

Volume XXV.

Number 5

O.A.C REVIEW

FEBRUARY



When the South Winds Blow

1913

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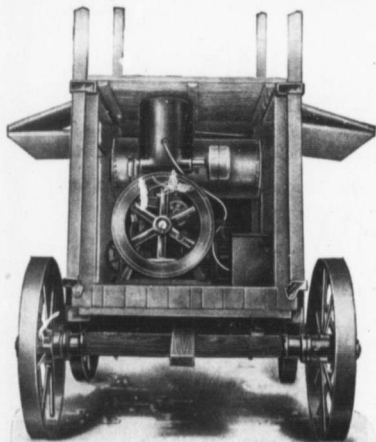
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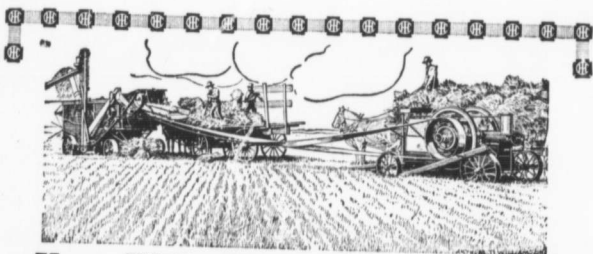
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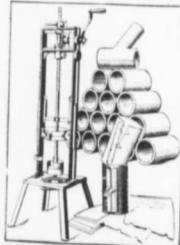
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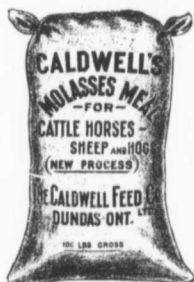


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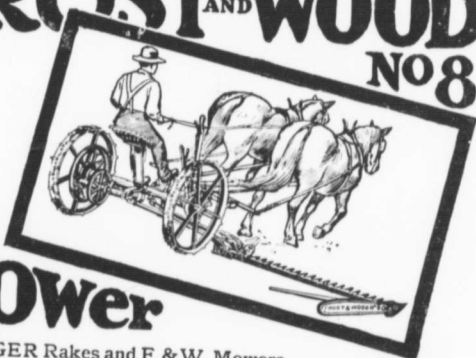
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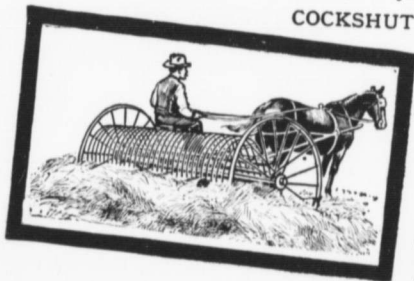
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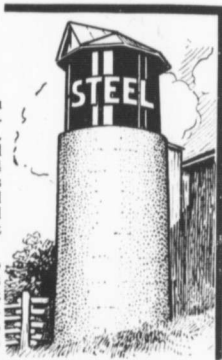
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CONTENTS

VOL. XXV. FEBRUARY, 1913. NO. 5.

| | Page. |
|--|-------|
| Our Dairy Butter—Mackenzie Robertson..... | 237 |
| The Reason Why—J. E. L., '14..... | 240 |
| Practical Ice Cold Storage on the Canadian Farm— R. R. Graham, B.A..... | 243 |
| The Great Election in Missinaba County—Stephen Leacock..... | 247 |
| The Improvement of Farm Eggs—C. A. Webster, '13..... | 254 |
| Queries | 257 |
| Schools and Teachers' Department..... | 259 |
| The Work of the District Representative— W. H. J. Tisdale, '13..... | 262 |
| College Departments— | |
| Editorials | 265 |
| Athletics | 268 |
| Macdonald | 272 |
| Alumni | 276 |
| College Life | 280 |
| Locals | 287 |

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THE O. A. C. REVIEW

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY

VOL. XXV.

FEBRUARY, 1913.

NO. 5

Our Daily Butter

MACKENZIE ROBERTSON, Inspector of Creameries

THE supply of the various articles of food products for the world's markets is an ever-increasing problem. As our railways, steamships and other means of transportation become more efficient through better equipment and more thorough organization, the carrying of these products to foreign markets is accomplished in much less time and at a rate which is at least "not more than the traffic will bear."

With these better transportation facilities our home products are constantly finding new markets; also foreign products are finding our home markets. Many articles which our forefathers never knew the taste of, are now used quite commonly in our homes. Many of our home products, which were seldom exported, are now found in many foreign markets. The fact that these various food products are brought within easy reach of people in all markets increases their consumption, and, therefore, a much larger supply is needed. Not only in necessary articles of food, but in luxuries also, is the demand greatly increased because of these particular foods reaching more consumers.

Butter by some people would be classed as a luxury, by others as a necessity. Where its food value is concerned and the real need we have for it, it is no doubt a luxury. We could more easily dispense with its use on our tables than we could

bread, potatoes and various other foods. However, in so far as custom is concerned, we have come to look upon butter as an actual necessity. We have used butter for so long and so freely that we would hardly appreciate our meals were we forced to partake of them minus this luxury or necessity, whichever we care to call it. We would make no apologies to visitors at our homes if our table were lacking cheese. Custom does not make cheese a necessity, however valuable it is as a food. We would feel, however, that an apology was due our guests were we lacking the usual supply of butter. Custom has made a necessity out of what should, perhaps, be only a luxury.

Looking upon butter as an actual necessity has perhaps arisen from its former cheapness. Our forefathers—more often our foremothers—made and sold butter at prices which would insult the farmer of today. In those earlier days we did not have the transportation facilities. Our butter could not reach so many, nor such good markets. It had, to a large extent, to be consumed at home. Butter in those days was a common article, sold at a very common price, and it naturally came into common use. Today it has risen from its common level to be a very high-class article, selling for a high price. It has risen above its common level, but our people refuse to give up its com-

mon use. Butter on our tables we have always been used to; butter we still demand.

With the advent of better transportation facilities, and of better methods of manufacturing butter, it became more easily exported to foreign markets. The transportation companies were able to place it on those markets in a reasonable time. The creameries were able to ship in larger quantities, thus insuring better rates, and a more uniform quality. The foreign markets, with their better prices, not only found a place for our surplus supply, but also stimulated the production of more butter. Bigger profits began to be realized, which encouraged our dairy farmers to increase their dairy herds. From being a country producing only an inferior quality of butter, Canada rose to be one of the leading dairy countries of the world. Our butter and cheese entered the world's markets in competition with those products from various other dairy countries. We could not only compete successfully, but the quality of our goods was recognized as superior to those of many countries. Seventy-five per cent. of the cheese entering the British market today is manufactured in Canada. This reputation was not gained in a day. It took years of industry and study on the part of our dairymen. The British consumer is particular. He must have quality as well as quantity. New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, are all keen competitors in this market.

Those of us who have followed the export of our dairy products, have seen the quantity of butter gradually increase until it reached enormous proportions. Our shipments of butter brought back the British consum-

ers' gold to the Canadian producer. The trade advanced and increased until it was considered to be on a very substantial basis. However, it no sooner reached its height than it began to gradually decline. Within the last few years it has declined very rapidly, until it has almost ceased altogether. This was a surprise. What was the cause? Was our quality not as good? The quality was as good, if not better. Our home market had increased to such an extent that the whole production was required for home consumption. During the past season of 1912, only seventy boxes (about 3,920 pounds) of butter were exported. This went to South Africa. The rest of our entire make was required at home; and this, too, during an exceptionally good dairy season.

In so new a country, with such good natural facilities for dairy farming as we have, it seems strange that we should cease entirely to be exporters of butter. It is not because we are not making as much butter. We are not increasing our make in proportion to the increased consumption. Great cities are growing up in our midst. These cities are not only making a market for our butter, but also for our milk and cream. Cans and cans of milk and cream, which would otherwise be manufactured into cheese and butter, are now demanded to supply our towns and cities. The growth of our cities, and the forming of new cities, together make markets which we never had before.

And not alone in our cities are we finding new markets. On our Western farms, where "Wheat is King," many do not produce enough dairy products to supply their own table. The writer had the pleasure this Fall


of dining at the home of a Saskatchewan farmer. On his table was butter manufactured in an Ontario creamery, and milk from one of our milk condenseries in Western Ontario. One would naturally think that a prairie farmer would grow his own dairy produce, even if he did not produce any for sale. But, seemingly, this is not the case. The older dairy provinces, especially Ontario and Quebec, must produce dairy products for Western Canada as well as for cities and towns in the East. The Westerners will not produce enough of these articles to feed themselves. Even the State of Minnesota is sending daily shipments of milk and cream into Winnipeg to help feed that growing metropolis.

The fact that we have ceased to be exporters of butter (much cheese is still exported) is unfortunate in itself, but it is still more unfortunate that we have become importers of creamery butter. We have changed very rapidly from exporters to importers of this food product. The change has been so rapid as to be al-

most unbelievable. During the present Winter over six million pounds of New Zealand and Australian butter will be brought into Canada to supply the Canadian market. This means that Canadian consumers will be paying Australian and New Zealand farmers for producing their butter, instead of paying Canadian farmers, as it should be.


Our city population is rapidly increasing. Our rural population in Eastern Canada is decreasing through migration to our cities and to Western Canada. Eastern Canada is where most of our dairying is being carried on. Where will our dairy products come from? We have the soil and climate ideal for their production, yet we are importing milk and butter. The prices for these articles have been very satisfactory. Where will our daily butter come from? Are we going to pay New Zealand and Australia for them? Or will we be able to increase our production enough to take care of our home demands? The future alone can tell. The market is great, but the laborers are few.

DRIFTWOOD.



I stood upon the restless ocean's strand,
And saw the driftwood that the waves had lifted
And scarred and battered, flung upon the sand,
All drifted, drifted, drifted.

I stood beside the storm-tossed sea of life,
The human flotsam there with voice was gifted;
It said, "We sought no part in all earth's strife,
But drifted, drifted, drifted."—F. O. Call.



The Reason Why

THE question of the depletion of the rural population, though repeatedly discussed, has yet a few phases not thoroughly explored.

I am cognizant of the fact that the multiplicity of middlemen in our ever increasing division of labor provides for a great influx cityward. I admit that, as pointed out by Professor Warren of Cornell, there is a good chance of the agriculturist increasing his income by enlarging his estate and applying more labor saving devices. Still the fact remains that in this Province, the question of the lack of farm labor has assumed serious proportions.

That thousands of acres in the Western Peninsula of Ontario, in the Counties of Bruce, Huron, Grey, Kent, Lambton and Middlesex, are seeded down to permanent pasture is not conducive to maximum returns in revenue, but it is what circumstances now necessitate. That weeds should be allowed the undisputed possession of one acre of this "Garden of Eden" is a circumstance that all must deplore, and a condition that all should seek to remedy with the enthusiasm with which we would empty our pockets to defend ourselves against an enemy that threatened us with the munitions of war.

We are not entirely justified, when we see an unproductive agricultural section, in assuming that these farmers do not understand their business. This may be the case: but ten to one the real trouble is, that under present conditions they are unable to procure the labor to enable them to accomplish what they know right well should be done. The real

trouble is too many of the Ontario farmers have gone on strike, and the cause of the strike is the usual one, wages are insufficient.

We are told repeatedly by journalists, in altogether too infallible a tone, that "the prices of agricultural products are "exorbitant" and that these prices are causing city people to "suffer distress." If there are any city people "suffering distress" because of the "exorbitant" prices of farm products let them go to the country and till some of the acres that have fallen among thieves and been stripped of their proper raiment and are now pleading eloquently for some good Samaritan to come and bind up their wounds and clothe them with profitable crops. Such a person may acquire land in Ontario to-day below its value. The owners of farm land in most sections of this Province have seen the value of everything else imaginable advance in price except their farms. The price of farm lands in Ontario has probably increased on the average about fifteen per cent. in the last ten years, while money has decreased in value about thirty per cent.

Western allurements is largely responsible for this condition. Ontario farmers to-day see those coming to our West in the eleventh hour receiving more than they who have so gallantly borne the burden and heat of the day. The Eastern pioneer is responsible for Western development. He labored for small reward. In the words of Carlyle, "For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed: thou wert our Conscript on whom the lot

fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred."

In most cases nothing remains but the opportunity of building a monument to his memory: but we can avoid following in his footsteps. The day when men stayed in business even when losing all but their pride is waning. The age is too materialistic for that. The rising generation in rural Ontario can not be expected to stay on the land at a financial loss even to preserve those splendid farms (monuments to the pioneers' industry and privation) from reverting to the pastoral stage.

Prices of farm products may seem to some minds exorbitant: but the price the producer receives must advance to insure more intensive methods and increased production in this Province. The price received by the producer might be materially increased without raising the retail price were a good system of marketing established. However, this lies outside the premises of this article.

All are pleased with our Western development, even though it accounts to a certain extent but not entirely for the deserted farms of this Province. There are other features to be considered.

We are told by eminent financiers, influential in politics, that it is the farmer's own fault that he is unable to procure efficient and sufficient labor. He does not pay enough wages. He works his employees too long hours. He fails to provide them with suitable houses, etc. This may be true; but, would the farmer let his land lay idle if he could make a reasonable profit on an employees labor at an advanced wage? The fact that farms are abandoned is proof positive that the business is not paying as it should.

As agriculturists are practically unrepresented in the Federal Parliament and exist on sufferance it is fair to ask, have they received a square deal from that "target for all criticism" known as Government? Aside from the tariff which according to our best authorities has been to a great extent settled for us by other countries. Our Government has spoon-fed certain industries in this country.

Some years ago when the question of the continuation of the steel bounties was discussed in the commons, numerous petitions against their continuance were presented to the cabinet. These petitions were signed chiefly by farmers. The Finance Minister of that time arose in his place and said, "The farmers are not broadminded enough to take a proper view of the situation." I am inclined to think the Finance Minister was right. It takes a "broad mind" to see some of what should be your revenue diverted into some one else's pocket, and preserve your entire equanimity throughout; but it can be done. Are we not taught by Marcus Aurelius that "No one can injure us but ourselves" and are we not emphatically told, that, "He who steals our purse steals trash." But what about the receivers of these gifts, have they learned all that they know about a conscience from hear-say?

A bounty fed manufacturing concern appointed a general manager at twenty-five thousand a year, while it was drawing one half million a year from the Government. What part of this salary did the business pay and what percentage did the taxpayer contribute?

This is of course past history. But past history is responsible for present day conditions to a great extent. The

condition of the Agricultural industry of this Province is not causing those directly engaged in it any very serious alarm. It however does not seem to satisfy those eminent gentlemen aforementioned who to-day deplore conditions they have helped to create.

If instead of destructive criticism only they would seek to remove some of the grievances that the rural population are laboring under: if by making rural life more remunerative and more attractive they could persuade some of the farmers who have "gone on strike" to again resume operations, it would be the part of statesmanship.

In the meantime other industries move on apace. According to the address of the President of the Manufacturers' Association, there has been a new industry started every four days for the past ten years in this Dominion. This is splendid progress. It will be well if these industries grow quickly and soon pass the *infant* stage. For this fact is obvious that our aid to our *infant industries* has made other fields of endeavor more remunerative and more attractive

than agriculture. This is largely the reason of the movement from the country to the city. Journalists continually complain at the high cost of living, while they deplore rural depopulation. This is equivalent to saying that though the agriculturalist is doing *too well* he is quitting the business. This ground is not well taken. The financial returns of the agriculturist must increase in order to stimulate production, and, insure that not one acre shall cry out for labor as thousands of acres are doing at the present time. Fortunately there are more important considerations than financial. Even in this age of the reign of filthy lucre by which we are all figure up,

"How small of all that human hearts endure,

That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!

Still to ourselves in every place consigned,

Our own felicity we make or find:

With secret course, which no land storms annoy,

Runs the smooth current of domestic joy."

J. E. L., '14.

AN EVERY-DAY CREED

I believe that work is the best panacea for most ills, especially those of the mind.

I believe in fun and laughter.

I believe in the beauty of flowers, sunsets and mountains; in the music of birds and brooks.

I believe there is a bright side to everything.

I believe in human kindness.

I believe that an ounce of frankness and explanation is worth a pound of repentance and forgiveness.

I believe in the hearty handshake, in hospitality, comradeship, friendship and love.—Hubbard.

Practical Ice Cold Storage on the Canadian Farm

R. R. GRAHAM, B. A.

THE winter season with its frost and ice is here, and very soon now many farmers and the ice dealers will be busily engaged for a short time in harvesting and storing their winter harvest, the ice crop. The accompanying photograph illustrates very well an ice harvesting scene. Such scenes are intensely interesting to watch on a nice win-

are very valuable to a certain extent for cooling purposes, but ice is much better because it has a far greater cooling power, and in view of the following uses of it on the farm one cannot see why it is not used more generally by our farmers.

The chief uses of ice on the farm are:

1. To cool and thus preserve the



ter's day, and we would that they were more common than they are in our rural districts, for the farmers, above all other classes of people, should provide themselves with ice for the summer's use.

