

Volume XXVI.

Number 2

O.A.C REVIEW

November

1913

1913



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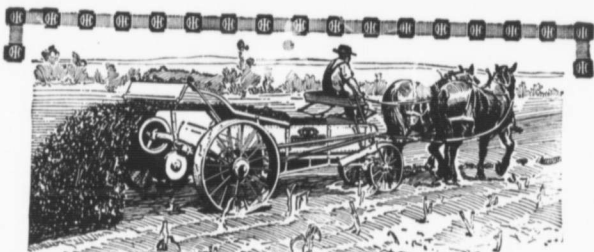
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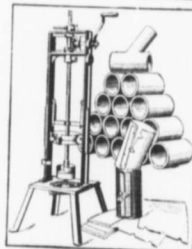
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HON. J. S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont.

H. A. MACDONALD,
Director of Colonization, Toronto, Ont.



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The Editor's Page

Poetry of The Farm. Have you ever noticed it? Maybe you have; perhaps you haven't. In the Christmas Number you will feel it in a way you never have before. You will see its lights and shades when **Peter McArthur**, the seer of Ecford, tells you of it in these pages.

How to Win Success. That is why you are here. That is why every man works. The result is usually our vision of it demonstrated. But how shall we work to win it most speedily? Read what **Dr. G. C. Creelman** has to say of it in our Christmas Number.

Christmas awakes in us a thousand memories, a thousand vague, stirring impulses, a thousand noble feelings. The literature of the world has many pages devoted to the Christ Day. The literary magicians of old days, and of new days, have opened their hearts to you. Read what **Prof. J. B. Reynolds** has to say of Christmas Literature in our next number.

What Shall We Do? Our graduates do almost everything. Some become men of national importance, others exert a strong local influence upon the farm and elsewhere, a few become "down-and-out." It often depends upon the start. Your character is formed when you leave the school—the rest depends upon the work. In this issue three prominent men tell what you may do. Read what they say. In our Christmas Number **Prof. H. H. Dean**, **J. B. Spencer**, **Ottawa**, **R. L. Moorhouse**, **Cairo**, will tell other stories of it.

These are a few leading features of the Christmas Number. To tell all that is prepared would take the whole Review—just that. Order your extra copies early this year for the supply will not long remain.



THE O. A. C. REVIEW

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY

VOL. XXVI.

NOVEMBER, 1913.

No. 2.

What Shall We Do?—I

Representative Work—Its Joys and Sorrows

THE work of the district representative is so extensive, so varied in form and covers so many phases, that to give any comprehensive and yet detailed account of the various activities of "the man on the job," would be impossible within the compass of a short article. I shall, therefore, briefly touch upon some special features.

At the outset, let me say that the scope or field of labor is practically unlimited. In each district the representative must work out his own salvation, as generally speaking, no two counties, even suppose they adjoin one another, present conditions so identical that the method adopted in one county could be carried out successfully in its entirety in another.

To my mind, one of the outstanding features of district representative work is that the man in charge is practically given a free hand and he is allowed to adopt such methods of

BY S. R. DUNCAN, B. S. A.

procedure as will be best suited to his own particular county. Local problems are best understood and solved by men who understand local conditions. It gives a man an opportunity of putting into practice the ideas and methods that he has learned at college or in other fields of labor. Much of the successful measures adopted is due largely to the initiative of the representative.

R. S. Duncan spent his boyhood upon a farm. After being graduated he was employed for some time with large commercial firms. But the lure of the soil drew him back. He is now the most widely known, perhaps, of the representatives. His headquarters are in Durham Co. Read what he has to say of the work.

Much has been said of late in the agricultural periodicals regarding the district representatives being given a demonstration farm and there letting them put into practice what they are supposed to preach. Why not have a farm field demonstration conducted much on the same principle as the demonstration or-

chard plan, which has, in the past, proved a very effective means of imparting first-hand information? A field of alfalfa or potatoes, for instance, could be taken over for demonstration purposes and the profit or

loss shown on the ordinary farm where farmers could study and observe the up-to-date methods of growing that special crop. The demonstration method is worth a great deal more than the tons of literature distributed broadcast to the farmers of Ontario. I believe it is fast supplanting all other methods of imparting information and a goodly number of the representatives are following this course. The experimental plots in connection with the High School which reach but a small percentage of the farmers are being dropped with the possible exception of one or two cases and the "farm demonstration" method is to be the plan in the future. Nothing proves so effective as that which is brought right to the farmer's very door. We have a means of interesting the indifferent farmer, because he can see with his own eyes whether or not a new method will pay. "Will it pay" seems to be always uppermost in the minds of most farmers and if the "show me" method were adopted they would be more ready to fall in line when the new plan proved its worth.

One feature of district representative work in the past has been the supervision of some experimental plots in connection with the High School and during the last two years, some demonstration plots of alfalfa and sprayed potatoes were conducted on the corner of a small farm near Port Hope. The soil was a warm, sandy loam and was naturally well drained.

Alfalfa

In the spring of 1911 equal plots were measured out in which to test varieties of alfalfa as to hardiness and yield and at the same time to test the different methods of sowing. The

result of the experiment is as follows:

Plot	Nature of Experiment	When Harvested	Yield Per Acre, dry, 1912
1	Canadian grown	June 21	3.2 tons
	(not inoculated)	Aug. 1	1.15 tons
	Bare fallow	Sept. 12	1.35 tons
			5.70 tons
2	Canadian grown	June 21	3.25 tons
	(Inoculated)	Aug. 1	1.26 tons
	Bare fallow	Sept. 12	1.4 tons
			5.9 tons
3	Canadian grown	June 21	3.07 tons
	(inoc.) Oats as nurse crop	Aug. 1	1.65 tons
		Sept. 12	1.15 tons
			5.87 tons
4	Canadian grown	June 21	2.02 tons
	(inoc.) Barley as nurse crop	Aug. 1	1.32 tons
		Sept. 12	.97 tons
			4.31 tons
5	Turkistan	June 21	1.87 tons
	(inoc.) Barley as nurse crop	Aug. 1	.73 tons
		Sept. 12	.40 tons
			3.0 tons
6	Montana	June 21	1.65 tons
	(inoc.) Barley as nurse crop	Aug. 1	.65 tons
		Sept. 12	.81 tons
			3.11 tons

It will be noticed there is very little difference between the various plots of alfalfa from Canadian-grown seed, but a marked difference between these and those of other varieties. The plants on the Turkistan plot are practically all dead. This plot yielded only .4 tons per acre the last cutting, which shows conclusively that this variety is not hardy enough for this district. In cases where bare fallow was used, the seed was not sown until about the middle of July. On the other plots it was sown in the early spring.

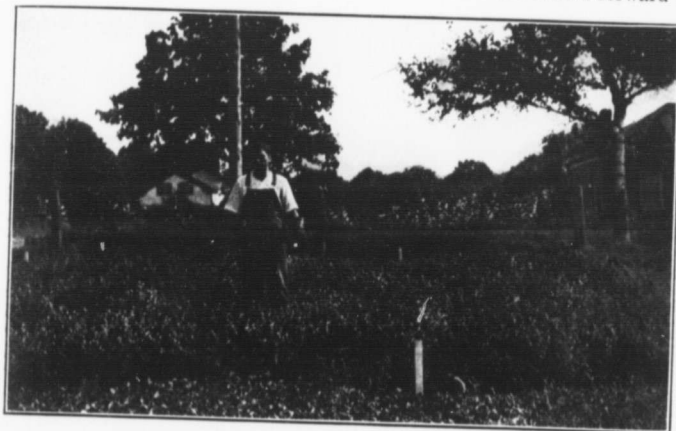
Spraying Test on Potatoes.

A spraying test on potatoes was conducted to show the farmers that blight could be prevented. The sprays were applied every two weeks from the first of July when the plants were just nicely above ground until about the middle of September. The variety used was the Empire State.

The result of the spraying test is appended herewith:

Ploughing Matches.

Realizing that good ploughing is the first essential to the thorough cultivation of the soil, we undertook to achieve results by encouraging the farmers to do better ploughing by holding ploughing matches. Two township associations have been organized and as many as eighteen have taken part in the annual ploughing matches which are looked forward to



An Old Friend at Work—Durham Experimental Plots.

	Decayed When Dug	Sound When Dug
1. Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux.....		473.3 bus. per acre
2. Arsenate of Lead	3.3 bus. per acre	415.0 bus. per acre
3. Paris Green and Bordeaux.....		372.1 bus. per acre
4. Arsenate of Lead and Lime Sulphur.....		266.6 bus. per acre
5. Paris Green	2.5 bus. per acre	323.2 bus. per acre
6. Bug Death	3.3 bus. per acre	301.6 bus. per acre
7. Unsprayed	2.1 bus. per acre	188.3 bus. per acre

Deductions:—It will be seen that the Bordeaux and Arsenate of Lead gave the best results yielding over 473 bus. per acre—the vines remaining green when some of the other plots were ready to harvest. Arsenate of Lead proved to be better than Paris green, though not poisoning as quickly. The potatoes from plots where no fungicide was used rotted badly.

with a great deal of interest. As a result of these matches, the farmers, and particularly the younger men, are taking much more interest and care in their ploughing and a marked improvement can be seen all along the line where once the ploughing was done in a very "slip-shod" method. This is an effective means of laying a good foundation for an

organized effort of the proper treatment of the soil.

Renovation of Old Orchards.

Northumberland and Durham are without doubt, the apple counties of Ontario—there being more apples grown in the district than in any other district of equal area in Canada. Upwards of 350,000 to 400,000 barrels of apples have been ship-

practices. The orchards at Colborne, Cobourg, Port Hope and Newcastle were situated near the main road where they could be under observation throughout the season so that the results of the demonstration could be noticed.

Condition of Orchards in 1911.

These orchards were planted some 30 or 40 years ago and had been al-



Hope and Hamilton Ploughing Match—The Winner of the Silver Cup.

ped out during each of the past two or three years. The climate and soil conditions seem to be admirably suited to apple production. Yet, notwithstanding these facts, there are, in the counties, as there are in other parts of the province, a great many old orchards which have been very badly neglected and which the owners thought were long past redemption.

In the spring of 1911, four orchards in the counties which had been very badly neglected were taken in hand for a period of three years to be treated according to the best orchard

most totally neglected as to pruning, cultivation, fertilization and spraying—in fact they had never been sprayed and hence the quality of the apples was very inferior—the percentage of No. 1's varying from 30 to 60.

Treatment 1911.

The orchards were properly pruned—cuts of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and over receiving a coat of white lead and raw linseed oil. The rough, loose, shelly bark was scraped off the trees to facilitate spraying operations.

The orchards were manured at the rate of 10 to 12 loads of farmyard

manure per acre—in some instances the manure being supplemented with Muriate of Potash 200 pounds per acre, and Acid Phosphate, 300 pounds per acre. They were ploughed as early in the spring as it was possible to get on the land and then they received thorough cultivation up to the middle of June when a cover crop of red clover, buckwheat or rye was sown.

The orchards were sprayed very thoroughly three times as follows:

1. Before, or as the leaf buds were bursting with commercial lime sulphur 1 to 10, to control oyster shell bark louse and leaf blister mite.

2. Just before the blossoms opened, with commercial lime sulphur 1 to 35, with 2 pounds arsenate of lead added per 40 gals. of the mixture. This was to control apple scab, caterpillars, case bearers, canker worms, bud moths, etc.

3. Immediately after the blossoms fell, with commercial lime sulphur, 1 to 40 with the addition of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead, to control codling moth, apple scab, etc.

Practically the same treatment was given each of the four orchards in 1912 and 1913 as outlined for the first year.

Results—The results obtained in 1911 and 1912 were in striking contrast to the small and indifferent crops yielded in the unsprayed and uncared for orchards of the same locality. The quality of the fruit was exceptionally high — the percentage of No. 1's being raised from 30 to 60 in 1908, 1909 and 1910 prior to our having charge to 80 to 87.6 in 1911 and 1912. Furthermore, from 95 to 99 per cent of all the apples packed in these orchards was absolutely free from any insect pest or fungous disease.

Without going into details it will be sufficient to say that a net profit per acre was made of \$215.18 in 1911 and \$108.63 in 1913 in the Colborne orchard; in the Port Hope orchard \$195.12 in 1911 and 94.11 in 1912; and in the Cobourg orchard \$57.83 in 1911 and \$47.56 in 1912. And this year the writer has just returned from a tour of inspection of these orchards and he is quite safe in saying that there will be harvested a bigger crop of apples from each orchard than has been harvested in each of the past two years—and this in the face of small apple crops in other orchards in the district. Furthermore 98 per cent. of the apples in these orchards will be clean fruit. Scarcely an apple could be found with a worm in the calyx end and it is only an odd apple here or there that is scabby.

Other figures could be quoted, but space forbids. This is sufficient to show that the old, neglected orchard on the farm is worth caring for. What a revolution would take place in apple production if all the old, neglected orchards were handled in this manner!

As a result of these demonstrations, carloads of spray material and a great number of spray machines, both hand and power outfits, have been sold to fruit growers in the counties. The demonstration orchard method has proved its effectiveness as a means of disseminating useful information. Special requests now reach my office asking me to take charge of an orchard for a period of years—the lesson has had its effect.

Rural School Fairs.

The Rural School Fair movement which was adopted some few years ago, and which, to my mind, marks a

new area in the development of agricultural education, is one branch to which the agricultural representatives are devoting a great deal of time and thought and which is being very favorably received by teachers, trustees and parents alike.

The new plan is based on the idea of vocational education whereby those pupils, who intend being farmers, will be trained directly in their life work. The object of the school fair is to stimulate an interest in agriculture amongst the boys and girls on the farm and to create in them a greater love for farm life; to encourage the boys and girls to observe the natural and common things they see about them every day, thus giving the pupil a better appreciation of the beautiful in nature; to give the boys and girls something definite to do and to have something which he or she may call his or her very own.

The plan of the work is as follows:—A number of rural schools, say 7 to 10, are grouped in a school fair district, the pupils of which are to have their choice of specially selected seed of the best variety of either potatoes, mangels, corn, barley, oats and sweet peas which they may take home and plant according to directions; they were also to care for and harvest the crop and keep an accurate account of the yield. A limited number of pupils in each school were given a dozen eggs each from a bred-to-lay strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks at the Ontario Agricultural College. Each pupil receiving eggs was given full charge of the hatching, rearing and feeding of the chickens.

The plots and flocks were inspected during the summer and prizes awarded for those showing the greatest

care and attention on the part of the pupil. The raising of the particular crop or flock was discussed with the pupil where the sense of ownership would incite him or her to do his or her very best for the crop or flock.

The seed supplied the pupils was pure, of the best known varieties and from a uniform lot. Directions were given sufficient only to make the competition equal to all. No directions as to the best way of growing the crops was given; thus from the many sources of information, the boys and girls who learned the most about and gave the greatest care to his or her crop would likely have the best yield. The seed harvested and the chickens raised become the property of the pupil. The pupils were to have a school fair and all exhibits, the products of materials supplied the pupils were to be shown. The exhibits would consist of potatoes, mangels, oats, barley, corn, chickens, apples, baking, fancy work, manual training, nature collections such as weeds, weed seeds, and wild flowers. Prizes were offered in this competition merely to arouse interest and to keep up enthusiasm. The real purpose of the competition was to provide a simple means of instructing and directing boys and girls in the first principles of successful agriculture.

A rural school fair association has been organized and the school fair is now managed by a board of directors elected by the school pupils. Each school elected a committee of three, the chairman of the committee being the director representing the school on the fair board. This board is fully organized with president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer and has met from time to time during the summer to discuss

matters pertaining to the competition and fair under the supervision of the representative. Each school section contributes towards the prize list in the form of a small grant thus showing their interest and co-operation. All matters concerning the fair are transacted in a business-like manner. Records are kept by the secretary, of minutes and items; the association has a bank account and the treasurer pays all moneys by check counter-signed by the president.

fruit growing, box packing, poultry and the conducting of a six weeks' course in agriculture for farmers' sons.

Besides the foregoing there is much detail work of a more general nature such as the handling of a large correspondence at the office, the preparation of addresses for meetings, attending committee meetings, writing articles for the press, assisting and supervising the farmers' clubs in their various activities, aiding the



Mine Are Better Than Daddy's—Best Cared-for Plot in School Fair Competition.

At these committee meetings the boys and girls will get a splendid training in business matters which no doubt will stand them in good stead.

Other features of District representative work need only be mentioned such for instance as the making of drainage surveys, the organization of farmers' clubs and other organizations connected with the rural communities, the holding of special short courses in stock and seed judging,

women's institutes, agricultural societies, horticultural societies, fruit growers' associations and various organizations connected with the rural communities.

In conclusion, let me say that the work of the district representative is most interesting—in fact anything but monotonous. The field of labor is so extensive and the opportunity for service so great that one feels almost privileged to be a representative

were the financial end more of an inducement. The greatest drawback is the fact that the remuneration is not commensurate with the duties performed or what is expected of the man in charge and as a consequence the men are leaving for other fields of labor and the extension of the work comes to a standstill until the new man becomes acquainted with local conditions. District representative work most assuredly gives a man a broader idea of agricultural work. It brings him in contact with all farm problems and he is constantly meeting and having to deal with different types of men.

One of the greatest disadvantages to my mind is the fact that a representative can never be a specialist. To answer the questions asked one would almost have to be a walking encyclopaedia. In a mixed farming district where the duties are numerous, a man must be a many sided

one to be properly qualified to perform them all. And the task is doubly difficult for a man to become a specialist even in one single branch unless, perhaps, he devotes the majority of his time and energy to a study of that special line or subject. It will be granted however, that a man in a locality where only one or two branches of farming are practised will be a most valuable man for will he not understand the agricultural problems and the general conditions of the people among whom he lives?

A great service is being rendered by the representatives who are causing a great awakening among the farmers. The young men of the county are being interested and educated as never before and they are being developed by these means of agricultural education in a way which portends splendid returns in the years to come for the small output now being made.



