

Volume XXVII.

Number 10



O.A.C. REVIEW

July
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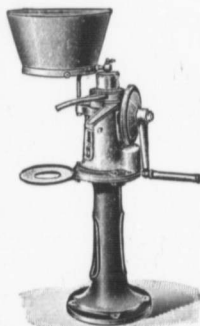
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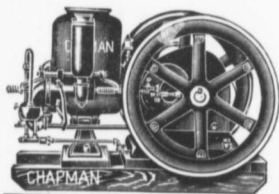


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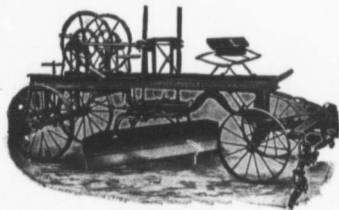
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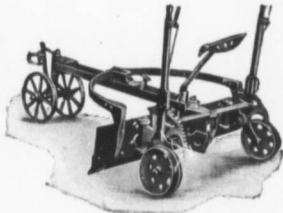
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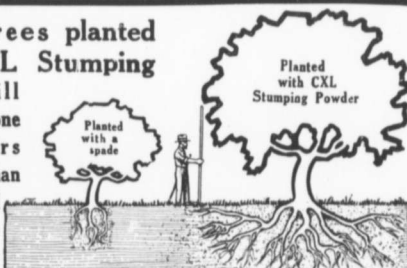
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"Are you guilty or not?" the prosecuting attorney asked.

The black man rolled uneasily in his chair. "Well, boss," he finally said, "ain't that the very thing we're 'bout to try?"

FRANK DONALD—(on street car just after arriving in Hamilton, to conductor)—"Can't you go faster than this?"

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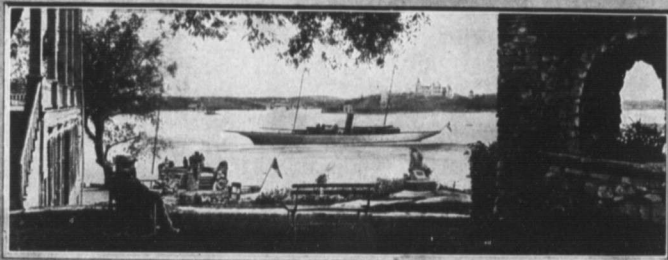
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THE O. A. C. REVIEW

"THE PROFESSION WHICH I HAVE EMBRACED REQUIRES A KNOWLEDGE OF EVERYTHING."

VOL. XXVII.

JULY, 1915.

No. 10.

God and the Farmer

God sat down with the farmer
When the noontide heat grew harsh,
The One had builded a world that day,
And the other had drained a marsh.
They sat in the cooling shadow
At the porch of the templed wood;
And each looked forth on his handiwork,
And saw that the work was good.

On God's right hand two cherubs
Bent waiting, winged with fire;
On the farmer's left his oxen bowed
Deep bosoms marked with mire.
Still clung around the plowshare
The dark, mysterious mold,
Where the furrow it turned had heaved the new
O'er the chill and churlish old.

Jehovah's face was seen not
By ox or grazing kine;
But the farmer's eyes, were they dazed with sun,
Or saw he that look divine?
Was it the wind in passing
That stroked that farmer's hair?
Or had God's own hand of wind and flame
Laid benediction there?

Through muffling miles he fancied
Far calls of greeting blew,
Where on sounding plains the lords of war
Hurled down to rear anew.
Glad hail from nation-builders
Crossed faint those dreamland bounds,
Like a brother's cry from a distant hill,
And God spake as the pine-tree sounds.

"There are seven downy meadows
That never before were mown;
There were seven fields of brush and rock
Where now is no bush nor stone.
There are seven heifers grazing
Where but one could graze before,
O lord of marts—and of broken hearts—
What have you given me more?"

God rose up with the farmer
When the cool of the evening neared;
And the One went forth through the worlds He built,
And the one through the fields he cleared.
The stars outlasting labor
Leaned down o'er the flowering soil;
And all night long o'er His child there leaned
A Toiler more old than toil.

—From the Yale Review.

A Little Talk on Athletics

By E. E. Carncross, President O.A.C. Athletic Association,

AN athletic life is a saving element in the ideals of any nation." This remark was made by Prof. Reynolds one morning in an English lecture, and it impressed me. How many times in looking over the operation of our Athletic Association have these words come back to my mind, and surely they in no small way answer the argument of the few who would divorce Athletics from College Life.

Let us examine this relation of Athletics and the College, and see just what they have in them that can justify their presence at an institution like ours.

Of course the first thing that occurs to us is the physical benefit derived from Athletics. This is almost self-evident. Proper exercise never hurts any of us and generally does us good. It keeps us in shape, makes us think of dinner, takes the lead out of our shoes and makes us feel thankful we are alive. If we are sleepy we can take a plunge and revive; a little fresh air will give us red blood, and a chase after the rugby ball or a sprint around the campus is good for what ails us. In some cases a fellow not properly trained goes in too strong and injures himself, and this thing is not at all uncommon either. We have all had a little touch of it. Then there is the fellow who is all athletics and nothing else. I often think he is in the same class as the man who is all book. They are to be pitied to some extent, but are hardly worthy of toleration.

The effect of games is not only beneficial to the muscles alone, but

it trains the eye and brain and serves to put sand and action into a fellow's general make-up. Self-control is early learned, a bad temper must be self-strangled for best results, and self-discipline becomes a part of our being. This brings us to another important phase of the question, that of the educative value of Athletics.

To run 100 yards properly is a science, to know how to run 100 yards is as truly a part of one's education as the ability to read Latin or to do a problem in algebra. To know how to perform any event or play any game requires just a little more brains than the most of us imagine. It is like agriculture, the more we learn about it the more we find we do not know. A man who has been once skilled in the art of playing rugby never forgets it. The lessons of the rugby field remain with him for the rest of his days, and unconsciously become a part of his being. The study, the head work, the brains, necessary in bringing out the scientific possibilities of the game cannot fail to have their effect.

In biology there is a saying "The history of the individual recapitulates the history of the race." I often like to stretch my imagination and think how in a single game a fellow lives a life time; to think how a single game is analogous to the extended game of life. The see-saw, the ups and downs, the losses and gains, the moments of struggle and of calm, the study of the opponent and his type of play, and the plans

made to oppose and overcome it, all these have their analogy in life.

We learn that victory must be the result of effort; we learn how to take a punch and give one; we learn cooperation and team work; we learn that we are not as great as we thought we were, and the 11th commandment—"Do not take thyself too seriously,"—is brought home to us, but in the end we learn that victory comes to the steady and calm hand, the cool, clear, and quick brain, to the man of sand, principle, and judgment.

Surely you will agree with me that the comparison is well drawn. That an education in athletics is an education in life.

Let me repeat again, "An Athletic life is a saving element in the ideals of any nation." I believe it is the duty of our Athletic Association to give to each student body not only

physical games, but also this wider and deeper view of athletics. I believe that our athletics must be a partial failure at least until it does so. In our College Life we must learn to take this wider view to look upon them as "a saving element in our ideals," the spiritual viewpoint, if you please. As College students and as men who have reached a point where we are beginning to think upon the ideals in our civilization that justifies our existence, let us not forget athletics and the morality of life that they teach. Let us work this view point into our games, and I feel sure you will agree with me that Athletics is far more than a mere physical effort, carry with them something wider and deeper than many of us suppose and that they really are a saving element in our ideals much greater than they sometimes appear.

How I became Interested in Agriculture

By Ruth Waite

IT is impossible to adequately express all I think and feel on the subject. To begin with, it seems strange that one, city born and bred in England, should be teaching agriculture in Canada. There surely could not be a greater contrast between the school I left in Liverpool, 1912, and the one to which I went in York County, Canada, in October of the same year. The former with about 1,600 pupils, an up-to-date "show school," with its modern methods and conveniences, gymnasium and swimming bath—the latter, a little rural school, like a barn inside, with 16 pupils. Fortunately for

me, we soon understood each other, and no other school in the world could ever mean exactly the same to me. Truly, "I was a stranger and they took me in." We had a happy time together. I was always a lover of the beauties of nature, and I commenced with nature study as a basis of the school curriculum. I found a booklet in the school, dealing with Elementary Agriculture. I learned a little of the O. A. C. from it. The Public School Inspector increased my interest. The result was a Summer Course at the O. A. C.

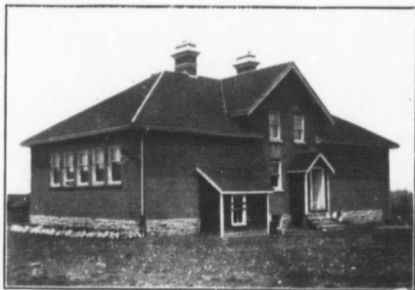
I had previously written for some seed, and we commenced a tiny

school garden. That little garden was the beginning of other things.

At the Township Fall Fair my pupils won several prizes—among them 2nd and 3rd for insect collections. I tell you this because, until I came to Canada, I could not touch an insect. I could admire them on the wing or in cases in the museums, but, mount them—! The trustees were pleased and bought some lovely tulip bulbs and we made a perennial border. We had two Christmas concerts while I was there, and with the proceeds we improved the appearance of the

we made a garden at the back. Just as the seeds were sprouting, the old fence was pulled down and the new one commenced. Consequently, somebody's hens had a few good meals. When we closed for the summer vacation the fence was still unfinished. A Manx girl once told me that their motto meant "Time enough." I think that must be the motto for the Indians working on the fence, gravel paths, etc.

A 2nd year summer course at the O. A. C. resulted in a few more ideas for the school. I wanted a Fall Fair,



Rear View of Rama Indian School.

school-room, endeavoring to make it look more home-like.

In January, 1914, I moved to Rama Indian school. This again has been an interesting experience, though the joy in this case is not unalloyed. It was a new building, with, fortunately, a teachers' residence attached. There are two school rooms, and I have the senior pupils. The school and grounds include about two acres of land. It was a problem to get the land in shape. Nothing could be done until the snow cleared. We wanted a new fence, the ground needed, levelling, paths, etc., etc. The O. A. C. sent a liberal supply of seeds and

but had not the remotest idea how "to go about it." Immediately after Easter we had commenced to sew for it, and intended exhibiting garden produce. I tried to interest first one and then the other of those whom I thought had the power to help. Finally I tried the Indian Chief. He did not give me much hope. They had often talked of a Fair for the Reserve, and there the matter had ended. I wanted all the Reserve to join with us, hoping to make the people more interested in the school and its work. Well, the Chief agreed to do his part with the people and I would do mine with the pupils.