Cold storage on the ordinary farm consists of the use of nature's means of cooling, as an aid to the preservation of the perishable farm products during short storage periods throughout the warm weather. These means are ice, pure cold water and underground cellars. The last two means

milk and cream kept over night or for a few days.

2. To supply the household refrigerator in which such perishable articles of food as fresh meat, fruit, eggs, butter, milk, etc., may be kept for short periods, and also rendered more palatable and wholesome as foods.

3. It lengthens the period of consumption of the good things of the farm.

4. It makes more possible the use of fresh meat and other delicacies

throughout the hot weather when the farmers need these things the most.

5. It prevents to a large degree the waste of perishable products by "spoiling," otherwise often unavoidable.

6. It often enables the farmer to get better prices for his products by "holding" them even a few days.

7. With ice it is possible to have plenty of delicious and wholesome ice-cream and also many cool drinks, both of which are greatly enjoyed by the farmers during the hot days of summer, and

8. It is very useful in many cases of sickness. These in brief are the chief uses of ice on the farm, and they certainly are good reasons why each farmer should store some ice each winter if it is at all reasonably available.

In order to insure an adequate supply of ice for the summer's use it is necessary to have a good ice-house. The ice-house, whatever its form, should have these essential features: 1. Shelter from sun's rays as much as possible. 2. Simplicity and strength of construction. 3. Cheapness. 4. Good drainage, natural or artificial. 5. Thorough ventilation over the ice. 6. Plenty of insulation like sawdust around the ice, and (7) banking of earth or gravel around the bottom.

If a farmer wishing to put away some ice doesn't care to go to the expense or trouble of building a first-class ice-house he may store it in a large bin under the shed, in the wood-shed, in a mow of the barn, in a simple lean-to on the shady side of some building, or he may "stack" it on the ground and cover it over well with hay, sawdust and rough

boards. But there is usually far more waste of ice when stored in any of these ways than in good ice houses, and, therefore, more allowance should be made for waste.

The ordinary farmer should store from fifteen to twenty tons of ice. This will require a building twelve feet square and about eleven feet high, allowing for two feet of sawdust below and above the ice and one foot on all sides. In constructing an up-to-date ice house of the above dimensions, it would be necessary first to make an excavation ten inches deep, then lay the tile drain two feet deep up the centre and fill course stones and gravel to the level of the ground surface. The sills should consist of two inches by six inches doubled, the studding two inches by four inches, twenty-four inch centres, the plates and joists two inches by six inches doubled for the plates, the rafters two inches by four inches, twenty-four inch centres; the walls should be double boarded on the outside of the studding, rough lumber next to the studs and drop siding on the outside, and two layers of insulating paper between the sheathings, the roof square pitch, well boarded and covered with pine shingles, each gable provided with a louvre or latticed window to permit circulation over the ice, a door at the centre of one side, and the whole outside wall painted. This ice-house will last a life-time and give excellent results. The cost of this building, if all material had to be bought and the labor reckoned at current wages, approximate eighty dollars, but most farmers would be able to build it for one-half this price or less by supplying their own material to a

large extent, and doing most, if not all, the work themselves.

The ice crop in this country every year is a very large one indeed, as there are so many fresh water lakes, rivers, streams and ponds frozen over to the depth of several inches. The value of this crop is enormous, amounting, at the commercial rate of \$4.00 per ton, to about \$5,000 per acre-foot. The aim of the farmer should be to appropriate a portion of this valuable crop each year to preserve the still more valuable products of his farm during the summer season.

loading ice on the sleighs, saws, chisels and tongs. Some of these are shown in actual operation on the ice field in photographs 1 and 4. The standard sizes of ice cakes are twenty-two inches by twenty-two inches and twenty-two inches by thirty-two inches, but the size of about twenty inches square is more suitable for storage on the farm. A load of ice consists usually of about twenty-five cakes, or from two to two and one-half tons, and eight to ten loads would be sufficient for a good sized farm with a dairy of ten to fifteen cows.



The quickest, cheapest and most satisfactory method by all means of harvesting this winter crop is co-operation of the farmers of each neighborhood or section. The proper ice harvesting tools and machinery could then be utilized to good advantage. A complete set of ice tools for harvesting from 500 to 1,000 tons of ice would cost about \$60, and it would last a life-time with good care. The most necessary tools are: snow scraper, ice plow, device for

In the storing of the ice, the following instructions should be closely obeyed: (1) Store the ice on a dry, frosty day; (2) Pack the cakes together as closely as possible without sawdust about the individual cakes; (3) Fill all chinks well with pieces of broken ice; (4) Lay the ice in tiers, with alternate tiers on edge; (5) Use about two feet of dry sawdust on the bottom of the ice-house, as much, at least, over the ice, and one to one and one-half feet on the

sides, and pack it in thoroughly; the sawdust should be of a good quality and very dry; and (6) Store all the ice within as short a period as possible.

And now, in conclusion, I desire to specially emphasize the value of the household refrigerator in every house, especially the farmers where so many perishable articles of food

are required from day to day for the table use. A refrigerator will prevent a great waste, lengthen the time many delicate foods can be used for food, make all foods more palatable and wholesome, provide means of carrying foods over from meal or day to another in good condition, and greatly lessen the work and worry of the good housewife.



ANNABEL LEE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by the sea,
That a maiden there lived whom you
may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no
other thought
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was
more than love—
I and my Annabel Lee;
With a love that the winged seraphs
of heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long
ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high-born kinsman came
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels, not half so happy in
heaven,
Went envying her and me—

Yes! that was the reason (as all men
know,
In this kingdom by the sea)
That the wind came out of the cloud
by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel
Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far
than the love
Of those who were older than we—
Of many far wiser than we—
And neither the angels in heaven
above,
Nor the demons down under the sea
Can ever dissever my soul from the
soul

Of my beautiful Annabel Lee.
For the moon never beams without
bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And the stars never rise but I feel the
bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the nighttide, I lie down
by the side
Of my darling—my darling—my life
and my bride
In the sepulchre there by the sea.
In her tomb by the sounding sea.
—Edgar Allen Poe.

The Great Election in Missinaba County

By STEPHEN LEACOCK.

Mr. Leacock's writings are becoming very popular with Canadian readers. Although he is Professor of Economics at McGill University, he ranks his humorous works higher in the scale of literary merit than his heavier volumes on political science. A few extracts from his own biography might prove interesting. "Very soon after graduating I had forgotten the languages and found myself intellectually bankrupt. In other words I was what is called a distinguished graduate, and as such, I took to school teaching as the only trade that needed neither experience nor intellect." After obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1903 he received the appointment at McGill, where "the emolument is so high as to place me distinctly above the policemen, postmen, street car conductors and other salaried officials of the neighborhood, while I am able to mix with the poorer of the business men of the city on terms of something like equality." The following sketch was taken from "Sunshine Sketches in a Little Town," just published by the John Lane Co., New York. Mr. Leacock concludes his preface with the words: "If this book fails in its portrayal of the scenes and the country that it depicts the fault lies rather with an art that is deficient than in an affection that is wanting."

—Editor.

DON'T ask me what election it was, whether Dominion or Provincial, or Imperial or Universal, for I scarcely know.

It must, of course, have been going on in other parts of the country as well, but I saw it all from Missinaba County which, with the town of Mariposa, was, of course, the storm centre and focus point of the whole turmoil.

I only know that it was a huge election and that on it turned issues of the most tremendous importance, such as whether or not Mariposa should become part of the United States, and whether the flag that had waved over the school-house should be tramped under the hoof of an alien invader, and whether Britons should be slaves, and whether Canadians should be Britons, and whether the farming class would prove themselves Canadians, and tremendous questions of that kind.

And there was such a roar and a tumult to it, and such a waving of flags and beating of drums and flaring of torchlights, that such parts of the election that may have been going on elsewhere than in Missinaba County must have been quite unimportant and didn't really matter.

Now that it is all over, we can look back at it without heat or passion. We can see—it's plain enough now—that in the great election Canada saved the British Empire, and that Missinaba saved Canada, and that the vote of the Third Concession of Tecumseh Township saved Missinaba County, and that those of us who carried the Third Concession—well there's no need to push it further. We prefer to be modest about it. If we still speak of it, it is only quietly and simply, and not more than three or four times a day.

But you can't understand the election at all, and the conventions and the campaigns and the nominations and the balloting, unless you first appreciate the peculiar complexion of politics in Mariposa.

Let me begin at the beginning. Everybody in Mariposa is either a Liberal or a Conservative, or else is both. Some of the people are or have been Liberals or Conservatives all their lives and are called dyed-in-the-wood Grits or old-time Tories and things of that sort. These people get from long training such a swift penetrating insight into national issues that they can decide the most complicated question in four seconds; in fact,

just as soon as they grab the city papers out of the morning mail, they know the whole solution of any problem you can put to them. There are other people whose aim is to be broad-minded and judicious, and who vote Liberal or Conservative, according to their judgment of the questions of the day. If their judgment of these questions tells them that there is something in it for voting Liberal, then they do so. But if not, they refuse to be the slaves of a party or the henchmen of any political leader. So that anybody looking for henchmen has got to keep away from them.

But the one thing that nobody is allowed to do in Mariposa is to have no politics. Of course, there are always some people whose circumstances compel them to say that they have no politics. But that is easily understood. Take the case of Trelawney, the postmaster. Long ago he was a letter-carrier under the Mackenzie Government, and later he was a letter-sorter under the old Macdonald Government, and after that a letter-stamper under the old Tupper Government, and so on. Trelawney always says that he has no politics, but the truth is, that he has too many.

So, too, with the clergy in Mariposa. They have no politics—absolutely none. Yet Dean Drone round election time always announces as his text such verses as: "Lo! Is there not one righteous man in Israel?" or "What ho! Is it not time for a change?" And that is a signal for all the Liberal businessmen to get up and leave their pews.

Similarly over at the Presbyterian Church, the minister says that his sacred calling will not allow him to take part in politics and that his sacred calling prevents him from breathing even a word of harshness against his fellowmen, but that when it comes to the elevation of the ungodly into high places in the commonwealth (this means, of course, the nomination of the Conservative candidate), then he's not going to allow his sacred calling to prevent

him from saying just what he thinks of it. And by that time, having pretty well cleared the church of Conservatives, he proceeds to show from the scriptures that the Ancient Hebrews were Liberals to a man, except those who were drowned in the flood or who perished, more or less deservedly, in the desert.

There are, I say, some people who are allowed to claim to have no politics—the office holders and the clergy and the school teachers and the hotel keepers. But beyond them, anybody in Mariposa who says he has no politics is looked upon as crooked, and people wonder what it is that he is "out after."

In fact, the whole town and country is a hive of politics. The people who have only witnessed gatherings such as the House of Commons at Westminster and the Senate at Washington and never seen a Conservative convention at Tecumseh Corners, or a Liberal Rally at the Concession School House, don't know what politics means.

So you may imagine the excitement in Mariposa when it became known that King George had dissolved the Parliament of Canada, and had sent out a writ or command for Mariposa County to elect for him some other person than John Henry Bagshaw, because he no longer had confidence in him.

The King, of course, is very well known, very favorably known, in Mariposa. Everybody remembers how he visited the town on his great tour in Canada, and stopped off at the Mariposa station. Although he was only a prince at the time, there was quite a big crowd down at the depot, and everybody felt what a shame it was that the Prince had no time to see more of Mariposa, because he would get such a false idea of it, seeing only the station and the lumber yards. Still, they all came to the station, and all the Liberals and Conservatives mixed together perfectly freely and stood side by side without any distinction, so that the Prince should not observe any party differences

among them. And he didn't—you could see that.

They read him an address all about the tranquillity and loyalty of the Empire, and they purposely left out any reference to the trouble over the town wharf or the big row there had been about the location of the new postoffice. There was a general decent feeling that it wouldn't be fair to disturb the Prince with these things; later on, as King, he would, of course, have to know all about them, but meanwhile it was better to leave him with the idea that his empire was tranquil.

So they deliberately couched the address in terms that were just as reassuring as possible, and the Prince was simply delighted with it. I am certain that he slept pretty soundly after hearing that address. Why, you could see it taking effect on his aides-de-camp and the people round him, so imagine how the Prince must have felt!

I think in Mariposa they understand kings perfectly. Every time that a king or prince comes, they try to make him see the bright side of everything and let him think that they're all united. Judge Pepperleigh walked up and down, arm in arm with Dr. Gallagher, the worst Grit in town, just to make the Prince feel fine.

So when they got the news that the King had lost confidence in John Henry Bagshaw, the sitting member, they never questioned it a bit. Lost confidence? All right; they'd elect him another right away. They'd elect him half a dozen if he needed them. They don't mind; they'd elect the whole town, man after man, rather than have the King worried about it.

In any case, all the Conservatives had been wondering for years how the King and the Governor-General and men like that had tolerated such a man as Bagshaw so long.

Missinaba County, I say, is a regular hive of politics, and not the miserable, crooked, money-ridden politics of the cities, but the straight, real old-fashioned thing that is an

honor to the countryside. Any man who would offer to take a bribe or to sell his convictions for money, would be an object of scorn. I don't say they wouldn't take money—they would, of course; why not?—but if they did they would take it in a straight, fearless way and say nothing about it. They might—it's only human—accept a job or a contract from the Government; but if they did, rest assured it would be in a broad, national spirit and not for the sake of the work itself. No, sir! Not for a minute!

Any man who wants to get the votes of the Missinaba farmers and the Mariposa businessman has got to persuade them that he's the right man. If he can do that—if he can persuade any of them that he is the right man and that all the rest know it, then they'll vote for him.

The division, I repeat, between the Liberals and Conservatives, is intense. Yet you might live for a long while in the town, between elections, and never know it. It is only when you get to understand the people that you begin to see that there is a cross division running through them that nothing can ever remove. You gradually become aware of fine subtle distinction that miss your observation at first. Outwardly they are all friendly enough. For instance, Joe Milligan, the dentist, is a Conservative and has been for six years, and yet he shares the same boat-house with Dr. Gallagher, who is a Liberal, and they even bought a motor-boat between them. Pete Glover and Alf McNichol were in partnership in a hardware paint store, though they belonged on different sides.

But just as soon as elections draw near, the differences in politics become apparent. Liberals and Conservatives drew away from one another. Joe Milligan used the motor-boat one Saturday and Dr. Gallagher the next; Pete Glover sold hardware on one side of the store and Alf McNichol sold paint on the other. You soon realized, too, that one of the newspapers was Conservative and

the other was Liberal, and there was a Liberal drug store and a Conservative drug store, and so on. Similarly round election time, the Mariposa House was a Liberal hotel, and the Continental, Conservative, though Mr. Smith's place, where they always put on a couple of extra bartenders, was what you might call Independent - Liberal - Conservative, with a dash of Imperialism thrown in. Mr. Gingham, the undertaker, was, as a natural effect of his calling, an advanced Liberal, but at election time he always engaged a special assistant for embalming Conservative customers.

So, now, I think, you understand something of the general political surrounding of the great elections in Missinaba County.

John Henry Bagshaw was the sitting member, the Liberal member, for Missinaba County.

The Liberals called him the old war horse, and the old battle-axe, and the old charger, and the old champion of all sorts of things of that kind. The Conservatives called him the old jackass, and the old army mule, and the old booze fighter, and the old grafter, and the old scoundrel.

John Henry Bagshaw was, I suppose, one of the greatest political forces in the world. He had flowing white hair crowned with a fedora hat, and a smooth, statesman-like face, which it cost the country twenty-five cents a day to shave.

Although the Dominion of Canada had spent over two thousand dollars in shaving that face during the twenty years that Bagshaw had represented Missinaba County, the result had been well worth it.

Bagshaw wore a long political overcoat that it cost the country twenty cents a day to brush, and boots that it cost the Dominion 15c every morning to shine.

But it was money well spent.

Bagshaw, of Mariposa, was one of the most representative men of the age, and it's no wonder that he had been returned for the country for five elections

running, leaving the Conservatives nowhere. Just think how representative he was. He owned two hundred acres out on the Third Concession and kept two men working on it all the time to prove that he was a practical farmer. They sent in fat hogs to the Missinaba County Agricultural Exposition and the World's Fair every autumn, and Bagshaw himself stood beside the pig pens with the judges, and wore a pair of corduroy breeches and chewed a straw all afternoon. After that, if any farmer thought that he was not properly represented in Parliament, it showed that he was an ass.

Bagshaw owned a half share in the harness business and a quarter share in the tannery, and that made him a businessman. He paid for a pew in the Presbyterian Church and represented religion in Parliament. He attended college for two sessions thirty years ago, and that represented education and kept him abreast with modern science, if not ahead of it. He kept a little account in one bank and a big account in the other, so that he was a rich man or a poor man at the same time.

Add to that that John Henry Bagshaw was, perhaps, the finest orator in Mariposa. That, of course, is saying a great deal. There are speakers there, lots of them that can talk two or three hours at a stretch, but the old war horse could beat them all. They say that when John Henry Bagshaw got well started, say after a couple of hours of talk, he could speak as Pericles or Demosthenes or Cicero never could have spoken.