The City of Sleep

Over the edge of the purple down,
Where the single lamplight gleams,
Know ye the road to the Merciful Town
That is hard by the Sea of Dreams—
Where the poor may lay their wrongs away,
And the sick may forget to weep?
But we—pity us! Oh, pity us!
We wakeful; ah, pity us!
We must go back with Policeman Day—
Back from the City of Sleep!

Weary they turn from the scroll and crown,
Fetter and prayer and plow—
They that go up to the Merciful Town,
For her gates are closing now,
It is their right in the Baths of Night
Body and soul to steep,
But we—pity us! Ah, pity us!
We wakeful; oh, pity us!
We must go back with Policeman Day—
Back from the City of Sleep!

Over the edge of the purple down,
Ere the tender dreams begin,
Look—we may look—at the Merciful Town,
But we may not enter in!
Outcasts all, from her guarded wall
Back to our watch we creep;
We—pity us! Ah, pity us!
We wakeful; oh, pity us!
We that go back with Policeman Day—
Back from the City of Sleep.



—Rudyard Kipling.

The Battle in the Drowned Land

A Story of an Alien Eagle and a Marsh Snake

STRAIGHT out
of the east

BY R. G. PAIGE

where the violet heralds of morn were shooting their messengers across the sky swift through the air-sea, a great bird came sailing. Below the lone voyager the bay-waters slept, white and silent, awaiting day's soft breath to stir them awake.

By and by the violet shafts in the east deepened to crimson; a little shiver ran through the grey rushes; the leaves of the trees along the water's edge stirred and whispered. Perhaps the swish of swaying water-grass, the morning song of leaves—that whole low harmony that rose from marsh and wood—drifted upward to the wild, swift-flying bird and held him hovering in air, a tiny dot of life against a chaotic dome of sapphire-blue. Or perhaps this wild's great loneliness sent him a message that made him pause in his journey toward the desolate rocky sea-coast many leagues distant.

As the eagle balanced on his broad pinions high above the lapping waters, a pair of blue-winged teal came darting low above the bay and the whistle of their wings awoke him. Folding his wings the eagle flashed downward to intercept the flight of the waterfowl. But as that brown body swept between them the ducks separated, and their wing songs came back to him mockingly from the far distance. For a little way he pursued them, but swift indeed must be the pirate of the air who flies those swiftest of all the swift wild-ducks down.

The bird drifted upward and outward, flying slowly and peering with

wicked, yellow-rimmed eyes on the vast marshy waste below him. He was long of body and wing, this alien bird; the legs doubled up against his slate-brown body were short and armed with long yellow claws. His beak was heavy and curved to a lance-like point. His head and throat were white. He was angry now and hungry too. He was in a strange world, but that did not dismay him. Suddenly his great wings ceased to fan and he hung in air, his short neck stretched, his wicked eyes fastened on an object just beneath him.

Spotba, the indolent, mottled marsh snake, lay, his five-foot body glittering in the baby lights of morning. That body matched the brown muck in color, the yellow splashes that adorned it, the bronze rushes that swished beside him. He was a great, good-natured snake, loving peace and solitude, and the juicy creatures his water hunting-grounds provided him for food. Those hunting-grounds were the shallow ponds resting between the clear, deep creek and the tangled wood. His home was quite close to the blue creek. It was built of fine grasses and cat-tail down, and was secreted beneath an old decayed elm which long ago a storm had thrown across the bog-land. Spotba's mate was a slender brown snake with scarcely any gold markings on her body.

She lay coiled close beside that grass home now, guarding four long, yellow eggs hatching in the putrid water. For many days she had lain there, scarcely moving save to lift her

flat head to swallow the tiny frogs and baby fish Spotba brought to her. And Spotba always returned with something for her. Sometimes he even found it necessary to climb the slippery clumps of rushes and steal the entire pink family of the poor blackbirds or marsh wrens. But he never did this if he could help it. Not that he possessed any scruples about despoiling the birds' homes, but because climbing the slippery rushes meant exertion, and Spotba was lazy.

On this particular morning he was very happy and content. Fortune had favored him in his hunting. He had found a school of tender shiners in his first pond. He had swallowed two, and in his mouth was a nice large one for the brown mate beneath the elm trunk. Something—a sense of danger—had made Spotba pause on the brown muck land. His little flat head with its deadly armor of horny upper jaw was lifted to meet the breeze, and the yellow spots on his long body were fading to a grey drab. A shadow fell between him and the sunlight, and like a flash his body twisted into a compact coil. Then a great, brown bird, with long, sharp claws and curved, heavy beak, dropped upon him. With a hiss, the marsh snake threw the fish from him, and as those yellow claws opened to clutch him, struck upward with all the force his husbanded strength could command. The eagle screamed and swung upward, leaving a shower of brown feathers floating behind him on the air. Again the great bird swooped, and this time his claws clutched Spotba. The snake's head flashed in and out once, twice, and with a screech of pain the bird arose carrying Spotba, squirming and twisting in his strong talons.

Low over marsh and water the eagle flew, gradually rising and drifting toward the wide white water of the awakened bay. Spotba had ceased to struggle and hung inert and numb, his long body swaying above the wild fields of grass and water plants. The eagle felt sure of victory now. Why not? He had killed many snakes, big, wicked snakes, too. But always they had sped before him in terror and the killing had been easy. To-day he had found a new variety of snake—one that would not run away, but stood his ground and fought, not with fangs, but with his saw-like nose that cut deep and jagged wounds. The eagle had received one such wound, and the pain of it made him grip the dying snake tighter, and the joy of being able to inflict pain made him scream in triumph.

That scream awoke the swooning Spotba. Far below him the great marsh-world was flashing past. He saw the white water splashes, the deep, blue creek, the rush home of Mugwamp the muskrat. Then where the wooded point jutted like a green arm towards the creek's mouth, Spotba saw an old elm tree lying across the bogland. His home and mate were beneath that tree.

With a hiss he stiffened his swaying body and twisted upward. They were speeding high above the trees now, and the eagle's searching eyes were fastened on a lonely chalk cliff rising like a toadstool in the heart of the wooded highland half a mile away. Like a flash Spotba twisted his coils about that short neck then drew his muscles tense. The eagle turned his head and Spotba cut away one of the wicked eyes with a rapid stroke of his jagged nose. Swifter, swifter, flew the bird, and tighter, tighter the

snake drew his coils. Then slowly the eagle sagged earthward, sweeping down through the trees and alighting on the white rock close beside a narrow fissure. Once again Spotba struck, and then he felt those strong claws tearing him from his hold. At last he lay motionless, on the white rock, and the eagle, twisting about, raised his head to deliver the killing stroke.

It was then from the fissure there sounded for the second time a sibilant rattle, and before that heavy curved beak could fall, another snake, not half as long as Spotba, leaped upward and buried its fangs in the eagle's neck. The rattler's young were in the fissure; she considered the eagle a menace to their safety, and was protecting her young as Nature prompted her.

With a screech of terror, the eagle sprang to wing, and the rattler, carried some feet into the air, dropped to the rock. The great bird flew up, up, up, until he was a mere speck against the blue. He would go back to the desolate coast of grey rock and live among the things he understood. He wanted to flee from this strange world of marsh and wood and lurking dangers.

At last he felt the air current for which he sought, and his heart thrilled in spite of the pain of his wounds. He turned to wing his course across the pine point to the deep blue lake beyond, and as he turned a burning, numbing something bit into his blood

and paralyzed him. He tried to shake the pain off, but it only bit the deeper. Once more he sagged downward towards that place from which he was so anxious to flee. He was still high above the marsh when the poison froze his wild heart to stillness. He fell, crushed and broken, close beside an old elm tree lying across the bog-land.

The setting sun was spilling her gold on the waving cat-tails when Spotba swam the broad water-pond close beside his home. He had come back to that home unerringly, but he was wounded and stiff and sore. On the white rock away on the wooded upland he had met a brown rattler, also battered and sore, and it too was seeking its home and young in the cliff fissure. They had passed very close to each other, but they were companions in a common misery that day and neither snake remembered enmity.

Spotba trailed slowly through the cool water and beneath the old elm to his home. The brown mate came to meet him, and the two coiled up, side by side, close to four little sleeping snakes that had that day broken away from their tough shells. Spotba had brought his mate no food, but her intuition was great and she knew why. So she but laid her neck across Spotba's as though glad he had returned.—From *Canadian Countryman*.

A Banjo Song

I plays de banjo better now
Dan him dat taught me to,
Because he plays for all de worl',
An' I jes' plays for you.

He learns his chunes—I jes' lets down
A banjo-string or two
Into de deepest of my heart,
An' draws up chunes for you.

Slowly dey comes swingin' up,
A quiv'rin' through an' through,
Till wid a rush of tinglin' notes
Dey reaches light—an' you.

I never knows if dey will shine
Wet wid tears or dew;
I only knows dat, dew or tears,
Dey shine because of you.

—Howard Weeden.

Fall Management of Bees

A FARMER'S
wife one re-

BY MORLEY PETTIT.

marked to me with reference to her husband's bees, "Well there is one thing on the place that requires no care." "What returns do you receive from them?" "Oh some honey for the table occasionally, but they seem to need all they make for themselves."

October work in the apiary is winter preparation. The prime requisites for successful wintering of bees are:

1. Plenty of young bees;
2. Plenty of good stores;
3. Good young queen;
4. Warm, dry packing;
5. Good ventilation;
6. Shelter from cold winds.

The beekeeper usually goes through his apiary in August and early September to see

that every colony is strong in bees, and that the queen has opportunity for laying all the eggs she wishes in brood chamber combs. Any colonies which are not strong at that time, are given stimulative feeding by uncapping a little honey from time to time or feeding daily, honey or sugar that is thinned with water so as to stimulate the queen to lay. About the end of September, or the beginning of October, any that are still too weak for

winter, should be united with other colonies. To unite these colonies, the poorest queen is first destroyed, or if there is no choice, the matter is left to the bees themselves. Then the cover of one hive is removed and a sheet of newspaper having a small hole in the middle is spread on the frames, before the brood chamber of the other hive is set on top for uniting. These two colonies placed together in this way are gradually united and form one, as

the workers tear away the separating sheet of paper.

A few days later at the convenience of the beekeeper, the combs of the united hives can be sorted, putting the best combs in the brood chamber and taking the others away.

For wintering in this climate, colonies of bees should have from 30 to 40 pounds of good

stores. When I say "good stores," I mean well sealed clover or buckwheat honey or syrup, made from the best granulated sugar and water in the proportion of two of the former to one of the latter. A ten frame Langstroth hive containing the usual number of combs, and an average colony of bees should weigh from 60 to 70 pounds without the cover, when going into winter quarters. If the beekeeper wishes to be careful not to feed more than is neces-

We must not judge efficiency by size. A bee is small but wonderfully efficient. Just insult her and see. But bees sting in another way. They sting the man financially who doesn't understand them. In this article Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, tells how to avoid being stung by winter losses. It means bees to follow his advice — and bees mean money.

sary, he may weigh his colonies, and feed them sufficient syrup to make up what is lacking. If he does not object to feeding them more than might be absolutely necessary, he can feed them all they will take up to 30 or 35 pounds. I have found that the perforated top feeder which has been frequently described is one of the most satisfactory devices for fall feeding, particularly after the first of October, and if the hives can be placed in their packing cases before

first during the cold winter, when they most need pure food.

The queen is the most important member of the bee family, and it has been said that at least 10 per cent. of winter loss is usually caused by poor queens. October is rather late for correcting the queen condition of colonies, but it can be done by securing the queens from some reliable breeder or from the Ontario Beekeepers' Association. However, it is rather difficult to hunt out the old queen, and



Winter Cases Made of Cheap Lumber.

the feed is applied, it makes it easier for the bees to maintain the warmth that is necessary for storing and sealing this syrup. Occasionally in the late fall, bees will get material from canning factories or decaying fruit in orchards, which causes their death in winter. Wherever the risk of this is incurred, I would give each hive at least 10 pounds of sugar syrup the last thing in the fall, whether they are lacking in weight or not. It will be placed nearest the cluster and used

I should not advise beginners to risk buying very many queens so late in the season.

There are two methods of wintering bees in Ontario, the out-door and the cellar methods. Some beekeepers winter their bees in buildings above ground, but there is always a great risk attached to this method. The bees may winter successfully several seasons, but there is sure to come a winter when it is very cold or else mild, and the temperature in any

building above ground cannot be regulated. Heavy loss of bees always issues. Perhaps the safest method for the beginner in all Southern parts of Ontario is to pack the hives in boxes which are large enough to contain from 1 to 4 hives with 3 inches of packing on the sides, and 6 or 8 on the top. We usually recommend putting 4 hives in one box, 2 facing east and 2 west. No packing is needed between the hives, they should be placed tightly together and very little is needed underneath, but the top should be deeply covered, as heat always goes upwards. Entrances of the hives are bridged across to openings in the sides of the box, allowing free ingress and egress to the bees when-

ever the weather is favorable for flight. The packing that is commonly used is dry forest leaves, plainer shavings, or wheat chaff. Straw is rather too loose and open, and clover chaff is objectionable because of its tendency to heat when it gets the least bit damp.

Shelter from cold winds is very important in winter packing. An ideal spot is a ravine where the slopes are wooded. Evergreen hedges, also buildings, make good wind breaks. If nothing else is available, a tight board fence should be erected on at least three sides of the apiary, to keep out the cold winds. The bees deserve and will repay just as good care as any other stock on the farm.

QUERIES

Potato Stalk Weevil

My potato stalks are being attacked by a small white maggot, which burrows into the stems. There are several in the stem. What are they, and how can they be controlled?

A. N., Walsh, Ont.

Ans.—This insect from your description would appear to be the grub of the potato stalk weevil, the adult of which is a small snout beetle, not more than one-sixth of an inch long. It is usually worse on early varieties and in dry seasons, but is not often a serious pest in On-

tario. It can easily be controlled by gathering the stalks after digging, and burning them, thus preventing the insect wintering and reproducing.

Carrot Rust Fly.

My carrot patch is infested with a small grub which burrows in the roots, making small channels which destroys them for table purposes. I would like to know how to control this pest as it has proved very destructive in my garden.

J. O. Mimico, Ont.

Ans.—If this insect causes the infested part of the carrot to have a

We have exceptionally good means of obtaining answers to all queries treating agricultural subjects, at this College. All our subscribers are invited to seek advice regarding any problems confronting them. An answer will be given promptly in the following number.

Address all letters to the QUERY EDITOR, O.A.C. Review, O. A. College.

rusty appearance, it is doubtless the carrot rust fly. The maggots of this fly attack carrots, parsnips and celery, and may work on the roots of these different plants, not only in the garden but in cellars when they are stored in soil. The adult is a very tiny dark green fly, not more than one-quarter of an inch in length. It is a difficult pest to combat because it cannot readily be reached with insecticides. Fortunately it is only occasionally abundant. There is no sure remedy. Late sowing, and wherever possible rotation of crops are very helpful, especially if the sowing is done as far away as possible from the old infested land. Sand mixed with kerosene or with kerosene and turpentine dropped along the growing plants soon after they come above the ground helps to repel the flies and prevents them laying eggs. Repeat this treatment once a week, for about three weeks, until the egg laying season is over. The soil in which the roots have been stored over winter should not be thrown out into the garden again, but should be spread on the road where it will be beaten under foot or crushed so that the insects will be killed.

Imperfect Pollination.

I have a russet apple tree that produces small deformed fruit which cracks open. I have sprayed the tree very carefully, but cannot secure good fruit from it. Can you give me the

cause of and the remedy for the trouble. H. J. T., Wellington, Ont.

Ans.—If this russet tree produces this type of fruit each year it will come under a class of diseases that we know very little about at present. I have seen Rhode Island Greening trees which produced this misshapen fruit yearly, but they did not crack open. If fruit of this kind is cut through it will frequently be seen that the seed chambers are not properly developed, some of them usually being absent. This would, of course, suggest imperfect pollination, but why this should take place on nearly all the trees I cannot understand.

Later researches may show that the trouble lies at the roots. I am taking it for granted that the interior of these apples is sound, showing no brown areas. We have a large number of cases of more or less deformed apples, which when cut through, show numerous brown areas caused not by a fungus, but by the drying out of cells in the affected parts. This is generally due to a lack of moisture at some critical stage in the life of the apple. It is usually most noticeable in dry seasons. Exposed positions and a shallow root system doubtless favor the disease. Good cultivation continued around such trees later than usual will probably remedy the trouble, where as in the former case we can suggest no satisfactory remedy. It would probably be best to remove the tree.



What Shall We Do?---2

Journalism—Its Opportunities

NOT every man is born to be

a journalist. Probably not one in ten thousand is capable of becoming a first-class journalist and not one in a hundred thousand is destined to attain true eminence. There are plenty of tolerable writers and editors, but in the exacting profession of journalism mediocrity may be looked upon as next thing to failure. Ours is an age of many publications. Competition is keen. Outstanding men are increasingly sought and demanded, and in few fields are the demands more exacting or the really promising candidates less numerous than in agricultural journalism.

What, then, are the qualifications for success in this sphere? That question I would not care to answer too dogmatically. Exceptions might be cited to disprove any of the claims. However, we may endeavor to specify a few of the more important. Their precise order is open to debate, but as to the first I think there can be no doubt.

1. Moral character.
2. Intellectual calibre (originality, incisiveness, good judgment and hard common sense.)
3. Literary aptitude (ability to

BY W. D. ALBRIGHT.

express oneself concisely and with clearness, elegance and force).

4. Practical farm experience, as thorough and broad as possible.
5. Education, general and technical.
6. Love of the farm and down-right sympathy with agricultural interests.

To the lay mind the word journalism bespeaks romance; to W. D. Albright it is a thing of hard work, and constant study--a hard road, but with a rainbow spanning the way. The writer knows whereof he speaks having labored ten years at his chosen work, first as editor of the Maritime Farmer and later as associate editor, of the Farmer's Advocate. Since writing this article he has undertaken a new work. Read His last sentence and guess what it is.