What a splendid crop of weeds greeted us on our return to school after the summer vacation! My colleague and I almost despaired of finding anything good. Many of the Indians go to Muskoka for the summer. The men act as guides to the tourists, and the women sell their beautiful birch bark and quill work. Every spare minute of the first week was spent in weeding and trimming up the garden. Thanks to a neighborly Indian, the oats and barley were harvested. The second week I received a notice from the Field Agent

the pupils in the school rooms. Owing to late seeding the yield from the oats and barley was rather small. The millet and brown corn were good. The potatoes—Delawares—were very good, thanks to the father of one of the pupils who treated them with Paris Green without being asked or paid to do so. Collections of weeds, insects, art, writing, needlework and Indian fancy work (by the pupils) were exhibited. We were satisfied with our first effort and hope to do better next time. The Director of Elementary Agriculture, the Public



Rama Indian School and Teachers' Residence.

to the effect that he was visiting the school that week. To say we waited in fear and trembling would scarcely be correct, but we did wonder if he would be satisfied with the work. Evidently he was as pleased as his words implied, for the Department thought so much of his report that on the strength of it, they sent me 324 bulbs for the flower beds. You should see them now in bloom—along the front fence in the flower beds round the building and in the perennial borders along the side fences.

The next excitement was the Fall Fair, October 15th. The people exhibited in the Council Hall,

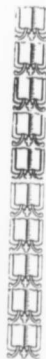
School Inspector and the Agent for Indian Affairs were present.

During the winter months I allowed the men and youths of the Reserve to use my school room once a week, on Monday evening. It began as a reading room, and developed into other things also, including agriculture. By request I took this subject twice a month with them. The minister nearly always came—in fact he only missed twice—and he thinks I did good work. However the Department promised to help any plans for this work. One evening I suggested that the men should get their seed from the Department this

year—and every man cultivate his land as much as possible. A discussion followed—much of which was in Indian. However the leader spoke in English and suggested that they all should ask the Department to send them seed and deduct the price from their annuity. Others, among them the minister, have since spoken about the same thing, with the result that on May 24 bushels and bushels of potatoes arrived; also corn, peas and other vegetables.

This by the way. Our garden should be better this year. We have the seed

mention that last year's alfalfa is very healthy. The line of demarcation between the inoculated and uninoculated portions, is very distinct. My colleague and I had a little of the asparagus in some soup. A couple of weeks ago an Indian came to disc the garden which he had ploughed deeply in the fall. I particularly pointed out to him the asparagus plot which I had staked off and explained that I did not want that or the alfalfa plot touched. Fortunately he left me three-quarters of the asparagus and did not touch the alfalfa. Probably



"God Save Our King."

in earlier, and ought to have better results, especially with so much rain. A short time ago some of my big boys made a hot-bed. We covered it with a storm sash. We put kohl rabi and cabbage in it. The same day we put the cabbage and other vegetable seeds in the garden, and it is interesting to watch the difference in progress. No one here has a hot-bed. This year we are specializing in potatoes. We have also sown seed from last year's oats and barley, sweet corn and millet. I nearly forgot to

he thought what he cut up were only weeds. It made me think of last year when one of the boys who was growing beets, hoed up the whole of his plot when I sent him to weed it. Yet he had a few beets, and they were better than those of a boy who had taken far more care of his garden.

Arbor Day was a revelation. We kept in on the Monday because of the rain on the Friday. Several girls and boys brought roots of wild flowers for an unsightly corner. They were so disappointed

when the rain came. However I packed their roots in wet moss and put them in the cellar, which was wet enough to keep them a week. Monday dawned fair and bright, and we set to work. Paths were straightened, rubbish was gathered and burnt or piled into the aforementioned corner. Then this was covered with soil which the boys conveyed in a wheelbarrow from the garden. Big stones were piled around, and the surface covered with some richer soil. Then they planted their ferns, violets, hepaticas and trilliums. It looks quite pretty now. How the girls worked that day! Most of the boys, I am glad to say, worked also, but sev-

eral were shockingly lazy. I told them one girl was worth ten boys.

The Department sent some shrubs about the end of April. Now we have three miniature shrubberies. Those in the Senior playground were planted by the boys.

Two boys brought some wild fruit-trees and planted them in the garden. It was their own idea, and I thought that perhaps we might be able to graft them some day.

Yes, I often look back on the past and marvel at things as they are, but I never desire to be in a city school again. Give me the rural school with its healthier surroundings and its ever changing interests.

Improving Our Farm Homes

By G. L. Smith, '17

BETWEEN building silos and remodeling stables the old home is being rapidly left behind. We hear so much of that "new poultry house" or that "young orchard" to be set out in the spring, but of new shrubs or

new borders there is nothing said.

Now, why is the home so neglected?

There are many reasons for this. Farmers are satisfied with their present surroundings because in



Nothing but the bare house with driving-shed for background.

many cases they know no better. Our District Representatives are constantly drumming new methods of making more money, into our heads, but on making our surroundings beautiful they are silent. Again our farmers are trying to make all the money out of their farms that is possible, and few of them are able to see anything but extravagance in invest-

Now let us figure the interest on that two hundred if it were invested to beautify the farm home. That money would pay for a lot of labor in making lawns and borders, and when they were finished there would still be plenty over to supply some climbers for the house and fences, some shrubs for the lawns, and plenty of flowers for the garden.



A plentiful supply of trees and shrubs adds to the attractiveness.

ing their capital in Landscape Gardening.

When a man has handed out a couple of hundred dollars to a contractor for his silo does he think it extravagance? Oh, no, for will he not earn two or three times the interest on his money during the coming winter?

The farmer's interest would be paid back in the joy of seeing his home, instead of gradually growing denser, becoming more beautiful as time went on, in seeing the new interest he was awakening among his neighbors, and, what is most important, in seeing his children growing enthusiastic over their life and their home.



Getting Information to the Farmer

By William H. Hill, '16

THE work that has been carried on during the past few years at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations throughout Canada, has a value, which is practically impossible to calculate in dollars and cents to the farmers of this country.

Improvements in many departments of agriculture have been made and can be traced to them; by putting into practice the information gained by the experimental work and experience of the experimenters, the man on the land could easily increase production without being probed with the cry of patriotism during such stirring times as the world is now experiencing.

Notwithstanding all the time, money and energy which has been expended in the past to help the farmer, it surprises one in traveling through different sections of this country to find many still using antiquated methods and uneconomical means of carrying on their work. The plea of financial difficulties and labor shortage cannot altogether answer for the poor crops, yields, badly housed stock, poorly built and ventilated stables one finds.

Lack of enthusiasm seems to be one of the greatest factors in causing the farmer to be placed in the position he is generally found in relation to other industries, as he is only a farmer. How to get the farmer more interested in the business of farming, has been the problem of the Department of Agriculture in the various provinces? The work of the Experimental Farms has this problem as one of its objects, to find out

and place before the farming public the best in scientific business farming. The information which has been obtained from experimental and investigational work does not seem to have reached the farmer in the manner in which it should, judging by results often seen on many farms; the cause may be with the farmer's methods of distributing, the information or the farmer who is to receive it, possibly both are to blame to some extent. Until recently the only methods which have been employed were by the aid of bulletins, and reports and some few special demonstrations. The farm press has also been used to distribute information concerning the findings of the experimentalist, but this source only reaches a limited number of reading farmers and generally these are men who are a little better educated than their neighbors, who can easily appreciate the writings of the different departments of the farms. Again when we realize the fact that only about 30 per cent. of the farmers of Canada take a farm journal of some kind, one can readily understand the limited scope of the farm press in this matter.

Bulletins, reports and farm press articles are all necessary, but they are not enough, as it has been found that they do not serve as fully or as effectually as they should the farmer in his need of most up-to-date information regarding his profession.

A reason seems hard to find at first sight when one considers that over 12,000 bulletins and reports were distributed last year. These must have

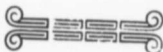
had some little effect upon the bettering of the farmers' position, if they had been made proper use of, but how often do you see the average farmer studying a bulletin in his own home! You will find him often reading some commercial circular or catalogue sent to him by commercial houses. Why is this? One answer that naturally presents itself to this question is that the commercial man advertises and the Experimental Farm does not. However, to some the idea of advertising such a farm would seem absurd, although that is really in a sense what the system has been lacking in. To remedy this, a series of exhibits have been made up during the past few years and shown at the larger fairs throughout Canada. This means of advertising has met with such success that an Exhibition Branch has been added to the Dominion Experimental Farms' System.

The exhibits have been planned to be both instructive and interesting, much time and thought is expended upon their preparation in order that they may readily appeal to the observer, and great pains have been taken to reach the farmer by presenting accurately and simply a glimpse of the work accomplished in the various departments, thus stimulating his interest and appealing to his intelligence. By showing what can be done and how to do it, many

farmers have derived benefit from these displays.

Many instances might be quoted where farmers and others have said in effect, "I did not know you were doing any work along this or that line at the Experimental Farms." Many show their willingness to enquire more about certain branches of the work they are most interested in. Thus many important points can be emphasized and drawn out which would go unanswered by consulting a bulletin or report.

These exhibits have been graphic illustrations of what has and is being done in the different branches. They have appealed to the observer and stimulated interest and enquiry. So that it is safe to assume that a great deal of good has been done by this method of advertising. The Exhibition Branch has by this means come nearer to the farmer than bulletins and reports can ever be expected to, however well and simply written they may be. The work is to be continued this year again, in each Province of the Dominion, the local farms have charge of the exhibits in their Province, and it is planned to show at as many of the local small fairs as possible, and thus it is hoped to this year reach more farmers than before, who will ask to receive, seek to find, knock to be opened unto them a greater prosperity and increased production as their reward.



Pictures and How to Hang Them

AFTER the homemaker has spent much time and thought in selecting and arranging the furniture in her home, she often finds that the place does not look as attractive and harmonious as might be expected. Upon studying the problem, she many times finds that the lack of harmony and the uneasy feeling is due to the selection and arrangement of pictures. Pictures, like clothing, should express the taste, culture, and aesthetic feeling of the owner. Since there are few who know how to properly direct their individual taste in the choosing of pictures, there are some simple rules which may serve to guide the buyer and aid her in making selections which she will never regret.

Pictures should always be selected with regard to the room for which they are intended, taking into consideration the use of the room, its size, the relative spacings of the wall, and the wall coverings. If the room to be furnished is a dining room, then one may use for it marine scenes, landscapes, still-life, but almost never are the so-called "dining-room" pictures of fruits and fowls either beautiful or appropriate. Family portraits or portraits of famous men are also out of place in the dining-room. They may be displayed to advantage in the library; or if the house be too small to include a room given over to this purpose, the portraits of famous men might be grouped in the living room and the family portraits hung in the bedrooms of the members of the family. They are not usually either interesting or attractive to persons not related, hence are better if not hung where they are often seen by outsiders.

One does not need many pictures in a bedroom for sanitary as well as aesthetic reasons. They simply serve as dust and germ catchers and cause a large amount of work; consequently, only those pictures which are really sacred to the occupant, that is, such as portraits of relatives or dear friends, a print of a Madonna, or a scene of a quiet, restful nature, should be hung in a bedroom. The practice of using the bedroom for a sort of "catch-all" for all pictures not used elsewhere is bad, since the effect is usually disquieting and far from pleasing.

The widest range of choice lies in the selection of pictures for the living-room. Here one may use almost any subject; scenes, still-life, or copies of any of the old masterpieces are always in good taste.