You could tell Bagshaw a hundred yards off as a member of the House of Commons. He wore a pepper-and-salt suit to show that he came from a rural constituency, and he wore a broad gold watch-chain with dangling seals to show he also represents a town. You could see from his quite low collar and white tie that his electorate were a God-fearing, religious people, while the horse-shoe pin that he wore showed that his electorate was not without sport-

ing instincts and knew a horse from a jackass.

Most of the time, John Henry Bagshaw had to be at Ottawa (though he preferred the quiet of his farm and always left it, as he said, with a sigh). If he was not in Ottawa, he was in Washington, and, of course, at any time they might need him in London, so that it was no wonder that he could only be in Maraposa about two months in the year.

That is why everybody knew, when Bagshaw got off the afternoon train one day early in the spring, that there must be something very important coming and that the rumors about a new election must be perfectly true.

Everything that he did showed this. He gave the baggageman twenty-five cents to take the check off his trunk, the bus driver fifty cents to take his up to the Main Street, and he went into Callahan's tobacco store and bought two ten-cent cigars and took them across the street to Mallory Tompkins, of the Times-Herald, as a present from the Prime Minister.

All that afternoon Bagshaw went up and down the Main Street of Mariposa, and you could see, if you knew the signs of it, that there was politics in the air. He bought nails and putty and glass in the hardware store, and harness in the harness shop, and drugs in the drug store, and toys in the toy shop, and all the things like that that are needed for a big campaign.

Then when he had done all this, he went over with McGinnis, the Liberal organizer, and Mallory Tompkins, the Times-Herald man, and Gingham (the great Independent-Liberal undertaker) to the back parlor of the Mariposa House.

You could tell from the way John Henry Bagshaw closed the door before he sat down that he was in a pretty serious frame of mind.

"Gentlemen," he said, "the election is a certainty. We're going to have a big fight on our hands, and we've got to get ready for it."

"Is it going to be on the tariff?"

asked Tompkins.

"Yes, gentlemen, I'm afraid it is. The whole thing is going to turn on the tariff question. I wish it were otherwise. I think it madness, but they're bent on it, and we got to fight it on that line. Why they can't find it merely on the question of graft," continued the old war horse, rising from his seat and walking up and down, "heaven only knows. I warned them. I appealed to them. I said, 'Fight the thing out on graft, and we can win easy.' Take this constituency. Why not have fought the thing out on whether I spent too much money on the town wharf or the postoffice? What better issues could a man want? Let them claim that I am crooked, and let me claim that I am not. Surely that was good enough without dragging in the tariff. But now gentlemen, tell me about things in the constituency. Is there any talk yet of who is to run?"

Mallory Tompkins lighted up the second of the Prime Minister's cigars, and then answered for the group:

"Everybody says that Edward Drone is going to run."

"Ah!" said the old war horse, and there was joy upon his face. "Is he? At last? That's good, that's good—now, what platform will he run on?"

"Independent."

"Excellent," said Bagshaw. "Independent; that's fine. On a programme of what?"

"Just simple honesty and public morality."

"Come, now," said the member, that's splendid; that will help enormously. Honesty and public morality! The very thing! If Drone runs and makes a good showing, we win for a certainty. Tompkins, you must lose no time over this. Can't you manage to get some articles in the other papers hinting that at the last election we bribed all the voters in the county, and that we gave out enough contracts to simply pervert the whole constituency. Imply that we poured the public money into this county in basketsful and that we are

bound to do it again. Let Drone have plenty of material of this sort and he'll draw off every honest, un-biassed vote in the Conservative party.

"My only fear is," continued the old war horse, losing some of his animation, "that Drone won't run after all. He's said it so often before and never has. He hasn't got the money. But we must see to that. Gingham, you know his brother well; you must work it so that we pay Drone's deposit and his campaign expenses. But how like Drone it was to come out at this time."

It was indeed very like Edward Drone to attempt so misguided a thing as to come out an independent candidate in Missinaba County on a platform of public honesty. It is just the sort of thing that any one in Mariposa would expect from him.

Edward Drone was the Rural Dean's younger brother—Young Mr. Drone, they used to call him, years ago, to distinguish him from the rector. He was a somewhat weaker copy of his elder brother, with a simple, inefficient face and kind blue eyes. Edward Drone was, and always has been, a failure. In training he had been, once upon a time, an engineer and built dams that broke and bridges that fell down and wharfs that floated away in the spring floods. He had been a manufacturer and failed, and had been a contractor and failed, and now lived a meagre life as a sort of a surveyor or land expert on goodness knows what.

In his political ideas, Edward Drone, as everybody in Mariposa knew, always had been crazy. He used to come up to the autumn exercises in the high school and make speeches about the ancient Romans and Titus Manlius and Quintus Curtius at the same time when John Henry Bagshaw used to make a speech about the Maple Leaf and ask for an extra half holiday. Drone used to tell the boys about the lessons to be learned from the lives of the truly great, and Bagshaw used to talk to them about the lessons

learned from the lives of the extremely rich. Drone used to say that his heart filled whenever he thought of the splendid patriotism of the ancient Romans, and Bagshaw said that whenever he looked out over this wide Dominion his heart overflowed.

Even the youngest boy in the school could tell that Drone was foolish. Not even the school teachers would have voted for him.

"What about the Conservatives?" asked Bagshaw presently. "Is there any talk yet as to who they'll bring out?"

Gingham and Mallory Tompkins looked at one another. They were almost afraid to speak.

"Hadn't you heard?" said Gingham. "They've got their man already."

"Who is it?" said Bagshaw quickly.

"They're going to put up Josh Smith."

"Great heaven!" said Bagshaw, jumping to his feet, "Smith, the hotelkeeper?"

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gingham, "that's the man."

Do you remember in history how Napoleon turned pale when he heard that the Duke of Wellington was to lead the allies in Belgium? Do you remember how, when Themistocles heard that Aristogiton was to lead the Spartans, he jumped into the sea? Possibly you don't, but it may help you to form some idea of what John Henry Bagshaw felt when he heard that the Conservatives had selected Josh Smith, proprietor of Smith's Hotel.

You remember Smith. You've seen him there on the steps of the hotel—two hundred and eighty pounds in his stocking feet. You've seen him selling liquor after hours through sheer public spirit, and you recall how he saved the lives of hundreds of people on the day when the steamer sank, and how he saved the town from being destroyed the night when the church of England Church burned down. You know that hotel of his, too, half way down

the street—Smith's Northern Health Resort, though already they were beginning to call it Smith's British Arms.

So you can imagine that Bagshaw came as near to turning pale as a man in federal politics can.

"I never knew Smith was a Conservative," he said faintly. "He always subscribed to our fund."

"He is now," said Mr. Gingham ominously. "He says the idea of this reciprocity business cuts him to the heart."

"The infernal liar!" said Mr. Bagshaw.

There was silence for a few moments. Then Bagshaw spoke again.

"Will Smith have anything else on his platform besides the trade question?"

"Yes," said Mr. Gingham gloomily, "he will."

"What is it?"

"Temperance and total prohibition!"

John Henry Bagshaw sank back in his chair as if struck with a club. There let me leave him for a chapter.

THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS.

This is the road to Happiness:
Start Now, from Where You Are;
"Turn to the Right and Keep straight on,"
And you'll not find it far.

Along the Path of Willing Feet
And over Heartease Hill,
Across the fields of Sweet Content,
The stream of Glad Good-will;
Then through the lane of Loving Heart,
The gate that's called To-day,
And down the steps of Little Things
Into the Common Way.

And take the Cloak of Charity,
The staff of Wise Employ,
A loaf of Bread of Daily Grace,
A flask well filled with Joy;
A word of cheer, a helping hand
Some good to give or share,
A bit of song, a high resolve,
A hope, a smile, a prayer.

And in the Place of Duty Done,
Beside the Door of Home,
You'll find the House of Happiness—
For Happiness does not roam.



The Improvement of Farm Eggs

C. A. WEBSTER, '13

EGGs is eggs nowadays and this condition has come to stay.

It is a fact much to be deplored that when the housewife purchases eggs she usually has to break them first in a saucer before using them. Many people blame the poor quality of eggs to their retention in cold storage. But cold storage does not depreciate the quality, neither does it raise the quality. The eggs are poor before they reach the packer.

The blame may be directly laid to the carelessness of the producer and the consequent care, or, rather, neglect, the eggs receive on their way to the consumer.

Methods of Marketing.

In marketing his produce, the old time custom of the farmer is to gather together the immediately available products that may be sold. This is done each week or two. The wife brings out her basket of eggs which have been peacefully reposing in the kitchen or the pantry exposed to the heat of the stove or else down in the cellar where foul and musty odors combine to destroy the flavor. A hasty search by wife or children bring to light stolen nests from under the corn crib or in the driving shed. These eggs, fresh or old and stale, clean or dirty, large or small, are all turned in and the country store merchant buys the lot.

He is forced to take the eggs to retain the farmer's trade and in exchange gives staple articles, such as kerosene, sugar, etc, a flat rate being paid to the farmer. He grumbles

at the low prices and never thinks that it is due to three main causes, all in part controllable, namely:

1. Climate conditions.
2. Poor care of poultry on the farm.
3. Careless or deliberately bad marketing.

Eggs are graded for market according to size, freedom from dirt and cracks, and degree of freshness.

This is done by the process of candling.

Candling.

The egg candle may be an electric incandescent light, an ordinary coal oil lamp or wax candle, the former being the best. An opaque shield in which is cut an oval hole, a little smaller than the egg, is placed around the light. The egg is placed against this hole and the light shining through shows the white, yolk, air space and any foreign bodies if present. An egg just laid has no air space, but as it cools it contracts, leaving a small space in the large end of the egg. A fresh egg has a small air space and the yolk in the centre of the egg more or less indistinct, and, with difficulty, movable. As the egg ages the air space enlarges, increasing from the size of a five-cent piece to the size of a twenty-five-cent piece and larger, and the outline of the yolk becomes shaper and the yolk is forcibly movable.

Grades of Eggs.

"Selects" or "First Quality" in eggs are fresh, large, weighing at least forty-five pounds to the case of thirty dozen, clean and white, sound

shells. "Seconds" are clean, sound-shelled eggs, undersized and fresh, or shrunken stale eggs.

Classes of Deteriorated Eggs.

Dirties are those soiled with soil, manure, or smeared with contents of other eggs.

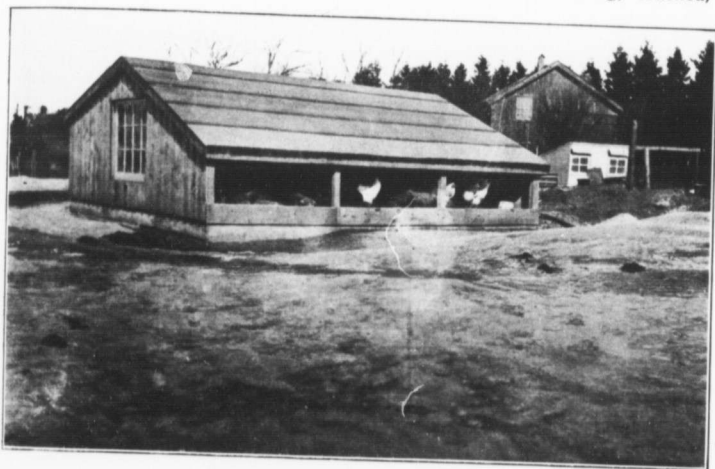
Heated eggs, fertile eggs subjected to the temperature of seventy degrees or more will start to hatch, and so are unfit for human food.

Shrunken, held and stale eggs.

The shell of an egg is porous,

the shop window, or otherwise exposed to heat or odors, soon depreciates the quality.

Rots are due to various causes. A dead germ will decompose and cause rot, and also an egg left in a damp nest or any damp place develops bacterial growth, or the growth of molds occurs. Long keeping will allow the yolk to adhere to the shell, in which case the egg is called a spot rot. Broken eggs may be splits, visible on candling, cracked,



OPEN FRONT LAYING HOUSE AT O. A. C.

For full description see Ontario Bulletin 189.

sixty-five per cent. of the egg is water, and evaporation takes place at any temperature above freezing. The egg is at its best when laid. It cannot be improved; on the contrary, it steadily deteriorates.

It will become stale in the nest if there long, especially if a brooding hen sits on it. Also in the farmer's kitchen if held long. It will take in strong odors; fish, onions, etc. The storekeeper who leaves the eggs in

but not leaking, and leakers,

The immense annual loss from these low grades of eggs can be almost entirely prevented. To do this we must educate both the farmer and the dealer. To open their eyes to the existing bad conditions we must reach their pocketbook. The dealer should insist on buying by "Loss Off" and abandon the "Case Count."

The old method of the grocer paying the same price for large eggs

and small eggs, fresh and stale, clean and dirty is the "Case Count."

The "Loss Off" is pay according to merit. The eggs being graded by means of the candle, bad eggs thrown out, and pay according to the amount of good eggs.

To prevent the deterioration of eggs there must be **improved conditions on the farm**. The farmer should keep strong, healthy stock, of preferably one breed. The males should be taken from the flock as soon as the breeding season is over. He should take better care of them,

ately taken to a cool, dry place. Eggs should be marketed frequently, twice a week is possible, and under no conditions should eggs be washed. Although the egg shell is porous still the egg is comparatively germ proof while the inner membrane remains dry, but when it becomes wet, this immediately is destroyed and the contents deteriorates rapidly.

Conclusion.

Eggs are a necessity in every household. The consumers demand good eggs and are ready to pay for them. If the farmers will supply a



ANOTHER TYPE OF POULTRY HOUSE.

This is only good for firewood.

providing clean, dry, well-ventilated houses with sufficient light. He should provide plenty of clean nests filled with dry straw or hay. Eggs should be collected at least once, and if possible, twice a day, and immedi-

uniformly good product, greater prices will be realized and the present enormous loss will largely be prevented. To accomplish this every one must do his part—the producer, the large dealer and the retailer.





QUERIES



EDITOR'S NOTE—This department is open to our subscribers. We can obtain expert information on practically any branch of agriculture, at first hand here, and shall be pleased to answer any queries submitted.

Question.

St. Marys, Ont.

Jan. 13, 1913.

Query Editor, O. A. C.

Review, Gue'ph.

Sir—Last spring I seeded a field with alfalfa. It grew and did splendidly until about the first week in July, when I noticed dark colored spots on the leaves in patches through the field. Shortly after this the leaves turned yellow and fell off. The disease spread throughout the whole field and killed it off completely.

Could you tell me the cause of this, and would it be advisable to reseed the field next spring?

—J. K. D.

Answer.

Sir—Your alfalfa was killed by a fungus disease known as Alfalfa Leaf Spot (*Pseudopeziza Medicaginis*). The fungus produces spores on the leaves, and may be carried on seed or on soil from alfalfa fields. It will winter over on alfalfa or closely related plants, such as Black Medick. It may ruin young seedlings, but it never kills old plants. There is no way of preventing it. All that can be done in the case of young plants is to cut the tops off and cause them to shoot up from the roots and outgrow it. In older fields cut early, before the leaves drop off.

It would not be advisable to reseed your field next spring.

Question.

Norwood, Ont., Jan. 8, 1913.

Query Editor, O. A. C.

Review.

Dear Sir—During the past few weeks I have noticed some of my birds losing in weight and also in alertness. Their combs and wattles have a pale color. The droppings are greenish white. I have also noticed one or two cases of lameness.

Kindly tell me what the disease is and how to eradicate it. H.

Answer.

From the symptoms stated it is quite evident that you have tuberculosis in your flock. There is little satisfaction in attempting to treat individual cases, as the disease is practicably incurable. Therefore, it is advisable to kill all infected birds and dispose of them by burning or burying them deep in the ground.

The houses and yards should receive the most careful and painstaking disinfection. Clean everything thoroughly, remove all droppings and manure and sprinkle lime over them or a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Scrape roosts, dropping boards, nests and walls and spray thoroughly with whitewash to which has been added five per cent of crude carbolic acid. The yards and runs may be freed from the disease germs by sprinkling with lime, and then plowing under. Now sow some quick growing crop

for green manure, apply lime and plow under again. By this method the soil will be well disinfected, but the fact must be kept in mind that any tubercular fowls may be continually reinfesting the soil by voiding the tubercular germs with their droppings. To avoid this it is advisable to start with healthy birds, or else procure eggs from healthy stock and rear an entirely new flock by the use of artificial methods.

5 Queen excluders, wood bound, \$1.25.
 10 lbs. light brood foundation, \$6.00.
 1 wire embedder, 20c.
 1 smoker, \$1.25.
 1 veil, 60c.
 1 German bee brush, 35c.
 1 two-frame extractor, \$7.50.
 1 uncapping knife, Jones, 80c.
 1 copy ABC and XYZ of Bee Culture, \$1.50.

These prices are taken from the catalog of an Ontario firm making bee supplies.

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Question:

January 22, 1913.

C., Algoma—I am just starting in beekeeping and have two hives. They are a cross of Italian and black. Started last spring with one hive and got about 80 lbs. of comb honey, and the extra swarm. They seemed to have plenty of stores in the fall when I put them in the cellar. They are in home-made hives. What supplies do you suppose I need for the coming season? Would it be more profitable to get an extractor and sell the extracted honey. What is the best book I can get on bee culture? Any information will be thankfully received.