7. Public spirit.
8. Pleasing address and impressive personality.

9. Unflinching pluck, zeal, courage and optimism.

10. Capacity for hard work.

A few words as to each of these.

Character.

A journalist has special need to be a man of principle. Through the exhausting nature of his work, and the various opportuni-

ties for temptation, he is open to the dangers which attend habitual convivialty. The path of the profession is strewn with the wrecks of dissipation. It is an impression current among many that a journalist must drink liquor in order to "stand in." That is not so. Quite a number of successful newspaper men are total abstainers, including men at the heads of leading publications, showing that participation in alcoholic beverages is not es-

sential to advancement in the profession, though moderate indulgence is an open sesame to familiar confidence with a certain class of men. The advantage thus gained, however, is liable to be overestimated, while the pitfalls appear in time. Certainly any tendency to weakness in the direction of over indulgence will disqualify a young man at once in the mind of a discriminating employer. It is probably safe to say that in agricultural journalism the temptations alluded to are not quite so insistent as in the profession at large, but even here rectitude is of the first consequence. Sterling moral character should be regarded as a *sine qua non*.

Calibre.

The need of intellectual calibre may be taken for granted. Your successful journalist should be a man of keen, alert intellect. He must be a thinker, clear, strong, courageous and incisive. He must be able to think not around, over and beneath his subject, but through to the heart of it, to seize the pith of a matter, grasping the essential points.

He should have, too, what the city editor calls "a nose for news." This is especially important to a reporter, but is of great value to any journalist, especially to one who has the opportunity of mingling with the public, picking up, thereby, the facts or inklings for a feature or a scoop. A good reporter picks up news as a running dog catches a scent from the wind, and applying himself to the quest, tracks the story to its origin, ascertaining all essential particulars.

Originality.

This is invaluable to a journalist. Without it his productions will be

flat and stereotyped in style and spirit. With it, he is able to invest old subjects repeatedly with new interest and handle all topics with that variety, freshness and piquancy which is the spice and the magnet of literary production. Discriminating judgment will be recognized as a prime essential. It is of particular importance to a live stock editor, who should be a first-class judge of animals.

The need for hard common sense will scarcely be disputed. The sensible man is the rational man. Having common sense he will also, most probably, possess a certain sense of humor, which will enable him to take light things lightly and to regard small and weighty matters with something like a due sense of their relative proportions.

Above all, perhaps, he should form the habit of interesting himself in the other man's point of view. It is a disastrous form of egotism for a writer to assume that the public will necessarily be interested in what personally interests himself. It is a first duty to cater to the legitimate demands and tastes of the reading public.

Literary Aptitude.

This is a qualification which, while necessary, is sometimes over-estimated and seldom intelligently appreciated. Many a fond parent has fancied that his son was born to be a journalist because he wrote beautiful flowing compositions. It is questionable whether there is a much greater drawback that a would-be journalist can possess than a too-ready facility in the use of mere words. Verbosity is a difficult fault to overcome. Fortunate the man whose words are forged painstakingly to

express vital ideas. Fluency of ideas is desirable, but may be developed with practice. Fluency of mere words is an unfortunate tendency. Bank on the lad with a headful of ideas even though his style be jagged. It is comparatively easy to round off and polish one's style, but hard to impart breadth and depth to a narrow and shallow mind. It is a slow process if ever accomplished at all.

This is a busy age. People will not read long articles unless of outstanding quality. That is particularly true of farmers. Points must be nailed in trip-hammer style. Accurate brevity is the soul of agricultural journalism. Literary force does not issue from a mental fowling-piece. A rifle is needed to bring down the big game.

Farm Experience.

The importance of practical farm experience can hardly be over-estimated. Without it one is like a ship without a keel, tossed and buffeted by whirlwinds and eddies of conflicting evidence and testimony. Not that one need ever expect to possess an experience representative of all the conditions he will meet or discuss, but what he has should serve as a ballast, a guide-line, a measuring standard, or a means of assimilation, according to the metaphor you prefer. The man who has done things acquires an efficiency, a confident familiarity with details that is invaluable. He learns to appreciate difficulties and to apply principles with discretion. There are too many professional agriculturists like the editor who advised against keeping pigs in the orchard lest they should climb the trees and eat the fruit. If obliged to dispense with one qualification from my ideal

journalist, about the last one I would relinquish, after character, is practical every-day experience, and the college graduate who has not had an ample share of it should court opportunity to repair the lack, even though it meant going out on a farm to work for day wages after taking his degree.

Education.

It is superfluous to dilate upon the value of education, both general and technical. One principle, however, I would seek to impress, and that is thoroughness. One's grasp of facts does not tighten with time. It quickly loosens. The things we once knew well we shall soon remember only in part. Those we once knew vaguely escape us almost entirely. To be sure, we have always access to text books and reference works, but the clearer, more accurate and more comprehensive one's knowledge and understanding gained while at college and previously, the better it will be for him when he leaves. Not only will the mental discipline acquired be much more effectual, but memory will be surer and comprehension better. I sometimes think, because agriculture is not an exact science, but is based on principles more or less imperfectly understood, that there is a tendency for the agricultural-college course to pass its students through without inculcating that definite thoroughness instilled by some other courses. Thus a habit of loose approximation is formed which contents the student with hazy understanding, speculation and imperfect grasp, so that even in points where definite instruction has been imparted, indefinite comprehension only is secured.

One realizes that lack when he goes forth to write and speak where he is

expected to be master of his subject.

I went to the college when twenty years old, after a reasonably good farm experience for that age. When leaving with an associate diploma, I realized that there was much about agriculture I did not know, but still thought I had a fairly serviceable knowledge of it. I have since spent ten years in agricultural journalism and have probably learned more in that time than I did at college, but I wish I knew now one-quarter as much about agriculture as I thought I knew on leaving the O. A. C. It would be a sobering experience for any graduate to spend a year in an editorial office answering questions. Strive for one hundred per cent. It is expert, exhaustive knowledge that counts.

Love of the Farm.

It is a paradox of agricultural journalism that the men we desire and need in the profession are the men we should not be able to secure. He who loves practical farming so well that he prefers it to any other occupation is the one needed to infuse the true spirit of appreciation into agricultural journalism. Without a genuine, inborn love of the country and rural life no man can give the true ring to his advice for young men to stay on the farm. An associate of this college whom we once endeavored to secure for our staff, declined because he didn't want to leave the farm. That was one reason we were particularly anxious to have him. There are, however, some young men who love the farm but lack the necessary capital to begin operations on their own account. To these journalism offers a chance to acquire funds and experience, especially the latter.

Public Spirit.

I recall a sentence delivered by J. S. Willison some fifteen or eighteen years ago, addressing the newspaper men at Hamilton. This one sentence burned itself into my memory so that I have never forgotten it. "The root motive that lures us into journalism is the public spirit that was born within us and that will not be denied expression." I would hesitate to take chances on a candidate inspired by a less worthy motive.

Pleasing Address.

Pleasing address and impressive personality are a valuable asset to the representative of a publication called upon to meet the public. A callow youth is at a heavy disadvantage on this score. It is not necessary that one be especially good-looking, but he should bear evidence of maturity and strength of character. Of all our list of qualifications, however, this one of personal appearance is perhaps the least important. After all, it is chiefly what one puts into his paper that counts. That is more important than to ornament the front row of the press gallery and look wise.

The Won't Be Beaten Spirit.

Pluck is a great thing, and the editor needs plenty of it. Not always are prospects rosy; not always is the outlook bright and first-class correspondence piling in. There is the stern side, the discouraging side, the monotonous side. It is not the occasional coup or the brilliant flourish that guarantees success in journalism. It is the resolute, optimistic, plucky, steady work. When correspondence doesn't come in, one must make copy of his own. When he feels dull, stupid or lazy he can't lie down and let things go for a week, he must

buckle to the task and turn out a number just as if he were always bubbling over with ideas. It doesn't do to flag in the harness. As the old couplet has it:—

"It's sticking to it will carry you through it,

Roll up your sleeves again."

This brings us to the last of the ten points.

Capacity for Work.

Journalists are among the hardest-worked men in the community. It is not quite so strenuous in agricultural journalism as in newspaper work. The pace in that is terrific; the spur of stern necessity drives them on. On a weekly paper it is bad enough. Each day seems to slip by faster than the one before it. The weeks speed past like days, the months like weeks, the years like months. It is a quick way to get old. Writing editorials, editing copy, answering questions, attending to correspondence, reporting meetings, interviewing men, reading exchanges, reviewing books are some of the duties to be done. The nerve tension is severe. It is a poor way to fatten. Indeed, an editor should beware of excessive *avoidupois*. A business man may become corpulent with impunity, but most editors are noted for that lean condition betokening concentrated energy.

But, while exacting, the work is intensely interesting. I can imagine no other professional employment nearly so much so. The daily panorama of outlook and interest it spreads before one, the opportunities for travel, for seeing places and meeting men, together with the responsibilities of the work, combine to afford splendid educational facility, all the greater because of the continual expression of

ideas. A modern philosopher says: "We grow by expression" and there is much truth in the remark. Thoughts are like flowers; pluck one and another takes its place, leave it and the parent plant soon goes to seed, ceasing to put forth bloom. The opportunity for continual research, study and expression is the most valuable of the many phases of education which the journalist enjoys.

The Best Yet, Save Farming.

If, then, you are willing to work in season and out of season; if you can trust yourself to keep a steady, courageous head and heart; if you possess the requisite qualifications, including a love for the farm and lack of capital to give effect to that desire, you will find in agricultural journalism an alluring field. But bear in mind that you must win your spurs. It is no snap for the slothful. Neither is it a position into which one may expect to step full-fledged at \$1,500 or \$2,000 per year after leaving college. Even supposing one were qualified with the requisite agricultural knowledge, he is still a novice at editorial work, and no course of lectures in journalism, however helpful as an aid, can take the place of experience. It must be obtained by practice in the stress of actual work. An agricultural journalist, to be proficient, must be practised and expert in two lines, agriculture and journalism. You must start at the bottom, learning the work, content with a modest salary, placing service before salary, resolved to earn more than you get before expecting an increase. If willing to comply faithfully with these conditions, there may be a future in this ideal profession, which is more attractive than any other occupation I know, save only farming.

Housing The Winter Layers

The Prime Essentials. Cost \$1.00 a Bird

ABOUT thirty per cent. of

BY A. C. McCULLOCH, B.S.A.

in winter gradually but quickly told

the farmers of Ontario have no poultry house. This is a sad state of affairs to say the least, especially so, as the farmer's flock is one of his most reliable sources of revenue. Eggs are plentiful in summer, a few surplus cockerels and hens increase the income in autumn, but during the winter the profits cease and the flock merely "pays its way." Improper feeding, poor breeding, and lack of attention are partly responsible; but the system of housing also is at fault. As September is a convenient time to correct this evil, the following hints are given merely as a guide to those who purpose erecting new houses or altering those now in use.

If a house is to be satisfactory, we must build for comfort, sanitation, convenience and economy. Perhaps, the greatest of these is comfort, but it is very closely related with sanitation. An unsanitary condition is not conducive to good results and is almost invariably a forerunner of disease and failure. Simple construction aids in the care of the flock and eliminates or at least reduces burden. The cost is what decides between profit and loss.

A Warm House Not Required.

The idea that the birds must be closely and warmly confined to get good winter egg-production is slowly passing into history. The double-walled, tar-papered, lathed and plastered, air-tight houses of a few years ago have been proven to be seriously wrong, as the lack of fresh air even

on the vitality of the birds and profits decreased in proportion to the increase of sickness and disease. Even to-day the air-tight idea is favored by many poultry enthusiasts, perhaps I may say, fanatics.

The 100-Hen Building.

The average farm in Ontario is about one hundred acres and this supports usually seventy-five birds as the maximum. The demand among the farmers is for a building to accommodate this number, allowing a little for a probable increase. To meet this demand the poultry department of the O. A. College has devised, and operated for three winters, an open front house for one hundred birds of medium size or about one hundred and twenty-five Leghorns, etc. The building is twenty feet square, three feet high in front, four feet six inches at the back, and seven feet in the centre. The front, which faces the south, is covered with wire netting only, except for an eight-inch board across the bottom to confine litter and a four-inch board across the top to which netting is nailed. This leaves two feet open across the entire front. In the west end there is a window four feet by five, and in the east a door three feet by six. The walls are single-boarded, the cracks being battened. Owing to the roof being rather flat, shingles do not seem to be as satisfactory as well-prepared roofing, which is placed over matched lumber. Two-inch by six-inch rafters, two feet apart are necessary to carry the weight of the roof and even

then it is well to put a support in the centre of the house. With a cement floor and foundation, the total cost is approximately one hundred dollars, or one dollar per hen capacity.

We must admit that the temperature goes rather low inside the open front house on a cold winter night, yet, after becoming accustomed to it no serious results are noticeable. The birds seem to enjoy the fresh air and their constitution is rugged and hardy. However, if it is found too cold in northern sections, where Leghorns, etc., are kept, a portion of the front, not exceeding two-thirds may be covered with glass and cotton. The centre third may be covered with a stationary covering, and a movable one made to slide to whichever side is required to break the wind.

Such a house is peculiarly adapted to about one hundred birds. If it were made deeper, from front to back, it might be difficult to light the rear sufficiently and the roof would require to be raised in the centre which would result in a colder building. Yet a depth of twenty feet is required for the open front to operate successfully. A greater width than twenty feet would allow the wind and snow to blow into the house too freely and this must be guarded against. In cold weather there must be no other opening except in the front, and in no case should the width of the house exceed the depth. In hot weather the flat roof will tend to heat up the interior, but if the door and window are each opened and covered with netting, it is usually very comfortable, especially if there is the slightest breeze.

To House Fifty Birds.

For fifty hens, an entirely different house is required. For this number

a straw-loft house twenty-four feet by twelve feet, with five-foot walls has been found very satisfactory. In this case we have a double-pitch roof, with a distance of eight or nine feet to the peak. The walls are single-boarded, the cracks battened. In the front are three large windows and between each two windows a pair of loosely fitting doors. The straw is upheld by narrow boards which reach from plate to plate. Each gable end is fitted with a small door which, when open, permits of a gentle circulation of air through the straw from the pen below. The straw loft is an excellent system of ventilation and tends to moderate extreme cold in winter and extreme heat in summer. It absorbs moisture which might otherwise collect on the walls and cause the interior to be damp and unhealthy.

In either house during severe winter weather the temperature may go several degrees below zero, but this is preferable to allowing or forcing the birds to live in foul air in badly ventilated quarters for several months. A close, stuffy house is also likely to be damp which in time results in unsanitary conditions and eventually in disease.

In general terms we might say, give the birds plenty of light and fresh air without drafts. Do not over-crowd, keep the interior perfectly dry, and go to no unnecessary expense in building, the cheaper the better, consistent with efficiency. If these directions are followed a great deal will have been accomplished to overcome the faults which are commonly made in poultry-house construction.

Blooming Like The Rose

How No-Man's Land Was Changed to Homesteads

IN all the 300 miles between

BY P. STEWART.

Fort William and Kenora, the six townships between Wabigoon and Eagle River, on the C. P. R., show the greatest agricultural development. Hence the reason for selecting this particular locality. Dryden is the largest town, so for convenience we shall call the section

ground on which he is standing has been taken up ten years ago, a small clearance made and deserted. Now it is held on speculation and is growing up with underbrush, fast returning to its natural state.

The Fathers of the Land.

Twenty years ago this portion of New Ontario was looked upon with



Timber Wolves When Taken Young Are Easily Tamed.

under discussion "the Dryden district."

Evil of Land Speculation.

In attempting a treatise on the agriculture of any part of this new country the Easterner is impressed anew at every turn in the road with the youthfulness of the land. So very new and undeveloped is farming that, at first sight, one is inclined to think that he is perhaps the first on the scene. On enquiry he may be surprised to learn that the

mixed feelings of pity and ridicule. Loyal Canadians were sorry that the face of our good Dominion should be so marred with such a good-for-nothing wilderness of stunted pine and muskeg. Outsiders sneered at a country which counted in its area so many acres of waste land. The general feeling towards the district was that it served a purpose in being a good place for nature to flourish undisturbed. A first class breeding ground for mosquitoes and black flies

and a place affording good protection for bears, wolves and foxes. In short, "a fine land to shun."

Not until the year 1895 did it dawn upon anyone that farming could be carried on successfully. The person who saw a future in the wilderness was the Hon. John Dryden. It came about thus:

His train on the C. P. R. was delayed, so he got off and looked around. To his surprise he saw alsike clover growing luxuriantly in

this development has been going on. The old government farm is still producing good crops, but is now run by private persons.

Bringing Forth Manyfold.

Chief of all crops in the district is the clover, both red and alsike. Just as soon as the settler has enough cleared land to enable him to grow anything in a commercial way, he seeds down a part of his clearance.

The great inducement to grow clover lies in the high price of seed.



Red Clover in Stewart's Territory That Yielded Seven Bushels an Acre.

the sub-soil of the railroad cutting. The worthy statesman was quick to surmise possibilities. On his return to the east he told the story at Ottawa, and the result was the establishment of a government demonstration farm near the spot where the clover grew. The purpose of this enterprise was to see just what could be done in the line of farming. The first crop showed that the soil, if tilled properly, would return to the tiller his reward, and from that day to

In an average year alsike will grow to the extent of five bushels per acre. An average price for clean seed, such as can be produced, is \$12 per bushel, giving a total of \$30. A very liberal estimate for the cost of clearing is \$30 per acre. Hence we see that one crop of clover, if properly handled, will repay doubly for the cost of the land.

Another feature which induces the growing of clover is the effect which it has on the clay soil. This

is especially marked when a first crop is cut for hay and the aftermath plowed under. This green manure helps to return to the soil the humus of which the fires have robbed it.

The Wealth in the Soil.

