea.

Mr. Jackson is a rugby man and is already in line for the first team. He is not only a player, but he is also an enthusiast and is already making himself felt among the students.

The College wishes him every success, both in the laboratory and upon the football field. We feel sure that Mr. Jackson will not fail to uphold the traditions of our College in whatever situation he may find himself placed.

Obituary.

In the death of Charles Ferguson, of class '10, the College has lost a man of whom it was justly proud. "Old Fergy" was the type of man who makes a success of life. True to himself, generous to his classmates, with a single purpose in life, he was admired by all who knew him. On account of ill-health, Charlie did not enter his third year with class '10, but intended coming back with year '11. In the early days of summer he passed away without suffering, and in full possession of his faculties. We extend our sympathy to his sorrowing family, feeling that the loss is partly ours. The memory of this man will ever be fresh in the hearts of those who knew him,

and the place he filled in our College will always be vacant.

All students who attended the O. A. C. College during the past year, will regret to learn of the death of Neil Black. The sad event, which took place at Orillia, on 6th July, was the result of an accident which occurred in a planing mill. Deceased was operating a rip saw, when a piece of board was thrown back, striking him violently in the abdomen, and inflicting internal injuries from which he died three days later.

Neil Black was a man of exemplary character, his life being dominated by high ideals. Quiet and unassuming, self-denying, and God-fearing were amongst the characteristics which adorned his life. A diligent student, courteous and obliging, he was respected by all at the O. A. C. College. His life, therefore, was one which the College and the world can ill afford to lose. Much sympathy is felt for his widowed mother and brothers and sisters.

The funeral, which was a large one, took place from his home in Orillia, the remains being laid to rest in the burying-ground of the old Presbyterian Church at Hawkestone, some nine miles to the south. The College was represented at the funeral, a beautiful wreath being sent by the class of '12, of which Neil was a member. The College representative was Mr. McTaggart, a classmate of Neil Black. On behalf of the College we wish to thank Mr. McTaggart for his thoughtful kindness.

Alumni

Some of our Old Boys in B. C.

BY H. R. MACMILLAN.

There is on the coast, where lumber, fish, minerals and shipping are building a great port and developing a busy city, a colony of O. A. College men, nearly all of whom have, like Joseph of old, forsaken the tilling of fields and the herding of flocks. A few of them have still further emulated the ancient manipulator of the wheat market, and are now making themselves secure for all time by securing at a low price tracts of B. C. timber, which we, who are not on the inside, will be buying at a high price.

The dean of O. A. College men in the lumber business is T. F. Patterson. Patterson was not born in the purple, and did not work up in it. He went into it sideways. He was educated as a biologist, and when youthful his ambition was to associate with insects and search for cells. When he graduated into the timber business this latter part of his training he turned to good account. During a depression in the biological market Patterson became editor of the *Vancouver World*. In those days logs were an uncertain quantity on the Vancouver market, they were brought into the harbor in booms by loggers, who were hard up for money, and did not care to wait a few weeks until a possible shortage might improve the prices. There were speculators who bought the booms from the loggers,

and held them. There were two chances. One was that storms or rainy weather might delay logging operations and prevent booms from reaching the mills—in this case prices went up. The other was that more booms might be brought in than the mills could manufacture—in this case the logs were sold at a loss, if they were not first destroyed by teredoos. This gamble looked like a good business proposition. He employed himself at it so profitably during his spare time that soon no Vancouver news paper could afford to hire him. Thus he became a lumberman.

At this juncture the Patterson Timber Company was incorporated, with T. F. Patterson, his brother, and his uncle as partners. Timber land was purchased and logging camps established. Logging on the coast requires a large investment. By the time the company had a boom of logs ready for sale, nearly all their money was invested in that boom. The logs were towed to Vancouver, where the market was dead, and after long trips were finally sold to an American mill on Puget Sound for but little more than paid the towage fees. Thus Patterson got his experience. But little experience has been used to better advantage. During the past few years the lumber business has prospered exceedingly, and Patterson has kept well

in advance of any advance in prices every time. The firm had one year ago over one hundred square miles of the finest British Columbia timber, more logging camps operating than any other British Columbia Company, and extensive interests in shingle and saw mills. Thus Patterson has prospered.

The next O. A. College man to invade the lumber business of the coast was Dr. J. F. Clark. He had been for several years telling the Ontario Government how by a few little changes in their Crown Land Administration they could make more money out of their timbers, and at the same time leave their timberlands in better management for generations to come. But a general impression prevailed that a forester, especially a college-trained one, was a poor authority on profit and finance particularly as applied to Government timber lands. So Clark undertook to show them. B. C. was just then, only two years ago, renting for less than twenty-five cents an acre per annum all her public timberlands, and there yet remained choice areas where shrewd individuals could lay bets with the government, wherein they waged \$140.00 against a square mile of timber that they could cut the aforesaid timber or dispose of it to advantage before it fell a victim to forest fire. Dr. Clark took a hand in the game, and during the summer of 1907 he increased the height of his brow by two inches, where the tump line wore off the hair, and succeeded in placing forty very advantageous bets on as many square miles of British Columbia timber. Having demonstrated that as a forester he was a financial success he proceeded to prove as thoroughly

that, of the permanent management of timberlands he knew something. Dr. Clark has identified himself with the timber interests of the coast, and has been appointed as Forester to the representative lumbermen's association, the British Columbia Lumber, Logging and Forestry Association.

The third O. A. College man to take to the timbers of British Columbia for a living was R. D. Craig. He adopted this course from motives of economy. After getting married he found he had to double his salary, and this was the surest way in sight. As manager of the Adams-Powell Timber Company he laid in a few bets with the government, and succeeded in covering some twenty square miles of timberland, all carefully located with reference to streams and tide water—before legislation declared the game over. Craig is raising a family at the coast, and has two to start with, one of which, the eldest, is a son.

At least one of the O. A. College men has achieved success on the coast as a manufacturer. In 1907 Timmy Gad, once a dairy man, always energetic and resourceful, secured a job as foreman of the night shift in a shingle factory, the assets of which were logs, machines, Chinks and a ready market. The idea was to keep the machines going all the time, using as few logs and Chinks as possible to do it, and to thus produce a maximum number of shingles from a minimum number of logs and Chinks. Timmy did this to such good purpose that the tireless Chinese operated as if driven by the same power as the machines. Soon the night shift was manufacturing more shingles than the day shift; Timmy

then became day foreman, then manager of another mill and made good until he is part owner of a good shingle mill in Vancouver.

After leaving Guelph Will Gunn went to Toronto and Montreal where with two of the best commission houses of the country he learned how to look an egg in the eye and how to lay out a chicken in its Christmas trouseau. These and many other things he learned, not the least of which at Vancouver might be developed a produce business receiving farm and dairy products from the East and the plains, and distributing them over the whole of the mountain country, and to the whole seaboard, from New Westminster to Nome. Since 1907 Gunn has been a partner in the commission firm of Milne & Gunn.

When Bob Deachman was editor of The Review the specialties were advertising and illustrations. After leaving The Review, in which he graduated about the time he stopped studying agriculture, he went to Calgary as western outpost for the Farmers' Advocate. From there he was promoted to the Winnipeg office as advertising, and finally as business manager. But Winnipeg was too far east, and Deachman went to Vancouver, finding a place on the staff of a new weekly, the B. C. Sunset. From this he graduated to the Noble Advertising Agency, at last finding an outlet for his genius of publicity, his creed of optimism and contagious faith in optimism, and hence he became connected with the agency. His interests have grown until he is now a half owner, and the business has grown from a one-man power in 1908 to a six-man concern in

1909. Another Review man has been taken into the firm, this time one with a family, C. A. Esmond, late of the Nor' West Farmer.