Answer:

I would strongly advise you to start at once with 10-frame Langstroth hives. They are the standard and there is none better. You will have best success in producing extracted honey, as it is easier to control swarming, one of the greatest difficulties in beekeeping in the north.

For supplies I would refer you to any of the leading dealers in beekeepers' supplies. You would need the following goods:

Five ten-frame Langstroth hives with extracting super in the flat, \$11.65.

You should also become a member of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, by sending One Dollar to the Secretary, Morley Pettit, O. A. College, Guelph, Ontario. You will then receive the Canadian Bee Journal, and many other benefits for one year.

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Question:

January 18, 1913.

J. L., Brant County—I have six hives of bees and I have them packed in chaff in large boxes, two hives in a box, and an outside entrance to each hive. I have them on the south side of the driveshed, about six feet from the shed. They are coming out and flying around and dropping in the snow. Should I close them in or let them fly out?

Answer:

Bees should never be confined to the hives except when being moved on wagons or such occasions. It would be wise, however, to lean a board over the entrance so the sun does not shine directly in. If they persist in coming out after that it is an indication that the weather is warm enough for them to receive benefit by being allowed to fly freely.

Schools' & Teachers' Dept.

WOODWORK COURSE

Lesson No. 4

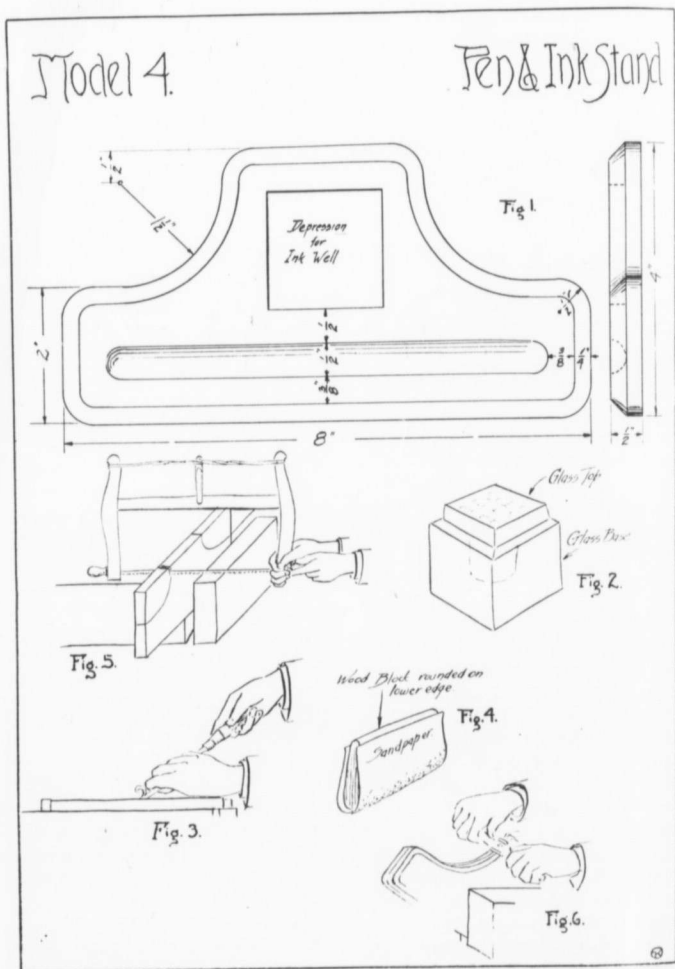
The second article for use on the desk is the Pen and Ink and Stand.

Materials Necessary

One piece quarter-cut oak $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. by 9 in. A Square Glass Ink Well, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. square. Stain and Wax as in last model.

Directions for Working

1. Square up to correct length 8 in., width 4 in., and thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ in., as in the Introductory Lesson.
2. Set out the outline on the Face Side.
3. Cut out hole for Ink Well $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep in the following manner:
 - (a) Take out the bulk of the wood, boring holes, one near each corner and one in the centre. This is the best done with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Forstner bit. (See your copy of the tool catalogue, "The Red Book.") This bit, having no spur on it, leaves a surface without the hole left by the spur on other bits. In starting it, however, great care must be taken to hold it perfectly level on the surface to be bored.
 - (b) Take out the remaining wood, using a chisel and mallet. The bottom should be left as smooth as possible from the chisel, but not sandpapered.
4. Cut out the grove for the pen by using a suitable sized outside ground gouge. As this is to be done in the direction of the grain you must take care to avoid splintering. Hold the gouge as in Fig. 3 and twist it on its axis as you shove it ahead. At the extreme ends use great care and work towards the centre.
5. Finish the grove with sandpaper wrapped on a block of wood, having one edge rounded as shown in Fig. 4.
6. Holding the wood in the vise and the Bow-saw as shown in Fig 5, saw out the waste pieces, keeping about 1-16-in. away from the line to allow for splintering. In this saw the blade is very thin and narrow and is stiffened by the tension cord at the top of the frame. When not in use the tension should be slackened. The blade has handles on the end, by which it can be turned to any angle in the frame, care being taken not to twist the blade. The sawing, if heavy, is done on the draw stroke, but with this thickness of material you may use it on the thrust. See the figure for method of holding. The hands may be reversed. Note that the blade comes out between the first and second fingers. Great care must be taken to keep the blade quite perpendicular to the face of the wood. A little preliminary practice on waste wood is recommended.
7. Pare off the rough surface to the line with a 1-in. inside ground gouge. Hold it as shown in Fig 7, Model 1.
8. Pare off all the rounded corners with an inch chisel in a similar manner.
9. File these surfaces with a smooth file, keeping them very square. Use a half round file on the concave curves and a flat file on the convex curves. Do not use sandpaper on these curves.



10. Set out the lines for the bevel using a pencil line.

11. Cut the bevels, using the smooth plane on all straight bevels. Cut with a shearing cut when working on the end grain, by holding the plane at a slight angle to the direction it is going.

12. Cut the bevels on the curves with a spokeshave, holding it as in Fig. 6. Grasp it rather lightly so

that it can turn easily in the hand and find its own level. If it is grasped tightly it is very difficult to make a proper cut.

13. You may now use sandpaper to smooth the edges, but it is advisable to wrap it on a block of wood so as to preserve the sharp edges.

14. Stain and wax as in the previous model.



Eastern Philosophy

From Writings of Mohammed

Of Charity—

A man's giving in alms one piece of silver in his lifetime is better for him than one hundred when about to die.

Of Labor—

Verily the best things which ye eat are those which ye earn yourselves, or which your children earn.

Of Wine—

The prophet hath cursed ten persons on account of wine; one, the first extractor of the juice of the grape for others; the second, for himself; the third, the drinker of it; the fourth, the bearer of it; the fifth, the person

to whom it is brought; the sixth, the waiter; the seventh, the seller of it; the eighth, the eater of its price; the ninth, the buyer of it; the tenth, the person who has purchased it for another.

Of Debt—

A Martyr shall be pardoned every fault but debt.

Of Women—

I have not left any calamity more hurtful to man than woman. Admonish your wives with kindness; for women were created out of a crooked rib of Adam, therefore if ye wish to straighten it ye will break it, and if ye let it alone it will be always crooked.

The Work of the District Representative

Prize-Winning Speech at Annual Public Speaking Contest, January 17th, 1913

W. H. J. TISDALE, '13.

TO fully outline this would occupy a great deal too much space, therefore all I can give is simply a brief outline of a work so varied in its form and covering so many different branches. During the past fifty years no scheme perhaps, of all those projected, has done so much to spread the gospel of agriculture and to better social life and rural conditions generally than has this very thing. Started only three or four years ago, it is becoming each year more and more popular. The agricultural colleges and experimental stations are doing their share most certainly, in fact, it is the college that fosters the representative. But nothing, I think, proves just quite as effective as that which is brought to the farmer's very door. This is what the district representative is endeavoring to do in connection with agriculture.

Let us follow then one of these young fellows into the county to which he has been newly appointed and see just where and how he helps out the farmer. He enters upon his work with at first a few misgivings perhaps, and quite naturally he should for there is always someone ready to pick holes and throw cold water as it were upon a project like this. There is always some fellow who says, "Humph, let that fellow come out and practise all he preaches; it might be a different story." The first

thing then, and it is most essential, is to gain the confidence and good-will of the people, after which all is comparatively smooth sailing. For the right kind of a fellow, one who is not afraid to get out and hustle, this is practically no trouble whatever, and he is soon established upon a foundation that cannot be shaken, no matter how much gossiping is done. He both knows and feels that if the influential farmers of the county are at his back that he need fear nothing. To obtain this feeling he spends possibly the greater part of his first summer getting acquainted with the farmers. He goes amongst them, talks to them, solicits their co-operation, advertises his office and asks them to discuss it with their neighbors. Not only does he advertise personally, but also by circular or any other means that his particular ingenuity can think of.

With the establishment of the office, let us now get down to the actual work. This is best divided into two sections, say summer and winter, and first of all we will discuss the summer work. One of the most beneficial phases and one that in a great many counties is taking up much time is the orchard demonstrating. Two or three orchards that have previously not been cared for at all are selected in different sections of the county and conducted in accordance with the most up-to-date methods of pruning.

spraying and cultivation. Public demonstrations are given for the benefit of the farmers in the neighborhood, and as a rule large crowds attend. The results in every instance constitute the most striking proof that good orcharding pays. These results when compiled are brought before the public in various ways. By means of the press and at Farmers' Club and Institute meetings.

Farm underdrainage, about which we have heard so much of late, is another phase which in many counties is taking first place. I know of one representative who has during the past summer been making almost a specialty of this, and he has been kept more than busy making surveys, and then the map with all specifications for each survey, as with the orchard work, public demonstrations are given in connection with this, and as a result other farmers become interested. One task accomplished and done well, leads up to another, and thus it is that the right kind of a representative finds very little time to be idle.

Perhaps one of the best ways yet to spread agricultural learning is through the younger generation as eventually the parents are thus interested. This is exactly what the School Fair movement fosters, and it is hoped in a few years not only to have this of county importance, but likewise of provincial importance. As it is now, it is only in its infancy. Through the energies of the representative, several schools in a township are interested. The work may partake of various forms; it may be a school garden; it may be a rural poultry competition or anything that could be regarded as a means of teaching elementary agriculture. In

the fall a fair is held at some central point and prizes are given for the best results.

At the local fall fairs, too, the work is being put to good educational advantage. Nearly all representatives make exhibits consisting of weeds, weed seeds, pruning and spraying material and many other things of practical interest to the farmer. A still greater feature of this phase perhaps is the live stock judging competitions among the young men. In some of these as many as 25 or 30 have competed, and it is a thing that is arousing great interest among the farmer's sons.

Experimental plots are also conducted in the summer. Here various fertilizers are tested upon different crops, different varieties of grain are tried out and an attempt is made to ascertain what varieties are best suited to the soil of that particular locality.

Let us see next what there is to keep him busy during the winter season. This might well be termed the period of organization, as all farmers naturally have more spare time to think of such matters as a Farmer's Club or Institute. In the representative they find a man ready and willing to help them in organizing; to speak at their meetings from time to time upon farm topics of local interest or to help out and keep a live in every way possible their club or institute. The representative is undoubtedly doing a work along this line that is not fully understood and appreciated by a great many people.

Teaching also, not only as mentioned before in the public schools in the way of school garden work, but also in high schools and by means of short courses throughout the county,

is now occupying a great deal of the winter season. In the high school of the town where the representative has his office there is held a six or eight weeks course in agriculture. Subjects are taught by the representative and his assistant that have a direct bearing upon the practical side of farming and that prove of much value to the enterprising farmer. No better proof of the popularity of the short course is needed than the numbers who attend. Often as many as 450 have been present, and where one has been held there is always the demand for a second. The second is invariably larger than the first.

Now aside from all this I have outlined there are many other branches that occupy his time both winter and summer. Foremost amongst these is possibly the office work. Those farmers in close proximity to the office often drop in when in town to talk over some problem they have encountered in their every-day farm practice or to gain a little knowledge upon one of the hundred and one questions they might ask. Those living at a distance quite frequently write for information, and thus we find in every office a stenographer who attends to the correspondence. This office gradually becomes the centre of all agricultural activity in that district, and it is soon seen that the real strength of the work lies in the

personal contact between the representative and the farmer.

Last, but by no means least, of the things I will mention is the development of the county spirit and the aid and impetus that is given to co-operation. This county spirit is shown by the growth of special county organizations. Each county has its own peculiar advantages, and it is not until something like this is projected that the people of that county realize it. A striking example of this is seen in the Lambton County Publicity Association, formed some two years ago, through the energies of Mr. Todd, who was then county representative for Lambton. A pamphlet was prepared outlining the possibilities for fruit-raising, vegetable-growing or mixed farming. This was spread throughout Great Britain and the United States. As a result land values in that county increased, farmers began to realize the opportunities existing at home and a more intensive line of farming was started. Another step in this direction is the formation of a County Board of Agriculture in many of the counties. This is to the country what the Board of Trade is to the city.

Thus have I cited some of the representative's work, and I trust that I have made it just a little more clear to a few at least, just what he has to contend with.

APPLICATION.

Who learns and learns, but acts not what he knows,
Is one who plows and plows but never sows.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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Editorials

Executive Work vs. Study

This question has in the past aroused much discussion among the students of the Ontario Agricultural College. There are a large number of societies in the school which demand a considerable share of the time of many students. A recent calculation placed the total over forty, and there are additions being periodically made to this. As an example, the Camera Club, which was recently organized, and which, as its initial step, coolly locked the doors of the college dark room which had to that time been open to all the students.

But most of the societies are undoubtedly doing good work, even at the cost of their promoters' time. To obtain an unprejudiced and carefully considered estimate as to whether or not this time is being wisely spent, we are writing graduates of the College and requesting their opinions. This month we are publishing a letter from Mr. F. M. Clement, '11, who served on the executive of all the

societies during his course, played rugby, hockey and baseball, as well as participating with success in track athletics, and who ranked high in his class. Next month Mr. O. C. White, '10, will state his views.

Here follows Mr. Clement's letter:

Jan. 15th, 1913.

Dear Editor:—

"The question then is, is it better to be a 'plugger' and take a high position in the examination list or does it pay to get the training in executive work?" This is a very difficult question indeed to answer, as much depends on the student, but I shall give you my opinion based on my college experience.

When a man takes a high stand in his class he is immediately termed a "plugger," a name which to the average student is anything but pleasant. But it should not be. Every student should work at least from two to three hours each night for five nights a week, and then if he has sufficient ability and energy—principally energy—to attend executive meetings

he may do so. A man must have the facts of the college course clearly impressed on his mind or at least know where to obtain them if he is to be qualified to step into the important agricultural positions that are opening up every day. On the other hand executive work teaches a man to meet men in a business way. Of the two choices I prefer the former, because the moment a man is cast upon his own responsibility and faces a business world he receives in a few months an executive training that it is impossible for any college executive to give during the course especially if he is a District Representative.

As to the facts learned in the class, he will find that only the impressions are left and that finally he will have to fall back on his common sense and farm experience. The course will have done but little more than added polish and given him confidence, and proven and impressed what he already knew, in such a way that he can speak with assurance and authority.

A student should first have a thorough experience in farm work and know conditions as they exist on Ontario farms. He should know that most farmers work from 5 a.m. till 8 p.m. to make a living. Then at college the scientific facts are more important and interesting to him than the executive work. These with the training he receives in organized and directed play, on the football field, on the hockey rink, and on the platform of the Literary Society, etc., should lay in him the foundation for later growth and success.

If it were possible for a man to get thorough training in business methods, buying and selling, on the dif-

ferent executives, I would put executive work first, but since he cannot, I feel that such work must be given a subordinate place.

A good farm experience, then hard study and close attention in classes, an active part in all organized and directed play and then a prominent part in executive work if there is time.

A student should never be given an opportunity to plead executive work as an excuse for neglected study.

F. M. Clement.

National Progress

Some interesting figures on Canada's progress during the past year are now available. With an increase in exports of \$47,000,000, we had also an increase in imports of \$16,000,000, not altogether a satisfactory showing. Railway earnings increased about \$12,000,000, with an increase of net profits of \$2,000,000. In 1911 there were 669 miles of track added, while in 1912 one thousand miles were laid down, a very encouraging advance, and making now a total of 26,500 miles in Canada.

Our wonderful Canadian banking system has, as usual, been highly successful—for the banks. We quote from the Globe financial survey: "Canadian banking institutions generally have prospered in a marked degree during 1912. Not only has the volume of business done by each of the chartered banks in Canada expanded, but its profits have increased in proportion. Twelve of the chartered banks of Canada which have completed their financial years have earned on an average 17.19 per cent. on their capital. This compares with

an average of 16.35 per cent earned by the same banks during the year 1911. Of the twelve banks nine showed increased porportionate earnings over the previous year."