The hard chalkey clay of the Dryden district seems to be especially well adapted to the production of clover seed. Down in the Rainy River valley, where black loams prevail, there is a tendency on the part of the plant to become rank and run

largely to stem and leaf growth. On the clay soil, the clover does not grow so tall, but assumes a low, bushy attitude, producing abundance of flowers with resulting good seed.

Crops prove to us that the fertility of this clay soil has a mint of wealth locked up in it, and while often times the unskilled and careless farmer fails to eke out a living on the land, the fertile clay of Dryden will yield its riches in abundance to him who tickles it right.



1913 Major Baseball Race

A Survey of the Game by One of Them

THE struggle this season among the American and National League teams, for the championship of their respective leagues, has so far created little real excitement. Baseball history shows that never since the organization of both leagues has the race been so much on the "run-away style." Clubs have lost money, because fans became disappointed early in the season. Notwithstanding the ease with which the leading teams are winning, this season has sprung more surprises than can be recollected in many a moon. The baseball expert, as he is called, who announces in the newspapers each spring (just prior to the rising of the baseball curtain, and the shouting of the umpire: "Play ball") the position that each team will occupy at the end, has again been fooled, and badly too, in some cases. The prophets all agreed that the Athletics would win the American league pen-

nant. That prophecy has become a reality. On the other hand they were unanimous that Pittsburg would cop the honors in the older organization, but the percentage columns at present indicate that the Pirates (Pittsburg) will have a task to even remain comfortably in the first division.

A surprise of the National league was the flashing spurt of the Phillies, under Dooin, during the first part of the season. But their pitchers became over-worked, with the result that they lost out under the strain. In this same league the Cincinnati Reds, under the regime of Joe Tinker, came through with a huge surprise when they turned out to be almost a joke. Every baseball fan took great interest in the Reds, due solely to Tinker, who at one time was king of shortstops for the great Cub machine. He was expected to display exceptional ability as a leader, but the baseball saying is: "He who showeth

great as a player, showeth poor as a leader."

The unexpected of the American league was the work performed by the Cleveland Naps, under Joe Biringham: a team that no one exclusive of Biringham himself thought would finish above fourth place. Biringham has introduced new methods into baseball, and he is considered by the shrewd students of the game, not only as a never-die fighting manager, but one that possesses such an insight into the finer points of the sport that he must be placed in the same category as McGraw, Mack and Clarke. It is to such a man that the Naps owe their standing to-day.

At this time of the season when both the Giants and the Athletics have practically cinched the pennant in their respective leagues, every baseball fan is asking "Who will win the world's baseball honors?" To satisfy that anxiety every baseball enthusiast is collecting "dope" upon which to base an opinion.

There are many angles from which supporters of each team can draw conclusions to clinch their arguments that one team or the other is the better. In the Giants we have a team that showed they are head and shoulders above anything in the national league. They are a better team than the one that faced the Red Sox in the world series. Burns and Shafer now appear as regulars. The pitching staff has been strengthened by the acquisition of Fromme and Demaree, although weakened to some extent by the poor showing of Tesreau; Mathewson and Marquard are the only real two de-

pendables. The catching staff has also been strengthened by the enrollment of McLean.

Now we shall take the Athletics. Connie Mack states he has a team which has an infield that cannot be improved upon, an outfield than there is no better, a catching staff that is in a class by itself. The Athletics pitching staff is similar to the Giants. They have also only two real first class box men in Bender and Plank. But these two, for dependency and steadiness, compare with any two box men in the game and have an edge on Mathewson and Marquard.

The Giants' infield composed of Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher and Shafer, are in comparison with McInnes, Collins, Barry and Baker in defensiveness, but, in aggressiveness the Athletics' infield have no near competitors. The Athletics' outfield composed of Strink, Oldring and Murphy are a fair trio, but are considered by close observers of the game to be hardly up to the standard of Burns, Snodgrass and Murray.

The success of either team is so probable that no student of the game can easily give one the preference over the other. Taking all in all the superiority of either lies in the second string pitchers. If Coombs comes into his own and regains his old time form (which it is expected he will do) when the records of the 1913 world's series are folded and ready for the shelf, few baseball followers will be disappointed to learn that Connie Mack again received the highest baseball honors and heads the world's champions.



In Love With Something

Perhaps with Work—Maybe Not. The Boys Talk

Vining as Assistant Representative.

THE Editor has asked me to set down some of my impressions of the work of the district representative's assistant. Anything that I may write is to be considered strictly confidential—as friend to friend. The editor has warned me to be brief. I wonder why.

The people, who knew, said that an apprenticeship with a district representative was a good experience for a young man. I needed experience. Money was no object. I wanted to know about the work, had often asked those in the work, but they never tell you anything. Eighteen months on the job has opened my eyes to a number of things, has disillusioned me regarding some things and has served to give me a respect for the business that could have come in no other way. I have not been disappointed. There has been plenty of experience—and no money.

It hardly seemed quite proper to mention this latter fact, but just at the time of writing, W. J. Bryan has stirred up a hornet's nest by stating that he found it impossible to live within his income. Now there is no comparison between Mr. Bryan's salary and the amount which the department of agriculture pays to its assistant representative, but Bryan has my sympathy. I would bespeak an immediate and substantial increase in the salary paid to assistants.

An assistant does most of the hard work of the job. Some people will tell you there is no hard work to do but believe me, they don't know what they are talking about. Suppose that

the district branch has taken over an orchard for demonstration purposes, and this is a favorite line of work with the boys. The representative locates the orchard and does the talking. The assistant comes along in time to do the spraying. Did you ever spray trees with lime-sulphur? The representative does not like to but the assistant has to. Sometimes the representative helps—not always.

Why Is An Assistant?

The demonstration orchard stands as an example. The same relation between the district representative and his assistant holds good all through the year. But understand me, I am not registering a kick. I have not been surprised. It is just what any reasonable man would expect. Why is an assistant?

There is another phase of the assistant's position which is very much in his favor. The representative is responsible for the policy of his department. The assistant may speak when he is spoken to, and if he is wise he will keep quiet at other times. He may profit by the experience of his chief. Not all positions give a man a chance to get the benefit of another fellow's experiments. If the representative burns his fingers it does not follow that his assistant must. This is one of the chief compensations of the position.

Again it is a training that every would-be representative should have. He has an opportunity to get acquainted with the leaders in agricultural work—an acquaintance that will

stand him in good stead by-and-by. It is a training that ripens him. There are many green graduates turned out of most colleges.

Socially the position has many allurements and some dangers, but an assistant seldom gets caught. His chronic financial troubles render him immune to the matrimonial bacillus. I have observed that the representatives are much more subject to the attacks of this germ. They fall easy and willing victims to the wiles of womankind.

It is my own private opinion—and I would not mention it at all if this were not confidential—that a district representative will get more out of life single than married. Now, I am saying this mighty carefully for it's debatable, and a number of the district representatives are newly married. I may be prejudiced since I have seen things only from a single man's point of view. This is about the way it figures out: The work is of such a nature that a man must be away from home frequently—often two or three days at a time, and this is not nice for a married man. His wife may be lonesome at home and there's another reason.

A young lady I know, was riding in a train one day. A fellow traveller was quite attentive, but she refused to talk to him. Later she told her girl friend about it. "But why wouldn't you talk to him?" said the friend. The other demurred saying, "Oh, because," but finally confessed, "Well, he might have been married." She learned later that he was married. But the story illustrates my point. It makes a difference with the girls.

Every little hamlet in Ontario has its charming girls, but it seems to me that the married district representa-

tive must have a lonesome time, when business calls him away from home. Perhaps not.

The work is interesting and full of variety. I would emphasize its wonderful variety. It ranges all the way from spreading fertilizer on experimental plots, and planting seeds, and fighting weeds and bugs and blights, to the more polite and perhaps agreeable tasks of getting acquainted with the people of your county and winning their esteem and affection. You attend the picnics and garden parties. You should be present at most public gatherings. You may even attend political meetings, but should not appear on the platform on these occasions. There is opportunity for plenty of speech-making. The gospel of co-operation needs to be preached and practiced at every cross road in Ontario. But it may be laid down as a safe rule that it is wise not to talk too much. Ontario farmers have been talked to death. They need the actual demonstration, which alone convinces. The district representative is a point of contact between the rural communities and the agricultural college. If he isn't a live wire he's a dead one and the sooner he gets out the better for all concerned.

To students who are considering this position, I would say, take it if you are fortunate enough to be offered it. It gives a man more freedom for the exercise of independent thinking and initiative than any similar professional work of which I know. You must blaze your own trail. Here indeed you are captain of your destiny. R. L. Vining, '13.

THE ENTOMOLOGIST'S SUMMER.

Farmers grumble about there being some new bug every year to attack

the crops or fruit. There is more truth in this than we realize, and because insect ravages lessen the value of our farmers' produce year by year, they are receiving increasing attention.

In a way this study of "Bugs," as nearly everyone calls them, is curious. To most minds the term entomologist produces the picture of a lean, straggly-haired man, wearing large boots and spectacles, chasing

Some farmers and the government understand this and act accordingly. Hence the vocation of a "bugman." The rearing and study of insects is a science. They require as much attention, perhaps as much affection, as babies. I am not sure, but I think so. The rearing of insect pests through their life histories is at the root of all control measures. The study is interesting and attractive, and it reveals the



The Entomologist's Summer.

butterflies with a net. Therefore when you say you are an entomologist, people smile; some look upon you compassionately, perhaps thinking of the Homewood. But when a farmer gets 90 per cent. of his apples and cherries wormy, his fruit deformed and bitten, his grain crop reduced, and his truck-garden over-run with caterpillars, he welcomes the advice of an entomologist.

great complexity of wonderfully made little things. Insects are so varying—they are beautiful and ugly, useful and harmful, while some just put in time and do neither good nor evil. Hence their charm. What more can we ask?

If you doubt, work at insects for a summer under the government if you can; try to get on control measures. The life is in the open, healthy

and vigorous. You often have to get your meals where you can. The Government pays you well and regularly. This summer it paid me well and very irregularly. I enjoyed myself immensely, but I also did some work. I was helping the provincial entomologist to control the worms in cherries. Have you ever seen a worm in a cherry? How many cherries have you seen that had not worms in them? Pretty little flies put their eggs in cherries and the eggs hatch into worms. Then the crop is spoiled. Preserved cherries are a treat if you leave out the worms. Spray your orchard thoroughly when the fruit is as big as a pea and you need not cull your crop. Don't thank me for this information. I did not find it out. Thank the provincial entomologist.

But you can thank me for my advice about insects if you like. Really an entomologist's is a fine life. Tearing along bad roads on a hot day, shedding half the spokes of your wheel, getting soaked with lime-sulphur spray, counting and examining grubs by the hundred, gazing through a microscope for five hours at a stretch, feeding insects two or three times a day—is not this fine work? Besides you can have all the fine clean fruit you want, and you can work under a tree and talk to the farmer's daughter. I hate insects, but I like fine, clean fruit, and I love working under a tree and—oh no, I don't.

George Spencer, '13.

THE WORK OF A FIELD AGENT.

During the spring and summer of this year a few college students were assigned districts in Ontario with a view to encouraging the teaching of agriculture in the rural

schools. Agriculture, as we know, has been taught successfully in many countries of Europe, New Zealand and Australia, and has been undertaken in Ontario for some time, but has not been favorably received until within the last few years within which it has taken great strides. Some five hundred schools are teaching this subject in Ontario and this is only a beginning. I was fortunate enough to receive one of the afore-mentioned districts and have visited about sixty schools.

Sometime before visiting a school we notify the teacher, so a meeting of trustees and ratepayers may be arranged where we discuss the aim of teaching agriculture. In this work we attempt to interest the young people of the country in farming to get them to want to know the "why" of agriculture and to try experiments for themselves. Or the country school is to become a local miniature experimental farm for the neighborhood. Experiments of interest to all the farmers can be tried upon the grounds, the school becomes a distributing point for new or improved varieties of grains, vegetables, etc. The child at school finds the work interesting and becomes a farmer rather than a bookkeeper, thus tending to check the exodus from rural Ontario.

Besides pointing out the aims and plans of the department the field agent teaches a lesson or two in agriculture, examines the work being done and gives any advice or help necessary in laying out or improving school grounds, conducting experiments and organizing associations or clubs, as county teachers' associations, county or township trustees' associations, potato clubs, etc. To

anyone who is interested in this work as a means of employment, I may say he will find it very pleasant and inspiring to know that he is working for the common good. If sixty per

cent. of our people are agricultural, why should we not have sixty per cent. of our schools teaching agriculture and fitting the people for their life work.

R. A. Finn, '15.



Ever A Song Somewhere

By James Whitcomb Riley

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
 There is ever a something sings away
 There's the song of the lark when the skies are clear,
 And the song of the thrush when skies are gray,

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
 Be the skies above or dark or fair,
 There is ever a song that our hearts may hear—
 There is ever a song somewhere, my dear—
 There is ever a song somewhere!

How to Buy Cheaply

Alfalfa Seed Sold Co-operatively

A HARDY strain of alfalfa seed is the most important factor in obtaining a good field of alfalfa. Drainage, character of soil, freedom from all other plants, inoculation, time of cutting and the amount of top left for winter protection are all of importance, but if the strain is not hardy it may be killed by a severe winter even if these other factors are noted and the crop put in the best possible shape for winter.

The experimental department of the Ontario Agricultural College have conducted experiments with a great many varieties of alfalfa to ascertain which varieties will stand our Ontario winter best. These experiments showed that the common or purple-flowered varieties (more correctly called violet-flowered varieties) may survive for many years if there are no hard winters, but they will gradually kill out the set of plants on the field becoming thinner year after year. Some common varieties were much more hardy than others. Those varieties from the south were killed very easily, while some from northern Europe stood the Canadian climate fairly well. The variegated species as a class proved much more hardy than the common varieties. Plots of these variegated varieties produced as good crops as ever, after having been seeded five years, right beside plots of the common kind nearly killed out. Some plots of the common varieties were badly killed out after one year's cropping and did not yield

BY J. N. ALLEN.

more than two tons of green crop per acre, while other plots adjacent to the variegated yielded five times as much.

The varieties of variegated alfalfa that were the hardiest and the best yielders were the Canadian variegated, which was imported from France and Germany to the Niagara peninsula and is grown largely in the counties of Lincoln and Haldimand, and the Grimm imported from Germany to Minnesota.

Prof. Klink, of MacDonald College, Quebec, has conducted extensive experiments with various varieties of alfalfa. In the spring of 1913, he found that out of 50 varieties only two had stood the winter well enough to produce a profitable crop. These two varieties were the Grimm and Canadian Variegated, and of these two the Grimm was the more hardy.

Prof. Zavitz has traced, after considerable trouble, the history of the Canadian Variegated, following some of the strains back forty years to the time of their introduction. He found that two men in Lincoln county had introduced it. One obtained his seed from Germany, the other from France. Much of the seed grown in Lincoln and Haldimand is the same strain of variegated that was introduced by these men. It has proven to be a very hardy strain and has been a profitable crop to grow on those clay hillsides of that district which used to be of little value, but now produce from four to seven tons of alfalfa per acre, unless the second crop is saved for seed. It usually

will produce from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of seed per acre. Many farmers cut the second crop for seed when the price is high enough to make it profitable.

It seems ridiculous that farmers in other parts of the province should pay high prices for the common varieties of alfalfa, much of which is imported and contains weed seeds, when the farmers of Haldimand and Lincoln counties sell their seed of the variegated strain to seedsmen for a price much less than that paid by farmers in other parts of the province for seed much inferior to the variegated. No doubt the reason of this has been that the farmers requiring seed did not know where to obtain it of the variegated type and were practically forced to sow any kind their seedsmen had to offer them. They often found it difficult to secure clean seed of any strain.

Farmers are realizing the advantage of co-operation, particularly the farmers of Haldimand. They have made arrangements whereby farmers in other parts of the province may secure their alfalfa seed direct from them. This will make it possible for the farmer in Haldimand to obtain a price for his seed high enough to make the growing of it profitable. It will also enable the farmer requiring seed to obtain the variegated at a price that will not exceed that paid

previously for the common varieties. The farmers have organized a branch of the Dominion Seed Growers' Association, known as the Grand River branch of the Dominion Seed Growers' Association. This association will sell the seed grown by a considerable number of farmers and should prove a boon to both the seed grower and the seed sower. Ross Martindale, York Post Office, is secretary of the association and will be pleased to furnish any information desired.

But the seed growers of Haldimand are not going to be content with the growing of the Canadian Variegated alfalfa, although they have fields producing excellent crops after having been seeded twelve years. They have noticed the results of the experiments conducted by Prof. Zavitz and Prof. Klink and have ordered small quantities of Grimm alfalfa seed at a price of approximately one dollar per pound. They will sow this next spring, but it will be at least five years before they will have any large quantity of this seed for sale. Until then the price will be too high for the ordinary farmer to sow much. They will continue to grow the Canadian Variegated, and until the Grimm becomes much more plentiful, there is no doubt that the Canadian Variegated is the most profitable for the Ontario farmer to grow.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The Choral Club is practising excellent selections under the leadership of Professor Sheldrick and promises an exceptionally good programme.

The Orchestra is under the management of Mr. McLauren, and its high standard will be maintained.

The Dramatic Club is rehearsing a two-act drama, entitled "Meg's Diversion," by H. T. Craven. Mr. Hart, the director, will be glad to meet any student who is interested in dramatic work.

Tickets should be secured early as the best ones are booked usually far in advance.

What Shall We Do?---3

The Ontario Civil Service

IT has been said that the course

of any person's life is governed very largely by the ideals which are conceived between the ages of thirteen and sixteen. I believe this to be true in a very great measure, but there is a period a little later in the life of a college graduate which I believe from the observations I have been able to make, is quite as important. That period is the first two years after graduation. The graduate after convocation must face the world alone in a sense in which he has never been alone before, with his reputation to make, and it is of the highest importance that he should start right. In this article an endeavor will be made to present a fair view of one of the walks of life which is open to the graduate of the O. A. C. and in which he may secure pleasant and profitable employment.