A second consideration is the size of the room; if it is large with high ceilings and wide, unbroken wall spaces, then large pictures may be used to advantage. Life-size portraits, for instance, in a small room give one the feeling that the room has too many occupants; while in a large room they are displayed at their best and serve to overcome the feeling of empty space. Groups of small pictures look well on a large wall space where one or two small pictures would seem lost and merely serve to accentuate the size of the space. Oblong wall spaces with the longer line on the horizontal should be occupied by a picture of the same general line, or by two or three small pictures hung almost on a line with one another. Do not attempt to hang a narrow picture with the long line vertical in a space of opposite proportions;

the effect will be as ludicrous as that of a very high collar on a short, fat man.

Small pictures if grouped should be arranged in some definite design. Haphazard hanging is seldom satisfactory; but when they are used as a unit in some fixed design, and properly balanced, perhaps two small pictures of equal size, one on each side of a larger picture, or several small pictures placed around some central axis, the effect is pleasing. In grouping pictures, however, great care must be exercised in order to avoid crowding the pictures together and thus detracting from the effectiveness of each separate one. If a picture is worth hanging upon our walls it deserves sufficient space in order that it may be seen without the beholder being subjected to a dozen other distracting influences. One good picture on a suitable wall space is more effective than a dozen of equal merit crowded into the same space; and there are times when a blank wall presents a better effect than the same wall hung with even one picture. This must, of course, be left to the discretion of the individual.

In determining how a picture should be hung, the ease with which it can be seen is an important consideration. If it is to serve its original purpose of giving enjoyment to the occupant of the room, it must be hung where the light is good and where it can be seen with little effort. A good plan is to hang a picture so that the object of interest is on a level with the line of vision. This does away with the necessity for tilting the picture and lessens the space in which dust and dirt may lodge. Although many like "blind hanging,"

it is best to give pictures a strong, visible support, since we know that they are not built into the wall, and, consequently, a large picture with a "blind hanging" looks to us as though it were about to fall. Brass chains in dull and bright finish, as one may desire, are in very good taste, and are strong supports or large pictures. The lines in a room are usually vertical and horizontal, and the old-fashioned room whose walls are covered with pictures suspended triangular fashion by one wire from one hook, presents a rather zigzaggy appearance. In order to maintain the unbroken straight lines, one may use two chains of wire, and fastening one on each side of the picture, suspend it from two points. The effect is to render the hanging less conspicuous and more substantial; also preserving the proper line. Small pictures may be hung with "blind hanging" or by screw hooks fastened in the top edge of the frame.

After one has determined upon the general type of picture, the suitable sizes, and proper grouping, the next consideration is the color scheme. Ordinarily it is well to avoid colored pictures because good water colors or oils are beyond the reach of the average person, and the less expensive colored pictures one buys are mere daubs or prints with exaggerated coloring. Photographs or prints of the works of real artists in sepia or grey are very desirable; and Japanese prints with their peculiar dull shades are also attractive. The arrangement of the pictures must also have an influence in choosing the color to prevail. One cannot mix photographs in sepia with dainty water colors or grey etchings with bright oils. Only pictures with little

contrast in the general color tone may be hung together.

The intelligent buyer will select her picture unframed and have it framed in a way which is in keeping with the subject and with the wall upon which it is to be hung. The purpose of the frame is primarily to enclose the picture and to protect it; so it must not be so conspicuous as to attract attention to itself rather than to the picture. The color of the frame may be the same as the darkest predominant tone in the subject to be framed; thus it will blend in with the picture and be merely a part of it. Heavily carved frames, frames of bright shiny wood, or novelty frames intended to correspond with what they enclose, are in poor taste. Gilt frames are only good when they are used for pictures with colors sufficiently bright to draw the eye from the frame. The width of the moulding will vary in proportion to the size of the picture. Large pictures require a wider moulding than small ones, as the latter would look overbalanced if held in a wide, heavy frame.

The use of mats is not in favor as much as formerly, but when a mat is used, it must be made to harmonize with the color scheme of the subject, and made to serve as a means of transition from the picture to the frame. That the mat be of proper proportions is an important matter, too. A very narrow mat around a picture may look out of proportion,

while a wide one will dwarf the subject enclosed. The color of a mat should not be such as to detract from the delicate tones of the picture; it being well to always choose soft, natural tones of a harmonious color for this purpose.

The rule for harmony in mats may well be carried over and applied to all wall coverings. No picture should ever be hung on a paper which has large gaudy figures. The effect of the picture, especially if it be in colors, will not only be lessened by the splashes of color on the wall, but may even look like another larger and more exaggerated unit of the general design. It thus loses its individuality and power to attract the attention. One needs some contrast between the picture and the wall behind it. For instance, a sepia picture on a brown wall may seem toneless and lifeless, whereas the same picture against a grey-green background would stand out clearly and boldly. The idea of contrast must not be carried too far, however. Every one knows the glaring effect of black and white pictures on a white wall, and realizes that the contrast is too bold and striking to be pleasing.

After considering these few simple rules and the consequences of their violation, one can readily see that the problem of making a home attractive may be rendered much more simple by the use of pictures well chosen and properly hung.—Oregon Countryman.



Teaching in the Rural School

By A Rural School Teacher

MY teaching days commenced in my home school, a little old tumbled-down brick, set at the far end of a half acre lot. Quite in keeping was the dilapidated woodshed, whose door never hung straight and the old board fence on which we youngsters perched many a day as we counted the cars on the slow-moving freight. With what fear and trembling I began work in that school only those who have experience know. Many were the admonitions I received as to what my success or failure would mean.

After taking a short course at Guelph one summer, how I did long as I returned in September to see that burnt school yard which had pastured all the stray horses and cattle, converted into a neatly-mown lawn and a well planned garden, and as we took the axe to cut down the burdocks bordering the school, one could not help imagining a neat new building set in entirely different surroundings.

I regret that I cannot say, like other teachers of whom I have heard, that the old school was pulled down, that the people fairly outdid themselves in building a new one; how everyone in the section became so proud and interested in their school. No, during my stay I never accomplished any outward evidences of improvement save a gravelled walk and a flag pole on which "Old Glory," when floated, seemed but to smile at our efforts to exist. What improvements we obtained in the way of a library, maps and furniture were meagerly eaked out. "If the teacher would stay on at the same salary." No the

cold bare facts remain that after four years of absence the old school stands just the same and the ratepayers still vote down a new school.

After I had spent nine months at normal, I eagerly seized the opportunity of taking the agricultural course at Guelph. The course was to say the least comprehensive. 'Tis true we girls didn't turn out experts in horticulture, in dairying, field and animal husbandry, poultry, school gardening, etc., but we did leave at the end of that time feeling that our horizons had broadened considerably, that besides all the new normal methods we had a new kind of learning for the country school.

My new school was away out of my home county. On this new venture of teaching agriculture I preferred a new community for I was but an amateur and should I fail, you know it wouldn't be pleasant to have friends present at the funeral of my hope.

How we did boom agriculture that year. I say we because I had the best Secretary Trustee and School Board that could be had. They were trustees. The school was old, a two-roomed one; everything that could be done as far as heating and equipment was concerned was done. They actually suggested improvements, play equipment, what would be beneficial to the section in garden experiments, etc., and oh! how much better one can work when people are in sympathy with your efforts.

We got the Women's Institute interested. A plan of the garden was put up in the village store and the

plots judged monthly by three elderly gentlemen chosen by the Institute.

When the Fall came we felt that nothing short of a School Fair could bring our garden to a successful close. The parents came and were given a chance to judge their children's work in various forms, and I think most of them went home more pleased and interested in their school than they had been for some time.

It was very well to have a successful garden, but that wasn't all in teaching agriculture. Our improvements must not all be put off in one corner. As the garden flourished that summer many visitors came and the people began to realize the dilapidated walk and fence needed to be removed and a better one put in its place. The next year we added more improvements, and brought our garden work to another happy ending—another school fair.

At present I am teaching in the same county, but in a different school. In my third venture I have a school ideal in architecture and situated in a village where rural life is enjoyed, the young people are not hurrying away to the city. We're endeavoring to make the school the social centre and when the young people gather of an evening for their football, or baseball, or tennis, they have a chance to watch our garden experiments and we are trying to make the school a place of interest for all.

Much can be done yet in beautifying the grounds. Vines and trees have been planted, a border has been started and probably we will add fruit trees next year. The parents are interested. This winter we had a Babcock milk tester, and for a time it wasn't unusual to be accosted by a villager asking to have some milk tested. "He would really like to know if that cow was worth keeping, if it wasn't too much bother for us to test it." Sometimes he came along and watched my III. class boys test it for him.

Many things could be said from the pupils' standpoint regarding agricultural teaching. Looking back over my experience I have often thought if something of this nature could have been introduced into my first school perhaps they would not be still in the same rut, for I think the greatest value lies in the interest it creates which leads to co-operation of the parents and also the fact that often you are able to interest pupils in their regular school work through the agricultural lessons, and I believe that when those pupils become men and women it will not be the grammar, and geography and history lessons that will stand out most vividly in their memory, but it will be some of our lessons where we have come face to face with the real live things of every day interest.



Care of School Gardens During Summer Vacation

By Prof. S. B. McCready, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education

HARM Done by Neglected Gardens.—For Ontario school gardens at rural and village schools, it is urged that their summer holiday care be one of the very first considerations. In planning for the garden, teachers and trustees are warned not to make a commencement unless they are certain that the garden will not be neglected. Teachers who expect to be leaving their school at the end of June are advised not to commence a garden unless they are sure that sentiment and organization in the community will carry it through successfully. Where a garden has been carried on in previous years, and cannot be expected to continue successfully, it is advised that the ground be put into good shape and seeded down. Neglected school gardens are a menace to the cause of agricultural education. They retard real progress. It is better not to commence a garden at all in most cases, than to demonstrate only a failure. One year's failure will ordinarily be more convincing of the uselessness of school gardening as an educational enterprise than several years of successful gardening will be convincing of their usefulness.

Plan a Year Ahead.—Where a garden is to be undertaken for the first time the plans for its preparation and care should be made before autumn passes. The best security for good care will be to arouse community interest in the garden. The people must be made to understand what the garden stands for in terms

of education of their children as well as in terms of community "getting-together." The garden must be made their garden; it should not be merely the teacher's garden in which they acquiesce for the sake of keeping peace. The people should as far as possible plan it themselves. They should be represented personally in the garden experiments and demonstrations. The trustees should have a "trustees' experiment." The local branch of the Women's Institute should be represented in some part of the flower growing that is to be done to beautify the school. Some of the ex-pupils should be enlisted for some of the work. In fact an ideal school garden will be for the education in agriculture of the whole community, and, more than that, it should be a training ground for the development of the "co-operative spirit," in which lies the best hopes for our needed rural reconstruction.

What One Country Teacher Did.—This plan is well set forth in a letter received from a teacher last November. She was not specially framed for the work. Any teacher with the missionary spirit could do the same. But she saw the needs of the situation and recognized that country people must be personally interested; and that they must have the school's project explained to them. It will be a strange thing if these people do not re-discover, or possibly discover for the first time, the possibilities of their own school to yield them a rich educational service specially adapted

to their needs as farmers. Here was their "getting-together" for school improvement and for an advanced step in rural education. It is to be hoped that this teacher may remain long enough with them to establish them firmly in their progress, or, failing this, that her successor may continue her good work. There is nothing so much needed to-day for the country as unselfish and continuous leadership from rural-minded country teachers. This is the letter; I have given it a title that points out the need:

The New Leadership.