These public benefactors are apparently not distributing their benefactions for nothing. No doubt, however, it will be found necessary to raise the rate of interest still higher to satisfy the shareholders. If the farmers of Canada earned on an average 17.19 per cent. on their capital there might be some cause for general complaint.

Ontario spent about four and one-half millions on roadways in 1912. Many new Farmers' Clubs were organized during the year, there being now more than 250. There are also over 700 Women's Institutes actively working, over 50 of which were organized in 1912. There were nine new district representatives appointed, bringing the total at present to thirty-one.

The Rural Mail Route is an established fact. 1912 saw nearly 600 new routes, bringing the grand total of 1,200 in Canada. There are now

60,000 rural phones in Ontario alone, and 32 municipally-owned telephone systems.

Butter exports dropped from 9,000,000 lbs. to 500,000 lbs. Flour exports increased from three million to over four million barrels, and the flour milling capacity of Canadian mills from 111 barrels per day to 130 barrels per day. It is a significant fact that the flour production is only one-half the capacity.

The Fourth-Year Dance

It has been decided by the Fourth Year, who are arranging a dance at Macdonald Hall on the evening of February 14th, that the affair is to be strictly informal. While it is not good for man to be contented with his position, but to be striving for something better, still the introduction of formality in dress, except at large receptions as the Conversat, seems to be too radical a move. The decision of the Seniors is the fairest which could have been given, and the men who fought for it, in our opinion, deserve commendation for their stand.



ATHLETICS

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE MEET.

This year it is the turn of Macdonald College to visit us. On Feb. 1st and 15th we hope to entertain their representatives. The meet will consist of four events, hockey, basketball and baseball games, and a debate.

Last year our boys won two of the three athletic events, losing in hockey. Although it is more of our style to accomplish rather than to talk, yet we do not hesitate to state that we are stronger this year in both the departments which we won last winter, than we were then. The hockey team is rather an unknown quantity as yet, but we have the advantage of home ice this year.

The debaters this year will talk on compulsory military service, a very live topic at the present day. Mr. C. G. Bramhill and Mr. H. M. King will represent the College, and we congratulate the committee who chose them, on their powers of selection. Both of the gentlemen selected have won their spurs on the platform, and we may rest assured that the best we have for College are fighting for us.

Those of us who visited Macdonald College last winter will not soon forget the hospitality shown us there. So it is up to us, one and all, to follow the precedent this College has ever set, that of giving the visitors a good time, and yet doing our squarest and fairest means to trim them.

FRESHMEN INDOOR MEET.

The seventh annual Freshmen in-

door athletic meet was held in the College gymnasium on Saturday, January 11th. The entry list was unusually large, evidencing the strong interest taken in the event.

Two records were broken — chinning the bar and the long plunge—by Welton, who showed exceptionally good form. From the results of this meet we feel justified in predicting that the Freshmen will make a good showing in the Indoor Sports next month. They have the material; all that is to be done is to get it out.

Bryden won the grand championship with 23 points. White, Clemens and Foreman were tied for second place with 15 points each.

Following is a list of events and winners:

Fence Vault—1st, Bryden; 2nd, White; 3rd, Elgie; height, 5 feet 8 inches.

Rope Vault—1st, Wilson; 2nd, Altonburg; 2nd, Clemens; height, 10 feet, 3¼ inches.

Rope Climb—1st, Clemens; 2nd Bryden; time, 19 2-5 seconds.

Standing Broad Jump—1st, Bryden; 2nd, White; 3rd, Manton; 9 feet, 1 inch.

Standing High Jump—1st, Foreman; 2nd, Bryden; 3rd, White; height, 4 feet, 2¾ inches.

Running High Jump—1st, Foreman; 2nd, White; 3rd, Bryden; height, 4 feet 8 inches.

Shot Put—1st, Foreman; 2nd, McLarty; 3rd, White; 34 feet, 3¼ inches.

Hitch and Kick—1st, Curran; 2nd, White; height, 7 feet, 9¼ inches.

Chinning the Bar—1st, Welton, 2nd Clemens; 3rd, Neff; 20 times (record).

60-Yard Potato Race—1st, Bryden; 2nd, French; 3rd, White; time, 16 3-5 seconds.

15-Yard Dash—1st, Bird; 2nd, French; 3rd, Bryden; time, 2 4-5 seconds.

Inter-Division Relay—1st, "A"; 2nd, "B."

52-Yard Swim—1st, Langley; 2nd, Welton; 3rd, Curran.

Long Plunge—1st, Welton; 2nd, Clemens; 3rd, Cotsworth; 35 feet, 8 inches. (Record).

Diving for Form—1st, Watts; 2nd, Clemens; 3rd, Welton.

Division Championship—1st, "A" division, 76 points; 2nd, "B" division, 49 points.



HOCKEY

The first game in the Guelph City League was played on the Royal City rink, on Saturday, Jan. 11th, Guelph Victorias and O. A. C. being the contesting teams.

Mild weather, and consequently very soft ice, were responsible for a rather slow game from the spectator's point of view. The puck was continually over-skated, and combination was out of the question.

MacElroy was in great shape, and was by long odds the best man on the ice. He played the dual positions of cover-point and rover, as each team was a man short. Tisdale, at point, played a strong game, though he was rather shy on condition. Four new men were tried, and with a little more experience should make good.

Our boys were defeated by 4-2. However, the ice was against us, and with some practice MacElroy should turn out a fast bunch.

College was represented by: Goal, Curran; point, Tisdale; cover-point and rover, MacElroy (captain); centre, S. Thompson; right wing, Gandier; left wing, French.

"Jud."



BASKETBALL.

The first basketball game of the season was played in the College gym. on Saturday, Jan. 18th, when our boys played their opening league game against Varsity II. The first half was fairly close, the half score being 16-12, but in the last half our boys pulled away, winning out by 39-23.

The game opened up fast and furious and hard checking commenced right at the start. In fact, it was perhaps the hardest checking contest ever seen here. At one stage the visitors led 10-9, but our boys soon overcame this and established a safe lead.

The work of the College team exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine supporters. From present indications the boys look good enough to win out in the fastest of company. It is hard to pick out individual stars, but Munroe and Cook were undoubtedly the best men on their respective teams. The teams:

| O. A. C. | Points |
|-----------------------|--------|
| White, r f | 13 |
| Munroe, l f | 14 |
| Culham, cen. | 6 |
| W. Horobin, r g | 2 |
| P. Horobin, l g | 2 |
| Given points | 2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | 39 |

| Varsity II. | Points |
|--------------------|--------|
| Parke, r f | 4 |
| Fawcett, l f | 6 |
| Cook, cen. | 9 |

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Barnes, r g | |
| Levy, r g | |
| Zimmerman, l g | |
| Preston, l g | 4 |
| Total..... | 23 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Palmer, 1st | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| Winslow, p | 5 | 4 | 4 | | |
| Hales, p | 1 | 1 | 0 | | |
| Total..... | 51 | 33 | 31 | 21 | 12 |

◇ ◇

BASEBALL.

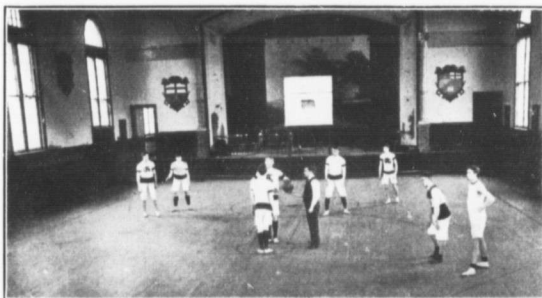
The College baseball team, led by Frankie Palmer, sallied to the Arm-ouries on the night of Jan. 14th, and trimmed the Bankers in the first game of the city league. The score was 31-10.

The College boys had no difficulty

O. A. C. 23, Stratford 13.

On Wednesday, Jan. 15th, the O. A. C. baseball team went to Stratford and defeated the pick of their city league by 23-13. The game was more close than the score indicates, and there was considerable excitement at all times.

Winslow twirled the entire nine



in winning, as they excelled in all departments. Winslow pitched good ball until the sixth inning, when he was relieved by Hales. The rest of the boys put up a good article of ball, being especially good at the bat and on bases. The team and box score:

| Player | A. | B. | R. | H. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|
| Burrows, rf & 1st | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | 2 |
| Rowland, lf | 6 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| Duff, 3rd | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| King, c | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | |
| Forsyth, r s s .. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| Culverhouse, 2nd | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| Hod, r f | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Lawrence, l s s .. | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | | |

innings for the College, and with the exception of a slight ascension in the seventh inning, did great work. Palmer opened the eyes of the natives by a one-handed catch back of first in the eighth, which brought the team down to earth.

The Stratford boys played good ball, but were hampered by the fact that they had not played together previously. However, they proved themselves true sports, and accepted their defeat graciously. The team:

Pitcher, Winslow; catcher, King; first base, Palmer; second base, Culverhouse; third base, Duff; right shortstop, Forsythe; left shortstop,

Chambers; right field, Burrows; left field, Rowland.

O. A. C. 34, Army Service Corps. 17.

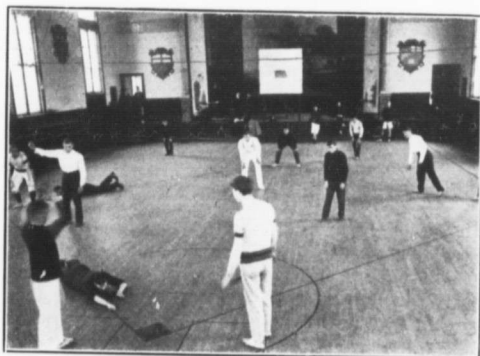
The College ball team won their third consecutive game in as many consecutive days, by defeating the Army Service Corps on January 16th.

The red and blue boys won practically as they pleased, even though they did do some dumb playing. The boys seemed a little stale all the game, due no doubt to the two previous games. Hales pitched for the College, and his work was of high-class order.

We appear to have a very strong team this year, and will take some beating for that same City League

championship. Capt. Palmer and Mr. McLennan certainly deserve success for their hard work. O. A. C. team and box score:

| Player | A. B. | R. | H. | P. O. | A. E. |
|----------------------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|
| Rowland, l f . . . | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Chambers, l ss. . | 7 | 5 | 5 | 1 | |
| Duff, 3rd | 7 | 5 | 4 | | 1 1 |
| King, c | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Forsythe, r ss . . | 7 | 5 | 4 | | 1 |
| Culverhouse, 2nd | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| White, r f | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Palmer, 1st | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | |
| Hales, p | 5 | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| <hr/> | | | | | |
| | 61 | 40 | 34 | 21 | 3 3 |



MACDONALD

WHAT ARE WE THINKING ABOUT?

It has always been an accepted theory that a Macdonaldite has no time, outside of that devoted to her class-work, in which she may sit down, fold her hands and meditate. Where, then, does she find the time to read the Ladies' Home Journal, novels, and achieve the marvels of millinery, dressmaking and embroid-

doubt it. We say we are too busy to care, that it is only idle women who have time to be interested in it. Some day it will come nearer home, and we will begin to wonder what our opinions really are.

For instance, one day this week I asked six Macites whether they did not think that this side of the Campus deserved to have a representative on the Student Council. Five



How Sorry They Are at Leaving "Mac."

ery with which even the sober professionals bedeck themselves? I maintain that even the busiest of us do have some spare time, and it is not what we are doing with it, but what we are thinking in it, that perplexes me.

First, there is Woman's Suffrage. Laugh as you will, it is one of the biggest movements in the world today. Yet could more than half a dozen Macites give a sane, logical argument on either side of the question? I

asked me what the Student Council was, and the sixth said that there was no use fussing about it, as we get the benefit of the work of the Student Council now, and no one has to bother going to silly old meetings. These girls all were in a position to be red hot on the subject, instead of which they were about as animated as dough. Of course we want representation on the Student Council; we have our woes and troubles that are quite worthy of consideration, but as

long as this appalling indifference continues we will never get it. Woman has been trained for centuries to bear her troubles without a murmur, and now that there is a chance to murmur, she doesn't care. "Frailty, thy name is woman!"

Charge of the Mac Brigade.

Half a week, half a week,
Half a week onward,
Into the dread exams
Came we undaunted.
"Forward, brave Normal class,
Cram like the deuce, my lass,"
Into the dread exams
Came we undaunted.

Methods to right of us,
Cooking to left of us,
Apartments in front of us,
Volleyed and thundered.
Stormed at with Chemistry,
All was a mystery,
Into the jaws of Foods,
Into the mouth of—Dietetics
Came we undaunted.

Flashed all our papers bare,
Flourished our pens in air,
Attacking the questions there,
Charging an impasse, while
All the school wondered.
Plunged in arithmetic,
Calories made us sick,
Three valiant College men
Reeled from our maiden pen,
Nor ever taunted.
Then we limped out, but not,
Not all undaunted.

Dietetics to right of us,
Dietetics to left of us,
Dietetics behind us,
Gloried and flaunted.
Stormed at with grammes and
pounds,
We, slinking out like hounds,
Crept far beyond the bounds,

Laid out by Jordan.
Weird was our figuring,
Dread was our reckoning,
Yes—we were daunted.

When will the story fade,
Of the queer marks we made?
All the school wondered.
Tell of the fight we lost,
Tell what our star-crown cost,
Who were undaunted.

The Prom.

The literary Society of Macdonald Hall and the O. A. C. gave a very enjoyable promenade on Friday, January 10th, in honor of the new "Mac" girls. During the evening solos were rendered by Miss W. Woodworth and Mr. P. S. D. Harding. Miss Violet Springer delighted her audience with a recitation, and the quartette composed of Messrs. J. Simpson, Black, Horan and Burrows, entertained the guests with exceptionally good singing. A buffet supper was served after the eighth promenade. The only thing that detracted at all from the pleasure of the evening was the knowledge of the illness of Mrs. Fuller, who was unfortunately one of the many victims of the epidemic of grippe. Otherwise the promenade was in every way most successful.

It is with regret that we note the illness of Miss Roddick and Miss Walsh. The absence of both these popular members of the Faculty made it difficult to get the machinery of the institute into running order at the first of the term. The latest news is that both Miss Roddick and Miss Walsh are on the road to recovery, and will be with us before the end of the month. Many of the girls have also been ill, mostly with "the cold," but we hope that the worst of our troubles, at least our physical troubles, are now over.

Joy.

Across the open, sunlit fields I came
 With a glad heart, for Joy was by
 my side,
 Joy, who long since to me was but a
 name,
 And had but now returned to walk
 again.

Within the yawning portals, as we
 stepped,
 Trouble was waiting with her with-
 ering breath.
 "Joy! do not leave me!" as away she
 crept,
 "My heart is tired, your smile is all
 its life!"

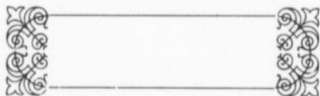
"Hold fast, then, comrade, never look
 aside,
 For, if you look on Trouble's face,
 I fly
 Far, far away. Here may I abide
 Only while smiles and friendship
 nourish me."

Trouble, and Joy, and I, onward we
 go,
 Three wand'ers in the open, sunlit
 fields.
 Joy's hand I hold, yet her I could not
 know
 But for the shade of Trouble on
 our path.

Initiation.

On Saturday morning, January the
 eleventh, a frightful-looking skull in
 all its ghoulish glory appeared on the
 bulletin board, bearing in no uncer-
 tain terms a command for all freshies
 to appear at seven-thirty that even-
 ing for their initiation. During the
 afternoon there was much borrowing
 and giggling among the Freshies, for
 it was required that they should ap-
 pear in a rather amusing, if not very
 dignified costume. When the gong
 sounded at the appointed hour, and
 the Freshies, brave in spirit, gathered
 for the ordeal, there was much merrim-
 ent over their appearance. The situ-
 ation was complete on the entrance
 of a number of strange-looking police-
 men and sheeted ghosts, who appear-
 ed to be in command of the proceed-
 ings and who were possessed of very
 stern voices and faces.

A great deal of originality was
 shown by the initiators in carrying
 out their program, and much amuse-
 ment was afforded the audience by
 the witty and quite impromptu an-
 swers of some of the bright young
 Freshies. Finally, however, all were
 passed and accepted as regular stu-
 dents of Macdonald, and the evening
 ended in the passing of the peace pipe
 in the form of refreshments, and a
 merry dance.



Much Ado About Nothing

"Have you seen Al?"

"Al who?"

"Al Cohol. Kerry seen her yesterday, and she ain't ben zine since. Gas I'll lean against a fence and have a nap-tha! I won't ether!"

In Chemistry Class.

The Normal—"Have you done the third experiment?"

The Housekeeper—"Yes."

The Normal—"Well, where did you find the Aggitate?"

The Housekeeper—"I didn't use any. What is it?"

The Normal—"I don't know. The paper says, 'Add petroleum ether and Agitate,' only I can't find the bottle.

First Jester—"Did you ever hear a cake speak?"

Second Likewise — "No, but I've heard a tart remark."

The study-hour bell had just rung, when a new girl burst breathless into our room.

"Do you mean to tell me I must go to bed in half an hour."

"We never told you anything at all."

"Well, it says here, 'Lights out half an hour after the bell rings.'"