To decide whether a certain line of work will be acceptable or desirable to a person, a great many factors must be taken into account, factors which are almost unconsciously considered by every one. The graduate of the O. A. C. who is available for a position in the provincial civil service is almost always an Ontario farmer's

BY J. E. RETTIE, B. S. A.

son, as those who come from other

countries, usually have positions secured for them and to which they return in their native land. You, therefore, have to deal with a man who believes in agriculture, but is not satisfied with its present status. The position which he wants and for which he is in most cases suited, is one where he can keep in touch with the

latest thought in connection with advanced agriculture and where he can lend a hand to help the good work along.

Positions fulfilling the requirements noted above are offered through the different branches of the department of agriculture and through the system of district representatives.

Government work is very attractive to some. Often there are many crowding the ropes for one little old position. Perhaps there is an opinion that it means many ducats and little work. In this article Mr. Rettie, a promising member of the civil service ranks, tells the unwardness of it all. Read this before accepting a position under His Majesty, The King.

Outside Service.

The work of the district representative keeps him in the closest touch with the most progressive farmers in the county in which he is situated. His training at college has taught him to observe closely and he is in a position to note the particular advantages which are secured by the adoption of improved methods, and to make suggestions for further improvement. He is given every opportunity to spread the gospel of a bet-

ter agriculture. He is a man of importance in the community. His help or advice or both are sought on every occasion that any organized step for the advancement of the community is contemplated. He is unanimously chosen counsel for the defence when any insect or weed pest takes action against the community. He is not, as a rule, implored to settle the action out of court, but is allowed, nay often prayed to fight it out in open court where all may observe his skill as a prosecutor of that which would encroach upon the liberties of the people. Thus we find him making a demonstration hostile to the "San Jose" scale, potato blight, or wild mustard in a location where all who travel may read the results.

Inside Service.

If instead of taking charge of one of the district offices of the department, the graduate joins the staff of one of the branches of the department in what is called the inside service, he sees not what is being done in agriculture by the individual, but what is being done by the various organizations which have been recognized by the department as tending to aid and encourage the farmer in his struggle for better returns and more desirable conditions of life. He will receive a training in organization work which is intensely interesting and instructive. He will have to deal with hundreds of people, not personally face to face, as the district representative does, but by letter for the most part. There may not be so much human interest in dealing with a man by correspondence as by having him come into the office personally and talk the matter over, but you can deal with many more of them in the same time. Notwithstanding the

disadvantages at which many people are placed through lack of education, the vast majority of them can make you understand their case in a much shorter time by letter than by a personal interview. If you furnish information by mail, it must be clear and concise, as your correspondent will always have your letter to go by and to request you to live up to. Hence, as a means of developing one's ability to express himself in a clear, businesslike and tactful manner, the inside civil service presents advantages.

We may conclude, therefore, that the Ontario civil service, offers a number of openings which are practically all that could be desired by a graduate of the O. A. C. He may obtain a position where he can enter very intimately into life of the community and be in close personal touch with agriculture, or he may obtain one where he is dealing with bigger problems, but not in such a direct manner at first. The salaries while not princely, are very good with a regular annual increase.

Disadvantages of the Work.

On the other hand, a person who works for the Government, is not usually given credit for working very hard. Remarks such as "He knows how to pull the strings"—are much more frequent about a civil servant, if he gets along and wins promotion, than—"He is a worker." There is also the fact to be considered, that increase in salary comes more from length of service than from real ability. Two men may work side by side for several years, the one becoming more efficient as time goes on, the students' council did not perform its true function. It was not really act-second practically worth no more at

the end of the fifth year than at the end of the first, but he receives the same annual increase as the first. The first man must depend upon some scheme of reorganization or expansion which occasionally becomes necessary, or upon the chance of some one higher up dying, to receive recognition. As these occurrences are no

more frequent in the civil service than in other lines of work, promotion is not as a rule very rapid. The whole question comes down to one of personal preference or necessity, which every one should as far as possible work out for himself, and a question upon which very few are qualified to, or justified in, advising others.



Give the Apple a Chance

Ontario Trade in Danger—Boxed Apples Required

TWENTY-FIVE
years ago and

BY P. J. CARY.

as the good pack,
and those who made

for many years after, the subject of "The Packing of Apples" was scarcely ever discussed in a public way, and little, if anything written about it. Hurriedly picking, and sometimes shaking the fruit from the trees, then hustling it into barrels, is what constituted apple packing in those days. Then in the matter of selecting and grading, the same methods were followed. In many cases the gild-edge and the cull fruit went into the same barrel, and the man who could manipulate the packing so that the package gave the impression to the purchaser that he was getting a choice article, was the man that was sought after. Strange to say, that manner of handling our apples seemed to thrive for many years.

Honest Men Up Against It.

It would nit be fair to say, however, that there were no exceptions to this rule. We had a number of good men who wanted to do the right thing, but too few. The unfortunate thing was that the poor pack looked as well

the effort to establish a reputation for the apple trade, got back little if any more than the poor packer. There were a few exceptions to this rule also, but very few. When anything is new, and there is a sameness in conditions, the public is not very exacting, especially when there are no comparisons in evidence by which to measure relative value. But gradually the scales fall from their eyes, when fraud and bad methods become too apparent. When something good arrives they become very exacting indeed. It took a long time to reach the climax in this particular in the apple business, but it is here at last, and here with a vengeance. There is a complete revolution, and we, in the fruit business, find ourselves face to face with a serious commercial problem.

In the old days our attention was entirely turned to the export market, and we had the best of it when it came to competition. For the last few years the export markets have not been very satisfactory, except for

hardy varieties, but fortunately at the same time a great market has been developed in the western provinces, and many have turned their attention to that demand. This market is now ready to handle half a million barrels annually, and it will not be long until the demand will reach the million mark. We claim here in Ontario that we can produce the best apples in the world, and if this is true, it looks to be easy for us to capture that great western market. But are we capturing it? There are scores of towns and villages springing up all over the new provinces, but unfortunately the initial shipments to many of those have not been Ontario apples. One million boxes of apples were imported into Canada last season, and I am afraid I will have to admit that Ontario suffered when it came to a comparison of quality of fruit and of pack. I learn from the most reliable sources that Ontario fruit easily has the preference in the Northwest, if it is at all equal to that coming from other sources. That being the case then the whole question narrows down to two essentials, namely, quality of fruit and quality of pack.

Poor Quality This Year.

Unfortunately the quality of our apples this season is not the very best, and it will require considerable courage on the part of the grower to place each grade just where it belongs. In my judgment it is almost a matter of life or death to the Ontario apple industry. We have lost enough ground already, and must try to win back, not only what we have lost, but to gain a firm foothold in the markets of the prairie provinces, and we must do it this year.

The thousands of Ontario people

now in the west have tested the superior flavor of the Ontario apple and want our fruit, but let me warn the Ontario grower that he need not depend on sentiment, not even his relatives out there will give good money for his trash.

Now as to the package: While many sections are still taking barrels, the box undoubtedly has the preference everywhere, and in most of the larger cities the barrel is refused. This is only natural, as the trade began mostly with boxes, and our competitors use boxes entirely. There is no longer any timidity on the part of the Ontario man when you mention packing in boxes. We will soon have an army of box packers that can hold their own against any competition along that line.

New Clothes for the Apple.

All the up-to-date apple-growing countries now marketing apples in boxes wrap the fruit. I am firmly convinced that our boxed apples should be wrapped also. It costs but little, if any, more than packing unwrapped. In the west, those engaged in the work of packing by the box charge no more per box for wrapping. In fact some prefer to wrap. There are many advantages in wrapping. It not only gives a superior air to the package, but it preserves the freshness of the fruit, makes it keep better, and carry much better, by preventing bruising. Boxes at the present time cost no more than barrels.

I hope that the growers of Ontario will rise to the occasion this season and make greater efforts than ever before to make a name for themselves and secure for the great apple industry the place it deserves in the markets of the world.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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P. Stewart, Agriculture.	D. M. Smith, College Life.
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J. A. Neilson, Query.	Florence Irwin, Macdonald.
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Editorials

The Students' Council

A letter treating a vital question appears in our College Life department. It comes from E. Davies, the popular chairman of the '12-'13 students' council. His stand is very well taken indeed. Our council is failing in its object.

When organized in 1910, it was intended to be a parliamentary body that would have legislative authority to act in all matters of moment or doubt concerning the student body. That very much might be done to make the students more responsible unto themselves is apparent. Methods and occasions of hazzing might be settled, improvements of a wider nature than the installation of a telephone effected, and definite courses of

action concerning many questions decided.

We need fellows of courage and ability and imagination. With such men, matters will move rapidly forward until a governing body will have been formed that will do all Mr. Davies has advocated. The men have been elected for the council now. Whether it will be a silent body contented with unimportant things or a truly useful organization will depend upon them. Nothing startling has been accomplished this year so far, although we have good reason to believe that a new system will be evolved. We expect to hear that our council will fulfil its mission this year. Your move next!



A Merry Heart

We hear much discussion regarding popularity, success, pleasure. Everyone in the school is fond of the first, hopes for the second and strives for

the third. It is remarkable what different methods different fellows take to gain all three, but particularly the last. Some keep straight for such

is their conception of happiness. Others go crooked for they believe that pleasure lurks along devious paths. Some study, some throw water, some play ball, some loaf — each living by his particular light. It is a pitiable thing to hear the careless, idle, or dishonest fellow say in the end that he has found no pleasure in all his struggles to gain it.

But there is one thing that leads to all three. Some practice it while others are too selfish even to believe that it is worth while. I refer to service—to giving. If any man wishes to be a force in this college, if he wishes some day to review his school life with satisfaction, let him help others all he can. Show me the man that gives unselfishly of his time in assisting fellows with their studies,

in forwarding the work of college societies or in training the boys upon the athletic fields, and I will show you a happy man. He may be busy the whole time, but long days are made short. He has in his heart a still small voice that says "You are a man." He needs no praise from his fellows, for the man within him speaks more loudly than the multitude. He is popular for all men love the worker and the helper; he is successful for in the scheme of life success is measured by the good we do; he is happy because of the music in his heart, for do we not read "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance?"

Do you doubt this philosophy? Well try it—and judge.



Freedom of Thought

It may not be well to tell a student body too often of their good qualities. They may become egotistical and desire no further progress. Some seem to hold this view. On the other hand it may do exactly the opposite. It may show them more clearly their high standard of excellence. It may increase their self-respect and be a valuable aid to them in living truly by that standard. We favor this view.

There are many things upon which our little commonwealth may be commended. One that must appeal to all thinkers is the absence of all atheistic argument among the students. Not so long ago a clique was in evidence that went out of its way to debate the soundness of the Christian religion, and of all doctrines. True, the men constituting it

were disappointed would-be leaders, but they had a certain following. It seems there are fellows who will always follow any agitator who starts a movement against established order of any kind.

But they have gone and the old atheism went with them. The fellows present this year realize that there is not a thing to be gained and very much to be lost by breaking away from the ancient faith of their fathers. The question of sect troubles not at all. It has never been an issue at this college. There seems to be as little bigotry as there is atheism. We trust the school will always be so, a place where men of many nations will meet and will follow without friction and with large charity the religion of their childhood.

Athletics

Athletics are very popular and have always been so in our college. Unless they are carried to excess this is very well. The secret of success is a sound mind in a sound body. Great strength is not necessary, but sufficient to carry on successfully all operations performed in work is absolutely essential. The fellow who neglects his physical being may appear to win out just now, but wait until future years to judge. He is spending his bank account every day. How can he have it in the years of his finer judgment?

But there is a danger in athletics. Some men lose all sense of proportion and with these we would plead. They seem to believe that success is expressed in terms of physical prowess. They devote their time to the development of the body. Now there is no greater mistake than this. Science is reducing the importance of the individual every year. The pull of the

trigger can accomplish a hundredfold more to-day than the strength of the most powerful man. It is mental strength, the power to conceive an idea, to plan it carefully and to execute it skilfully that distinguishes the forceful man.

Many men, particularly freshmen, will be a little confused in these days of the track and football seasons. They will hear much of athletic success and little of study. But they must not be deceived. Their degrees of success will be gauged by the Christmas examinations returns. Each should take consistent exercise under the trainer. It will assist in developing the concentrated study habit. But to be strong, to be a force in the world, they must delve into their books, and into the human nature open to their study. It will mean more and will last longer than the clapping of hands and the year yells on the side-lines.



DAD

We have heard all our lives of the "hand that rocks the cradle," but how much have we heard of the hand that splits the kindling, guides the plough and throws stones at the wolf. Dad comes in for most of the hard knocks in this little old world. When mother yearns for a few gold bawbles or an automobile, it is dad who has to dig the gravel. When money gets tight and the mortgage falls due, it is dad who comes across with the long green—some way, any way. Dad is long-suffering and is kind. He must be a man to the

world and a boy to his boys. He must be as noble as mother is tender. It is a hard task for poor, old, patient, human, lovable dad.

Sometimes we hear young gentlemen explaining how superior their wisdom is to "the old man's." They have not yet learned that daddy has forgotten more, much more, than they know or may ever learn. But then dad went through that stage himself once. Like the measles it accompanies youth and is not dangerous. He is glad to see his boy growing into a man, into a more enjoyable com-

panion, a closer friend. His greatest pleasure may be to hear that his son is living the life of a man, is an influence in the old school, in the various societies, is a strong man on the athletic field, is a diligent student

with his books. Don't wait until tomorrow to pay dad back. Start now. Put all your energy in your work; develop into a strong man; be a credit to dad. That is his reward—and your duty.



Review Competitions

The competitions are growing more popular each year, judged by the list of entries. The contributions have been judged and winners are declared in the following classes:

Class 1, Short Stories—1st, Roy L. Vining, '14; 2nd, "A Third Tramp."

Class 2, Poems—1st, Justus Miller, '14; 2nd, Bessie M. Philip, '12.

Class 3, Set of Cartoons of three—1st, Hugh Lindesay, '15; 2nd, no award.

Class 4, Set of Photos of three—1st, George L. Woltz, '14; 2nd, Roy L. Vining, '14.

All contributions winning first prizes will be published in the Christmas number, and the prizes will be given after publication.



The Memory

Oh, the old sea-wall on the coast of Clare,
Against a sunlit sky,
The hush of the keen, salt-scented air,
And the white clouds sailing high.

A bird-note soaring in reckless joy,
And clear, from a tossing boat,
The call of a gray-eyed sailor-boy
From a brave young Irish throat.

Out from the past it comes back to me,
Soft through a mist of tears;
I hear the croon of the treacherous sea
Across the lonely years.

Never again were skies so blue
Above the water's gleam,
For an Irish heart is ever true.
And only once comes the dream!

—By Faith Baldwin in Munseys.



COLLEGE LIFE

What You Should Know

EVERY fellow is, or if he is not he should be, a member of the various societies, and particularly the freshmen will be wondering of what benefit these societies really are. All their good points may not appear on the surface, but if one examines them he will discover that they all work together to make college life more enjoyable. One fact is that a college without any societies would be a very monotonous place.

The athletic society is continually before the students. It supervises all the athletic contests, rugby taking much of the time during the fall. Field day also is one of live interest. After the new year it's time is taken up with indoor baseball, basketball, water polo and other indoor sports. Once during the spring, however, this society departs from its regular routine and gives one of the best concerts of the year. All this entails a great deal of work for the officers of the society. Hence the support of every man in the college is earnestly solicited.

The literary society ranks as one of the foremost societies of the college. And why should it not? It provides entertainments for both O. A. C. and Macdonald students throughout the college year. The society conducts the inter-year debates which lead up to the debating championship of the college. Then

there are the meetings of the Alpha and Delphic societies, which, although smaller, are also enjoyable. During the spring term the oratorical and public speaking contests provide two pleasant evenings. Turn out to every meeting you can spare the time for, fellows, the small ones as well as the union lits, and don't be afraid to take part when your turn comes.

The philharmonic society takes more part in the activity of college life than most of the students seem to think. This is probably the reason it is not patronized the way it should be, and it does not get the credit due to it. The task of getting up college yells and songs and getting out the college song book falls to this society. It provides a choir at chapel service every Sunday afternoon as well as special music. This looks to be but a small item, while it really takes up considerable time of those in it. All this is generally little considered, but it is evidenced in the annual concert put on in the fall. It is a concert of excellent merit and promoters should be encouraged in every way.

The Y. M. C. A. carries on its work in a quiet but effective way. Soon after college opens Bible classes are organized and meetings are held every Sunday throughout the year. The meetings are short, but the

boys like them because they then have a chance to give and hear opinions on subjects of vital interest. Mission study classes are held regularly also, while the study of the social conditions in our own country which was taken up last year proved very popular, bringing out many lively discussions. Last year the scheme of having union Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. meetings was tried out and it took very well. Two meetings were held and it is hoped that they will be continued this year.

The students publishing association must not be left out. The rush for the Review office as soon as the copies arrive is but an instance of its popularity. The locals generally receive first attention because each student is apt to find himself featured therein. The sections relating to the college life are always full of interesting material. The articles upon agricultural subjects contain many hints which help the fellows in their studies. The Christmas issue is the star number, and this year it is going to be better than ever.

For those fellows who are interested in special branches of work there are the poultry, apiculture, horticulture and biological clubs, which do all they can to assist the fellows in these particular subjects. There is also the cosmopolitan club, which is becoming stronger each year and the co-operative selling association, which has recently been organized, will be beneficial to all of us.

Changes in the Staff.

We regret very much the absence of Mr. G. H. Unwin, who has left the staff to settle on his farm in the west. Mr. Unwin, who was in-

structor in English and German, is a graduate of this college and an ardent enthusiast of athletics. Before his departure he was presented with a gold watch by class '13, of which he had been honorary president since '09.

Two of last year's graduates, Mr. R. W. Brown and Mr. D. McKee now hold positions on the college staff.

Mr. Brown is also an athlete, having played on last year's senior Rugby team. He is now with the dairy department, and Mr. McKee is with the chemical department.

Wedding Bells.