"It just occurred to me that you would be interested in the result of my attempt to start a school garden out here.

"I called a meeting of my trustees at the beginning of October, and explained to them what 'Agricultural Education' would mean to their children. They that evening decided to hold a School Bee on October 20th. Meanwhile I visited all the ratepayers, explained our object, and got the promise of a load of good earth, one of barnyard fertilizer, or of maple trees, from each one. None refused.

"October 20th was a rather dreary day, but the men came with their loads. They cleaned up the school ground, planted maple trees, dug up flower beds and borders, and ploughed a good large plot for a school garden, after enriching garden and beds with good earth and fertilizer. They also removed a great many loads of stone from garden and grounds. They certainly were a busy and cheerful crowd. Now all is in readiness outdoors for our spring work.

"This is a section which has had the name of being thoroughly opposed to anything along agricultural

lines in schools. I doubt if they ever before understood what was meant. Our Inspector seems delighted with results."

Eastern Ontario, November, 1914.

Use the Annual School Meeting.—

When the garden has been established already, perhaps the best way to enlist and direct community interest is to use the annual school meeting for setting forth and discussing plans for the following season. The teacher should, if possible, attend the meeting, and previous to it, should stir up an interest in the proposed discussion by enlisting her School Progress Club as propagandists. If she cannot attend, she should make her plans and desires known to some of the trustees or some of the more progressive people. Nothing should be left to chance. From some of the mothers, support should be sought, even to their attending the meeting to show which way their hearts turned for the sake of their children's education. Perhaps the annual meeting could be made a social affair, held in the afternoon or evening with a lunch served. So much the better for next summer's gardening and all the school work.

A Community's School Gardening.

—With the foundation thus securely laid in the general unselfish, active interest of the people of the community, plans for the summer care of the garden can give little anxiety. It is only a matter of good organizing. Everybody will be helping. The trustees will do their share. The mothers' committee will do their share. The ex-pupils will be strong supporters and protectors. The School Progress club will oversee the pupils' work. The school will be alive, and a thing of beauty all summer, even if

the teacher cannot be on hand to join in the many good times her people have had at their school. When she comes back, she will find that her community still holds together round

the school garden. A simple little school fair in September will be the fitting climax to the community-building and agricultural-education enterprise.

Absorbing the Unemployed on the Farm

A JOB for every man! A man for every job! That, in a few words, is the ideal state of society.

"Never before in their history have Canadian affairs been so badly out of joint as just now, judged by this rule.

On the one hand we have the mayor of Edmonton telling the U. F. A. convention that the capital city of Alberta has 5,000 unemployed on its hands; and it may be safely assumed that conditions in all the other large centres are not very different. In these places there is manifestly not a job for every man. Our cities are full of jobless people.

On the other hand, we have the Dominion Government urging a campaign for greater food production, on the simple, undeniable ground that the Empire and the world need these supplies, and that, agriculturally, Canada is to have her innings right now. The call is out for men for the job.

Thus we have the city man looking for a job, and we have the country job sorely looking for and needing more men.

The logic of this situation is as plain as daylight: Many city and town people must go to the country and turn their energies to farming. If the argument of facts needs a little more clinching, perhaps it will do no harm to note that the following classes of workers will all be "up

against it" in their own business as long as the war lasts:

1. Railway builders.
2. Workers in the building trades.
3. Some lines of factory workers.
4. Many such classes of agents as real estate, brokers, etc.

In connection with railroad building, as nearly as we can get at the facts, there will be work enough in the four western provinces during 1915 for only about 1,000 men as against a total of somewhere around ten or twelve thousand engaged in this way when railroad construction was at its height about two or three years ago. It is not so easy to make a forecast in the other three classes, but it is absolutely certain that the building trades will have little to offer for the next year; it is also a sure thing that the real estate business will maintain a season of quiescence; and it is pretty safe guessing that the factories engaged in the manufacture of luxuries or superfluous goods will be forced to maintain a short pay roll. These are among the causes of urban unemployment now; and it may as well be taken as a settled fact that the conditions are certain to continue until the end of the war.

The big task right now is to convert into arm workers many thousands of the people who are now idle in the cities. And in order that it may be successfully done there are

two very important decisions that must be reached within the next month and a half. The first decision is that of the jobless town man, who, in order to be of the most value on the land, must place himself in the line of farm workers before the spring season opens. The other decision is that of the individual farmer, municipality or organization that will map out a programme for the absorption of this extra supply of labor on the land. The worker must seek the job; the job must await the worker.

On page 99 of this issue we publish an address by C. C. James, special commissioner under the Dominion Government, who coins a new slogan for Canadian agriculture, "More than Usual." Mr. James gives his ideas as to how the extra city and town workers are to be used upon the land.

He lays part of the burden upon the cities and towns. He does not think it an economical plan to take all the city help out to farms to grow cereals. He sees plenty of unoccupied land lying close about the cities and towns, and he asks:

"Why take these men in thousands to the land to grow crops about which they knew nothing, when right at their doors are vacant lands that will produce food? Surely the cities can secure the use of this vacant land, and set the unemployed at work growing potatoes and other vegetable crops that require labor all through the summer. Under proper supervision, men with little or no farming experience, can be used to produce food of this kind. They will be paid for their work and a double purpose served. Every ton of food thus produced releases another ton for export."

To some extent this idea may be utilized. The two chief advantages in connection with it would be, first, that it will permit house owners in the towns to continue to occupy their own homes—homes that they have purchased and will have to pay for, no matter whether they occupy them or not. Thus their residence at home settles a housing problem that would arise if they were scattered. In the second place, potatoes or similar food crops are worth more money when produced close to the chief consuming centres than when grown anywhere else. Thus, from these two viewpoints, it is particularly desirable that every suitable inch of land near our cities and towns should be utilized to the best advantage.

But, on the other hand, there are three or four very excellent reasons as to why, in Western Canada at least, only a small proportion of the city idle can be profitably used in the immediate environs of these centres.

The first reason is that there is only a very limited proportion of this suburban land in shape for a crop during 1915. The man who has been cultivating the sub-division mania has not usually been cultivating the sub-division itself. Indeed, so far as use of the land was concerned, he stood for a discontinuance of its cultivation, declaring that a good, producing, well tilled field, was more desirable as a weed grown, stake bespattered commons, owned by a thousand individuals, no one of whom had enough land to be worth tilling, than as a comfortable market garden or a well located farmer's field.

In short, from several standpoints, the average sub-division area is unsuited to cultivation in the immediate future. Both its present untilled con-

dition and the fact that it is held by so many capricious owners make it so. And by the time of day when the urban dweller would get beyond the sub-divisions around many of our cities, out to where there is spare cultivable land it would be almost time enough for him to shoulder his tools for the march home again.

In the next place, it is well to bear in mind that even a city will consume only a certain quantity of garden vegetables. Let us take potatoes to illustrate. A city the size of Edmonton will consume possibly about 300,000 bushels of potatoes in a year. This, at 200 bushels to the acre, would mean 1,500 acres, and at 10 acres to a worker it would require only 150 men to raise the whole amount. This number does not seem very large when we place it alongside the 5,000 unemployed of that city.

The more we look at it from every angle, the more evident it becomes that the real solution of the situation is for every possible idle man in our urban centres to go to the country as hired men for our farmers. On almost every western farm there are jobs going undone that it would pay

well to do if help were available at reasonable wages. Very many more men could be absorbed and set to work at profitable tasks. New areas could be broken, and the farmer, and nobody else, has the horses and the implements with which to do it.

There is still one more very important consideration. During the present war, when the call is for large supplies of Canadian food, every part of Canada will have to study carefully not only what it can produce, but also what it can export. A large part of our surplus production must be of the class suitable for exportation. And what are the most suitable farm exports from our prairie provinces? Wheat, oats, horses, cattle, bacon; these are the most outstanding items. Other classes of products, such as barley, flax, vegetables, eggs, chickens, butter, etc., will be needed for use in our own country, but the big expansion should not be made in foods for our own use—our own consumption will remain about stationary—but the enlargement should be in those products for which the outside countries provide the best markets.—Norwest Farmer.

The Student on the Experimental Department

By H. G. Oldfield

THE student who intends to spend the summer on the Experimental Department may have many reasons for doing so; and to know whether the opportunities which he is looking for are afforded is naturally a question for consideration. If experience is the objective, you will get plenty. Operations are as numerous

and varied as you will find anywhere. If you wish to spend an easy or pleasant summer there are much better places, although this is not at all unpleasant. You have to put in ten hours a day, also you must be prepared to get into the dirt sometimes. Everything you go at will not suit your fancy, though there is nothing

particularly objectionable and nothing which will tax your muscular energy.

As a summer's occupation where one can earn some money, this does not figure. It is merely a course in experimental science, where one may defray expenses. What is there, then, to encourage a student to spend a summer here? There is a certain training. Everything must be done with the greatest care and precision. This is quite valuable, but might be taken at other places more congenial to the student. The special opportunity which the experimental department offers is that of studying. You follow each experiment from the selection of the seed to the weighing of the product. This is the best way to remember the results of the experiments. Of course the reports give the results in the most acceptable form. But it is only after actually seeing the results made out, and the precautions taken to make them as accurate and as adaptable as possible that you appreciate the value of the experiment. Everything is carried on according to system, and it is only after you are acquainted with the system that you get out of the reports what they really contain.

But there is more than seeing the work carried on, and participating in it. To make the most of the time, the reports for the last few years should be carefully studied, to find out if there is anything on the plots to correspond. Of course this takes time, but not too much if the experiments are systematized and learned after the system. Be sure you un-

derstand everything you work at, and don't be afraid to use those in charge as an information bureau.

In order to facilitate keeping track of the work it is well to make out a map of the experimental fields, and fill it in as it is planted. Have an idea of what class of crop is on each range of plots, and what series of experiment each belongs to. It is also handy for future reference to keep a short diary of what is done each day, as actual work on the plots. Photographs also help to keep a record of different plots at different stages of maturity.

In the spring there is still some seed to pick; just enough to get you acquainted with the different varieties, and the quality of seed used. Seeding is rather a rush, and is naturally prolonged rather late into the season. This is the time to get acquainted with each experiment. The labeling of the plots is a rather long operation, but it gives a good opportunity to study the records of each variety and their characteristics at the early stages of growth. The breeding department gives an opportunity to study the practical application of the laws of breeding; also a good drill in the study of system.

With the planting of so many different crops by different methods, watching the germination and the progress of each, ample opportunity is furnished for observation.

Whoever cannot spend a summer profitably with all this is not alive to his possibilities. If you cannot make it pay for your time from the standpoint of study, it will not pay you from any other.

The First Class Farm Manager

By E. A. McCook '17

SLOWLY but surely the average farmer is coming to realize something of the real value of first-class managing ability on the farm, but he still fails to place the same value on it as do men in other lines of business.

No merchant or manufacturer would expect to get for \$500 a year a man capable of taking charge of or overseeing an investment of \$20,000, keeping it on a sound basis and making it pay a profit. Yet I have known farmers who had fully this amount invested expected men whom they paid even less than \$500 to give results.