"Yes, you see that is so that little girls can have their beauty sleep."

Then the light dawned.

It has been agreed by the Senior class now in attendance at Macdonald that the amount of research work that they have accomplished in Dietetics should be commemorated in some suitable manner. It is suggest-

ed that this take the form of a tablet, inscribed with the definition of a Standard Dietary, so that future generations may reap the benefit of the work done by Class '13.

Hockey—Before and At.

She glided by as zephyrs light,
Her eyes blue-dark as summer night,
With tender though Olympic might
To sway the hearts of men.
To me she seemed as Psyche's self,
As fairy, peri, woodland's elf,
As pure as Ocean's wave-kissed shelf,
As sweet as Hieland glen.

She struggles on with main and
might,

Her eye aflame with lust of fight,
A puffing, shapeless, padded sight,

Which all the gods dismays.

Arrayed like ballet-girl—toute nette,
Her hair astream, her jaw hard set,
By clod and clay befouled and wet,

When Phoebe hockey plays!

—A. F.

At Breakfast.

First Girl—"When is bacon really properly done?"

Second Girl—"When you put your fork on the piece in the centre of the platter and serve the whole table."

Nervous old Lady, to street car conductor—"Can you tell me, sir, if I would get a shock if I were to step on a rail while the car was running?"

Conductor (seriously) — "No, ma'am, not unless you made a circuit by putting your other foot on the overhead wire."

ALUMNI

Once again let us remind you that this department is entirely at the disposal of our ex-students. Its success rests with you largely. The doings of our ex-students should be promptly reported to this department in order that our ever-increasing number of readers among our ex-students may be kept in touch with their "Old School Chums."

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, C. M. G., '85, contributes to the Globe's Financial Survey of Jan. 2nd, an article on the needs and advantages of mixed farming for Western Canada.

Dr. Rutherford entered this College in 1875. He was graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, in 1879. Since then he has been prominently before the public, first as M.P.P. for Lakeside, Manitoba, next as M.P. for Macdonald constituency, later as Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion.

He is now head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the C. P. R. His past experience and present position proclaim him an authority on agriculture in the West. The articles contain this statement: "Unless the farmers of Western Canada modify their present methods by the adoption of mixed husbandry and especially by the extensive keeping of live stock, they, as well as those interdependent with them on the basic industry of agriculture, or in other work, practically the whole community will inevitably experience a very serious and more or less prolonged period of financial depression." The article out-

lines the policy of the C. P. R. in promoting the live stock industry in the West.

O. A. C. at Lethbridge.

The old Guelph boys were strongly in evidence at the seventh International Dry Farming Congress which was held at Lethbridge, Alta., Oct. 21st to 26th, 1912. The number of



Dr. J. G. Rutherford.

us who were present was variously estimated at from thirty to sixty. I can vouch for the smaller number, though I believe the larger to have been more nearly correct.

On the programme of speakers appeared the names of eleven O. A. C. graduates, while among exhibitors, journalists and experts we were well represented. On the Wednesday af-

ter the evening session of the Congress, an O. A. C. meeting was called, and twenty-three men met in the back of the hall, where we spent half an hour in making new acquaintances and telling stories of College days. A regular meeting was found to be impossible, as many of our number had their time fully taken up with convention activities.

Among those in attendance during the sessions were the following:

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and

F. H. Reed, '06, Dominion Seed Commissioner, Regina.

A. McKenny, '07.

R. M. Winslow, '08, Prov. Horticulturist for B. C.

Ben Hoy, '09.

M. S. Middleton, '09.

E. F. Cake, '09.

F. C. Nunnick, '10, Agriculturist of Dominion Conservation Commission.

R. B. Cooley, '10.

O. C. White, '10.

R. E. French, '11.



At the Dry-Farming Congress.

president of the Congress for the ensuing year.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture of Alberta.

George Harcourt, '89, Deputy Minister for Alberta.

James Murray, manager Canadian Wheat Lands.

Prof. C. C. Thom, dry-farming expert, Washington State Agricultural College.

Prof. Moorehouse, of Agriculture, in Manitoba A. C.

A. H. Hand '05, of the Advocate.

Prof. John Bracken, '06, of Agriculture in Saskatchewan A. C.

E. A. Howes, '08 to '12, inclusive.

R. B. Coglan, '11, in charge of Iowa State exhibit.

A. A. Toole, '11, reporting for the Advocate.

M. C. Herner, '11, Professor of Poultry at Manitoba A. C.

S. and C. Rogers, '12. Sammy was in evidence during the reception and presentation of prizes as a gentleman in waiting to Her Majesty the Queen of the Congress.

In connection with the above, I would suggest that the Review should take some measure to provide a permanent record of attendance of O. A.

C. students and Alumni at all conventions, banquets, or other agricultural gatherings of national or international importance. The record might take the form of an engrossed register, of suitable size for mailing, which would be kept in the Review office and be mailed to some responsible person just before each event.

S. J. Neville, '10.

Two popular ex-students of Macdonald Hall and O. A. C. were united in marriage on Christmas Day.

Miss Margaret B. Cox and Mr. Emerson B. Bradt were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cox, Glandford, Wentworth County. Rev. R. H. Bell, of Guelph, officiated.

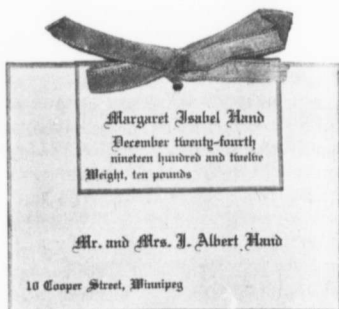
After a brief visit to Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, the happy couple went to their new home in Morrisburg, County of Dundas, where Mr. Bradt is a popular district representative.

Mrs. Bradt will be at home to her friends after February 1st.

"Charlie" Petch '12 was a visitor at the College during the holiday. He is now field assistant to D. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, having charge of the field work in Quebec province. He is stationed at Covey Hill, Quebec, in the summer, and spends the winter in Ottawa.

The annual reception to ex-students given by Dr. and Mrs. Creelman was held on the evening of January 6th. About one hundred were present. The evening was spent in social chat over the escapades of College days. Following is a partial list of ex-students who, with the faculty, made up the company:

A. I. Harkness, '86, Jordan Harbor.



- R. E. Harkness, '94, Irena.
Geo. A. Robertson, '92, St. Catharines.
F. Goble, '97, Woodstock.
H. Groh, '02, Preston.
G. A. Putnam, '98, Toronto.
J. W. Widdifield, '90, Uxbridge.
W. J. Marks, '97, Weston.
J. B. Fairbairn, '03, Vineland.
A. Howes, '05, Harriston.
Lewis Toole, '78, Mt. Albert.
Y. O. Clark, '07, Clark Manor, Alta.
C. G. Gregory, '04, Pt. Dalhousie.
C. Rebsch, '12, Rowan Mills.
C. M. Learmouth, '06, Moose Jaw, Sask.
F. C. Hart, '02, Galt.
F. A. Graesser, '91, Guelph.
G. L. Dunkin, '08, Norwich.
J. D. Leach, '04, Duntroon.
G. M. Stewart, '04, Parkhill.
W. A. Ruthven, '90, West Essa.
A. A. Knight, '04, Ashburn.
J. J. Fee, '85, Toronto.
D. A. McKenzie, '03, Lindsay.
Fred Mulholland, '88, Bedford Park.
E. A. Weir, '12, Toronto.
E. Butler, '93, Ingersoll.
J. I. McIntosh, '75, Guelph.
N. L. Dack, '08, Bedford Park, Toronto.
G. Lamont, '08, Guelph.

Lewis Toole, '78, is the newly elect-president of "The Experimental Union. Mr. Toole's son, A. A. Toole, was graduated last year.

The vice-president is T. H. Mason, formerly of Stafforville, now with the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Mr. Mason was the first student to register when this College was opened in 1874. He has always been active in institute work, and now has charge of the live stock records at Ottawa.

Other officers of the union are:

Secretary—Professor C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph.

Assistant Secretary—W. J. Squirel, O. A. C., Guelph.

Treasurer—Professor H. L. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph.

Directors—Dr. G. C. Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph; Hon. Nelson Monteith, Stratford, Ont.; F. C. Hart, Galt, Ont.; Jas. J. Dennis, Weston, Ont.; H. Groh, Preston, Ont.; J. H. Winslow, O. A. C., Guelph.

A Happy New Year.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Detwiler, 105 Queen St. North, Berlin, Ont., Miss Elizabeth Detwiler and Prof. Milton C. Herner, of Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, were married on January 1st. The Review extends heartiest congratulations.

J. L. Hunter, '14, formerly manager of the dairy herd at the prison farm, is now managing a farm at Huntingdon, B. C. As dairying is carried on extensively on this farm "Laun" will have ample scope for his favorite pursuit.

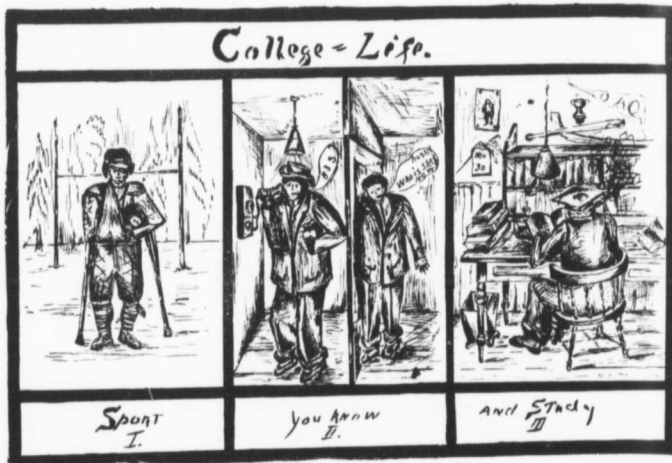
W. N. Campbell, who took his Associate Diploma with class '12, is now growing strawberries in B. C. "Rusty" is quite as successful producing this luscious fruit as he was in tormenting the Freshmen in his Sophomore year.

PLAY THE GAME.

There's a breathless hush in the close to-night
Ten to make and the match to win—
A bumping pitch and a blinding light
An hour to play and the best man in
And its not for the sake of a ribbon coat,
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame
But his captain's hand on his shoulder smote—
"Play up! play up! And play the game!"

The sand of the desert is sodden red,—
Red with the wreck of a square that broke;
The Gatling's jammed and the Colonel dead
And the regiment blind with dust and smoke.
The river of death has brimmed his banks,
And England's far, and Honor a name,
But the voice of the schoolboy rallies the ranks:
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"

This is the word that year by year,
While in her place the school is set,
Every one of her sons must hear,
And none that hears it dare forget.
This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And falling fling to the host behind—
"Play up! play up! and play the game!"
—Henry Newbolt.



The Sophomore Skating Party.

Although Year '15 claim that they are

"Cock of them all,
Boss o' the Hall"

they are masters when it comes to preparing a skating party.

On Monday evening, Jan. 13th—



The Sophomore Mascot.

an ideal night, as it could not have been better—the Sophomores gave a skating party at the Royal City rink, to which the young ladies of the Hall and the representatives from the other years were invited.

Lines of Japanese lanterns, interspersed with pennants, hung in lines above the heads of the skaters, and gave a very pretty effect. The walls were decorated with more flags and banners.

The band and the refreshments were excellent, and it is hard to say which was enjoyed the most. At any rate the band inspired one to keep skating, while the refreshments stimulated us to still further efforts.

Commendation is due to the committee in charge, as the event will be one to look back upon.

The Promenade.

The Literary Society held an "At Home" at the Macdonald Hall, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 10.

The musical numbers took place in

the gymnasium, the program being as follows:

Solo—Mr. P. S. D. Harding.

Solo—Miss W. Woodworth.

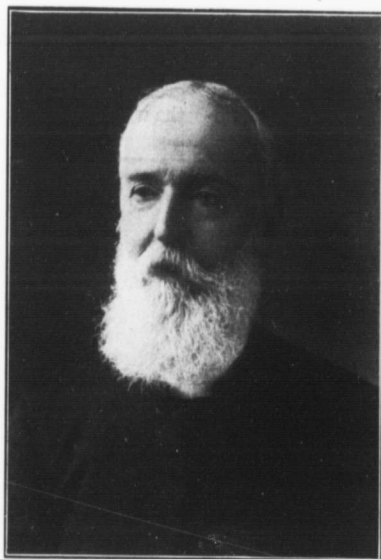
Quartette—Messrs J. Simpson, Hugh Black, B. H. Horan, A. D. Burrows.

Recitation—Miss Violet Springer.

Promenades were the order of the

flicted a fatal wound. On Dec. 9 Mr. Stone was married to Miss Ready, of Ithaca, New York State.

That was a busy week for him, as he also wrote off his examinations for his Doctor's degree, and although he passed successfully, the degree will not be conferred upon him until towards the end of January.



Doctor Bethune.

evening. Refreshments were served as usual, and at the regular hour, 10:30, the boys left for the residence.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. P. E. Stone's heart is not so hard as some poor unfortunates have supposed it to be. It has melted in one spot. This was where one of Cupid's darts pierced the protective covering of the said organ and in-

An Honor.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Doctor Bethune was elected President of the Entomological Society of America.

This is a post of great honor, and is much coveted by many. Congratulations to the Doctor.

The O. A. C. Rifle Association.

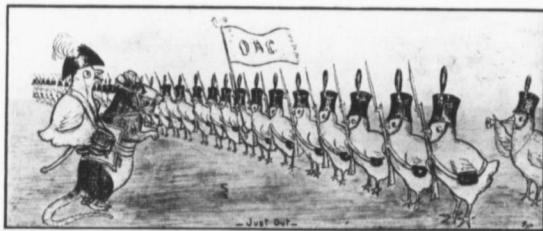
Through the efforts of Mr. S. H.

Hopkins, the Dean of Residence, this association has sprung into being. It is a purely civilians' club and consequently is subject to the general military rules regarding such clubs, that is, each member swears allegiance to the king and in times of war the club will be liable to be called to the front. Its object is to improve the marksmanship of the staff and the student body, of which the club will be composed.

There will be two afternoon practices and one evening practise per week, to be held in the Guelph Arm-

excellent speeches were given. The prizes were awarded as follows: The Rettie-Clemens prize to W. H. J. Tisdale; F. E. Millen, second; and J. B. Grange, third.

"The district representative is doing more to spread the gospel of agriculture than any other scheme," was the keynote of Mr. Tisdale's speech. He showed how the orchard demonstrations, the drainage surveys, the school fairs, and the experimental plots were all creating a greater interest in agriculture, while the winter course of judging competi-



The Rifle Club.

ories. The rifles are loaned by the Government, but the ammunition will be bought by the club. At present, however, the subtarget gun is being used as the ammunition has not yet arrived. In the winter the shooting will be carried on indoors, the Morris tube being used, and in the summer the regular Ross rifle will be used on the ranges.

Judging by the rapid growth of interest taken in it, the club ought to be highly successful.

The Public Speaking Contest.

The twelfth annual public speaking contest, which was held in the gymnasium on Friday evening, Jan. 17, was keenly contested, and five

tions, short courses and farmers' clubs and institutes were alike very educative. Mr. Tisdale's speech will be found in another part of this paper.

Mr. F. E. Millen was awarded second place. Mr. Millen made a convincing speech, showing how good money could be and was being made from bee-keeping.

Mr. J. B. Grange, winner of the third prize, gave a detailed account of how he would invest \$15,000 on the farm.

Mr. S. C. Johnstone spoke on "Vegetable Growing," taking the place of W. A. Weir, who was ill. Mr. Johnstone showed how many farmers could make money in this branch

of agriculture, and cited instances where men were making from \$1,000 to \$4,000 per acre.

The problems of strawberry culture were dealt with by Mr. J. H. Winslow, and although he did not mention the money question, made a very creditable address.

Between the speeches, Mr. C. LeRoy Kenney, of Toronto, entertained the audience with several humorous selections, such as "A Wise One," "The Cremation of Sandy McGee," "Uncle Josh in New York" and a "Scene from Nicholas Nickleby," this last being undoubtedly the best.

Thane's orchestra, of the city, gave several pleasing numbers.

It was remarked that the chairs placed in the centre aisle were unnecessary as there were many unoccupied seats at the back of the building. What is more, this practise is contrary to law. In case of fire, the means of exit being thus blocked, a panic would ensue and imagination can picture the rest.

Freshmen Skating Party.

"What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," seems to be the slogan of year '16 ever since they have appeared at College Heights.

A week later than the Sophomore skating party, the First Year held one, and, despite the prophecies of those auguring ill—it rained hard most of the day—the party was a decided success. The young ladies from the Hall and the representatives from the other years were invited.

The decorations, band and refreshments were very similar to those of the preceding party, that is, they were excellent. By way of a change, however, the Freshmen had a moonlight skate, when the electric lights

were turned off, leaving the Japanese lanterns the sole light.

Fire Ranging.

During the summer vacation of 1911 and 1912, I was employed by the Ontario Department of Lands,



Treed, but Dangerous Porcupine—Nepigon River.