The marriage of Miss H. G. Decker, of Pickering, to Mr. F. Marcellus, '11, of the O. A. C., took place on Thursday, August 7th, at Pickering.

The marriage of Miss Katherine S. Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Holmes, to Mr. A. Galbraith, '11, of the O. A. C., took place at three o'clock Wednesday, August 20th, at the home of the bride's parents, Nassagawega.

A Word of Advice.

Dear Editor:—

While a little good work was done last year, it seems to me that the students' council did not perform its true function. It was not really acting as a council, as the name implies, but simply as an intermediary body between the students and the president of the college.

Since its inception the council has been merely a body upon which the students can unload their troubles or wants. A few men have to do a great deal of work, which, under the circumstances, could be performed equally well by different committees. Much of the work is

not agreeable because it is a continual request for favors from the head of the college and seemingly nothing is given in return.

If the students' council is going to live and give the college any benefit it should not only act for the boys, but also for the faculty where necessary. It should have full control of the conduct of the student body, each student being held responsible for his actions by the council. This is not impossible, many of our Canadian colleges, some larger and

some smaller than the O. A. C., have such government which has proven highly satisfactory to all concerned. When the student body is ready to assume full responsibility of true student government there is no doubt that the faculty will give its aid to a trial. It is the duty of the 1913-14 student council to draw up a plan and give it a year's trial. It will never be a success until given a chance.

Yours truly,

E. L. Davies, '13.

MACDONALD

What Macdonald Can Do

WHEN an ex-student is asked to write of Macdonald, she would fain sing, like Alice in Wonderland, "Macdonald, of Macdonald, to Macdonald, etc., etc.," for that name conjures up so many dear memories that an explanation seems superfluous. However, as the gentle reader is not supposed to be able to sympathize with these vague rhapsodies, it may be well to consider for a while the practical effects of a training there. In short, to tell the person who has never studied at the institute, what Macdonald can do for a girl.

The agencies which are employed may be classed as three. First, the training in lecture-room and class-kitchen; second, the community life of the hall; third, the personal associations with classmates and others.

Of the practical training, too much cannot be said. Whether the course be short or housekeeper, it accomplishes a purpose when it develops an attitude of intelligent inquiry toward the every-day surroundings of life. The girl with a Macdonald training can apply her knowledge in so many different ways in an average household, that she feels equipped to take her place as a competent housekeeper in any circumstances. With her foundation of scientific fact relating to the household, she is able to keep in touch with the many new efforts for greater efficiency in the home, and to understand the practical bearing of new discoveries and inventions.

The community life of the hall should teach a girl to be adaptable and considerate of others. Too often, alas, it has exactly the opposite

effect. When one girl in a group of four or five is of the generous, free-handed type, the others will speedily take advantage of the fact, and when the erstwhile generous girl discovers this, she is apt to be more wary and selfish in the future. This is not a desirable state of affairs, but it is as true as human nature.

Of the personal relations a girl forms while at Macdonald, little can be said because they differ so in each individual case. One girl will be made cynical, another self-sufficient, another will radiate happiness, all as a result of the friendships formed in each particular case. There are, however, comparatively few undesirable associations, because the girls are, on the average, a healthy and serious-minded crowd.

In conclusion, a course at Macdonald, whether a professional or non-professional one, is certain to be a benefit to any average Canadian girl, for I have yet to meet the Macdonald graduate who regrets the time she spent within those halls of learning.

G. M. Crowe, '13.

What Would We Do With the Vote?

"If you had the vote, what would you do with it?" Only the other day we were asked this. It seems a favorite question of the antis, but it is hardly rational. No one knows beforehand with certainty just how she will meet an occasion. Only the narrow party tool knows how he'll vote the next general election, and really his vote does very little good. Much as we want the vote, we are better without it if we are going to lower ourselves and become a mere cog in the partisan machinery. The woman's vote is a thing of the future, whether near or far. Changing conditions bring changing needs, and

when we have the vote we'll, doubtless, know what to do with it. There will be no uncertainty, even though we haven't a detailed answer ready now, to give to a general question regarding the future. Woman's vote, it is conceded, would have in Canada as it has had elsewhere, a general tendency toward a given purpose. It will tend to the personal welfare of the people. We won't ask to interfere with the laying out of a continent's railways, or decide the navy question for Canada. But we are anxious now, and shall be then, for the personal uplift of the individual worker, that the man, the woman and the child shall have the best opportunity for the best to grow. Our vote will tend to improve many conditions which surely need improving—both social and moral conditions. We don't expect to make earth a paradise, instantly or at any time, but our vote will have more tendency toward considering the flesh and blood and human hearts of our people. So, we would hope that life might become for those who need it, a little sweeter, a little more calm and free. It doesn't mean that our ideas are vague because we can't say off-hand exactly what we would do if we had the vote. It only means that the requirements of the future can't be met by an "if" of the present. The future will provide for itself.

A Few Leaves From the Diary of a Stomach.

7.30 a.m.—Oh, dear, another hot day. Wonder if I'll be abused as I was yesterday. If I am, I'm going to strike. There goes the breakfast gong. We overslept, so we can't get down before the doors are locked.

8.10 a.m.—She decided we were hungry, so we ran across to the tuck

shop and bought half a pound of biscuits and some peanuts. Ate most of the biscuits in a rush, and ran back to the institute for roll call.

10.40 a.m.—We had cooking this morning and made doughnuts. Took one every time we passed the teacher's desk—provided no one was looking.

11.15 a.m.—Went over to Massey for English. Remembered about the peanuts and ate them on the way over, and occasionally during the lecture.

12.15—Dinner. Wasn't very hungry, so she didn't wait for dessert. Had to hurry down town, anyway.

1.30 p.m.—She was very hot, so sent down some ice water and a sundae. It will take all the energy I can pump up in the next hour to warm me up to normal again.

1.55 p.m.—Just back in time for school. Some one gave her an apple, and she sent it down half chewed.

4.30 p.m.—Found the peanuts in her sweater coat pocket. Ate a handful more of them. Hope they are finished now.

5.10 p.m.—Went down to the tea-room with an O. A. C. man. Had some nut bread, fruit cake and a rich chocolate sundae.

6.05 p.m.—There was a box of bonbons in the post office for her. She ate a half dozen chocolates before the gong rang for tea. Rather spoiled any appetite I had saved up after the tea-room.

6.15 p.m.—Doesn't feel well, so just took two cups of strong tea to cure her headache.

8.50 p.m.—Have received something like half a pound of chocolates since my last entry.

10.00 p.m.—She is invited to a "feed." She doesn't feel like going, but her room-mate coaxes and she finally yields. It was a box from home with roast chicken, pickles, olives, sandwiches, cookies, cake and candies. Things looked so good she tasted everything and even took two glasses of lemonade. I strike.

10.40 p.m.—Sent back the lemonade and pickles.

10.50 p.m.—Returned the chicken and cake.

10.55 p.m.—And the chocolates.

11.10 p.m.—She sent for the doctor. Thinks the chocolate sundae must have had something wrong with it. Her room-mate says she must have a weak stomach. The doctor says it is just a little upset, due to the excessive heat. Good night.

Our Graduates.

We are always glad to hear of the success of ex-Macites.

Miss Edith McGregor, of the 1913 class, is teaching domestic science in Collingwood.

Miss Louise Griffin, 1913, is teaching in Assinboine, a suburban school of Winnipeg, and St. Mary's academy, a school for girls.

Miss Ada Davis is on the Brandon domestic science staff.

Miss Amy Hull, 1912, is on the Calgary domestic science staff.

Miss Polly Turpin, 1913, has been appointed dean of the girls' residence at the new Manitoba Agricultural College.

Miss Marion Rutherford, 1910, is dietitian at the M. A. C.



ALUMNI

Dominion Civil Service Number

GEO. H. CLARK, B.S.A., seed commissioner, department of agriculture, Ottawa, first registered at the college in January, 1896, and was graduated in April, 1908, after which he did post-graduate work under the direction of Prof. C. A. zavitz. A study of the milling qualities of wheat, the starch content and table qualities of potatoes, and seed selection was his work until 1900. In April of that year he was selected by Prof. J. W. Robertson, to take direct charge of the Macdonald Seed Grain Competition from which the Canadian Seed Grower's Association evolved. He continued as secretary of this association until 1905.

During the five years, 1900-1905, Mr. Clark devoted much time to the careful study of international seed commerce and seed control in foreign countries and the effect on Canadian importations. He found that most countries were thirty years in advance of Canada in establishing seed control stations, and that much cheap seed, such as cleanings and inferior grades were marketed in Eastern Canada, because they were prohibited in other countries.

The introduction of seed control in Canada met with organized opposition of the Canadian seed trade from 1902-1905. The first bill to control the commerce of seeds when introduced in 1903 embodied the main principles of the present Seed Control

Act. Field crop competitions, seed fairs and provincial seed exhibitions were first organized in 1906 under Mr. Clark's direction in the prairie provinces, and in 1907 in Ontario and the east. Last year three hundred field crop competitions, one hundred and forty seed fairs and eleven provincial seed exhibitions were conducted in Canada.

Most students are familiar with *Farm Weeds* which was edited by Clark and Fletcher, and revised by Mr. Clark. *Fodder and Pasture Crops* by Mr. Clark, will be ready for distribution immediately.

When the seed commissioner's branch first began there was one lone occupant, Mr. Clark, in the attic of the Langevin block, at Ottawa, while now there are 63 employees, 34 of whom are graduates or undergraduates of the O. A. C.

T. G. Raynor, Gold Medalist

After a two-year course at the O. A. C., T. G. Raynor won the gold medal in 1885 and received his degree in the second graduating class in 1889. He remained on his farm doing more or less farmers' institute work from 1889-1905. During that time he visited all the provinces and spent three winters in Minnesota as a member of Supt. O. C. Gregg's institute staff, and was associated with such men as Alvae Aga, Joseph Wing, Uncle Theo. Lewis, Prof. Haverstodt. From 1900-1905 he spent about six

months a year as institute speaker and was judge at the exhibitions. In 1905 he joined the seed branch and explained the Seed Control Act to seed dealers and lectured at institute meetings. Much time is spent in inspecting plots of members of the C. S. G. A., and in organizing field crop competitions. He judges at the winter fairs at Guelph and Ottawa, and also at the autumn exhibitions. Numerous seed centres have been established by Mr. Raynor in eastern Ontario, which is his territory. Mr. Lennox having charge of Western Ontario since 1911. The purpose of these seed centres is to get certain crops grown in the most suitable locality, and to get good prices for this pure seed through the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

L. H. Newman, C. S. G. A.

Graduated in 1903 and lectured to the June excursionists during that year, after which he went directly to Ottawa to the seed branch of department of Agriculture. In 1905 he became secretary of the Canadian seed growers' association, which position he still holds. Mr. Newman is an authority on plant breeding, and has visited many parts of the world, while studying this subject. In 1904 he spent two months in Ames, Iowa, studying corn breeding work. In 1910 nearly the whole year was spent abroad studying plant breeding. The major portion of this period was passed at the famous plant-breeding institution at Svalof, Sweden. The results of these studies were published by Mr. Newman in a book entitled "Plant Breeding in Scandinavia," and is one of the best books published on this subject. He visited many experiment stations in Denmark, Germany, Eng-

land, Holland, Sweden, etc., and came in contact with such men as Dr. Hugo 'de Vries, of Amsterdam; Dr. Johannsen, of Copenhagen; Batison, of Cambridge.

Since returning from abroad he has done much to simplify the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association and to place it on a business basis. In the near future car-load lots of registered seed will be available for distribution. Mr. Newman, in correlating the work of the school and farm was one of the chief men who made the Carleton county potato contest a success. Although an extremely busy man, Mr. Newman finds time for scientific and literary clubs. He is now in his second term as president of the Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, established 1879; a member of the Canadian Civil Service Club, University Club, etc.

F. C. Nunnick, Lands Committee.

F. C. Nunnick attended the O. A. C. from 1907-1910, in which year he was graduated. He went from here to Glengarry county as district representative. In December of the same year he was offered and accepted the position of agriculturalist to the commission of conservation. Since that time he has had charge of the lands committee. In 1911 he supervised the agricultural survey work and established about thirty illustration farms for the commission in various parts of the Dominion. During the present year he has supervised the survey work in new districts and also the illustration farms, and has just returned from a tour of the Maritime Provinces. He has gone to the West to inspect the farms and arrange for work to be carried on in the future.

The Melting Pot

"Some little Talk awhile of Me and Thee
There seemed—and then no More of Thee and Me."

Really you know that initiation was filthy. I stood too close to the beaver slide where the tar was soft. I know. That part of it was purposeless too. Why should grown men revel in crude oil and over-ripe fruit and evil smells? I am waiting for an answer.

Precedent is no excuse. Time was when scalp hunting was a favorite diversion: but it was wrong so men just grew out of the habit. Why keep even so innocent a one as dirt throwing alive, when it is bad?

It was a very happy initiation however. I have never known one to be so mutually satisfactory. The first year went through all the prescribed "stunts" and the sophs were happy. The second year failed to take the flag, and the freshmen were overjoyed. All gave their word that hostilities would cease and everyone—the president included—smiled broadly. So the desired end was attained. It just rests with '17—and the students' council—to eliminate some of the means taken in '14.

But Why Should We Have An Initiation? That question will not remain silent. The answer is difficult. Some recommend it as a method of getting acquainted. But it is a queer introduction which compels a fellow to hurry a peeled onion down the campus with his nose, while his future friend spansk him with an experimental stake in a hopeful manner. Others argue that it shows a freshman his place. When I was a freshman I wondered why I was not as good as a senior. I was

not, of course, and for very good reasons; but stale eggs failed utterly to convince me of the fact.

The Other Night I was sitting in a barber shop listening to a rare effusion of Barber Philosophy. Two freshies were in the chairs as the barber concluded his oration.

"You know," said he, "that a great many people in the city wonder why you fellows up there on the hill have this initiation. They forget that boys do not like to have their noses glued to their books all the time." Perhaps he was more nearly right than some of us believe. The initiation may be an informal introduction and it may persuade a few of the "fresh" freshmen that they do not own the universe, and all that in it is—but I cannot but ponder over what the barber said.

Life At a College has discouraging features. At times one wonders what it is all for, if it is all worth while. This is partly because the work is done little by little. No one day brings very much nor any one month definite results. The student must look forward through years to the conclusion of his course, and after that through the long years of study ahead. His little dole of learning seems pitifully small when contrasted with the wisdom of the masters which he studies. He seems an infinite mite indeed, jostled in a corner of the market place of learning. Sometimes a student thinks otherwise—he believes he is getting on. He imagines himself to be among those in high places. But usually this is only for an hour after

an oratorical triumph or a successful examination; or he is a foolish egotist. And there is another reason.

In a college a man is thrown in silent competition with many fellows mightily successful in little things. Of the track and field, the gridiron and the gym, we hear much. Each society has its leaders, every hobby its devotees. Sometimes these interests are of direct benefit to the after-graduation life, and almost everyone teaches something of skill, staunchness, perseverance, or patience; in other words, it builds character. But usually they have no direct bearing upon the work of the graduate, and at the indirect ones we are apt to peer darkly. To the rank and file it must often seem that the greater, wider questions which brought them here are temporarily abandoned. This may never be the case, but so it appears to many a man, and he can argue but by what he knows. He sees fellows much in the lime light, he hears much of their ability — great forecasts made by friends of their future. He may have little faith in either or if he has faith he is more saddened thereat. And so when I hear some fellows say that college life is not what it was; that there are too few of the senior years in residence to give the place a tone; that things are cut to a wrong pattern generally, I can diagnose the malady. It is a fine dissatisfaction that in the college life each fellow is but one among many. In the last analysis they resent a humbleness of feeling that comes of a realization that they are not distinctly out-standing. But it is another of the benefits of a great school. Humbleness is a lasting good. The strongest of all men was the most humble.

Fine Clothes Do Not Make a Fine Man. So I heard the other day in passing by. I had heard it so many times before that I had formed the habit of believing it. The statement is taken usually as are lectures—with much faith and little study.

Now—and my object in saying so is only to be frank—I do not believe the old saw altogether. When a man has fine clothes, he walks with head erect. It is remarkable how a clean collar, a pair of freshly pressed trousers, and a shoe-shine will increase a man's self-respect. Having them not he attends chapel with little comfort, and Macdonald receptions not at all.

We hold ourselves above the common when clad in fine raiment, but are cast down in rags because we live up to the opinion others have of us. They judge largely by appearances. If we seem prosperous they are impressed, but in our distress they take no pleasure. And so we keep on day after day attempting to live up to the standard set by our clothes. They increase our self-respect through the respect others have for us, because of them. And this is well. Destroy a man's self-respect and you destroy his life. He will have no purpose, no ambition, no hope. But make him believe he is still a man, that within him is a spark of the fire that makes the individual strong and the race great, and he will shape his actions to meet this end unless he is utterly debased.

The Question of Gowns has to do with this truth. It may soon be a more pressing question than it appears to be just now. A member of the faculty said lately that an attempt has been made to start an agitation to have lecturers wear gowns in the class-room.

Professors in many colleges do so, and the custom has its advantages no doubt. They add dignity to the teacher and to the school. A weak professor could not be made strong by a gown, it is true, nor would a student body respect a weak character under any conditions. But it makes for order and discipline. In street clothes, policemen are just "folks" like you and I, but in uniforms they represent the law. So there is an argument in favor of the gowned lecturer, you see.

But we can never have gowns at this institution. We cannot because we have a first year of two hundred and thirteen — seventy lads more from the hills and valleys of the old countries of Ontario than ever came here before. Seventy new freshmen and gowns may seem irrelevant, but they are not. These seventy boys are here because the district representatives of Ontario have sent them through the gospel of better farming preached on the old homesteads from Windsor to Ottawa.

Now farming is not a business only. It is a scheme of living. It has its centre in the home and in the home life. Gowns do not enter into these homes.