G. F. Clark, '96. Clark came to the Province about the same time as Craig, and is interested in the same work, as he is representing here a large Eastern syndicate, and has located for them some excellent limits. He is also associated in business here with Thos. Gadd, '98, in operating The Cedar Cove shingle mill. They have worked up a very extensive business in this line.

Goulding, Geo., Vernon, B. C. R. D. Craig met Goulding up country when he was working up there, and has just advised me that Goulding has a very nice fruit ranch. He is married to Miss Mazie Bussell, of Guelph. They are both very happy and prosperous.

Livingston, J. N., '00. Since leaving College Livingston has given his attention to dairying almost altogether, with an occasional deal in real estate as a side issue. In both these lines he has been very successful. Livingston has been for some time the manager for the Richmond Dairy Co. here, but has just recently become interested in the City Dairy and Produce Co. in Vancouver. He is making a splendid success of it. Livingston isn't married yet, the rascal. He should have been at College after they started the Macdonald Institute.

Dr. A. A. King, '95. Ladners, B. C. Dr. King since leaving the College went in for the medical profession, and is now established in a very large practices at Ladners. At College King was known as "Fatty King." Although he

has given his attention to other lines in the pursuit of agriculture, he is still one of our most enthusiastic fellows when it comes to having our annual ex-students' banquet. At the last banquet he recited his old favorite "Snoring" recitation.

E. McMaster, '96, is manager here for McMaster & Sons, a wholesale clothing business. It is one of the largest establishments in this line in Vancouver. McMaster is also very enthusiastic about the good times he had while at College. McMaster is married and a very influential citizen.

W. H. and J. A. Higginson, '03. Both James and Will Higginson are operating their own farms at Chilliwack Valley, near Sardis. They have two of the most desirable farms in the valley and are enjoying much prosperity. Both are married.

F. B. Linfield, of the class of '91, is one of the O. A. College men who has made a large place for himself in the agricultural development of the Western United States. For nine years, commencing 1893, he had charge of the animal husbandry and dairy work in the Utah Agricultural College, and did much to develop the stock and dairy interests of that State. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to the head of the agricultural division of the Montana Agriculture, and became director of the Montana Experiment Station in 1904. Linfield's work along dairy and general agricultural lines has brought him into prominence throughout the Western States, and he is in much demand as a speaker at all the large agricultural and industrial gatherings in the West. He works just as hard each

day as he did when he drove the head team on the farm at O. A. College.

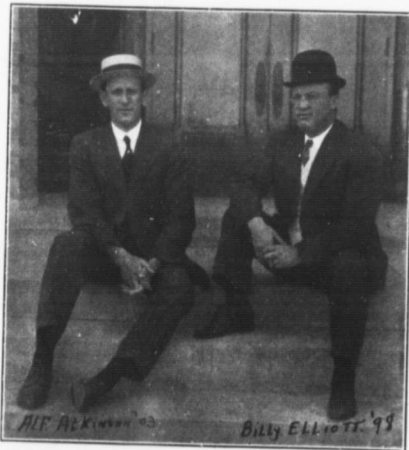
W. J. Elliott, '98, better known as "Billy" Elliott, graduated in Dairying, and immediately took up practical creamery work in Minnesota. In September, 1903, he was elected Instructor in Dairying in the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, and two years later was made Professor of Dairying. Elliott has met with marked success in developing the dairy interests of Montana and in his instruction work at the college. In 1909 was elected to the position of Principal of the School of Agriculture which includes all courses below college grade. "Billy" is the proud possessor of a bouncing baby, which, unfortunately, is not built on the football plan. Her "dad" is still the same old enthusiastic "knight of the pigskin" in spite of his 205 pounds of personality.

Alf. Atkinson entered the O. A. College with the class of '03. During the vacation between his junior and senior years, he was appointed to the position of Assistant Agronomist in the Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, and left Guelph to take up this work. He graduated from the Iowa State College in 1904, and was elected to the position of Instructor in Agronomy in the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman during the same summer. In 1905 he was made Professor of Agronomy. In addition to instruction in soils and crops in the College, Atkinson has had charge of the soil and crop investigations under the irrigated and dry farming conditions of Montana. He has given up boarding-house life, and gets home in good time Sunday evenings.

The marriage took place at Morden, Man., on September 2nd, of W. C. McKillican, B. S. A., to Annie Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Stewart. The Review joins with their many friends in extending congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous wedded life.

That graduates of the O. A. College are popular with the Farmers' Advocate is evidenced by the fact, that to

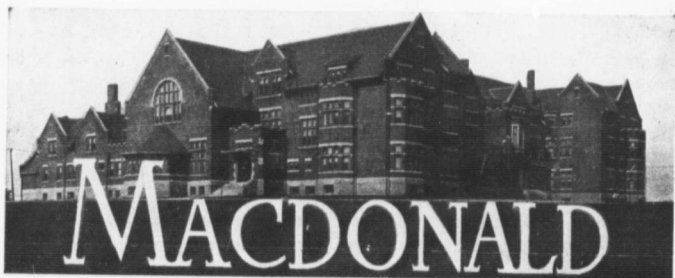
son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bracken, of Seeley's Bay. The ceremony was performed in the parlor, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, by the Rev. R. J. M. Glassford of Chalmers Church, in the presence of only the immediate family friends. When the congratulations of all present had been tendered a tasty wedding repast was served, following which the young couple departed for the East. Their honeymoon will conclude at Regina,



the already large number of men employed by them, they have added L. H. Bowes, B. S. A., '08, with headquarters at Calgary.

Bracken-Bruce. A pretty and quiet June wedding was that celebrated yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Bruce, Oxford street, and which united in the bonds of holy matrimony, Miss Alice Wylie Bruce, eldest daughter of the late George R. and Mrs. Bruce, and Mr. John Bracken, B. S. A.,

where they will make their home for the present. Miss Bruce is a daughter of one of the best known families of the city, and is a young lady who has been very popular in the city, and many while tendering their hearty congratulations on the occasion, will regret to see her leaving Guelph for a western home. Professor Bracken is also known in Guelph, being a graduate of the O. A. College. He is now a Professor at the Agricultural College at Saskatoon.



The Reopening of Macdonald

ONCE more the doors of Macdonald Hall are thrown open, and the spacious corridors resound with the ring of merry voice and cheerful laughter. As the girls flock in many may be seen who are familiar with the grand old place and the reunion of old friends bespeaks the joy that returning has brought. Others there are who approach with awe and entering the strange halls a silent voice within themselves seems to whisper "There's no place like home." But how long does this strangeness last? We need only to look back upon our own entering to realize what it means to be a new girl and then it becomes so much easier "to do unto others" and we do not hesitate longer to make the strangers feel at home.

It takes but a short time to discover that Macdonald Hall offers almost perfect freedom to its residents, and what a very home-like place it is. Then the work. What wonderful opportunities are offered those who study within its walls. Not merely an inkling of a num-

ber of subjects, but a thorough practical knowledge of something of vast importance in after life and that which every woman should pride herself in knowing.