The five-hundred-dollar man may be an excellent manager, but upon second thought, it must be obvious that if a man has the executive ability needed to care for a large farm, with its equipment of machinery and live stock, he can earn much more than \$500 a year by working for himself. Still the average farmer, if he needs a manager, will almost certainly look for a "working foreman," or someone who is willing to work for the wages of an ordinary clerk or stenographer.

City men with large capitals who go to the country to establish "show places" or country estates are generally willing to employ a well-trained and competent man and pay him good wages; but the real farmer—the one who has had country training and inherited country traditions, and who is farming for a living—would regard it as out of reason for

him to pay a manager \$100 per month, even if the investment to be cared for reached \$20,000 or \$25,000.

There can be little doubt, however, that in many cases it would pay farmers who are unable to give their farms personal attention to look out for men of this calibre. As a rule, it will not be easy to find such a man, for most of the men who have the knowledge of farming, the executive capacity and the initiative necessary to manage a large farm successfully are either in business for themselves or are able to find more profitable and congenial employment in other lines of work.

It would be quite possible to develop such a class of farm managers, but this is one of the cases where the demand must come before the supply. The need exists now, for even if most farmers still look for the low-priced man, there are innumerable farms now paying their owners little or no profit which would need only competent oversight and direction to become profitable investments. When young men of the right type find that such work is to be done, and that it will bring a fair return, they will prepare themselves for it.

In order that a man may become a competent manager, he requires special training, sound judgment and the capacity for directing men and affairs. This is worth just as much on the farm as elsewhere and deserves to be recognized by the proper remuneration.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

REVIEW STAFF

A. M. McDERMOTT, *Editor-in-Chief*

R. D. COLQUETTE, *Agriculture*

W. H. HILL, *Alumni*

B. E. FOYSTON, *Experimental*

S. B. STOTHERS, *College Life*

R. W. DONALDSON, *Horticulture*

E. E. CARNCROSS, *Athletics*

J. P. HALES, *Poultry*

C. L. RAWSON, *Artist*

R. H. ABRAHAM, *Query*

W. MALCOLM, *Locals*

GLADYS MANNING, *Macdonald*

Editorials

With this issue we conclude another year in the history of the Review. The past year has been at once a successful and a trying one. We owe our success, in a great measure, to our advertisers, who have so faithfully remained with us through a period of financial stress when advertising through any medium could not be expected to bring such good results. The Review has done much for the College in many ways. Our advertisers have made the Review possible. Our readers, and especially students, are more and more realizing this fact with the result that our advertisers are patronized by our readers, to the exclusion of others. This is good business. It will continue. Our next number appears in September, when the new staff assume their duties. We thank our advertising clientele for their generous support during the past year. From humble beginnings this magazine has grown to its present status, passing through many crises. We shall begin a new

year with renewed effort to do business "more than usual," and to make the Review a live interesting factor for interest, profit and progress in the life of the College, the agricultural life of the Province and the press.

OUR ROLL OF HONOR.

Already the world conflict taking place on the battlefields of Europe has begun to take its toll of lives from among the ranks of our college boys. It is difficult to obtain information from reliable sources, but among those reported wounded who were formerly college students are: Eric Hearle, "Jerry" Hirst, "Froggie" Scott and Blanchard; and killed or died of wounds, Bertram, "Tubby" Nourse, "Champ" Herder and Peter Barrett. No doubt there are others, and no doubt there will be others to follow. Those who have volunteered for service are among the flower of our ex-students,

but if they could return they would as willingly go forward again. It is a glowing tribute to them the path of duty they have blazoned out for us. If war only took the unfit and the imperfect! but no, the very fittest are its hostages. But those of us who remain at home can do much to lighten the lot of those forward. We

can provide them with comforts of all kinds, reading matter, etc. Besides our own boys every one of us can do his bit to assist the soldiers and families of soldiers through the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds.

Elsewhere in our columns is an appeal we hope will be generously responded to by readers of the Review.

Alumni

"Let fate do her worst, there are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy."

—Moore.

"To make much of little, to find reasons of interest in common things, to develop a sensibility to mild enjoyments, to inspire the imagination, to throw a charm upon homely and familiar things, will constitute a man master of his own happiness."—Henry Ward Beecher.

D. Pilkie, class '14, is representing the Saskatchewan Creamery Co. at Swift Current, Sask. He completed his third year at Manitoba Agricultural College last spring.

Members of class '11 will regret to know of the death of Mrs. R. J. R. Shortill at Belleville, May 1, from typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Shortill visited the O. A. C. last October, while on their honeymoon. Mr. Shortill is farm superintendent at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ont. The Review extends sincere

sympathy to Mr. Shortill in his bereavement.

Annual O. A. C. Picnic.

The second annual O. A. C. picnic of Waterloo County was held on Saturday afternoon under ideal weather conditions, and with an attendance of nearly one hundred. The gathering took place in the beautiful park at Waterloo, and was attended by representatives from every part of the county, who have attended the Ontario College or Macdonald Hall, at Guelph.

The afternoon was given over to sports, and under the efficient management of Mr. J. T. Carley, of the Galt Y. M. C. A., everything went off enthusiastically and well. A list of races had been prepared, all of which were heartily entered into, and eagerly contested. The standing broad grin was won by Messrs. Groh and Ford, who were duly congratulated on their successes. Messrs. H. Shuh, Howlett and Clements secured the trophy for the long lean glum.. The peanut and knife race was won by Miss Schweitzer and Miss Gillies.

The prize for the relay sack race went to Messrs. Howlett, Brubacher and Snyder, and the following young ladies received pretty patriotic souvenir pins for the backward run; Misses Jean Barrie, Alice Bingeman, Weber, Schweitzer and Irene Bingeman.

The group picture, without which no organization picnic is complete, was taken as the picnickers formed a semi-circle for lunch. Lunch proved that the ladies who provided it had taken a course at Macdonald Hall, and dainty and substantial sandwiches were followed by delicious cakes and fruit.

The Evening Session.

An adjournment was made to the pavilion where the re-organization meeting took place, and the picnickers had an opportunity of hearing Dr. C. C. Creelman, B.S.A., president of the O. A. C.

In commencing his address, Dr. Creelman commented upon the splendid gathering, stating that although he had been called to meet occasional gatherings of ex-O. A. C. pupils, he had never met such a number, and added that Waterloo County always led in agricultural matters. The Waterloo County organization was the first of its kind to be formed in the Province. It was a great pleasure to come and look over the gathering.

The address proper centered about the institution in which all were interested, namely, the Ontario Agricultural College. A grant of \$100,000,000 spread over ten years had been made by the Dominion Government under the Agricultural Instruction Act, of which the O. A. C. got its share. The College had been making use of the money to increase staff and plant, and it was to this that the

speaker chiefly referred in his remarks. Besides telling of improvements that were made, Professor Creelman spoke of planned improvements, and the prospective addition of a residence. Plans for "farm management" were also outlined, and the benefits to be derived from such a course explained.

Many O. A. C. boys had answered the call to the front, already one hundred and forty students and ex-students having enlisted. When the war was over, the speaker predicted a season of prosperity for the O. A. C. as the work of farming was taken up with new vigor.

Other speakers for the evening were Mr. R. H. Clemens, who was District Representative in Galt when the first O. A. C. picnic was organized, Mr. J. S. Knapp, present District Representative, and Mr. W. F. Strong, assistant representative. Mr. Allan Shantz was chairman for the evening and conducted the business in an expedient manner. Miss Watson, matron of Macdonald Hall, and Miss Watson, of Ayr, were also present, both of whom are well known and very popular with the young people of the O. A. C.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Milton Weber, Winterbourne.

Vice-Pres.—Robert Ford, Galt.

Sec.-Treas.—J. S. Knapp, Galt.

Committee—Louise Tilt, Blair; Herbert Groh, Preston; Nettie Carrick, Ayr; Isobel Barrie, Galt; Clayton Cassel, Plattsville; Allen Shantz, Waterloo; Gordon Bingeman, Bloomingtondale.

Votes of thanks were passed to Dr. Creelman for his address, and Mr. J. T. Carley for the efficient manner in

which he handled the sports end of the programme.

To Class '15 and Others

Class '15, before disbanding, decided that they would like to do something in a material way for the O. A. C. boys in the trenches. To do this it was decided that a regular contribution should be made to a secretary who would look after the matter of sending, etc. So far the greatest difficulty has been to secure the correct addresses of the boys, or, in a great many cases, to secure any addresses at all. Thus, any who know the addresses of any O. A. C. boy please send it to J. M. Creelman, care Precooling Plant, Grimsby, Ontario, at your very earliest convenience. Please do not put this off, or say to yourself that somebody else will send his name. This is the very least you might do to try and see that he gets his slight comforts.

It is planned to send Reviews also, especially to the fellows in the hospitals, and so these will be very welcome if sent to the above address.

Lieutenant Herbert Maxwell Scott, 15th Battalion, 48th Highlanders (Toronto), sends the following letter for publication in our columns:

On Tuesday night, April 20th, we took over the trenches from the 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) to the north of St. Julien. The night of the 20th and 21st passed without any event of importance; Wednesday also passed in a peaceful manner, except for a few shells.

Thursday, April 22nd, was a beautiful day, and we spent the time basking in the sun and writing letters, it being impossible to do any

work in the day-time as work attracted shells. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Captain George McLaren, Captain Bert Daniels, Tod Bath and self enjoyed a glorious tea of Scotch shortbread and chocolate biscuits outside Bath's dug-out, all of us being very cheerful. After tea we retired to our respective parts of the trench.

Shortly after, about five o'clock, we noticed a heavy, greenish cloud hanging over the French lines on our left, and we could see the French running back, but owing to the very heavy shelling to which our trenches were now being subjected, we could find out nothing more. The shelling of our trench and reserves lasted till about 8:30 p.m., when things quieted down again. During this shelling, one shell hit the parapet close to where I was sitting, burst and covered me and another man with sand bags, dust, etc., but, luckily, no harm was done. The base of the shell was afterwards found about a foot from my position. I had hoped to keep it as a souvenir, but circumstances did not permit of this. I should judge it to be about the size of one of our 12 pr. shells.

During the night, April 22-23, we heard the disquietening news that the French had retreated on our left, leaving the left flank of the 5th Royal Highlanders (13th Canadian Batt.) up in the air. This fact forced the 13th to swing their left company back at right angles to their original line, at the same time bringing their supporting company up under extremely heavy shell fire, and in the daylight. Half of this supporting company was wiped out in doing this, both Major Norsworthy and Captain

Drummond being killed. Later in the night, the Buffs and 14th Canadian Battalion (Royal Montreal Regt.) were brought up to support the 13th, while the 10th and 16th Battalions counter-attacked, the story of which everyone knows. We heard nothing of the counter-attack till Friday night.

No rations came up on the Thursday night, only the bad news; consequently, we spent a very anxious night.

The Germans started shelling us again on Friday, commencing about 6 a.m. and continuing till about 1:30. During this shelling they used some shells which emitted some sort of a gas, causing our eyes to run very badly and making us cough. We could scarcely see a thing for an hour.