Forests and Mines, as a fire-ranger, and I had the good fortune of being stationed both years on a water route in the Lake Nepigon region of New Ontario.

Our average day's work—I say "our" as I had a partner—at our post, which was twenty-five miles from Nepigon, is briefly summed up as follows: Breakfast, 7 miles' paddle up the river and back, dinner, fishing in the river (although a forbidden practise for a ranger, but 5 lb. speckled trout taste very well, indeed), and while away the time until bed time. Of course this did not happen every day, as there were plenty of trails to make for tourists, rough shacks to put up, and a strict watch had to be kept upon all the tourists to see that they did not catch more than their lawful supply of fish—10 lbs. per man per day.

This work is ideal for those fond of out-door life and nature, for there

is ample opportunity to observe both the flora and particularly the fauna, such as the porcupine, fox, even the black variety, moose, and occasion-



Breaking the Record.

ally a bear is seen. There are numerous Indians of the Ojibueay type in this district, who, in the summer, keep themselves alive by acting as

guides to the tourists or working on the railroads, while in the winter they trap, and lucky is the Indian who captures a black fox. Such a skin will bring from \$650 to \$740. The mosquitoes, black flies, and sand flies are bad, to say the least, but they have this to their credit—you enjoy life better when they are gone.

The wages—\$2.50 per day all summer long—are decidedly good, and the only expenses incurred are those for food, which is only a matter of \$35.00 each for the entire summer.

Ranger.

Editor's Note—Next month we will have several short articles from students describing their experiences of some past summer at some particular line of work. They will give their opinion of the value of the experience gained, both from an agricultural as well as a general standpoint, the salary received and possibility of saving any of it, and other information which will assist the students present now in deciding their course of action for the coming summer.

Student Life at Yale

Some old wise head must have anticipated the play ground movement, for they provided the city of New Haven, Conn., with a magnificent green. It consists of four squares in the heart of the city, upon which the only buildings allowed are three churches and a band stand. There are also quite a number of New England elms, gnarled and venerable, while asphalt pavements cross and intersect in every direction. Gray squirrels live in the elms and they have become so accustomed to the "genus homo," that, bribed with the promise of peanuts, they will come down and somewhat shyly place two little paws upon your hand long

enough to possess themselves of the attractive delicacy.

The first impression one gets of the University, which is built around two sides of this green, comes from its age and traditions. Founded in 1701 it has more than passed the two century mark. The first classes were held at Laybrook, but it was removed to New Haven in 1716. It was originated by the united efforts of ten Congregational clergymen, and is still affiliated with the denomination. An English merchant, Elihu Yale, who had made considerable money in India, made several donations to the college and in 1718 it was named Yale University. This explains why the

press frequently alludes to the students as Eli's.

The University has four great divisions, each of which has its own governing body, issues its own bulletins, and has degree-conferring powers, while all unite in administering the work of the graduate school. Upon entering, a student has to register in one department, Arts and Philosophy, Divinity, Law or Science and registers in the graduate school also. Yale is justly famous for her graduate department and while the enrollment for the whole University is nearly thirty-five hundred, about one-seventh of these are taking the advanced work.

Students come to Yale from all parts of the world—the various States furnishing the vast majority. The British Club had about fifty members, England, Canada, India, Australia and British Guiana being represented. The Cosmopolitan Club is made up of students from every nation, and one member from the States for each outside member. It is a most interesting organization holding monthly meetings of a social character. It is noteworthy in passing to mention the fact that the prize for English public speaking for 1911 was won by a Chinese student.

Yale has the largest dining hall I have seen and can seat about 900 students at one time. Fourteen sit at each table, and have a colored waiter to attend to them. This same chap expects a tip about twice a week. The food is good and the charge reasonable, while those wishing extras can have them by paying the price.

Yale is not a co-educational school and in the undergraduate department no women are admitted. There are however quite a number of lady

students in the graduate school. This regulation has a marked effect also upon the social life of the College, which is as a consequence rather one-sided and far inferior to our Canadian co-educational institutions of learning. But on the other hand the young men at College are saved from many engagements and expenses that would seriously interfere with the efficiency of the work done by the two parties most intimately concerned.

Thoroughness is demanded in the work of all departments, and many prizes and scholarships are available for the erudite student. A full time table calls for about fifteen lecture periods of one hour each per week, while in the graduate school only ten are expected. This means a great deal of time for outside reading and individual work. Yale has a magnificent library of about half a million volumes, and all the best journals and periodicals are provided.

Dormitory accommodation is provided for almost every student during the nine months of the year spent at the University. This means also that secret and fraternal societies flourish. Membership in some of these, such as the "Bones," or the "Wolf and Hounds," is considered about the highest honor that can fall to a student; in fact, the leading papers from New York to San Francisco publish the names of these fortunate men. About a dozen new members are chosen each year. This exclusiveness is supposed to rest on merit, and only students who have especially distinguished themselves at the University are chosen members.

They have a magnificent gymnasium completely furnished, and at-

tached to it is the Carnegie swimming tank. In addition to the main floor on top of the gymnasium provision is made on the floors below for bowling, boxing, wrestling and also for squash and hand ball. Almost every branch of sport is provided for, and a student can follow up his own inclinations in this respect. There can be no doubt that Rugby football holds the chief place, as the Yale-Harvard football game alone means over thirty thousand dollars to each athletic club each year.

Initiation is rapidly passing away, but at least three old customs survive. The first is the wrestling championships in three classes—light, medium and heavy weights. The best man in each weight of the new freshmen class is put up against the best of the second year. About a week after the college opens the freshmen and the sophomores each turn out in full force about 500 strong and marching through the streets, arrange to meet at some corner where the lines will have to cross each other, and the rush is to see which year can break through the other's line. The other custom, called the cane rush, takes place later in the year. The second year come out armed with good stiff canes and plug hats—very cheap ones—from a phalanx on one side of the quadrangle, while the freshmen, bare-headed, start from the opposite side and break up the formation and obtain the hats and

canes. The first lines of the phalanx holds them in check and the others reach over and crack their opponents on the heads with the canes. Fifty yards away the rattle of the canes on the bare heads can be distinctly heard.

Convocation in June, when the degrees are conferred, is one of the big events of the year. Festivities of many kinds mark this week, as it serves especially for a time of reunion for all the old classes. Convocation brings to the student the much coveted experience of receiving his diploma tied up with the college ribbons—when his Alma Mater gives the reward of years of faithful and self-sacrificing study.

There is a regular chapel service every Sunday, at which the most distinguished speaker available delivers the address and hence the students enjoy the rare privilege of hearing all the noted leaders of the country. All the undergraduate students are required to attend this service.

But after all, dear reader, more than a college is necessary to make a man. If we cannot have in a new country the hoary traditions of an old University, we can have the intellectual stimulus, the opportunity, and the inspiration for good and thorough work, and this means the best kind of success in whatever department of effort we have chosen for our life work.

Lux Columbiana.



LOCALS

The Wail of the Weary.

by Farmyard Strippling

There are prisoners in the prisons picking tow,
 There are paupers in the poorhouse working slow,
 But for deadly inanition,
 That sinks us to perdition,
 There is nought like Student Labor' that I know.



-Horticulture-

It is mentioned that it helps to pay the bill,
 That it makes the city youth a man of skill,
 But to make a worker shirker,
 And a shirker not a worker,
 Then keep up 'Student Labor' if you will.



-Carpentry-

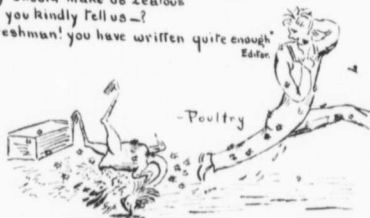
It fills our teeth with diurnal decay
 We're on the sick list every other day
 But of course it has its uses
 As a school for skilled excuses
 And the less you do the more you draw the pay!



-At the Dentist's-

It is farcical, a hantty-panky bluff,
 Though on paper it seems sure enough the stuff,
 But if pay should make us zealous
 Then will you kindly tell us -?

"Friend Freshman! you have written quite enough"
 Editor



-Poultry-

Soph—Can you give me an example of the unproductive spending of wealth?

Junior—Sure! A fellow taking his own sister to the show.

First Freshman—Why don't you speak to your friend at the other end of the car?

Second Freshman—Slush! She hasn't paid her fare yet.

Chelsea—"What is an icicle?"
Hig—"A stiff piece of water."



Campus Decorations—2.

"Some of the old Egyptians worshipped animals."

"Well," replied the farmer thoughtfully, "if I had a hen that laid the year round or a cow that wouldn't go dry, of course I wouldn't worship 'em, but I surely would show 'em a heap of respectful consideration."

Braith—"I hear you've been kicking at the flies around here."

Sibbit—"Tis false. I merely brush them away with my hand."

H. M. King, the soloist and composer of Lower Panton, recently composed such a high class selection that he had to send it to the White Packing Company of Stratford to have it rendered.

Tho' deadly germs in kisses hide,
E'en at that price the cost is small;
'Tis better to have kissed and died,
Than never to have kissed at all.

Speaking of poultry and laying contests (Dr. Creelman always is) a fellow in Freeport, Ill., laid 29,000 paving brick in nine hours.—Toronto News.

J. J. Jenkins—"I'm sorry I got back so late, Dr. Creelman, but I simply couldn't get back any earlier."

President—"So you wanted two more days of grace, did you?"

Jenks (off his guard)—"No, sir, of Ruby."

R. R. Graham—"There are a lot of absentees here this morning."

Smith (arguing with Cooke)—"But to be exact, capillarity—"

Nourse—"But—"

Smith—"Tubby, shut up, this is a technical argument."

S-k—"I want you to give me a proof of your love, dearest."

She—"Oh, John! Am I not dancing with you?"

S-k—"That's nothing."

She—"You wouldn't say that, dear, if you knew how badly you dance."

Tawse (passionately)—"I love you!"

She (?)—"There, say something soft."

Tawse—"Mush."

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We will gladly send this information, both in regard to local company organizations and municipal systems.



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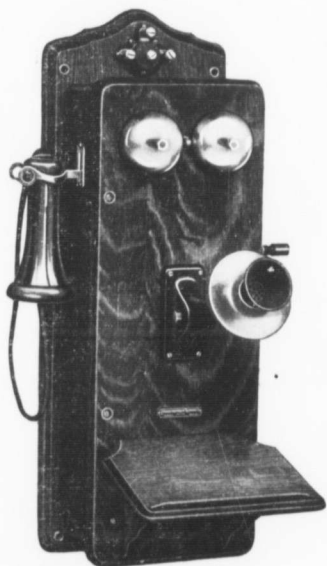


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Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

18-20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO Limited

At the Indoor Meet—

Castro—"What's chinning the bar, Pat?"

Pat Stewart—"That's what Jake Bergey would do if he went to the King Edward."

Freshman—"Why do the leaves of this book stay together so?"

Soph—"Oh, they're bound to do that."

First Student—"This coffee is nothing but mud."

Second Student—"Yes, certainly. I was ground this morning."

Horan—"I hear there's a white hope in Guelph who'll box Jeck Johnson any time."

Altenburg—"Who is he?"

Horan—"He's an undertaker."

At the Supper Table—

Bram—"Well, Jud, it looks like rain to-night."

Jud—"Yes, but it tastes a little like tea."

Watts—"Shall we dance?"

Fair One—"Well, if it's all the same to you, let's do what everybody's doing."

Booker—"Isn't it embarrassing when a girl asks you to criticize her dress?"

Munro—"Yes, but think of Adam's position."

Sec. Clark (4 foot 2 tall)—"When my sister and I are together we're always scrapping. She's scrappy, and so am I."

Friend—"Yes,, we can see, that your scrappy."

Matutinal Murmurings.

Off goes the alarm! I awake with a shock,

To find that it's quarter past eight by my clock,

Which tells me in pitiless accents of brass

That I must rise for my nine o'clock class.



TERMINAL FIGURE

CAMPUS DECORATIONS—3

As a matter of fact, there are no cards to-day,

And the lecturer's painfully dull, anyway;

There's a fog o'er the campus, there's frost on the grass.

I'll be hanged if I rise for that nine o'clock class.

—Queen's Journal.

This Dough Never Forgets to Rise



© 3

Nor does it fall flat after too quick a rising overnight.

It always rises early, sturdily.

Because, you see, FIVE ROSES is not a weak, anaemic flour—it isn't weak in gluten.

It is strong, **unusually** strong—too robust to lay flat in your mixing bowl, too energetic to slop over thinly.

Its glutinous force compels it to rise to your astonished delight.

And it **stays** risen—because coherent and elastic.

Feels springy under your hand—squeaks and crackles happily as you work it.

A wonderful bread such a dough will make for you.

Try this **expansive** flour.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD.
Montreal.

Making Farming Pay

WHEN you leave the O. A. C. take away with you an intelligent knowledge of the best practical methods of handling hay, of stabling cattle, of carrying feed to them, and stable litter to the barn yard. This means

Get acquainted with Loudon Equipments

You'll find Loudon Equipment in the Barns and Dairy Stables of the O. A. C. You'll find them in every neighborhood where good farming is done.

Loudon Equipments

are distinctive — the product of 47 years of intelligent study of farm problems. Loudon Equipments are the best known equipments of their kind in the world. There's a reason:

They save time, labor, strength, money, temper.

Send for the Loudon Catalogue of perfect Barn Equipments and study it as you would a text book. It is a text book for every studious man or woman who wants to know the last word in mechanisms designed to reduce labor on the farm, and increase farm profits.

Address your request to

The Loudon Machinery Co.,
Guelph, Ont.

\$5

For Some O.A.C. Student

IF you had to pass an examination on the subject of "Farm Gates," and had to answer such questions as—

—What is to be said for and against the old-fashioned wooden Gate

—What are the faults of the ordinary Iron Gate?

—What in your judgment are the requirements of the ideal Gate?

—Is there any maker's Gate which represents your ideal?

—If so, what are its points of distinction and merit?

What answers would you give?

If you feel like answering these questions, get pen and paper straightway. To the student of the O. A. C. (male or female) who submits the best set of answers, a prize of

\$5 Cash or Books

(to be selected by the winner) will be given,

Competition closes Feb. 15, 1913.

Address correspondence to—

J. C. KIRKWOOD

Lumsden Building - Toronto.

On shut-in winter nights make
flashlight pictures with

Eastman FlashSheets

Just as easy as daylight photography, and even more fascinating. And it preserves a record of the little indoor college scenes and gaieties for after years.

Copy of "By Flashlight" at your dealer's or on request.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Ltd.,
Toronto Canada.

A Fortune in Chicks



**One Man and
His Son Made
\$12,000
In One Year
With Poultry**

You will want to read this letter telling how it was done. And best of all any one who will follow the same simple practical rules will be sure to make big money with poultry. Every one who keeps poultry or who is thinking of starting in this business should have a copy of this bit

112 Page Book--Free

Nothing like it has ever been published before. It is filled from cover to cover with splendid illustrations and bristles with money making—money saving facts. You will be interested in the articles by Prof. W. H. Graham of Guelph, Ontario, "Hatching and Rearing" and "The Airplane Henhouse." Other subjects discussed are "How to Select Layers," "Which Breed is Best," "How to Treat Diseases." Just think of it—75 of the 112 pages contain no advertising—just helpful information from the greatest authorities on poultry raising. This book will save you a thousand mistakes and make poultry raising profitable if you will follow the advice it gives.

Write Your Name on a Postal
and mail it to us at once. We will send the complete book free and postpaid. You will want to know about the new **PEARL** STATE INCUBATOR with hand crank—the **PEARL** STATE UNIVERSAL HOVER BROODERS which you can keep at home and save money. All leading agricultural stores make at home and save money. All leading agricultural stores between the **PEARL** State Incubators because they hatch chicks that live. Write for free book **ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.**

Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.
Box Montreal, Canada

Made in Canada at the Famous PEARL State Incubator.



WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

Is The Cheapest You Can Use

not alone, because it is the purest and best salt for salting butter. But because it will salt more butter, pound for pound, than any other salt you can use.

The big creameries will tell you this—and show you tests to prove it. The Agricultural Colleges demonstrate this every day.

Every farmer and dairyman—who is getting good prices for butter—is using Windsor Dairy Salt.

It is pure—it makes beautiful butter—it works in quickly—and it is the cheapest in the end. Just try it yourself.

70D

Successful Lessons in Poultry Raising

Twenty complete lessons. The Successful Poultry Book. Treatise on the care of Domestic fowls. This book is sent free on request.

O. ROLLAND, Sole Agent, Des Moines
Incubator

Department 20. P. O. Box 2363, Montreal.

Official Calendar of the Department of Education

FEBRUARY

5. First meeting of High School Boards and Union Boards of Education.
15. Public Library Board to submit estimate to Municipal Council of several sums required.

MARCH

1. School Boards in unorganized Townships to appoint Assessors. Separate School supporters to notify Municipal Clerks.
13. Normal School Final Examination for Grade A Students begins.