Many students there are who have passed out of these halls, but of the vast number there are few, if any, who have anything but the very best to say of Macdonald Hall in every respect. Therefore we wish to welcome the new girls to the old hall, hoping that they will enter into the spirit of College life as their predecessors have, to enjoy to the full all the advantages offered and to take part, heart and soul in every thing, whether it be work, athletics or any of the different societies here formed. We also hope that the girls will carry away with them pleasant memories of the happy times spent here whether their sojourn has been three months or two years, and that in the time to come they may be able to look back and be glad that they were once residents of the grand old College.



Among Ourselves

The Initiation—Jessie A. Allen.

On Saturday evening the much-dreaded, much-talked-of, initiation was held and the poor innocent Freshettes were shown their littleness and insignificance by that noble body of girls, commonly called Seniors.

The new girls were led by four stalwart policemen, one by one, like lambs to the slaughter, into the darkened gym, and were gently, but forcibly, seated on the floor, thus indicating their lowly and humble position. When all were assembled the Juniors found that they were to be tried for their sins by a court and jury.

The roll was called and each girl found added to her name some highly descriptive epithet. It was found necessary to send the policemen after a few delinquents. The speech from the throne followed this proceeding, and the Freshettes were informed that the key note of all intercourse between

the Seniors and Juniors was Respect, with a capital R. The rules and regulations were read and the hearts of the new girls filled with dismay. The cases were then tried, the accusations being such as "being met at the station by a man (one not wearing an O. A. C. tag), "talking too much," "attracting undue attention," "modernism in riding," "mal-nutrition," etc., etc. The lawyers by their questioning made some interesting disclosures. The penalties were somewhat varied, being the natural consequence of the offence, those accused of mal-nutrition were found, when the lights were turned on, to be eagerly devouring a huge bowl of bread and milk, fed to them by the kind Seniors.

The address of welcome was read and at the same time the opportunity was taken of welcoming the new President of the school. This was followed by "three cheers" and the various col

lege yells, then the rest of the evening was spent in dancing, after which light refreshments were served.

Athletics—By E. B.

The Macdonald girls have always been more or less interested in athletics, but this year the work is to cover a much broader field than ever before. Toward the end of last term the present body of Seniors formed an athletic association, and this fall have taken up the work in earnest.

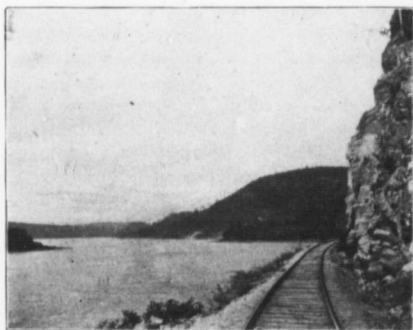
The officers are as follows: Miss Marjorie Smyth, as President; Miss Margaret Smellie, Secretary, and Miss Florence Belton, Treasurer.

The association was divided into several different branches, among them being tennis, basketball, ground hockey and a walking club. A Senior was elected to manage each of these with a Junior as her assistant, the tennis be-

ing under Miss Grace Edwards, basketball Miss Amoret Kendall, ground hockey Miss Jean Flavelle, and the walking club Miss Maebelle Stuart. Needless to say the girls are looking forward to these sports with much pleasure.

Last, but by no means least, is the gymnasium work, which is being undertaken by Dr. Ross. The girls seem to be taking more interest in this work than they ever have before. The fact that it is to be considered a school subject and have a place on the regular time table is appreciated greatly, especially by those who in the past have had their gymnasium classes between the hours of four and six o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. Ross promises to excel in her new line of work. She has already won her way into the hearts of the new girls to say nothing of where she stands with her old girls."



SCENE ON NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Much Ado About Nothing

I love my Two in One,
But, Oh, you Packard.

Editing a paper is a great thing. If we publish jokes, people say we are rattle headed; if we don't we are fossils. If we publish original matter, they say we don't give them enough selections; if we give them selections they say we are too lazy to write. If we don't go to church, we are heathens; if we do we are hypocrites. If we wear old clothes they laugh at us; if we wear good clothes we have a pull. Now, what are we to do? Just as likely as not someone will say we stole this from an exchange—so we did.—
Ex.

◇ ◇

Senior at the Freshman rugby practice—Oh, say girls, look at that chap, he kicks with his left hand.

◇ ◇

Overheard in passing—And which is it the repel or lapel of a coat?

Miss B.—I have been calling Miss Cupboard, Miss Sideboard all the time and just discovered her name was Wardrobe.

◇ ◇

New girl—What is House Practice, is it waiting on tables and that sort of thing?

◇ ◇

Miss V.—Speaking of autos and not knowing the difference between or the correct pronunciation of chauffeur or chiffonnier, said—"Oh, you know the bureau that drives a motor car.

◇ ◇

Miss A.—As the men passed on their way to church.—That chap hasn't brushed his boots, they just look like elephant's breath.

Miss G.—No, I don't suppose they ever do that over there.

◇ ◇

Senior chaperoning Juniors—Next time I take this crowd to the roller rink my alarm clock goes with me, set for ten o'clock.



Schools' and Teachers' Department

Devoted to those interests of the Ontario Agricultural College which pertain particularly to the training of teachers for giving instruction in the schools of the Province along vocational lines—in Home Economics, Industrial Arts, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Foreword.—Commencing with this number the management of The Review has kindly granted the use of a few pages monthly to be devoted especially to furthering the interests and enhancing the work of the College-students who are coming to us in increasingly large numbers to receive training to teach those special lines of work, for which the Macdonald Institute was founded.

In this Department of the College paper an effort will be made to hold together all our isolated workers in their scattered and several fields of endeavor; to keep open lines of communication between the College and all our teacher-students who care to regard the Macdonald Institute and Ontario Agricultural College in any respect as an Alma Mater; in every way possible, to help, encourage and direct those who represent us in the schools in the newer lines of educational work.

Teachers who have taken courses at the College will not receive all our care. Those who are trying to give the children in their schools some training along vocational or industrial lines, without having themselves received special training for the work, will be kept in mind as well.

The hope is held, that by a unity of interest, aim and effort amongst our teachers, the work amongst the children in our individual schools may be the more greatly blessed, and in some measure the educational development of the country at large be directed and helped.

Co-operation Asked.—Success in this project depends largely on the active goodwill of our former students. From each is asked sympathy and help. These can be shown in some of the following ways:—

1. Keep us informed concerning changes in address or work.
2. Let us have suggestions for making the Schools' and Teachers' Department more and more useful.
3. Send in news items about our teacher-graduates that will be of general interest to former classmates.
4. Forward copies of photographs of your school, school grounds, laboratories, school gardens, children's excursions, school-room decorations, etc. Other teachers may get helpful suggestions from their reproduction.
5. If you teach in a new well-planned, up-to-date school, try to let us have copies of the architect's plans, with the details of cost. If your school board puts in for you some well-devised equipment for your work, let us have particulars of construction, use and cost.
6. If you have had success in teaching some new branch of work, let us know your plan of taking it up. If your efforts have resulted in failure, let us have the benefit of your experience.
7. When you read a paper at your Teachers' Association, let us have a brief report on it. Keep us informed regarding the progress of industrial education in your district.
8. If you find any particular book or text, especially useful to you or your pupils, inform us about it. Let us know how the O. A. C. Review has been used in your school library.
9. Let us have discussion of changes in school regulations, which you consider desirable.

We hope to have support from the Public School Inspectors of the Province as well as from our former students.