Professor Day with cheery voice and pleasant smile teaching an audience of farmers how to make larger returns from stock is welcome indeed, but Professor Day plus a gown would be ridiculous in their eyes. Gowns do

not enter into farming — into the farmer's scheme of living. So if our lecturers wore gowns our representatives could not reach the agricultural heart as they have been doing, and the two hundred and thirteen would be no more.

However, gowns do make for dignity. They give graduates a tone that must be beneficial to them,—it increases their self-respect. The request of the 1913 conversazione committee that all professors should wear gowns was surely commendable. It should have been made to include the fourth year men as well. Gowns would have increased the respect of outsiders for the institution, and would have graced the occasion.

But there! I just heard one fellow wonder how long it would take for this "shroud foolishness" to die out. He said it was mournful to see a little man in a great package. He thought it would tickle the fancy of some of us (he looked at me) to have a warming pan hung around our necks for ornamental purposes — or something like that.

I am waiting just now with my ear to the ground for the sound of feet. If anyone happens to see a lost students' council anywhere around this institution kindly notify

The Passer By

THE WRITER'S SIN.

I have no doubt at all the Devil grins

As seas of ink I spatter;

Ye gods, forgive my "literary" sins—

The other kind don't matter.—Robert W. Service.

LOCALS

The crowd that went down to see Irwin Cobb off on his first trip to Europe heard this story of his about the reporter who was called as a witness. The lawyer was trying to find out the reporter's standing and asked:

"Where were you employed last?"

"On the New Orleans Picayune."

"How long did you work there?"

"Three weeks."

"Why did you leave?"

"Well," said the newspaper man, "the editor and I had a disagreement over a political matter of national importance and I quit."

Going back over a dozen newspaper jobs, the lawyer asked about them all and the reporter's answer was always the same.

After the trial Cobb asked the newspaper man:

"Just a matter of curiosity, would you mind telling me what political matter of national importance it was that you disagreed with all your editors on?"

"Prohibition," was the answer.

Homer Croy, the humorist, was visited the other day by Frank Smith, who had sold a story to a magazine and wanted some money right away. It was a three thousand word yarn; Croy figured it would bring two cents a word, so he loaned Smith fifty dollars and Smith gave Croy the following agreement:

Whereas, Indent, and Know all men by the presents:

I, the undersigned, Frank L Smith, being, to the best of my belief, in my right mind, do hereby bequeath, bestow, and otherwise make a free, gratis gift of any and all moneys that may be paid to me for a story entitled, "Breaking Up the Bunch." The facts of the case being as follows, Me, I, the party of the first part, having received written info that the mag has decided to fall for my story, and, being broke, I have decided to discount my claim for fifty (\$50) beans, cash money, to be paid me by said H Croy. It is understood that if paid more than fifty I am to turn it all over to Croy without a murmur, yea, I must never squeal nor advertise to the world that Croy has made this soft money. And, likewise, and by the same token, if paid less than fifty beans, Croy is to keep his trap closed and make no reference in any way, shape, form, manner, language (including the Scandinavian), or dialect, to the fact that he has made an error in judgment.

"Will you be satisfied with seventy dollars?" asked Smith some weeks later. Croy thought a moment and then said "Y-e-e-s."

Before a witness the money was paid over, but Croy still hung about. Finally he asked:

"Would you mind telling me what you got for that yarn?"

"Sure you are satisfied?" asked Smith.

"Yes," said Croy.

"Well—I got one hundred and eighty-five dollars for it," said Smith.

A beginner at the game was trying to knock golf balls about at Worplesdon the other day. After several unsuccessful attempts at the third tee to hit the ball at all, he turned and, glaring savagely at the caddie, who was grinning at him like a Cheshire cat, remarked: "If you laugh at me again I'll knock your head off." The caddie smiled sadly, and replied courteously, "I don't think so, sir. You wouldn't know which club to use."

Now that "Joseph and His Brethren" is such a great success, they are reviving the old joke: "Why did Joseph's brethren throw him into the Pit?" "Because there was no room in the Family Circle!"

There are only two ages in a woman's life—the age she is and the age she says she is.

"The only interesting questions," says a novelist, "are the ones we've no right to ask."

According to a writer in the *Wind-sor Magazine*, no sermon is too long for the woman with a new hat.

Women go to the theatre, says a cynic, to see what women in the stalls have on; men, to see what women on the stage have off.

Ian Hay describes the "afternoon tea" as "the meal that combines the maximum of discomfort with the minimum of nourishment."

"It's good to hear the dinner gong isn't it?" remarked one boarder.

"Yes," assented the other; "tray bang!"

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6.55	9.10	11.20	1.05	4.50	8.35
7.20	9.30	11.40	1.30	5.15	9.00
7.40	9.50	12.05	1.50	5.40	9.20
8.00	10.15		2.10	6.05	9.40
			2.35	6.30	10.05
			2.55	6.50	10.25
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By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "The Shuttle," etc. This is a story of a New York waif who fought his way to the head of a New York newspaper and then unexpectedly fell heir to \$375,000 and large estates in England. The hero's experiences on these estates and the working out of a unique love story furnish a—well, read it and see. Price.....\$1.40

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THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse was n't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns to balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally—

H. I. MORRIS, MGR.

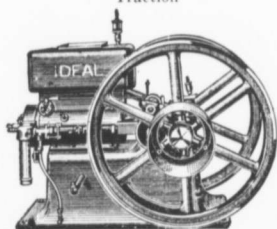
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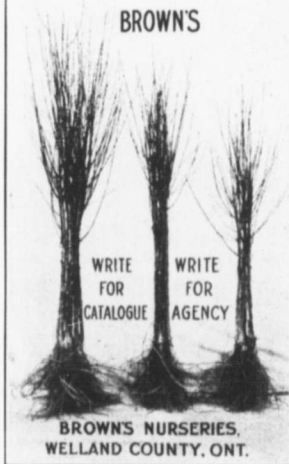
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J. HEFFERNAN, City Pass. and Ticket Agent.

**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM****Only Double Track
Railway Between
Toronto and Montreal**

and Toronto and other principal cities in Canada. Also Double Track and Solid Trains between Montreal and Chicago; also between Ontario points, New York and Philadelphia via Niagara Falls.

SMOOTH ROADBED EQUIPMENT THE FINEST
ELECTRIC LIGHTED PULLMAN SLEEPERS

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The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton. New Fast Express Service between Winnipeg and Regina, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOMESEEKERS

For rates, maps and all information apply to nearest Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. Duff, D.P.A., G.T.Ry., Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.

Keep Your Stock in Good Condition by using INTERNATIONAL PREPARATIONS

Over two millions of practical farmers and stock breeders use the preparations named below, with complete satisfaction. Every package, can or bottle, carries our ironclad guarantee of money back if it fails.

International Stock Food—25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages, and 25-lb. pails at \$3.75.

International Poultry Food—25c, 50c and \$1.00 packages, and 25-lb. pails at \$3.75.

International Heave Remedy—50c per package.

International Distemper Remedy—50c per package.

International Colic Remedy—50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

Silver Pine Healing Oil—25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

International Antiseptic Healing Powder—25c and 50c per box.

International White Liniment—50c per bottle.

International Hoof Ointment—1½ lbs., \$1.00; 3 lbs., \$2.00.

International Honey Tar, Food Remedy—50c and \$1.00 per can.

International Pheno-Chloro—25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00 per can.

Dan Patch Stable Disinfectant—\$2.00 per gallon.

International Sheep Dip—1 gal., \$1.50; 5 gal., \$6.75; 10 gal., \$12.50; 25 gal., \$27.50; 50 gal., \$50.00.

International Cattle Dip—Same prices as above.

International Hog Dip—Same prices as above.

International Louse Killer—25c per box.

International Louse Paint—35c per qt.; 60c per ½ gal.; \$1.00 per gal.

International Gape Remedy—50c per bottle.

International Calf Meal—25-lb. and 50-lb. bags.

International Worm Powder—50c per package.

International Gopher Poison—50c per box.

International Compound Absorbent—\$2.00 per bottle.

International Gall Heal—25c and 50c per box.

International Harness Soap—1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

International Quick Liquid Blister—\$3.00 per bottle.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere. Write for a Free Copy of our \$3,000.00 Stock Book.

International Stock Food Company, Limited TORONTO - - - ONTARIO

The Permanent,
Protective Building
Board.

LINABESTOS

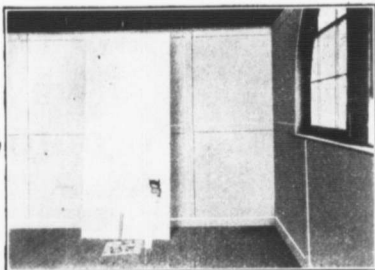
Linabestos is a damp-proof, fireproof Building Board made of Asbestos and Portland Cement. It is smooth on one side and somewhat rough on the other, and is made in sheets 42 inches wide, 48 inches or 96 inches long and 3-16 inches thick.

Though hard and semi-rigid, Linabestos can readily be worked with carpenters' tools, and nailed direct to the studding. It is either applied smooth side out and pannelled with strips of wood or of the same material, or put on rough side out and covered with a thin skim coat of plaster.

Walls and Ceilings of Linabestos will confine an ordinary fire to the room where it starts, and check the spread of even the worst blaze. They are sanitary, easily decorated, non-conductors of heat, practically everlasting, and inexpensive.

Write for folder No. "I." giving full particulars.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., Limited,
Address E. T., Bank Bldg., 263 St. James St., Montreal
Factory at Lachine, P. Q. (near Montreal).



Ontario Veterinary College

TORONTO, CANADA,

Under the control of the Department
of Agriculture of Ontario.

Affiliated with the University of
Toronto.

College Re-opens

WEDNESDAY, 1st OCT., 1913.

N.B.—A short course on the
Surgical and Medical Treatment
of Wild Animals in confinement
will be given as a new subject
this year.

Calendar sent on application.

E. A. A. GRANGE, V.S., M.Sc.,
Principal.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles,
Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula,
Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness
and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,
Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an
ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE
(NON-POISONOUS)

Does not blister or remove the
hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use.
\$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case
for special instructions and **Book 5 K free.**
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for man and
reduces strains, painful, knotted, swollen veins, Milk Leg,
Cows, Concentrated—only a few drops required at an applica-
tion. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 177 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Morrison, Ont., Nov. 14th, 1907.

Dear Sir,—

I think ABSORBINE the best remedy I
ever used. Have a fine yearling carriage
colt that got a bog spavin a few days before
the Guelph show. I used ABSORBINE as
directed from four to six times a day rub-
bing it in well, and inside of a week you
could not tell which leg was hurt. She car-
ried the red ribbon at Guelph and at four
other shows after the cure.

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

D. E. Morlock.



River Series Pens are fully guaranteed and are made of the best
"Jessop" Steel, in twenty-two different styles.

Price \$1.25 per gross; 10 per cent. discount in six-gross lots.

For sale by Students' Co-Operative Supply Department.

THE BENSON-JOHNSTON COMPANY, Limited,

18 McNab Street South, - Sole Canadian Agents - HAMILTON

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

Winter Fair

GUELPH, DECEMBER 9TH TO 12TH, 1913

Large classifications for Horses, Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds, Poultry, Live Stock Judging Competition.

The attention of O. A. C. students is especially directed to the CARCASS COMPETITION. All animals entered in this competition must be shown alive. See how "your" placing on foot compares with the placing of the "Judges" when dressed.

For Prize List or Programme of Lectures, apply to the Secretary.

WM. NEIL, President,
London, Ont.

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

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION TEACHERS' MANUALS

The Department is publishing Manuals for Teachers dealing with methodology and containing supplementary material for their use in class. These Manuals are distributed free amongst the school libraries, and teachers may obtain copies at the prices indicated:

For Continuation and High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes:—

A Manual of Suggestions for Teachers of Science, 50 cents.

A Manual of English Composition, 15 cents.

For Public and Separate Schools:—

Primary Reading, 10 cents.
Ontario Readers, Books II, III, IV, 25 cents.

Arithmetic, 15 cents.
Grammar, 15 cents.

History, 10 cents.

Literature, 25 cents.

Composition, 15 cents.

Manual Training, 25 cents.

Geography, 15 cents.

Teaching English to French-speaking pupils, 15 cents.

At a later date the following will be published:—

Art.

Spelling.

Household Science.

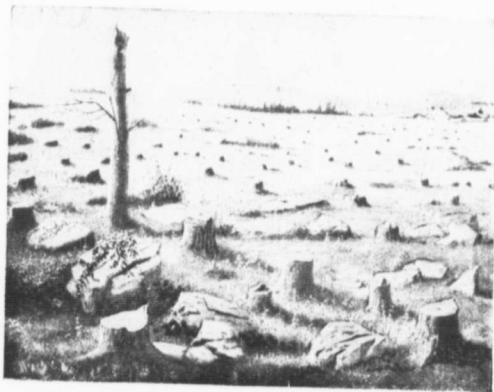
Nature Study and Elementary Science.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

The teacher himself may use any book, pamphlet, or magazine he wishes in preparing the lesson for his class; but he has no authority to use as textbooks in his class-teaching any other publications than those whose use is authorized in this circular or which are listed in the catalogue of the school library with the approval of the Inspector. Nor can Notes on History, Geography, etc., School Helps, School and Home, or similar publications be used by his pupils in their work at school; and neither the teacher nor the board has any authority to require or induce pupils to buy any of such prohibited books, pamphlets, magazines, Notes, School Helps, School and Home, or other similar publications.

Department of Education, June, 1913.

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



Farm Robbers

An Effective Method For Their Removal

Stumps in the field rob the farmer of land that would otherwise be productive.

No farmer should tolerate waste land on his farm when it is such a simple matter to remove the obstruction whether it be Stumps, Boulders or the breaking up of Hard Pan, Shale or Slate Sub-Soils.

C. X. L. STUMPING EXPLOSIVES

are the only economical and effective way to make waste land productive.

PERFECTLY SAFE

Our C. X. L. Stumping Powder is actually safer to handle than gunpowder and can be handled by responsible persons just as safely as they can handle gasoline, matches or coal oil.

The energy of C. X. L. Stumping Powder has been used for agricultural work by many Canadians with such undreamed of success that no farmer can afford to overlook the possibilities of this force for making his farm more successful.

**WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET AND LEARN MORE OF THIS ENERGY.
IT PAYS TO INVESTIGATE.**

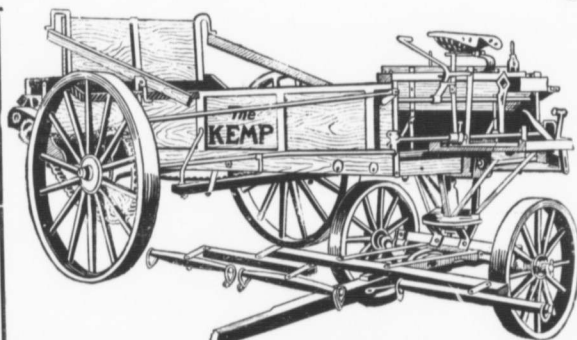


Canadian Explosives, Limited
MONTREAL, P.Q. :: VICTORIA, B.C.

Manure Means Money- Kemp Spreaders Get It

The Kemp Spreader handles manure right. It spreads it evenly and thinly. Hand-forked spreading does not scatter it enough—allows it to burn the land. The Kemp Spreader unloads in ten minutes with no backache for the operator, who can handle many more loads a day than when drawing by wagon. The Kemp Spreader allows manure to be spread while green, and avoids firing and leaching of manure in the barnyard. This brings all the fertility to the land. By using the Kemp, fertilizing is done quickest, easiest, and the full value of the manure is obtained.

SEND
US
A
POST
CARD
FOR
THE
KEMP
BOOK
FREE



THE KEMP MANURE SPREADER

This famous Kemp Spreader is sold by the Cockshutt organization. It differs in important points from other spreaders. The teeth are flat and few in number, and are reversible. The flat teeth do not cut through the manure, like round or square teeth, but drag it out evenly, whether gummy or strawy. Being reversible, you merely turn bent teeth around and they straighten and resharpen themselves. The beater cylinder is so arranged that it lifts the manure, instead of pushing it towards the front of the spreader. This gives sure action and light draft. You can distribute at four distinct speeds, giving extra light, medium, heavy, and extra heavy spreading. Distribution is not affected by hillside land. The Kemp takes a very heavy load. The wide tires allow easy hauling anywhere. The low body allows easy, quick filling. Write for the Kemp Book, which gives full details.

If you have any implement needs, write
us. We will help you find what you want.

Sold in Western Canada and
Western Ontario by

Cockshutt Plow Co.

LIMITED

Brantford, Ont.

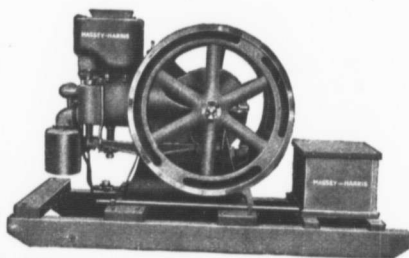
Sold in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the
Maritime Provinces by

The Frost & Wood Co.

LIMITED

Smith's Falls, Ont.

1½ to 20
Horse Power.
Stationary,
Portable
or
Semi-Portable.



Spray Outfits
Saw Outfits
Pump Outfits
Governor Pulleys
for Cream
Separators, Etc.

Reliable and Economical Power for the Farm.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS ENGINE gives maximum of Power with minimum consumption of Gasoline and requires less Repairs than any other. Ready any time—a simple and desirable source of power for pumping water, sawing wood, running the Cream Separator, Washing Machine, Feed Cutter, Grindstone, Etc.

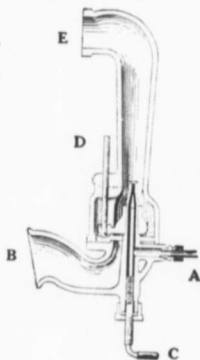
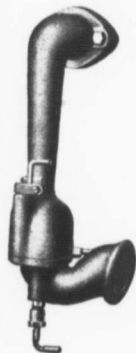
Simple, Effective Carburetor or Mixer.