At 1:30 p.m., the Germans in our immediate front opened a sort of rapid rifle fire, which led us to expect an attack, but nothing developed, and after about twenty minutes they desisted, only to start shelling again. However, by 2:30 they practically ceased to worry us. The extraordinary part of this very heavy shelling was the few casualties we had in the front trench. No. 1 Company, on our right, had two killed and three wounded. Our Company (No. 3) had five wounded, three of them by one of our own shells. The night, 23-24, we heard that No. 2 Company, in reserve, had 22 casualties, and No. 4 Company had 14.

During the Friday night of April 23-24 we received a message from General Alderson, congratulating us on having stuck it so well, which pleased us immensely. We heard that reinforcements were coming up

and that the outlook was far more cheery. However, what pleased us most was the arrival about 2 a.m. of the rations, together with some much-needed ammunition. A bag of mail also arrived, but we decided to sort it in the morning, which was unfortunate, as I suppose the Germans now have it.

We stood to at 3 a.m. Saturday morning. Shortly after 3:30, when it was fairly light, we noticed far away on our right front a German captive balloon which hadn't been there the day before. As we watched it, four red stars were dropped from it, making a pretty sight. Our gaze must have lingered on this sight a little too long, for when I turned the men were leaving the trenches on our right and a great wall of green gas, about 15 to 20 feet high, was on top of us. Captain McLaren gave an order to get handkerchiefs, soak them and tie round our mouths and noses. Some managed to do this; others, myself included, didn't, owing to a scarcity of the necessary article. Even with these precautions, it was hopeless to try to stand up against the stuff, so we retired, choking, coughing and spluttering. There was a hill behind us, and up this we went in small groups. A few shells burst over us, but not enough to do any harm. Anyway, the Germans couldn't see, owing to the gas. At the top we came to one of our reserve trenches, held by some of the 7th battalion, into which we dropped, pretty well all in.

We hadn't been there long before the shells started coming, and for about seven hours they shelled us most unmercifully, the shells dropping all around, some hitting the

parapet, some going just over, causing a good many casualties. As far as the Highlanders were concerned, we were worthless anyway, as we just lay in bundles at the bottom of the trench, choking and gasping for breath.

Sometime in the early afternoon the order came to retire, so having had enough of things by this time, I bethought me of getting to a hospital. One of my men gave me a hand, and later on another one joined in from somewhere, so between the

I finally landed up in hospital in St. Omer, where I could sleep in peace.

HERBERT MAXWELL SCOTT,
Lieut. 48th Highlanders.

P. S.—Only Nos 1 and 3 Companies were affected by the gas. No. 4, on our left, didn't get much and managed to hold on. They were later cut off and taken prisoners. No. 2 Company was in reserve and, I believe, were also cut off.

“The Duke,” of class '05, writes to President Creelman:



O. A. C. Boys, Reinforcements to Princess Pats, now in England.

two they coaxed, dragged and pushed me home over the most uncomfortable four miles I've ever gone, as I wanted to lie down every ten or twenty yards to get my breath back. Finally we reached a dressing station, after passing a good many distressing sights, of which I was only dimly conscious. From this station on, I was shifted from ambulance to ambulance many times in the night, till

France, May 28, 1915.

Dear President Creelman:

This is just a line to let you know that the “Duke” is doing his little bit as a motorcyclist dispatch rider at the front. I have many happy recollections of the O. A. C. and would be so glad if you would let some of my old friends know that I am not “loafing.”

I have been out here sometime, but

have yet to go through a narrower escape than when I fell off that trolley car into the speed.

My address is 8th Signal Co.,
8th Division R. E.,
British Exped. Force.

With my best wishes to yourself, family and friends.

Yours sincerely,

Percy Semon, C'p'l.

P. S.—Have many O. A. C. boys come out here?

The Monmouthshire Free Press contains this item of interest regarding one of our old boys who gave his life "doing his bit":

Corporal N. A. D. Hayles.

(Pontnewydd).

Dr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Hayles, Pontnewydd, were officially notified on Tuesday that their only son, Corporal Noel Alfred Douglas Hayles, died of wounds received at the Dardanelles on May 12th. Corporal Noel Hayles was educated at the West Monmouth School, and many of the old boys have pleasant memories of his comradeship. He was also at the Agricultural College, Ontario, Canada, for three years. When the war broke out he was in Australia. He enlisted in the

Australian expeditionary force, and proceeded with it to the Dardanelles. Much sympathy is felt for Dr. and Mrs. Hayles as this is their second recent bereavement.

Shortly after the outbreak of war Corporal Hayles wrote seeking his parents' approval in order that he might volunteer for active service. Their sanction was readily given, and he enlisted in the 13th Section, 12th Platoon, 3rd Company, 13th Battalion, 4th Infantry Brigade, and left Australia with the Imperial expeditionary force. He was promoted to the rank of corporal, and died on May 12th from wounds received in action in the fierce fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula.

He was 25 years of age, and during recent years had been engaged in farming in Australia.

Dr., Mrs and Miss Hayles are naturally deeply distressed, but as Mrs. Hayles said to one of our representatives, "It is sad to know that he lies sleeping in a lonely grave on a foreign shore, but it is some consolation to think that he has died a glorious death, and that he has done his duty. I am glad to think that he has died in the way he did. We shall always have a lovely memory of him."



Macdonald

MACDONALD ELECTIONS

The results of the Mac. Hall elections are as follows:

Athletic Society.

Honorary President—Dr. Ross.
 President—Frances Beven.
 Secretary—K. Percy.
 Treasurer—H. Easton.
 Baseball Manager—M. Stewart.
 Baseball Manager—E. Hopper.

Library.

President—B. Watson.
 Secretary—F. Shannon.
 Treasurer—G. Ramage.
 Review Representative—M. Saxton.
 Philharmonic Representative—J. McIlquham.

Y. W. C. A.

Honorary President—Miss Watson.
 President—H. Henderson.

Corresponding Secretary—Jessie Hall.

Treasurer—Lida Whiteside.
 Red Cross Representative—N. Wells.

Social Representative—E. Smith.
 The president of the students council has not yet been elected.

Locals.

Wanted to Know:—

Why Margaret Hanna always uses the "Raymond" Sewing Machine in preference to any other?

If it is worth while to go home for one night only? Ask Frances Beven.

Some people are stopped by rain.
 Some people are stopped by snow.
 But nothing but Hail will stop K. Dowler.

Locals

BILLY SUNDAY'S PUNCHES

All sins have blue eyes and dimples when they are young.

A man with good gray matter under his hat can learn more by stubbing his toe in the dark than a fool can learn by going to college.

The right kind of a man never loses more than one finger by fooling with a buzz saw.

The young man who is willing to go through life sawing on the second fiddle will never lead the band.

The man is headed straight for the pit who is living as the devil wants him to, whether he is a gambler or a pillar of the church.

Nobody spends much time looking at wax figures in store windows, but a live man there who is doing something always draws a crowd.

The higher you lift a little man the more he shrinks.

The woman who marries a man to reform him has more faith in human nature than St. Paul had.

Locals

A DISGRACEFUL ORGY

They called it a "temperance banquet"—but who was deceived?

Just because only "soft drinks" were supposed to be served, they had the assurance to designate it thus!

Cravens!

What did they know about machinery?

The onions were pickled.

The potatoes were stewed to the eyes.

The coffee was in its cups.

The candles were all lit up.

The mince pie was groggy.

Each bread plate had a bun on.

Every steel knife had an edge.

The cracked tumbler had one drop too much before it was brought in.

The saltcellars were full.

The blooms with which the table was decorated had been out all night.

Even the ice water was drunk before the evening was over.

And the vinegar—oh, mother!

In fact, all the food and drink was on the downward road.

—Strickland Gillilan.



FRUITS OF THE JUNE EXCURSIONS

The Review is anxious to be a source of help and information at all times, but when the editor receives such communications as the following, he can only answer them according to his experience in the absence of the Query Editor. At least one June excursionist visited the campus when in the ideal attitude—the questioning attitude.

Bugville, June 20, 1915.

Editor of the Review:

Dear Sir—Would it be possible to obtain a good plain cook at the school of doughmestic science?

Do the Mac girls get instructions in receivin' callers and do the O. A. C. stoodents hev to act as modalls for the aforesaid instructions?

I intend sendin' our Mary Ann fur a coorse in doughmestick science. Please send mee the rools and regulations if you can spare them for a while. Would Mary Ann's beau be let call on her if he sed he was her cousin? Does the Mac girls have to eat their own cookin'; if so, do many of them die, and do their folks get their remains?

If they spoil grub, do they have to pay fer the damage? Have they a place to hide spoiled stuff? Would the trainin' Mary Ann would get cure her of shyin' at mise? Where do Mac girls go when they graduate; do they marry? If so, do there men live long.

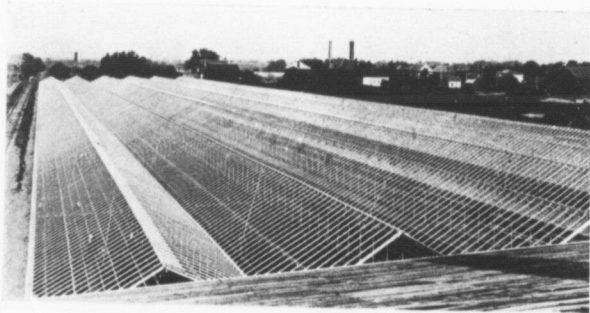
Yours truly,

George B. Tuff.

Answer—We doubt the likelihood of your being able to secure a plain cook at this school. In this respect, things are done only according to the Boston Cook Book, and they have arrived at the conclusion that a diet of oatmeal porridge is a balanced ration. Your daughter has probably had a good home, with butter for dinner, with access to the matches, etc. We cannot conscientiously advise you to send her here. The only rules

(Continued on page xvii.)

Greenhouse Material



Exterior View of the Dale Estate's New Range of Greenhouses, Brampton, Ont.

Our Factory Is Well Equipped
To Manufacture Greenhouse
Materials Of All Kinds. . .

BATTS LIMITED

375 Pacific Ave.

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THE LISTER MILKER
BRITISH BUILT
"Follows Nature"

Over a thousand in Use.
NEVER BEATEN IN COMPETITION.
 Write to Dept. O for illustrated catalogue.

R.A. LISTER & CO. LIMITED.
 TORONTO-WINNIPEG-QUEBEC-ST. JOHN, N.B.
 HEAD OFFICE & SHOWROOMS-STEWART ST. TORONTO
 WORKS: DURSLEY, ENGLAND.



Wanted a Man

Wanted, a Man; "A Regular Man,"
 With an eye to see and a head to plan,
 With a steady nerve and a heart that's clean,
 A patient soul and a mind serene.

Wanted, a Man whom men can trust,
 Whose smile is kindly, whose wrath is slow,
 But a terrible wrath for men to know,
 Whose plans are evil, whose cause unjust.

Wanted, in brief, a big, true Man,
 And for one who's formed on that sort of a plan,
 The world will offer—in fame and pelf—
 The price he chooses to name himself!

—BERTON BRALEY.