Address communications in matters pertaining to Home Economics to Miss Watson, Industrial Arts to Mr. Evans and Agriculture and Nature Study to Mr. McCready.

AGRICULTURE.

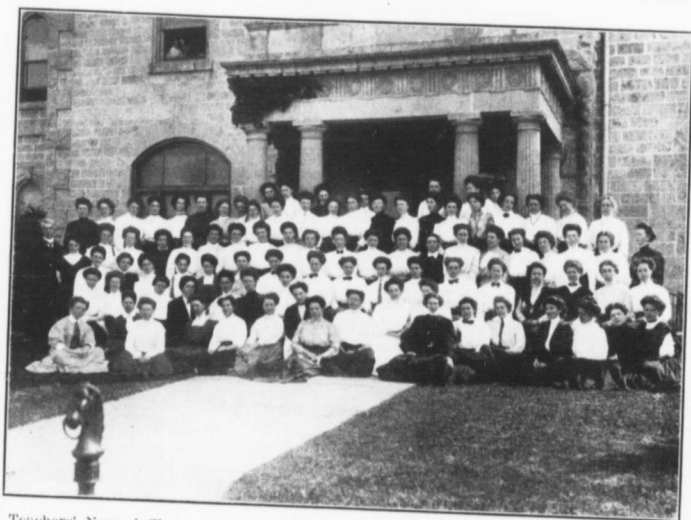
Class of 1909.—The first Ontario Teachers' Normal Class in Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture entered the College on April 19th last. The course lasted through ten weeks, the term closing on June 29th.

The class was comprised of ninety-seven teachers who had been successful at the Easter examinations, and completed their professional training at the six Provincial Normal Schools. Eighteen were from London, fifteen from Stratford, twenty-three from Hamilton, fourteen from Toronto, eight from Peterborough and nineteen from Ottawa. Nearly every county in Ontario was represented.

The object of the course as it was officially stated in the departmental circular outlining the work was, "to train teachers in the scientific principles and practices of modern farming, so that the country or village school may adequately sympathize with, and direct the life-interests of country boys and girls." It was not "for students preparing to become experts in the Science of Agriculture, but for teachers who have to deal with Public School pupils." The course was intended primarily for rural school teachers.

In carrying out the work with the class, practically every department of the College was employed. An insight into every phase of Agriculture and Horticulture was given and emphasis laid on using the knowledge given in the instruction of children in the schools. At the present time it is impossible to know whether the College has been successful in the cause of improving the nature of the work done in the few country schools where our students are at work. We await the verdict of the teachers themselves, their inspectors and their trustees. The experiment is still under trial.

The Departments of Education and Agriculture were joint partners in the experiment. The Department of Education met all expenses for the students' board and travelling. The Agricultural College gave instruction free, gave the use of its entire staff and equipment to the work, and turned over the Main Building as a Women's Residence. The students,



Teachers' Normal Class in Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture, Spring Term, 1909.

too, became indirectly, parties in the partnership, by undertaking to carry on the work to the best of their ability in the schools of the Province for a term of three years; this in consideration of having all their expenses paid.

News Items.—It is expected that this work will be continued by the Department of Education next spring.

At the Summer Course, in July, there were six teachers in Agriculture and fifty-three in Nature Study.

The new regulations regarding the size of School Gardens, qualifying for special grants, are not yet announced. Teachers commencing garden work this year may expect liberal consideration in this regard.

From all reports that have been sent in, it is judged that nearly all the class are teaching in rural schools, and receiving fair salaries.

Word has been received from Miss H. Johnson, of St. Thomas; Miss C. Loveless, Fanshawe, and Miss J. L. Young, Brockville, telling of a recovery of health. Miss Young, however, has not been able to resume teaching.

Several members of the class are arranging this fall for commencing active school garden operations next spring. Many tell of carrying on successful Agricultural instruction along the lines of weed and weed-seed studies.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

Class of 1909.—The teachers' class in Elementary Industrial Arts entered the College at the same time and under the same auspices as the class in Agriculture. Their course lasted the same length of time, but was taken entirely in the Department of Manual Training.

The class was comprised of forty Normal School graduate teachers, Twelve of these were from London, seven from Stratford, eleven from Toronto, one from Peterborough, and nine from Ottawa. There were six male teachers in this work, whereas there were no men in the class in Agriculture.

The object of the course was "to prepare a body of teachers for organizing and carrying out Elementary Industrial Training in the schools of the Province, in centres which are unable to provide well equipped manual training departments." It is expected that through these teachers children, in the schools of the smaller towns and villages of the Province, will receive some share of their education along lines fitting them for



Teachers' Normal Class in Elementary Industrial Arts, Spring Term, 1909.

better service in workshop and factory. It will be some time before the urban schools at large swing into line in this educational advance, but for such as wish to take up the work, these teachers have been prepared.

Their work consisted of Drawing, Applied Art and Design, Wood Working, Constructive Work in paper, cardboard, clay, sand, bookbinding, etc. Great stress was placed on the training in Drawing, and a large share of time spent at it on the principle that "every workman should for the most part be able to conceive clearly and accurately in his own mind the shape of everything he may have to make or to work with. This makes it the first condition of skill that he should master shape in his own mind and that mastery requires him to be a geometer."

As the work taken in this course is accepted towards a certificate as Specialist in Manual Training, this allows the teachers to continue the training in subsequent courses and to qualify for positions in regularly organized Manual Training Departments in High Schools or the larger Public Schools.

General Notes.—Mr. T. J. Later, of Listowel, and Mr. J. W. Whiddon, of Goderich, are attending the twelve months' course in Industrial Arts.

Mr. Geo. K. Casselman is appointed to Morrisburg. He is giving a paper on Industrial Arts at the Dundas County Teachers' Association, held Oct. 6th and 7th.

Miss Edna Copp is in charge of No. 5, Pilkington, Ponsonby P. O.

Miss A. C. Laing is initiating the mysteries of Industrial Arts to the rising generation of Waterloo.

Miss A. A. Phillips has secured an appointment under the Board of Education, Toronto. The State of Oklahoma is forging ahead in the matter of Industrial Training. Agricultural, Industrial Training, and Domestic Science are required by law to be taught in every school in the State.

Those interested in Industrial Arts would do well to secure a copy of Circular No. 1, just issued by the Ontario Department of Education. It is a booklet of thirty-one pages, containing upwards of twenty illustrations, explanatory and descriptive of Industrial Arts as may be carried on in Public and Separate Schools of villages and towns. It deals with Regulations, Organizations, Accommodation, Equipment, Details of the Course and gives a list of helpful books bearing on the work.

Trustees requiring competent teachers to give instruction in Elementary Industrial Arts in addition to the ordinary subjects of the schools, should write the Deputy Minister of Education, Toronto, who will supply a list of such teachers, with their addresses.

HOME ECONOMICS.