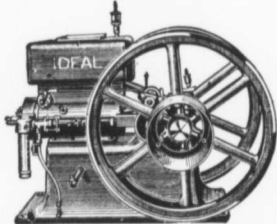
20. Normal Schools close before Easter Holidays. High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools close.
21. Good Friday.
24. Easter Monday.
25. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto (During Easter Vacation).
31. Night Public Schools close (Session 1912-1913). High and Continuation Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.

APRIL

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities, etc., of population, to Department, due.
15. Reports on Night Public Schools due (Session 1912-1913).

Brantford Gasoline Engines

We manufacture the most complete and up-to-date line 1½ to 50 H. P. Stationary, Portable and Traction



We also manufacture complete lines of
WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders
Saw Frames, Pumps
Tanks, Water Boxes
Power Spraying Outfits, etc.
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO.,
Limited
Brantford - Canada.



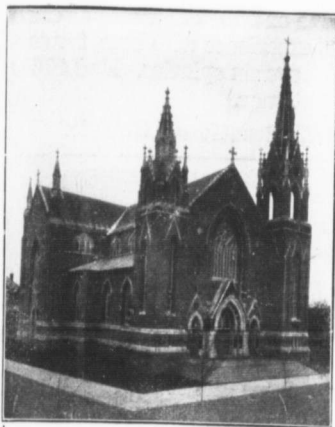
UNDERWOOD

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

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

*United Typewriter
Co., Limited*

EVERYWHERE IN CANADA.
Head Office, Toronto.



Durable - Fire-proof Handsome

It is very doubtful if any other roofing will give perfect protection for as long as will

ASBESTOSLATE Cement Shingles

for, made of Portland Cement and Asbestos, these shingles are practically indestructible.

No other roofing can better guard your building against fire, for Asbestoslate Cement Shingles are in their very nature, **absolutely fire proof.**

Scarcely any other roofing is so handsome as Asbestoslate Cement Shingles, in their soft, permanent shades of Indian Red, Newport Grey and Slate, and in plain and various fancy shapes.

No other roofing combines these three important qualities in such high degree. Write for Booklet G R, telling all about Asbestoslate Cement Shingles.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

Address E. T. Bank Bldg., Montreal.

Factory at Lachine, Que. (near Montreal)

The Royal Military College of Canada

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

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

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

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

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

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features

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

of the course, and, in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

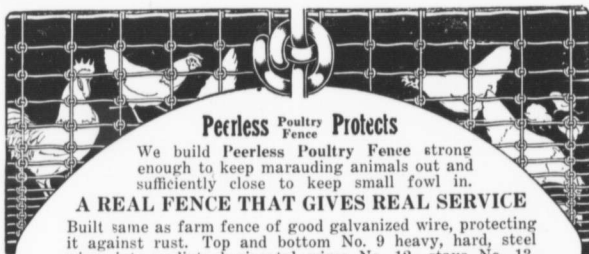
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BEES

Can take one or two young men of clean habits, to get experience with bees, for season of 1913. Have six apiaries. Had 45,000 pound crop last year.

Address R. F. HOLTERMANN, Brantford, Ontario.



Peerless Poultry Protects

We build Peerless Poultry Fence strong enough to keep marauding animals out and sufficiently close to keep small fowl in.

A REAL FENCE THAT GIVES REAL SERVICE

Built same as farm fence of good galvanized wire, protecting it against rust. Top and bottom No. 9 heavy, hard, steel wire—intermediate horizontal wires No. 12—stays No. 13, 32 to the rod. This makes an excellent, all round, general purpose fence suitable for turning all classes of stock.

Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

This Journal is printed on

Reliance Coated Book

Manufactured under special formula exclusively of

THE BUNTIN REID COMPANY

13 Colborne Street,
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We make a specialty of all grades of paper for catalogues and fine printing
Correspondence solicited.



Fig. J

Reliable Steel Tanks

You can absolutely rely upon "TORONTO" STEEL TANKS. Their design is perfect. Even good material and good workmanship without proper design will fail.

A steel tank must be built to stand the strain when water-filled. It must be thoroughly braced—that is the secret.

"TORONTO" STEEL TANKS

do not bulge out, then start leaking.

They are stiffened up so that they cannot budge an inch. They stand right up to their strain.

The material is the finest Apollo galvanized steel. It won't rust. The workmanship of the best.

You probably need a tank. So get free estimates and full particulars from office nearest you. Address:

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.
Limited
WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY



INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER IN THE WORLD

We are going to prove this to you by quoting from letters received from men who have tested this wonderful cattle tonic and know what it will do.

Gave 33 1/2% More Milk. T. O. Stewart, the famous breeder of Jerseys, says: "I fed International Stock Food to my cows all winter, and the milk yield was at least two-thirds greater, and the cows are looking better than ever before."

Extra Gallon Every Day for 10c. a Month. L. J. Koch writes: "A three-year old cow was giving a gallon of milk morning and evening when put on dry feed and one tablespoonful of International Stock Food per day. She is now giving two gallons of milk each milking and the milk is 50% richer."

25% Increase in 10 Days. Woods & Murphy, owners of the "Clifton Herd" of Holsteins, state: "We used International Stock Food for a cow that was run down and a poor feeder. After 10 days the milk yield increased 25%. It also gave grand results with a 2-year-old heifer."

International Stock Food increases milk from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent., increases the butter fat, removes taint from milk, butter and cheese, makes calves grow, keeps the cattle well and vigorous, and saves one-fourth the feed.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

Our "83,000 Stock Book" ought to be in the hands of every farmer and stockman. We have a copy for you, sent free on request.

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto

The Auto Way

The Auto Press

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

Perfect Register

*This Means — Your Work Done Quicker Than Ever,
Better Than Ever*

And — What Does This Mean to You?

You Are Invited to CALL AND SEE This Automatic Mechanical Wonder in Action

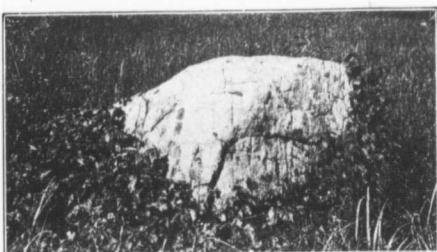
Advertiser Job Dept.

Long Distance Phone 3670

LONDON, CANADA

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Remove the Rocks and Stumps



The boulder before the blast.

Are there stumps or boulders on your farm? How will you get rid of them? Will you do it in the antiquated method of burning, chopping, digging or pulling, or will you take the quicker, simpler and cheaper method as used by the most scientific farmer, and explode them?

If you have not seen the results of blasting with C. X. L. Stumping Powder, you cannot imagine the tremendous advantages of this method. One man removed eleven stumps in less than an hour, and all who have used it would not for anything go back to the old methods.

By a similar system of blasting you can get equally satisfactory results in blasting of subsoil, which will increase the yield of your crops 100 per cent. and more.

Send for our interesting, illustrated booklet on the use of explosives for farmers. Every farmer should have one of these books. Write to-day.



The boulder after the blast.

**Canadian
Explosives
Limited**

**MONTREAL
P. QUE.
VICTORIA
B. C.**

Black a white man and White a black man thought a fellow named Brown was pretty green, so they tried to sell him a gray horse. But Brown was well read and so deceived them both, in fact got all their money and now Black and White are blue.

A farmer visiting the College met McLaurin on the Macdonald Hall steps and asked him if he could look the stock over.

McLaurin—"Well, I hardly know. You can go in and see anyway.

Webster (at Sunday dinner)—
"These apples are 'Kings,' Why?"

"King has most of them."

King—"No. These apples are like my father—Baldwins."

F. Palmer—"You are a Baldwin, too, aren't you?"

King—"No, I'm Harry."

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario Infirmiry for Sick Animals at the College

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

N. B.—Calendar on application.



Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bump or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

Before After will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair pull. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Insert in your case for special instructions and Book; 8¢ free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., Liniment for man and horse. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosis, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle by druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 177 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Merriston, Ont., Nov. 14th. 1907.

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

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

Respectfully yours,

D. E. MORLOCK.

A HIGH GRADE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE

PRINTING

OF CATALOGS, BOOKS and
COMMERCIAL JOB WORK

Society and College
Work a Specialty

R. G. McLEAN

26-34 Lombard Street

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Telephone, Main 637, 638.

For your Spring Plowing you should use a VERITY PLOW.

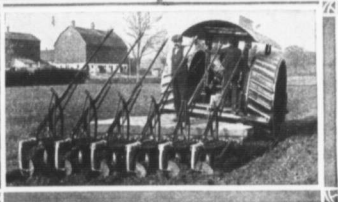


THERE are many reasons why you should use **A VERITY PLOW**—reasons which it is worth your

while to consider, because they mean much to you in the way of making your farming operations yield the best possible returns.

In the first place, owing to their excellent scouring qualities, you can often get on the land and start plowing several days earlier than with other Plows. This is an important matter, especially in the Northwest, where a few days' delay may mean the loss of a crop.

The shape of a plow is a point which must be carefully considered. **VERITY PLOWS**



have given satisfaction to three generations in this respect. They turn perfect furrows, putting the

ground in the best possible condition for the work which follows.

VERITY PLOWS are light draft and easy to handle—They are popular with both man and beast.

Durability is a strong point in connection with these plows—the improved methods of tempering the Steel Mouldboards and Shares and of hardening cast Shares, together with careful erecting and rigid inspection of all plows, combined to produce a line of plows which look well, work well and wear well.

FOR SALE BY MASSEY-HARRIS AGENTS EVERYWHERE.



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City Water, Natural Gas, Electric Lights and Telephone on the Property.

BUILD YOUR HOME IN ST. CATHARINES' FINEST AND LARGEST SUB-DIVISION

"HOMELAND"

PLANS AND PARTICULARS FREE. \$127 UP TO \$400 PER LOT.

Terms \$5 Down and \$5 Monthly. No Interest. No Taxes.

Takes in Both Sides, of Pelham Rd. 15 Minutes' Walk from P. O.


MAHAFFY BROS., Limited

165 ST. PAUL STREET Phone 993. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Guelph City and College agent:

J. C. POPE - Phone 980. - 212 Gordon St., GUELPH, ONT.

**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**

Berth Reservations and full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent.

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 HOMESEEEKERS

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.



**THE HERALD PRESS
PRINTS IT BETTER**

THE GUELPH HERALD has every facility for turning out the best class of printing—real classy work—and with the one idea of giving the customer entire satisfaction. It will be a pleasure to show you samples of

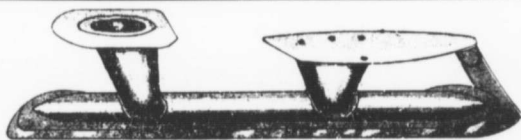
**BANQUET PROGRAMMES,
DANCE PROGRAMMES, MENU
CARDS, INVITATIONS,
WINDOW CARDS, TICKETS,
LETTER HEADS, ETC.**

Your order will be appreciated.

THE GUELPH WEEKLY HERALD, containing authentic news of O. A. C. happenings, mailed to any address in Canada for \$1.00 per year; U. S., \$1.50.

THE GUELPH HERALD

Phone 17. - 92 Quebec St. E.



**Hockey Boots, Skates and Sticks
Sweaters and Sweater Coats
College Cushions
Banners and Athletic Supplies**

J. BROTHERTON

550 Yonge Street, TORONTO, ONT.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

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

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.

D. H. BARLOW & COMPANY

GUELPH AND ONTARIO REAL ESTATE, CITY
AND FARM PROPERTY

CONVEYANCING, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, WILLS, ETC.

Fire Insurance—Best Companies

PATENTS procured in all countries

FINANCING—Money to Loan on First Mortgages

D. H. BARLOW & COMPANY,

Phone 411.

29 Douglas St.

GUELPH, ONT.

Kandy Kitchen

Is Patronized By Particular People

When you become particular you
become our customer

Our Bon Bons

are irresistibly delicious. Every
chocolate in our boxes of "mix-
tures" furnishes a fresh
surprise. Some are hard,
some creamy, some fruity
—the best you ever
tasted. KANDY
KITCHEN stands
behind its guar-
antee

Kandy Kitchen

LOWER WYNDHAM STREET, GUELPH

Barretts Dairy Co., Ltd.

F. L. BARRETT

P. A. B. CHERRY, B. S. A.

A. G. FLEMING, M. B.

President

Treasurer

Secretary

Besides handling Milk, Cream and Butter we manufacture and deliver to all parts of the city

Devonshire Clotted Cream and Lactic Cream Cheese

Delicacies Hitherto Unobtainable in Canada.

Give us a trial and if satisfied patronize an establishment which was organized and is run by ex-O. A. C. students.

BARRETTS DAIRY CO., LIMITED

Phone 799

2 Carden Street (Market Square)

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**

SPECIAL Cruise Around the World

EMPRESSES OF "RUSSIA" AND "ASIA"

(New C. P. R. Pacific Steamships)

The *Empress of Russia* will leave Liverpool April 1st, calling at Gibraltar, Villefrance and Port Said, proceeding via Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, arriving Vancouver June 7th, 1913.

Vessel remains 16 days at Hong Kong.

Empress of Asia will sail from Liverpool June 18th; particulars of trip will be announced later.

Most direct connection for April 1st sailing is via "Empress of Britain" from St. John, N. B., March 21st.

RATE FOR ENTIRE CRUISE, \$639.10

Exclusive of maintenance between arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Russia," and stop over at Hong Kong.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write

M. G. MURPHY, D. P. A., C. P. Ry., Toronto.

J. HOFFMAN, C. P. & T. A., 32 WYNDHAM ST.

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

LOCALS

Discussion at Horticulture.

H-y R-e (making an apo'logy for taking up the time of the class)—"I was just—just—"

Voice—"Shooting off as usual."

If a baby stops crying after being given candy, would you say that it was sugar-cured?

Mr. R. R. Graham (looking at Bergey's and Castro's feet resting upon the stools)—"Put you feet down, boys. I don't like looking into people's soles."

D. M. FOSTER, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
DENTIST.

Cor. Wyndham and MacDonnell Streets.
Telephone 14. Over Dominion Bank.

EASTER

March 23rd

Over 300 beautiful New Spring Suitings now on view. Easter comes unusually early this year, so to secure orders early we offer

20% Off Easter Suits

if ordered now or early in February. This means a saving to you of \$3.00 to \$7.00, as our regular prices are \$15 to \$35. Better order your Easter "Togs" to-day.



Lyons Tailoring Company

Tailors to Men Who "Know"
47 WYNDHAM STREET

Prescriptions

Do these features count with you?

Quality of Drugs used.

Carefulness in operation.

Cleanliness in our laboratory

If so, bring your prescriptions here.

Alex. Stewart

Dispensing Specialist

Next to the Post Office.

Promptness

A trial order will convince you of the class of work we do

Ladies' and Gents' Clothes Pressed,
Cleaned and Repaired

—AT—

STEWART & WILSON

19-21 Quebec St., GUELPH.

Phone 456. Above R. J. Stewart, Tailor

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.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Students' Supplies

ASK FOR CATALOGUE

WATERS BROS.

PHONE 350

GUELPH

LOOKEE HERE!

Lee Wing calls for your laundry on Monday and Wednesday and returns it Wednesday and Friday.

WORK GUARANTEED

NOTICE TO STUDENTS

You are invited to make our store your meeting place when down town.

SHERIDAN & O'CONNOR,
Tobacconists,

45 Wyndham Street.

R. H. McPHERSON

Barber

Get your hair cut at 145 Wyndham street. An extra barber employed at the highest wages for your sake.

THE OLD TOBACCO SHOP

A full line of imported cigars, cigarettes and tobaccos always in stock. First store on Quebec Street, opposite Montreal Bank. BBB pipes a specialty.

E. H. JOHNS, Proprietor

Successor to R. Hackney.

Phone 312K

Regal Shoes
For Men.

Sorosis Shoes
For Women.

W. J. THURSTON,

Sole Agent

THE NEW SHOE STORE,

39 Wyndham Street

MIDNIGHT SUPPERS

Bacon, Oysters, Fancy Biscuits,
Olives, Pickles, Chocolates, Etc.

J. A. McCrea & Son

NOTICE

The best and most convenient Barber Shop
for O. A. C. Students.

H. H. WORDEN, ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE,
Street Cars every 15 minutes. Three chairs.

No waiting.

JAMES H. SMITH

Next to Barrett's Dairy

Molasses Taffy, Walnut Cream and Maple
Cream. Best in the city.

Fresh Every Day.

LUNCHES SERVED

LEE LEE & CO.

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

SUEY WAH

Hoop la! Come to the Big Laundry. Expert
workmen. Hand work only. College
calls made Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

16 Wilson St., GUELPH.

KING EDWARD BARBER SHOP

Headquarters for a first-class
Shave and hair cut or shoe shine

CHAS. BOLLEN - Proprietor

**ERNEST A. HALES, 68 St. George's
Square**

Sells the Best Meats
and Poultry

Phone 191. - - Open all Day

Students' Special In

PHOTOS

\$1.50 Per Dozen
Students Only

THE BURGESS STUDIO

FREDERICK SMITH,

PLUMBER, STEAM
AND GAS FITTER

Sanitary Appliances Estimates Furnished.
GUELPH.

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

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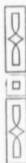
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