The Kaiser's Dream

The following was composed by Galt boys, members of A Company, 4th Platoon, 34th Battalion, C. E. F., now at London camp:

There's a story now current, though strange it may seem,
 Of the great Kaiser Wilhelm, and a wonderful dream,
 Being tired of the Allies he lay down in his bed
 And amongst other things he dreamt he was dead,
 And in a fine coffin was lying in state,
 With guard of brave Belgians who mourned for his fate.
 He was not long dead till he found to his cost
 That his soul, like his soldiers, had gone to be lost,
 On leaving this earth straight to Heaven he went,
 Arriving up there, gave a knock at the door,
 But an angel looked out, and in a voice loud and clear,
 Said: "Begone, Kaiser Wilhelm, we don't want you here."
 "Well," said the Kaiser, "that's very unfair;
 I suppose after all I must go the devil."
 So he turned on his heels, and off he did go
 At the top of his speed for the regions below,
 But when he got there, he was filled with dismay,
 For while waiting outside he heard Old Nick say
 To his imps, "Now, look here, boys, I give you a warning,
 I'm expecting the Kaiser down here this morning!
 Don't let him in, for, to me it's quite clear,
 He's a very bad man and we don't want him here,
 If once he gets in, there'll be no end of quarrels;
 In fact, I'm afraid he'll corrupt our good morals."
 "Oh, Satan! my dear friend!" the Kaiser cried,
 "Excuse me for listening, while waiting outside;
 If you don't admit me, then where can I go?"
 "Indeed," said the devil, "I really don't know."
 "Oh, do let me in, I'm feeling so cold,
 And if you want money, I've plenty of gold."
 "No," said the devil, "most certainly not,
 We don't admit folks for riches or pelf;
 Here is sulphur and matches, make a hell for yourself."
 Then he kicked out the Kaiser, and vanished in smoke,
 And just at that moment the Kaiser awoke.
 He jumped out of bed in a shivering sweat,
 And said, "Well, that dream I shall never forget;
 That I won't go to Heaven, I know very well,
 But it's really too bad to be kicked out of hell."

"Metallic" Building Materials

Are Famous All Over Canada For Their
Durability and Economy

If you are about to build a new barn or repair an old one, you will do well to post yourself on the superior value of "Metallic" materials. We have a reputation of over 30 years successful business with Canadian farmers. "Metallic" shingles, corrugated iron, roof lights, ventilators, siding, ceiling and wall plates have a wonderful reputation for honest materials, careful, accurate manufacture and sterling durability. We have all the information ready to mail you in book form, waiting your request.



THE FAMOUS "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLE

Is the original and most successful of all the steel shingles in use. "Eastlake" Shingles laid 30 years ago are in splendid shape to-day. Their heavy zinc coating and high-grade steel, with special patent, economical, easy-laying features, have given them wonderful favor. Booklet free.

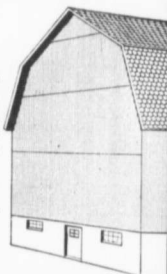
"METALLIC" STEEL PLATES FOR THE HOME

Don't neglect your home. Get our suggestions and prices on how to make your ceilings and walls beautiful, fire-retardant and all but imperishable. Patterns are new, exclusive and handsomely embossed. "Metallic" Sheets are easily laid over plaster.

"Metallic" materials are British through and through. No "Keystone" or other foreign-made sheets used.

Shingles, Ceiling, Corrugated Iron,
Barn Roof Lights and Ventilators.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited, Manufacturers, King and Dufferin Sts., Toronto.



Locals

(Continued from page 467)

and regulations available are those contained in the college calendar, and no one could understand them. As to eating their own cooking, we may say that after a few weeks here the Mac. girls will eat anything—most of them are fond of professors and the housekeeper. We tried to secure for you a recommendation from some but none are available. It seems the Mac girls stay with these men only till they die.

If you will send us a stamped addressed envelope we will tell you what is done with the spoiled grub.

We can offer you no hope that your daughter will be cured of her malady of being afraid of mice. But rats

are more common in the girls' dormitories than mice, and they do not mind them in the least.—Editor.



This composition was written by a boy pupil, nine years of age, of Hillsdale School, Bruce County, on the topic, "My Castle in Spain:"

When I grow up I mean to be a farmer and have two hundred acres. I am going to have a fine big barn and house. I mean to have two or three hired men to help with the farm work. I am going to have two or three good buggys and an old cart and a driver. I will work at the farm till about six, and then my wife

(Continued on page xviii.)

Locals

(Continued from page xvii.)

and I will go to town. I will have about twenty-five head of horses and about one hundred cattle. I am going to have six horses for to work on the farm; one team in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. I mean to have a few good cooks around, so if one forgets the others will remember to take the stuff out of the oven. My wife will just sit and mix cakes or do some fancy work. I will have a house built a-purpose for the hired people.

(Editors Note—We hope that this will come to be more than a "castle in Spain." More Hillside schools producing boys like these will mean fewer rural problems.)

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN 7 DAYS



ARE you still mixing your cement with a shovel? STOP IT. Get yourself a 1915 Model HAND MIXER. It will save you TIME, LABOR and MONEY. Write for Catalogues.

WETTLAUFR BROS.,
Improved Concrete Machy.
180 J Spadina Ave. Toronto, Ont.

... THE ...

New Spring Fashions

HIGH-CLASS LADIES' TAILORING
AND TAILORED DRESSES

We are always to the front with the latest fashions and goods. Try us and you will come again and send your friends.

J. N. LANE

Ladies' Tailor

Masonic Block, Quebec Street, Guelph

The GILLETTE For Service

The Gillette Safety Razor never fails to shave quick and clean—smooth and easy—anywhere—under any conditions.

No need to humor it, hone it, strop it, fuss with it! No need to be an expert to get a perfect shave with a Gillette!

Gillette Blades are so superbly keen, and the adjustable holder so safe and handy, that without training or effort, care or trouble, you'll get the quickest and most comfortable shaves you have ever enjoyed, as soon as you take up the Gillette.

Why not do it NOW?

Standard Sets cost \$5.00—Pocket Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets \$6.50 up. At your Hardware Dealer's, Druggist's or Jeweler's.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
MONTREAL SB M



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

Locals

THE SEASONS.

Spring:

Little boy,
Honey bee,
Pinched it
—Glory be!

Summer:

Little boy
Pitching hay,
Pitched too hard
—Milky way!

FARMERS—ATTENTION!

FOR SALE—The Formula for the best preparation you ever used, for killing the Colorado Beetle or common Potato Bug (soft or hard); without injuring the plant. Can be used with same success on berry bushes and for the Turnip Fly. Is also a valuable fertilizer, gives you a better yield and prevents dry rot. Made and sold over my own counter, the first year; 200 lbs., the 5th year over 5 tons. Is easy to make and easily applied. This is no fake, but a genuine offer. For full particulars, apply to "Druggist," 550 Concession St., Hamilton, Ont.

Comfort, Convenience, Courtesy.



Hotel Carls-Rite

"The House of Comfort"

Opposite the Union Station,

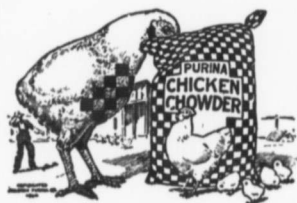
TORONTO

American Plan, \$2.50 per day
European Plan, \$1.00 per day.

R. S. HUBBELL, MANAGER,
Late of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel,
New York.

A Good Idea!
Use
Windsor Dairy Salt
Made in Canada

157



Keep It Before Them All the Time
and Watch Them Grow

PURINA CHICK FEED

SAVES BABY CHICKS

And Makes Them Round and Healthy

FOR PROFIT

Feed Purina Chick Feed and Purina Chowder to your laying hens.

Write us for 1915 Checkerboard Booklet.

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For You—a Wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing, makes your land lighter to work, prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops? Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as the two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile, if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

DOMINION SEWER PIPE COMPANY, Ltd.
Swansea, Ontario

Canuck
12 GAUGE
DOMINION

RES. POWDER	OZ. SHOT	SIZE SHOT	LOAD
3/4	1 1/8	4 ch.	DA.

Dominion Shot Shells

Characteristics that have made Dominion the standard ammunition of Canada, have gained instant recognition for the perfectly balanced, hard-hitting "Canuck."

Like the Imperial, Regal and Sovereign, the Canuck is loaded with practical combinations of standard smokeless powders, double chilled shot and the best wool-felt wads. It is especially designed to meet the demands of sportsmen who want a medium priced shell that will give complete shooting satisfaction.

Try Canuck next time you shoot. It proves up. Ten cents brings you 16 beautiful game pictures.

Dominion Cartridge Company
Limited
808 Transportation Bldg., Montreal



Make a Cosy Corner

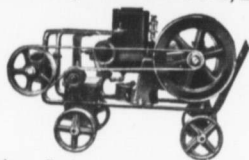
BY COLLECTING THE CUSHION
COVER COUPONS WITH EACH
PACKAGE

THE FLIES' REVENGE.

Four little flies
All in a line;
One got a swat!
Then there were.....
Nine little flies
Grimly sedate;
Licking their chops—
Swat! Then there were.....
Eight little flies
Raising some more—
Swat, swat, swat, swat!
Then there were.....
Four little flies
Colored green-blue—
Swat! (Ain't it easy)
Then there were.....
Two little flies
Dodged the civilian—
Early next day
There were a million!
—Buffalo News.

"Goes Like Sixty"

Engines, Grinders, Wood Saws
Ensilage Cutters, Spraying
Outfits, Pumps, Washing Ma-
chines, Speed Governors, Etc.



Gilson Engines have special exclusive features which put them in a class by themselves. Every man who gets a "GOES LIKE SIXTY" engine secures for himself

"Safety, Service and Satisfaction"

PRICES RIGHT—EASY TERMS

Write for full particulars and our new illustrated catalogue.

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SINGLE AND DOUBLE STRENGTH

Special Make, Flat
and Nicely Cut Edges

The Toronto Plate Glass Im-
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WHY PAY TWO PRICES FOR YOUR CLOTHING
THEY COME DIRECT FROM THE MILL TO YOU

Suit or Overcoat to Order

NO
MORE

\$15.⁰⁰

NO
LESS

MADE BY

The Scotland Woolen Mills Co. Limited

SALES AGENTS:

KING EDWARD CLOTHING CO.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

Grow Grain - make your Fortune



Get

our free book, "The Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide," containing valuable information regarding Canada's richest farming country—125,000 recently surveyed free fertile farms. Eastern farmers are getting rich on Western wheat farms. We will help you select your free farm.

A big advantage to homeseekers and settlers who select their free farm now. The present high prices of grain are taking thousands of Eastern farmers to Western Canada.

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information to settlers regarding our low round trip rates every Tuesday from March to October. Even if you have already selected your farm, it will pay you to travel on the Canadian Northern with stopover privileges. Canadian Northern lines serve over 4,000 miles of Canada's richest farming country.

Homestead

now and get your pick of the best farms. Be sure and write to-day for a free copy of "The Homeseekers' and Settlers' Guide" and low rates to Western Canada. A FORTUNE IS WAITING FOR YOU

On the Canadian Northern Railway.

R. L. FAIRBAIRN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
68 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

R. CREELMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Union Station, Winnipeg, Man.



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Under the Control of the Department of
Agriculture of Ontario

Affiliated with the University of Toronto

Established by Professor Andrew Smith, F.
R.C.V.S., D.V.S., in 1862, under the aus-
pices of the Upper Canada Board of
Agriculture and taken over by the Gov-
ernment of Ontario, 1908.