Graduating Class of 1909.—Fourteen teachers of Domestic Science were graduated from the Macdonald Institute in June. The class comprised the following:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Miss Miriam A. Ames, Toronto, Ont. | 9. Miss Beatrice L. Williams, Pewamo, Mich., U. S. A. |
| 2. Miss Gladys M. Black, Acton, Ont. | 10. Miss Emily Blenner-Hassett, Mount Forest, Ont. |
| 3. Miss Edna E. Hartley, Brantford, Ont. | 11. Miss Ethel E. Gromitt, Toronto, Ont. |
| 4. Miss Anita E. Hill, Guleph, Ont. | 12. Miss Netta M. Nixon, St. George, Ont. |
| 5. Miss Katharine James, Charlottetown, P. E. I. | 13. Miss Ellen E. Pearson, Stratford, Ont. |
| 6. Miss Mary Longstreet, Brantford, Ont. | 14. Miss Susan L. Tyson, Warton, Ont. |
| 7. Miss Annie MacDonald, Lanark, Ont. | |
| 8. Miss Bessie H. Peebles, Hamilton, Ont. | |

NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Helen McDunnough, '06, has been appointed Dietitian in the City Hospital, New York City, U. S. A.

Miss Mildred K. Armstrong, '06, has joined the Toronto Public School staff of Household Science teachers.

Miss Joan Hamilton, '06, has resigned her position in the Guelph Consolidated School to take charge of the Domestic Science work in the Regina, Sask., Public Schools.

Miss Mary McLennan, '07, is now Dietitian in the Pennsylvania University Hospital in Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Miss Edna Burns, '07, has been appointed to the Stamford High School as teacher of Household Science and High School work.

Miss Kathleen Vaughan, '08, has been appointed Domestic Science teacher in the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.

Miss Netta Nixon, '09, is now the Household Science teacher of the Guelph Consolidated School.

Miss Anita Hill, '09, has been appointed Dietitian in the Finley Hospital, Dubuque, Iowa.

Miss Ellen Pearson is now Housekeeper in the Y. W. C. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Eva Pickett has been appointed Domestic Science teacher in the Y. W. C. A., Ottawa, Ont.

Miss Edith McKenzie has resigned from the Halifax Ladies' College and is opening a tea room in Ottawa. Miss Ethel Gromitt, '07, joins her this month.

GENERAL.

Technical Education.—Dr. Seath, Superintendent of Education for Ontario, is making a visit to Great Britain and Europe to investigate the matter of Technical Education. He will study the problem in connection with elementary schools as well as the secondary schools. The future policy of the Department of Education will likely be determined by his findings and proposals.

National Educational Association of the United States.—The programme of the recent convention of this association held in Denver last July was remarkable for the attention given to industrial education. Nearly one-half of all the papers, addresses and reports presented dealt in some direct way with one or more phases of industrial education. All sides of the question were under consideration—Agriculture, Industrial Arts and Home Economics. The desirability of changing school curricula so as to admit of the introduction of the work was almost universally admitted. Most of the concern related to methods, administration and the training of teachers.

Evidently the trend of educational readjustments in the United States is strongly marked by the same tendencies as we are showing in Ontario.



ADVICE TO FRESHMAN.

The Freshman just up from the coun-
try,

Who thinks he is awfully smart;
Had better put pride in his pocket,
And humble himself from the start.

If perchance, when you come to the
College,

Your lip is all covered with down,
Just follow this bit of advice, sir,
And get a close shave in the town.

Don't cultivate locks like a poet,
For though you may shed bitter
tears,

The lamb must come forth to the shear-
ing,

When the shepherd produces his
shears.

If, when your first shyness is wearing,
Perhaps you may feel a bit gay;

Don't dump a Sophomor's bed, sir,
I promise you it will not pay.

If at football, out on the campus,

By a crack on the shins you are
caught,

Don't swear and kick up a fuss, sir,
Just grin and play up like a sport.

If she smiles on you, during the term
time,

Doing her utmost to charm,
Don't flatter yourself for a moment,
She won't look at you, down on the
farm. —W. H. W.



Here we are again!

Let's pass the hand around,
And give a welcome to each man,
On our good old College grounds.

Here we are again!

Let's pass the word around,
And we'll do our best to stand the test,
On our good old College grounds.



Freshman (nervously)—Could you
tell me where to join the College?



Save the Rain, Yes, Even the Dew

Every drop of water is precious around the farm. You would always have plenty of water if your roof shed every drop that fell. Do you realize how much good water the average roof wastes?

Notice how the steam rises as soon as the sun strikes the roof after a rain-fall—what is not absorbed by the spongy wooden shingles evaporates—very little reaching the reservoir,—in a light rain, practically none. How different with a **metallic roof**,—it is perfectly dry a few minutes after the rain ceases, for as fast as it falls **almost every drop** runs to the reservoir—no absorption, no evaporation.

A Metallic Roof is not only valuable in saving rain water but a heavy dew will sometimes bring a barrelful of clean, fresh water off the metal roof of an ordinary house or barn—every drop, a clear gain—meaning so much to you in the summertime when the creeks are dry.

How the farmer's wife appreciates the **clean**, soft water that flows from a metallic roof—so different from the murky, brown fluid, made so impure from draining through the old moss, dust and dirt that quickly collects on the ordinary wood shingle roof.

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

not only make a clean roof but are absolutely **Lightning, Rust, Fire and Weatherproof**. They can be laid by yourself or anyone cheaper and quicker than any other shingle, and will last a lifetime. Roofs shingled with "**Eastlake**" Steel Shingles 25 years ago are in perfect condition to-day—an actual test—the best guarantee.

Our interesting booklet, "**Eastlake** Metallic Shingles," gives inside information on the roofing problem. Write for it, also send measurements of your roof for estimates of cost. Let us quote you on rat and mice proof sheet metal granary lining.

"A Metallic Roof and Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding on your barn make it positive proof against fire from outside sources, and greatly reduces your insurance rate."

—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS

The **Metallic Roofing Co.**
Limited
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

1688

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

Freshie (after initiation)—Say fellows, what was that stuff that looked like smoke?



Mellquham—Say Knapp! Did you hear the boys were going to organize a soccer team?

Knapp—No! Is that so? I must join the athletes.

Johnston (aside)—How will he ever spare the time?



The Freshman's Prayer.

Now I lay me down to rest,
To have some sleep, I'll do my best;
If I should die before I wake,
The blame, the Sophomores will take.
For ever and ever, Amen.

(Rev.) R. H. Wilson, graduate of Class '12, spent a few days in College last week, taking part in the opening exercises, and continuing his research work in anatomy.



Freshman (after initiation)—Well! What did you think of it? I didn't mind the water, the black stuff, flour or tomatoes, but those flat things, Oh! Oh!



The Freshmen are highly elated over the great opportunity given to them by Mr. Tothill, when he said, "I want every man in the first year, who can sing, to do so in conjunction with the girls of Macdonald Hall."



Are yours, Mr. Reader? Sometimes your whole fortune is stored in those buildings. Fire and Lightning are no respectors of persons.

"Galt" Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding are the best Fire Insurance Policy ever issued. A prevention is better than a cure—don't forget that.

The new "Galt" Shingle with its patented Gale-proof Closed-end Side-lock and continuous interlocking and over-lapping bottom lock, absolutely defies wind, rain or snow to penetrate or injure it.

Covered nailing flanges at both top and sides insure a tenacious grip of the sheathing, which no gale can loosen.

The handsome Gothic Tile pattern warrants their use on the best buildings.

"Galt" Corrugated Steel Sheets are the best made. Straight, true, close-fitting corrugations make a weather-tight roof—fire and lightning proof at the cost of a wood roof.

All "Galt" Galvanized products are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets which will last a lifetime.

Don't accept inferior goods—the "Galt Kind" cost no more than the others. Our free Catalog "B-3" tells about these goods.

THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.

Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"Galt" Shingles

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

— USE —

VANCO

BRAND
CANADIAN MADE

Spray Chemicals

Lime Sulphur Solution
(Concentrated)

Lead Arsenate

Sixteen per cent. Arsenic Oxide, 40 per cent, moisture average.

THIS IS THE INSECTICIDE TO GIVE RESULTS ON ALL LEAF-EATING
INSECTS, POTATO BUGS, ETC.

Bordeaux Mixture
In Paste Form

All our products are made from the Purest Chemicals, under the supervision of
Expert Chemists.

MADE IN CANADA BY

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES LIMITED

148 Van Horne Street

TORONTO

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

THE REASONS WHY THE
MASSEY-HARRIS CREAM
SEPARATOR IS POPULAR

Easy to Fill.—Because the supply can is low—only waist high—and there is no danger of running the can over as there is with a high supply can.

Easy to Turn.—Because it has cut gears and easy-running bearings.

Saves More Cream than any other Machine at all Temperatures.—The Improved Massey-Harris Bowl readily handles hot or cold milk.

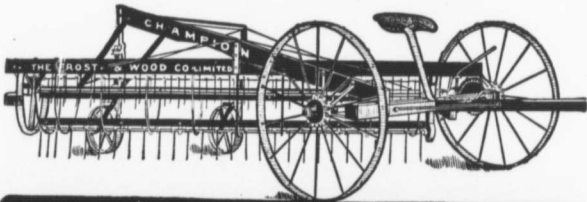
Easy to Clean.—Because there are but two parts inside the bowl and these are easily removed.

No Danger from Exposed Gears.—Because all gears are enclosed, yet are readily accessible.

Durable.—Because made from highest grades of material, carefully finished, and on account of the easy running bearings.

Simple,—and will not get out of order.

SEE THE MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT



BETTER HAY PRICES

"Well-cured, half-sold," is a true hay proverb. Sweet, clean, well-dried, even-colored hay brings a high price in every market. You can shake newly cut hay and rake it all in one operation, and save the price of a sulky-rake and a tedder—if you own a

Champion Side Delivery Rake Used in connection with the Champion Hay Loader

below illustrated, you have a combination that will do your haying up "to the King's taste." We can't go into detail here about these high-grade haying machines, but we have done so in our free catalog. In it you'll find answered the questions you're most liable to ask. Capacity of Loader in easily 3 tons in ten minutes; no break-downs, either; no getting off wagon to detach loader. With the Side Delivery Rake you can shake and rake a 20-acre field easily in four hours and leave it in good shape for the loader. It works so smoothly—no threshing or hard-hitting—that it will rake clean a bean-field and not waste any. Better send for that catalog and our "Farmer's Ready Reckoner." **BOTH FREE.** We have an agent in your vicinity who will gladly answer your questions. Call on him and ask about these two machines.

**Frost &
Wood
Co., Ltd.**

Smith's Falls, Can.



**Here We
Are Again!**

Ready for season '09 and '10, with a full range of the best lines of Footwear. We have the Heavy Tan Shoes that are so popular with the College Boys. Try us, The New Shoe Man.

**J. D.
McARTHUR**

The Store around the corner, Market Square.

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



**WINDSOR
BUTTER
SALT**

**Prize
Butter**

—the kind that wins
cash and medals at the
fairs, and brings top prices
in the market—is always
made with

**Windsor
Butter
Salt**

6

The advertisement is enclosed in a thick black border. On the right side, a woman with curly hair, wearing a light-colored dress with a bow at the back, holds a round butter roll. To her left, a small illustration shows a bottle of Windsor Butter Salt with a key-shaped stopper. The text is arranged in a clean, sans-serif font, with the product name and 'Prize Butter' in bold.

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

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

Guelph, Ontario, Dec. 6th to 10th, 1909

Exhibits of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Seeds. Students note the Live Stock Judging Competition. Ask your friends to come to the Fair.

OVER \$13,000 IN PRIZES

A \$50,000.00 Addition Has Been Made to the Fair Buildings.
A Splendid Program of Lectures Has Been Arranged.

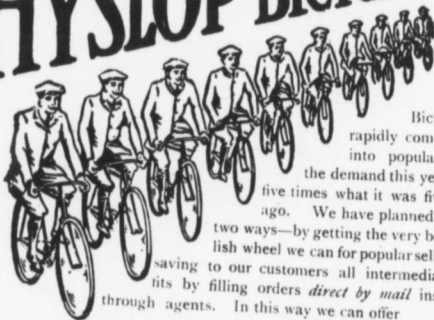
SINGLE FARE RATES ON ALL RAILWAYS

For Prize List, Entry Forms, or Program, apply to the Secretary

LIEUT. COL. R. McEWEN
President

A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary
Parliament Bldg., Toronto

HYSLOP BICYCLES



Bicycles are rapidly coming back into popular favor, the demand this year being five times what it was five years ago. We have planned for it in two ways—by getting the very best English wheel we can for popular selling, and saving to our customers all intermediate profits by filling orders *direct by mail* instead of through agents. In this way we can offer

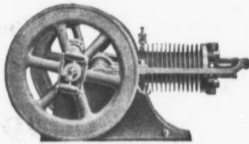
\$50 Wheels for \$25

and give better satisfaction all round. The quality of the wheels is all right — only the best materials used and only skilled mechanics employed in construction. The equipment is right up-to-date and the machines throughout are such as we can thoroughly recommend. We sell automobiles as well as bicycles and our plan is to make wheels serve as a good advertisement to the entire business. Send for illustrated folder.

HYSLOP BROS., Limited
High-Class Automobiles and Bicycles
TORONTO, ONT.



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



CHOOSE A GILSON ENGINE GOES LIKE SIXTY

is the advice of experts, authorities and users--"The Men Who Know."

☞ For **Quality Counts**, and the **Gilson Gasoline Engine** is the **Engine of Quality**--The highest type produced at any price.

☞ **Positively guaranteed**, all sizes, all styles, for all purposes.

☞ Send for large catalogue and pamphlet by Prof. Ocock, University of Wisconsin, "**How to Choose a Gas Engine.**"



MAGDONALDS' OVERCOATS

Every Student wants to be smart and prosperous looking, every man can be so if he buys one of our overcoats.

Our Coats are fashioned on those correct lines that instantly add a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearance to the wearer, ours are not the ordinary cut, far above that, and there is assured you a fine measure of comfort owing to the aptness of the fit and the goodness of the new fashion fabrics, from which our coats are made.

Everything new and good, not an 1908 overcoat in our stock, from the Chesterfield to the College Ulster, our showing is complete.

It will cost you merely a visit to the store to prove our statements, and we do not expect you to buy unless you really believe that we merit it.

Cloths—Cheviots, Meltons, Beavers, Tweeds and fancy Ulsterings, prices from \$8.00 to \$28.00.

Selling agents for Christy's English Hats, and Fowne's English Gloves.

D. E. MAGDONALD & BROS.
"THE GOLDEN LION"

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

**FINE
Tailoring**

O. A. C.

**FINE
FURS**

We would like the boys to visit our store—UPPER WYNDHAM STREET. Civility being part of our business, and business to us is a pleasure, you are not called on to buy, but should you require anything in our line you will surely get value at THE GOLDEN FLEECE. Style and endurance is what we aim at in Fine Tailoring, and we rarely miss the mark.

KELEHER & HENDLEY

MODEL MERCHANT TAILORS

Fine Furs.

Fur-lined Coats a Specialty.