The Mixer has no moving parts and Gasoline Pump is eliminated, the suction of the Piston drawing in the charge. This is the most efficient and economical Mixer in its consumption of gasoline that it is possible to make.

The incoming air entirely surrounds the Gasoline Jet, ensuring a uniform mixture, and, in connection with the Air Throttle, making the Engine exceptionally easy to start, even in cold weather.

Section of Carburetor.

A—Gasoline Inlet. B—Air Inlet.
C—Needle Valve. D—Air Throttle.
E—Passage to Combustion Chamber.



— SEE THE MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT. —



The Secret of
good butter
making is
the Salt used

Windsor
Dairy Salt

115

LOCALS

Overheard at May-Day Dance.
He—"Will you be my partner"—
She—"Oh, George, this is so sudden. Give me a little time."
He (continuing)—"for the next dance?"

She (continuing)—"to catch my breath. I haven't recovered from the last Boston yet."

National Live Stock Horticulture and Dairy Show

Exhibition Park
Toronto

NOVEMBER 17 TO 22

HORSES	PET STOCK
CATTLE	DOGS
SHEEP	FRUIT
SWINE	FLOWERS
POULTRY	VEGETABLES
PIGEONS	HONEY

Entries Close November 1st.

The largest combined live stock and agricultural show ever held in Canada.

Reduced rates on all railroads.

For information write to
A. P. WESTERVELT, Mngr.,
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Phone Adelaide 3303.

MADE IN CANADA



Don't take chances when you go picture hunting. There is only one genuine Kodak film, and that is

**EASTMAN
N. C. Film**

The trade-mark "Kodak" on the spool end identifies the genuine.

Catalogue at your dealer's,
or on request. Free.

 **CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.**
TORONTO, CAN.



**WATERHOUSE,
THE
TAILOR
TO
MEN WHO KNOW
R. W. WATERHOUSE
GUELPH, ONTARIO.
DROP A CARD**

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Royal City Shoe Store

Opposite Winter Fair Building
52 Market Square. Phone 589

Dealer in

**HIGH GRADE BOOTS, SHOES,
RUBBERS, Etc.**

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

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

This is the store for the young people.

See our Window Display.

J. E. SCHMIDT, - PROPRIETOR



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

Students' Wants For Rugby Boots Street Shoes and Dancing Pumps

Gymnasium Shoes, Football Boots, Slippers and Rubbers.

The most complete and largest stock of Fine Fall and Winter Footwear in the city.

Neill, The Shoe Man BRING US YOUR REPAIRING

**M. J. RUDELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
Dentist**
(On the Corner)
Over Guelph and Ontario Investment
and Savings Society Bank
PHONE 16

PROMPTNESS

A trial order will convince you of the class
of work we do
Ladies' and Gents' Clothes Pressed, Cleaned
and Repaired.

STEWART & WILSON
19-21 Quebec St., GUELPH.
Phone 456. Above R. J. Stewart, Tailor

**D. M. FOSTER, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dentist,**
Cor. Wyndham and MacDonnell Streets.
Telephone 14. Over Dominion Bank.

**ERNEST A. HALES, 68 St. George's
Square**
Sells the Best Meats
and Poultry
Phone 191 - - Open all Day

CUT FLOWERS
Choice Cut Flowers always on hand. Roses,
Carnations, Valley, Violets and all
Flowers in season.
GILCHRIST'S
Phone 436. St. Georges Square.

R. H. McPHERSON
Barber
Get your hair cut at 145 Wyndham street,
An extra barber employed at the highest
wages for your sake.

Students' Special In
PHOTOS
\$1.50 Per Dozen
Students Only
THE BURGESS STUDIO

THE PEOPLE'S CIGAR STORE
Macdonald Block.
Newspapers, Magazines and Picture Post
Cards. Full stock of Pipes and
Tobaccos
HERB. BARBER & SON.

JOHN IRVING
"MY TAILOR"
Clothing Made to Order
Pressing, Cleaning and Repairing
49 Cork St. Phone 739L Guelph.

**THE GUELPH OIL CLOTHING
COMPANY, Limited**
Manufacturers Oiled Clothing, Tar-
paulins, Tents, Awnings, Stack and
Binder Covers.

James H. Smith
Upper Wyndham, Next the Apollo
Molasses Taffy, Walnut Cream, and Maple
Cream—Best in the City—Fresh every day.
LUNCHES SERVED.

MIDNIGHT SUPPERS
Bacon, Oysters, Fancy Biscuits,
Olives, Pickles, Chocolates, Etc.
J. A. McCrea & Son

BOYS!!

Get your Laundry done FREE for 1 year by sending your work to

Guelph Steam LAUNDRY

◆◆◆

Ask for Coupons.

◆◆◆

We have the only machine in the city giving the most up-to-date finish to collars. We also sew on buttons on your shirts.

Fall Woollens

If you appreciate fine Fabrics, good Tailoring, and clean-cut, distinctive Style, it's to your decided advantage to see the largest and prettiest line of Fall Suitings and Overcoatings in Guelph. Our low prices

\$18 to \$30

For Suits and Overcoats Made-to-measure likewise make it to your decided advantage to come even if economy is your main aim.

Lyons Tailoring Company

Tailors to Men Who "Know."

47 WYNDHAM STREET

STUDENTS

We can supply you with the BEST

MILK, CREAM,

DEVONSHIRE CREAM, CREAM CHEESE,

BUTTER and ICE CREAM

BARRETT'S DAIRY COMPANY, Limited,

Phone 799

F. L. BARRETT,
President.

P. A. B. CHERRY, B.S.A.,
Secretary-Treasurer

"Costly thy raiment as thy purse can buy,"
and see to it that it is bought at

Thornton & Douglas'

The Students' Outfitters.

T. & D. Suits, \$10.00 to \$30.00
T. & D. Over-Coats \$8.50 to \$35.00

Special attention to **Made-to-Measure**
orders. **Furnishings** always crisp and com-
plete.

THORNTON & DOUGLAS,

Lower Wyndham St.

J. McLEOD, - - Local Manager

H. H. WOODEN

O. A. C. Barber Shop. Three Barbers.
No Waiting.

St. George's Sq. Cars Stop at Door.

Finest Pipes, Cigarettes and Tobacco.

Students are invited to make my store
their meeting place when down town.

JIMMY COCKMAN, Tobacconist,

Successor to Sheridan & O'Connor,
45 Wyndham Street.

KING EDWARD BARBER SHOP

Newly Remodelled

Strictly Sanitary and Up-to-date.

JAS. SMITH, - New Proprietor.

THE OLD TOBACCO SHOP

Quebec St., Opposite Bank of Montreal.

We sell the O. A. C. Celebrated English
Smoking Mixture; also carry the best stock
of English and imported tobaccos and
cigarettes in the city. Phone 312.

B.B.B., G.B.D., and Loewes Pipes
E. H. JOHNS, PROPRIETOR.

LEE WING

CHINESE LAUNDRY

The Best Work in the City.

57 Quebec St., Opp. Chalmers Church
GUELPH, ONT.

WONG'S O.K. LAUNDRY

The Students' Laundry, Opposite Winter
Fair Building.

College calls made on Monday, Wednesday
and Friday.

BEST WORK IN CITY

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

Look! Look!!

Suits Pressed	-	-	-	50c
Suits Cleaned and Pressed	-	-	-	75c
Pants Pressed	-	-	-	15c
Velvet Collars	-	-	-	75c to \$1.25
Dry Cleaning	-	-	-	\$1.25

MONTHLY CONTRACTS

Work Done by Practical Tailors.

C. E. HEWER,

49 QUEBEC ST. - PHONE 808

We are agents for the House of Hobberlin.

The Yellow Front

MEN'S CLOTHING

We make a specialty of young men's
clothing, furnishings and hats at the right
price.

THE YELLOW FRONT.

GARNET K. CUMMING

SNOWDRIFT, PEOPLES' MAPLE LEAF

Three Well-known Brands of Flour
Ask for them and be sure you get them.

...The...

James Goldie Co.

LIMITED

GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Telephone 99

Phone 719

44 Cork St.

Jas. K. Readwin

Pants Pressed	-	-	15c
Pants Cleaned and Pressed	-	-	25c
Suits Pressed	-	-	50c
Suits Cleaned and Pressed	-	-	75c
Suits Dry-Cleaned	-	-	\$1.25
Velvet Collars	-	-	75c to \$1.50

Monthly contract, special rate. Goods
called for and delivered.

Fine Job Printing

We execute the finest grades of printing, plain or in colors, promptly. Put us to the test.

Kelso Printing Company

St. George's Square.

Phone 218

Opp. Post Office

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HARDWARE

AND SPORTING GOODS
AT LOWEST PRICES

G. A. RICHARDSON,

Upper Wyndham St.,

Guelph

PRINGLE THE JEWELER

O. A. C. and Macdonald Institute
College Pins, Medals and Fobs.

Magnifying Glasses, all qualities

Fountain Pens—Rubber Stamps.

"Eclipsed by None."

Walker's Electric Boiler Compound

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

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

The Electric Boiler Compound Co., Limited
Guelph - Ontario

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BROADFOOT'S Red Cross Pharmacy

DRUGS AND SUNDRIES

Fountain Pens, Toilet Articles
Nyal's Family Remedies
Paterson's Chocolates

ST. GEORGE'S SQ., COR. QUEBEC

Phone 381

R. S. CULL & Co.

THE LEADING

*Clothiers and
Furnishers*

35 Wyndham Street

GUELPH

ONTARIO

Guelph & Ontario Invest- ment & Savings Society

(Incorporated A.D., 1876)

Authorized Capital,	-	\$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital,	-	900,000
Paid-up Capital,	-	524,000
Reserve Fund,	-	436,000
Total Assets,	-	\$3,156,265.08

Debentures Issued in sums of \$100. and upwards, for five years, at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; and for one year at four per cent.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest paid or compounded half-yearly at highest current rate.

By Special Order-in-Council (Ontario Government), Executors, Trustees, etc., are authorized to invest Trust Funds in the Society's Debentures, and to deposit Trust Funds in the Society's Savings Department.

Office:—Society's Building, Corner Wyndham and Cork Streets, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

J. E. McELDERRY,
Managing Director.

MOORE & ARMSTRONG

Guelph's
Ladies' Store

Women's and Children's
Garments

Dress Goods and Silks

Exclusive Millinery

Perrin's Kid Gloves

Northway Coats and Suits

Crompton's C-C a la Grace and
Parisienne Corsets

THE WHITE HOUSE

G. B. RYAN & CO.

GUELPH, ONT.

Correct Clothes
For Men

Ready-to-Wear and Special Order.

Smartly tailored by the best
men's clothing establishments
in Canada.

A complete stock of Neckwear, Shirts,
Hats, and all furnishings for men.

Our Advertisement, Our Aim and Our
Accomplishment—A Square Deal.

Our New Line Of
Society Brand
Clothes

For Fall has now arrived and is
is quite ready for inspection.

They are the Perfection of
Ready-to-Wear Clothes — Don't
fail to see them before buying
your next suit.

Our new general line of wear-
ing apparel for gentlemen has
also come; Shirts, Ties, Socks,
etc., all in latest styles.

Visit This Quality Store.

D. E. MACDONALD & BROS.,
Guelph.

O. A. C.
STUDENTS

Will be well served with thoroughly
reliable merchandise at

R. E. NELSON'S STORE

Everything in Men's Wear, Hats,
and Caps, Underwear, Ties, Shirts,
Rain Coats, Sweater Coats—Every-
thing the Newest.

We specialize in Fine Ordered
Clothing. Large selection of Suitings,
Trouserings and Over-Coatings—
Made to Measure in the very latest
down-to-date styles. All goods mark-
ed in plain figures—and one price
only.

R. E. NELSON
93 Wyndham St.

N.B.—Agent for the Semi-Ready-
Made-to-Measure Clothing.

LOCALS

Prof. Day—"A common method employed to make beef tender is to run the animal around the yard immediately before slaughtering."

(Voice from rear)—"I wish we had Tom Longboat for college chef."

Prof. Jarvis—"How is it, French, that your insect collection is composed of specimens from Eastern Canada, and you spent the summer in the West?"

French (evidently embarrassed)—"Well, er-you see, I caught most of them in migration season, sir."

You could enjoy yourself for a nice meal and a cup of real American Coffee. Call at the

DOMINION CAFE
104 WYNDHAM STREET.
Phone No. 688.

KODAK



DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

We guarantee the finest results from films entrusted to us for development and printing.

ALEX. STEWART'S DRUG STORE,
"In Front of Post Office."

To The Students:

Benson Bros. welcome you back to your Fall and Winter studies. We will try and make your stay as pleasant and happy as possible by supplying you with the purest Fruits, Biscuits and Confectionery. We appreciate your calls.

Benson Bros.

Diamond and Shield

O. A. C. PINS



Leather Fobs

Twenty-five Cents Each

SAVAGE & CO.

JEWELLERS

Brown, Clemens, Austin and Ferguson have decided to abstain from all frivolities this year and settle down to business.

Regal Shoes
For Men.

Sorosis Shoes
For Women.

W. J. THURSTON,
Sole Agent
THE NEW SHOE STORE,
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LEE LEE & CO.

Best hand laundry in Guelph. Goods called for on Monday and Wednesday and delivered Wednesday and Friday.

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Teacher of Singing,

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Vocal Studio, Opera House Block,
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We ask your patronage is years of experience in correcting eye troubles. Scientific instruments for testing the eyes, and our own Lens Grinding Plant for grinding just the Lenses your eyes need.

You get **RELIABLE GLASSES** if we make them.

A. D. SAVAGE,

Guelph's Only Exclusive Optician,

"Right at the Post Office."

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FLOWERS

We carry the best selection of Cut Flowers in the city. When you want something choice call on us or phone 866. Prompt delivery and careful attention to all orders.

McPHEE, Florist

Wellington Block.

BOND'S

Guelph's Big
Bright
Hardware Store
Has What
YOU Want



FOOTBALLS TOBOGGANS
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BOB SLEIGHS AND
SUMMER GOODS
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DAILY DELIVERY TO
COLLEGE

Hardware

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The BOND HARDWARE CO. LTD.

...The... Royal Bank of Canada

With which is amalgamated THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Authorized Capital	-	-	\$25,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	-	-	11,560,000.00
Reserve Funds	-	-	13,000,000.00
Total Assets	-	-	180,000,000.00

Branches throughout all the Canadian Provinces, the West Indies and Cuba, also at London, England, and New York.

Travellers' Letters of Credit and Money Orders or Drafts issued payable in any part of the world. Remittance Drafts cashed at ruling rates. Savings Bank Accounts carried for Students and Staff (interest allowed).

R. L. TORRANCE, Manager, - - - GUELPH

The Dominion Bank

GUELPH

CAPITAL PAID UP	-	-	-	-	\$4,900,000.00
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	5,900,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of the world

Savings Bank Department

Special attention paid to Savings Accounts. Interest allowed on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

Every convenience will be afforded students for the transacting of their banking business.



Go to **Petrie's** For
Drugs, Kodaks and
Confectionery
2 STORES

Our Kodak Department is at your service. We develop and print, also carry a full line of supplies for Kodaks and Cameras.

Our Confectionery Department—for fresh candies, ice cream and lunches.

A Box of Chocolates may have been fresh when first packed, but how can you tell by looking at a sealed box? Petrie's chocolates are made in Guelph—fresh every day—shown to you in an open box and are sold only at Petrie's two stores. ***Cor. Wyndham and McDonald Sts.***

To the O.A.C. Old Boys

When leaving college also leave your subscription for THE GUELPH WEEKLY MERCURY—only \$1.00 a year in advance.

The Mercury will keep you in touch with the friends and institutions you have left behind. This medium is noted for its agricultural news and the large volume of valuable farm advertising carried.

SWORN WEEKLY MERCURY CIRCULATION, 5,700

Come to The Mercury's Job Printing Department for Your Job Work. Visiting Cards a Specialty.

The Evening Mercury has a sworn circulation of 2,700.

J. I. McINTOSH, Publisher and Proprietor.

Kandy Kitchen

*The Rendezvous for College Students
on Opening Day*

Get cool if you are warm and
warm if you are cool. Choice
confections made on the
premises. ∴ ∴ ∴

The Kandy Kitchen

Lower Windham Street

HIGH GRADE MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

O. A. C.

HIGH GRADE FURS,
Men's and Women's

FALL

1913-14

WINTER

Clothes That Distinguish

The wearer above the common must be made for the individual. They must not be made to fit some ideal physique, of which not one man in a million could be a model. Have us make you a suit that will embody all the latest ideas as to style and smartness and will fit you just as you are built. Don't worry about the price. That will be right, too.

Keleher & Hendley

Fine English Neckwear.

Model Merchant Tailors

Hawes Hats—The Latest Style.

Ladies' Golf Sweater Coats.

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Is equipped to produce the best
in **Groups** or **Individual Por-**
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A Students' Special in Photos
at \$1.50 a Dozen.

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Shaving Lotion

25c and 50c

Delightful to use. Allays all irri-
tation caused by shaving. Also a
full line of needs for gentlemen
who shave — Razors, Strops,
Brushes, Mugs, Soap, Etc.

QUALITY IS ECONOMY

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Advise Your Friends to Come to
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Nowhere in the world are to be found so many and such
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FRUIT-GROWING, DAIRYING—WHAT YOU WILL!

The cry now-a-days is "BACK TO THE LAND," and
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Do not neglect it. Think this over.
You can never do as well anywhere else.

Tell your friends to apply for further information
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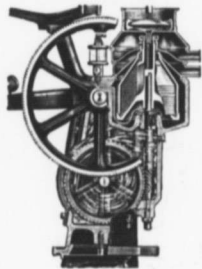
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In a machine which is operated at the speed required for a cream separator perfect oiling is very necessary.

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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

have the only automatic oiling system which provides for a constant supply of fresh oil and at same time the constant discharge of the used oil together with all worn metal particles or dirt which may have gotten into the used oil.

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