COLLEGE REOPENS ON THURSDAY,
OCTOBER 1st, 1914.

Calendar, 1914-1915 Sent on Application.

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Principal

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PHYSICAL CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL APPARATUS

Send particulars of your
requirements and we will
gladly furnish quotations

The Geo. M Hendry
Company, Limited

Educational Equipment,

215-219 Victoria St., Toronto,
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Spring Athletic Goods

We carry a full line of

Baseball, Cricket and Tennis Supplies

Every requisite for the

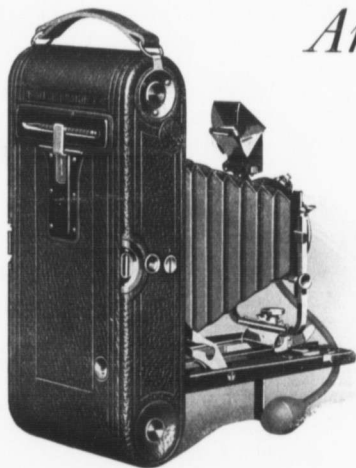
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WRITE FOR OUR SPRING CATALOGUE

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*Anastigmatic
and
Autographic*

\$27.50



The New 3^A KODAK

Has the autographic feature whereby you can date and title your films *at the time of exposure*, is fitted with the new Kodak Anastigmat *f.7.7* lens—a lens that leaves nothing to be desired in definition (sharpness) and flatness of field and has more speed than even the best of the Rapid Rectilinear lenses.

The shutter is the Kodak Ball Bearing with instantaneous speeds of 1-25, 1-50 and 1-100 of a second and of course the usual time and "bulb" actions. High grade in every detail.

No. 3A Autographic Kodak, pictures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, Kodak Anastigmat lens *f.7.7*, \$27.50
Do., with Rapid Rectilinear lens, - - - - - 22.50

Catalogue free at your dealer's, or by mail.

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"I See Bill Erected Another Natco"

—Same old story. Bigger profits, more stock, an additional silo. And why is the second silo always a Natco, too? The reasons why are best appreciated by owners of other silos not built for good, whose walls are not air, moisture and frost-proof, resulting in much spoiled ensilage. The Natco stands year in and year out just as the day it was erected, yielding sweet, succulent silage in all parts, through all conditions of weather. Better benefit by the experience of others and erect the silo that's windproof, decayproof, fireproof and verminproof—the

NATCO EVERLASTING SILO

"The Silo That Lasts For Generations"

It's built of hollow vitrified clay tile which will endure forever, and whose glazed surfaces absorb no moisture and totally exclude air and frost. It's reinforced by bands of steel laid in the mortar, and can resist all wind and silage pressures; thus a taller silo with a smaller diameter can be erected for there is no danger of a blowdown. Plan for your new silo now. Send today for a list of Natco owners in your province and ask for Catalog 7

National Fire Proofing Company of Canada, Ltd.
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Canada

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PACIFIC**

GREAT LAKES

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for SAULT STE. MARIE, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM.

The steamer "Manitoba," sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point 10:30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

leaves Toronto 12:45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

Particulars from J. Hoffman, Agent C. P. Ry., Guelph, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.



New Barn
at Central
Experimen-
tal Farm,
Ottawa,
roofed with
Asbesto-
slate.

Men Who KNOW Choose ASBESTOSLATE Roofs

Why is ASBESTOSLATE used for the roofs of such buildings as the one illustrated—for the Husbandry Building of the Ontario Agricultural College—Machinery Hall and the Women's Building on the Ottawa Fair Grounds—the Immigration Building and the Provincial Court House and Library at Quebec—the Women's Building, Manufacturers' Building, Police Station and huge Cattle Arcade on the Fair Grounds at Toronto—the Drill Halls at Sherbrooke, Hagers-

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Because it is the one and only roofing that grows tougher and better with age and exposure—whose first cost is its only cost.

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Sweater Coats and Sweaters To Order



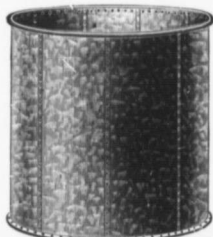
Our goods are all HAND-FINISHED.
They do not fray at edges and button-
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The pockets wear as long as the coats.
Write for prices.



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Wayne Steel Tanks

Do not buy wooden tanks or build concrete ones until you have investigated the WAYNE STEEL TANK.

The WAYNE TANK is moderate in price, and has twice the life of a wooden tank and many advantages over cement.

No fuss or muss. Use it in the barn to-day, and to-morrow put it in the yard if you wish. They do not get water-soaked, and freezing weather has no effect on them.

If your dealer does not handle the Wayne, let us hear from you direct.

WAYNE OIL TANK AND PUMP COMPANY, LTD.
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO



VIEW of the Dairy Barn at Guelph, O.A.C. covered entirely with PRESTON SAFE LOCK SHINGLES and ventilated with ACORN VENTS.

The rink at the O. A. C., shown in the last month's Review, is entirely covered with ACORN CORRUGATED IRON.

These are but two of the many public buildings which are covered with our iron. Thousands of roofs and complete buildings all over the Dominion are protected by ACORN BRAND products.

Preston Safe Lock Shingles are a guaranteed proof against lightning. We guarantee this IN WRITING over the seal and signature of our company.

Acorn Corrugated Iron is used for a complete covering of the famous MODEL BARN which was shown at the National Exhibition, and which is being used by the best farmers of Canada.

A SPECIAL BOOK FREE

We have just issued a book on Farm Barns and Buildings, showing reproductions of some of the best barns in Canada, together with letters from many of our customers. May we send you a copy free of all charges.

Clip the Coupon to-day and send it to us.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd.
Preston, Ontario.

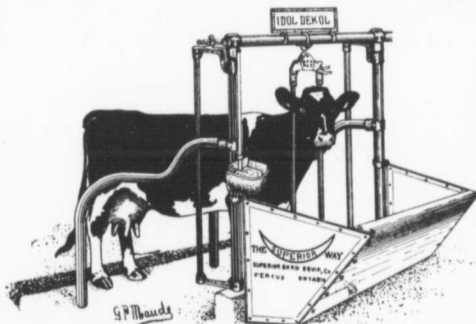
Send your Free Book as advertised in the O. A. C. Review.

Name.....

Address.....

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Stable Your Cattle the Superior Way



If you are thinking of building a new barn or re-modelling your present one, I want you to know all about my
**SUPERIOR
 SANITARY
 STEEL
 STABLE
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Consisting of Horse Stalls, Horse Box Stalls, Horse Stable Fittings, Cow Stables, Cow Stanchions, Maternity Pens, Calf Stanchions, Calf Pens, Bull Pens, Hog Pens, Water Bowls, Manure Carriers, Feed Carriers, Feed Trucks, Milk Can Conveyors.

Manufacturers of the only universal Rotating Adjustable Stanchion made.
 Get my 1915 Book; it is free; write to-day.

SUPERIOR BARN EQUIPMENT CO.

Geo. P. Maude, Mgr.

FERGUS, ONT.

All That Is Needed

The peculiar needs of the dairyman and factoryman for a means to provide the proper sanitation to insure clean, sanitary containers has not been overlooked, for in the remarkably efficient cleanser.

Wyandotte
 Dairyman's
 Cleaner and Cleanser

the dairyman and factoryman has all that is needed to make things positive-ly germ-free, sweet-smelling and wholesome.

Indian in Circle



At first thought it might be natural to assume that all cleaning agents are alike. But how untrue this belief is can easily be appreciated in a single trial of Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser. It makes no suds, it contains no soapy residues, it leaves no odors, no harmful residues. It is positively sanitary.

Ask your dealer or order from your supply man.

In Every Package

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

This Cleaner has been awarded the highest prize wherever exhibited. Welcome to the Wyandotte Booth—Panama-Pacific International Exposition, Agricultural Building, Block 6, cor Ave. A. and Third St.

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Summer School for Rural Leaders

Those who are interested in Rural Life will be glad to learn that the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has made plans to run a Summer School for Rural Leaders. The school will open on Monday, July 26th, and close Saturday, August 7th, 1915. It is the purpose of the school to furnish instruction to all those interested in Rural Leadership. Owing to the limited accommodation only a certain number can be admitted. Admission to the course will be in order of application. Those eligible for enrolment are clergymen, school teachers, and any others interested in rural betterment. Among the speakers will appear Dr. G. C. Creelman, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and the Faculty of the College and others. The rural problems will be treated under various heads, such as The Home, The Church, The School, Rural Organizations, the Department of Agriculture, the Ontario Agricultural College, District Representatives and their work, Women's Institute, Rural Department of Education, Rural Economics, the Rural Survey, Dairy-ing, Field Husbandry, Soils, Insects, Live Stock, etc., etc. Students will be accommodated in the College Residence at \$5.00 a week, room and board. The rooms are furnished with single beds and all applicants will be required to bring pillow, pillow-slips, sheets and towels. All other bedding will be supplied. Arrangements have been made for special fare and a third rates on the railroad on the certificate plan. Programmes of the school in detail will be issued later on. In the meantime for further information write G. C. Creelman, President O. A. C., Guelph.

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

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a simple 1915 Hyslop Bicycle, with all latest improvements.



We ship on approval to any address in Canada, without any deposit, and allow **10 DAYS TRIAL**. It will not cost you one cent if not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY a bicycle, pair of tires, lamp or sundries at any price until you get our latest 1915 illustrated catalogue and learn all about our special proposition. The low prices will astonish you.

ONE CENT is all it will cost to write us a postal, and catalogue with full particulars will be sent to you **Free, Postpaid**, by return mail. **Do not wait. Write it now.**

HYSLOP BROTHERS, Limited
Dept. 34 TORONTO, Canada

Tile and Pipe

Concrete Tile from 4 in. to 24 in. always in stock,

Also

Sewer Pipe from 8 in. to 60 in.

Pipe all made from crushed stone and vaporized 48 hours.

R. Blair Co. Ltd.

Woodstock, Ontario.

O. A. C. Students Co-operative Supply Store

A Full Line of

Agricultural Text Books

BOTANICAL SUPPLIES

Plant Mounts,
Labels,
Weed Seed Vials, etc.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SUPPLIES

Insect Pins,
Stretching Boards,
Boxes,
Butterfly Nets, etc.

DRAINAGE SUPPLIES

Paper
Instruments, etc.
Transportation Charges paid
on orders of \$5.00 and over.

STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY STORE

O. A. College, GUELPH, ONT.

Standard Steel Tube Posts

For the Up-to-date Farmer!

The Steel Tube Post outlasts the wooden posts five to one. Dampness won't rot it, insects can't weaken it, and it takes one-third the labor to erect.

Standard Posts and Standard Woven Wire Fencing make a combination that ensures the farmer using them the best job possible in fence erection.

There's an agent in your vicinity. If you don't know him, write to us and we will send you full particulars.

STANDARD TUBE AND FENCE CO.

Limited.

WOODSTOCK - - - ONTARIO

Makers of Standard Woven Wire Fencing, Farm Gates and Steel Tube
Fence Posts.

DON'T FUSS WITH STREET CARS

WHEN YOU STOP AT

Hotel WaverleyAny Verral Taxi will drive YOU
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