The Guelph Mercury

As an Advertising Medium has few equals. It thoroughly covers its own district—one of the best agricultural and stock sections in the Province of Ontario. It has a weekly circulation equal to all other weekly papers in the County of Wellington.

∴ THE JOB DEPARTMENT ∴

Is up-to-date and can turn out the best work on the shortest notice.

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

IF YOU APPRECIATE GOOD VALUES

You will be sure to buy your

SHIRTS, TIES, COLLARS, HATS AND FURNISHING GOODS

Here. The Choicest stock in the city.

My Tailoring Department is one of the most reliable in the trade. First-class, stylish clothing made to fit perfectly, and satisfaction always assured. See my stock of fine up-to-date goods. Only one price. Goods marked in plain figures. Be sure and give me a call

R. E. NELSON

Next Traders Bank.
Just above the Post Office.

Men's Furnishings.
Hats and Fine Tailoring.

In Press

A Most Important Contribution to Canadian Agricultural Literature.

THE CANADIAN APPLE GROWERS' GUIDE

By Linus Woolverton, M. A.

Author of "Fruits of Ontario," Editor of "Canadian Horticulturist," and Secretary of The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, 1886-1903; Inspector of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations, and Secretary of the Board of Control, 1896-1906; Judge in Pomology and Superintendent of Horticulture for the Dominion of Canada, at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893.

Part I.—A complete guide to the Planting, Culture, Harvesting and Marketing of Apples.

Part II.—Descriptions of Varieties of Apples, which are grown in the various Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, made by the author from personal study of both the trees and the fruit, with full size photogravures of the fruits themselves, made under his personal supervision.

Part III.—Varieties of Apples recommended for Planting in the various sections of the different Provinces of the Dominion

Cloth, Large Quarto, beautifully Illustrated, Price, \$2.00; by mail \$2.25.

Price to advance; subscribers before publication, \$2.00 postpaid. Order now.

At All Booksellers,

WM. BRIGGS, Publisher

29-37 Richmond Street West, TORONTO.

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

**A \$3,000
Stock Book
Free**

Contains 183 Large Engravings.

This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture, lithographed in colors. The book contains 166 pages, size 6½x9½, gives history, description and illustration of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Many stockmen say they would not take five dollars for their copy if they could not get another. The finely illustrated veterinary department will save you hundreds of dollars, as it treats of all the ordinary diseases to which stock are subject and tells you how to cure them.

MAILED FREE. POSTAGE PREPAID.

Write for it at once and answer the following questions:

- 1st—Name the paper you saw this offer in.
- 2nd How many head of stock do you own?

ADDRESS AT ONCE.

International Stock Food Co.

TORONTO, CANADA,

Sole Manufacturers of

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

THREE FEEDS FOR 1 CENT

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, 3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT, is a purely vegetable MEDICINAL preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc. It is equally good and very profitable to use with horses, colts, cattle, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep or lambs, because it purifies the blood, tones up and permanently strengthens the entire system, keeps them healthy and generally aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. In this way it will save you grain and MAKE YOU LARGE CASH PROFITS. You don't spend money when you feed International Stock Food. You save money because the GRAIN SAVED will pay much more than the cost of the International Stock Food. Refuse all substitutes and get paying results by using only the genuine International Stock Food.

THREE FEEDS FOR 1 CENT

Dan Patch Mailed Free

When you write for Stock Book mentioned above ask for a picture of Dan Patch 1:55, and it will be included free of charge.

International Stock Food Co.

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Manufacturers Life

has some extremely advantageous plans of insurance to offer young men—plans which, by the way, are not offered by any other Company in Canada. They are worth looking into.

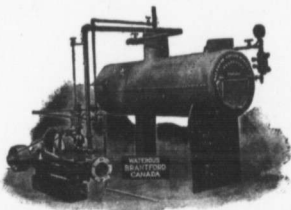
Apply to W. E. BROLEY, Elora

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

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

Our Dairy Outfit

Most Complete
in
Every Detail.



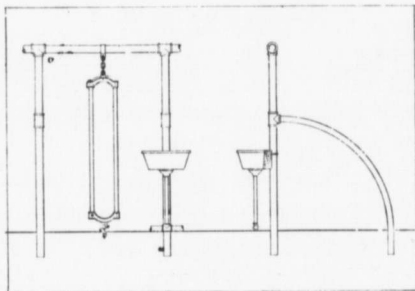
Estimates and Prices
Furnished
on Application.

Waterous Engine Works Company BRANTFORD, CANADA

—Also manufacturers of—

Sawmill and Pulp Machinery, High Speed Automatic
Engines, Boilers, Etc.

**THREE
IN
ONE**



☛ Our Pipe Stall, fitted with our **Champion Stanchions** and our **Woodward Water Basins**. These are for up-to-date farmers and are the latest labor and time savings devices. ☛ Once used, always wanted. ☛ Ask for circular.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co., Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg

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



**FOOTBALL, RUGBY
AND GYMNASIUM
SUPPLIES : : : :**

Rugby Boots\$2.50, 3.00, 3.50
 Rugby Suits, complete.....\$2.50
 Gymnasium Knickers.....75c
 Gymnasium Jerseys, cashmere\$1.00

Full line College Athletic Supplies

Write for Illustrated Catalogue

J. BROTHERTON
 550 Yonge Street - - TORONTO

SUBSCRIBE FOR

**The Farmers' Advocate
AND HOME MAGAZINE**

- ☞ Admitted to be the Most Instructive Agricultural Journal in America.
- ☞ Best Edited, Best Illustrated, Best Printed.
- ☞ The Best Farmers are not Satisfied with Anything but the Best.

Only \$1.50 per Year.



THE WILLIAM WELD CO.
 LONDON, CANADA LIMITED

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

Freshie (at initiation)—Please let me see the menu card? Tomato soup for mine.



Freshies—Will you please show me the way to Macdonald Hall?

Ryrie—Why sure! But have you got the password?



Packard (discussing initiation)—Say fellows, I move that we skin and grease the pole.



Mr. T.—Isn't Canada's drink bill an enormous one?

Mr. U.—Terrible indeed! I must see if nothing can be done to reduce the price of liquor.



Freshman (at initiation) — Here, stop! I'll tell ma. You've torn my shirt.

Freshman—Could you tell me what time the bazaar's office opens?



Freshman to Miss Dwight—Please mum, I want ter jine the library.



Wanted—A room for single gentleman, large, airy and square.—R. L. Moorehouse.



Professor Reynolds—Mr. Cooper, why do you use that word, why, so often?

Cooper—Why — — — —.



Bob and the Professor.

Say Weir, I was mimicking Doc Reed the other day, and he caught me.

Weir—What did he say, Bob?

Wilson—Ha! Ha! He told me not to make a fool of myself.

THE WHITE HOUSE

LADIES' FINE SHOES AT \$2.50

In our Ladies' Shoe Department we have shoes at one price only, \$2.50. These are quite the equal of shoes sold at \$3.00 and \$3.50 elsewhere. They come in all Leathers, and only the very newest styles.

JAMES RAMSEY

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

Armstrong Cutters



GUELPH, CANADA

SLEIGH CATALOGUE NOW READY-MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

G. B. RYAN & CO., Guelph

Noted for STYLE & FINISH

In General Dry Goods, Millinery, Ready-to-wear Clothing, House Furnishings, and Ladies' Shoes.

Character and Exclusiveness are the Two Great Features of Our Merchandise



Buying Offices in London, Paris and Glasgow, keep us right in line with the very newest fashions and fabrics.

G. B. RYAN & CO., Guelph

MEN'S CLOTHING STORE

A store devoted wholly to the dress wants of modern men

Ready-to-wear Clothing, Special Order Clothing, Furnishings of all kinds; always in keeping with gentlemanly ideas of good form



Our advertisement, our aim and our accomplishment: — "SQUARE DEAL FOR EVERY MAN."

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



...To...

Patronize

The

KANDY KITCHEN

*The Favorite Resort for O.A.C.
and Macdonald Students*

A Complete Assortment
of

*Candy
Bon-Bons
Ice Cream
Fresh Fruit*

Always in Stock



The Royal Canadian Cafe

LOWER WYNDHAM STREET

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

NEILL'S SHOE STORE



If you appreciate style and quality in footwear you can get it here.

The Neill Shoe and Slater Shoe our specialty

A complete line of Gymnasium and Rugby Shoes.

NEILL, THE SHOE MAN,

37 Wyndham St. Phone 285

H. E. COSFORD, Manager



THE FAVORITE

And the best value for the money of them all is TOLTON'S

No. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels and does not choke.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. Send for descriptive Circulars and Prices.

TOLTON BROS. LIMITED, - GUELPH, ONT.

LUMBER

LATH and SHINGLES

All kinds

Bill Stuff ETC.

DOORS

SASH

FRAMES

All kinds of

BUILDING

MATERIAL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Washing Machines. Stair Building and Interior Fittings a Specialty.

—THE—
H. A. CLEMENS Co. Limited

GUELPH, CANADA.

Phone 50.

A HIGH GRADE ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE

PRINTING

Of CATALOGS, BOOKS and COMMERCIAL JOB WORK



Society and College

Work a Specialty

R. G. McLEAN

26-34 LOMBARD STREET,

TORONTO, - - - ONT.

Telephone, Main 637-638.

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

Cooper (after initiation)—By jove! Boys, I'm sorry my leg was sore last night—I'd just loved to have been there. (Voice aside) Ha- Ha!

Big Toole—I wonder how the Fresh men would prove that they had discovered the pole.

Monroe—By the smell, of course.

Underhill—Mr. Crow, what kind of a vegetable is an antelope?

Freshman (pointing towards cow barn)—Say! Is that the chapel?

Cooper (examining cauliflowers in garden)—Your cabbages are no good, Mr. Crow, they are too lanky; doesn't seem to be any head to them at all. Alas! Alas!

WE HAVE A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF

Entomological

— AND —

**Botanical
Supplies**

For Students

At Students' Prices

Alex. Stewart

CHEMIST

NEXT TO POST OFFICE

FRUIT

We make a specialty of Fruit. You can always depend on getting everything in season fresh here.

BUSCUITS

If you want quality buy Christie's. We have a large assortment.

Phone 169. Prompt Delivery.

Benson Bros.



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

**THRESHERMEN'S
FARMERS' AND
DAIRYMEN'S**

Rubber Goods

Thresher Belts, Steam Packing, Hose,
Rubber Tubing and Molded Rubber Goods
of every description for agricultural and
dairy machinery.



The Dunlop Trade Mark,
the two hands is the seal
of quality in rubber.

DUNLOP Tire and Rubber
Goods Co. Limited

Agents and Dealers throughout Canada.



SCOTT KNITTING COMPANY

Makers of High-grade, Pure Wool Goods,
Sweater Coats, Sweaters, Jerseys, and Ath-
letic Suits, Hose, Toques, Etc.

Write for Catalogue.

352 Queen Street West, **TORONTO.**

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



**LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring
Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or sim-
ilar trouble can be stopped with**

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each
bottle, \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.
Horse Book & D free.
ABSORBINE, J.H., for mankind, \$1
a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, En-
larged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Var-
icose Veins, Varicocelles, Old Sores, Allays Pain.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 177 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 19, 1907.

Dear Sir,—

I have used your ABSORBINE on
a bog spavin on my two-year-old colt
and have cleared it off.

Yours truly,

R. M. McDermott.

The People's Store

Is head-quarters for MEN'S HIGH-CLASS
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING, also made
to measure

CLOTHING

Have also a big assortment of Gents'
Furnishings in all the up-to-the-minute
styles.

We specially solicit the patronage of the
O. A. College Boys and Faculty.

Prices Moderate.



Benor, Scott & Co.

29 and 31 Lower Wyndham Street,
Guelph, Ontario.



Well, Do You Like it ?

AH SING'S idea may suit some people, but from a sanitary standpoint—pardon our lack of enthusiasm Modern methods of laundering—used here—do not conform to the Mongolian's conception of cleanliness, yet how superior!

Guelph Steam Laundry

PHONE 95

80 NORFOLK ST.

E. M. HUNTER, Mgr.

THE DOWLER CO.

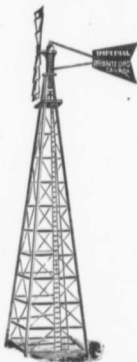
*Ladies'
and Gentlemen's
Garments*

Made to your order, or ready to put on

Modern merchandise at moderate prices. Your patronage is earnestly solicited.

THE DOWLER CO.

Windmills!



Towers girded every five feet apart and double braced.

Grain Grinders.

Pumps.

Tanks.

Gas and Gasoline

Engines.

Concrete Mixers.

Write for
Catalogues.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co.

LIMITED

BRANTFORD, CANADA

THE THIEF OF TIME

"Procrastination is the thief of time," is an adage, old and true. This putting off things causes lots of harm; for instance, the opinion that the use of glasses should be postponed as long as possible, is wrong. Just as soon as you find your eyesight falling you should have your eyes examined. I give you a most thorough scientific examination.

My service combines accuracy, quality and reasonable prices.

A. D. SAVAGE

Guelph's Only Exclusive Optician,

Phone 571 - - - 21 Wyndham St



We sell the best makes of Shoes, The Walk-Over, Geo. A. Slater INVICTUS, the Beresford, the ART, and many others.

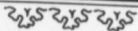
We AIM TO PLEASE. Give us a call.

KNECHTEL'S SHOE PARLOR,

Opposite the Winter Fair Building.

R. B. KENNEDY

Photographer



The best place to get a good Group Photograph or a Portrait of yourself. * * *

PHONE 498

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

CENTRAL Book Store

Opposite where the Street Cars stop.



Text Books, Exercise Books, Foolscap Writing Pads, Up-to-Date Note Papers and Envelopes, Papetries, Etc., Etc., Bibles, Hymn Books, Books by Standard Authors, Poets, Prayer Books.

In fact, everything kept in a well-ordered Book Store.



C. ANDERSON & CO.

Petrie's Drug Store

*For Kodaks, Cameras and
Photographic Supplies*



Special attention given to developing and printing for amateurs



LOWER WYNDHAM STREET

Students' O. A. C. Supplies

**Botanical, Entomological, Nature
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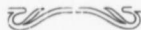
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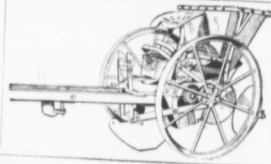
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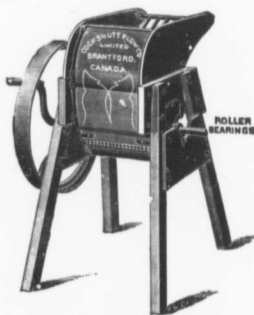
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