

PAGES

MISSING

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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

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No. 1

A Master Bee-Man

A "Man from Glengarry" who harvests over fifteen tons of honey in one season.

By H. Harley Selwyn '17.

GLENGARRY county is noted in a literary way as having provided the background for some of Ralph Connor's most popular novels. When the Provincial Department requested that an Apiary Demonstration be held at the home of A. J. MacNaughton, Martintown, Ont., in the township of Charlottenburg, it was with a vague hope of seeing some of the local color which

wide verandahs, lying to the south of a heavily wooded prominence, in a picturesque rolling country, I expected to meet another of the average bee-keepers of the Province—one of those who keep a dozen or two colonies but to whom the inner working of the colony is a closed book.

Imagine my surprise then, when I alighted in the grassy yard beside the



A Centre of Industry—Four Hundred Colonies of Bees at Martintown, Ont.

enters into the "Man from Glengarry," that I set out. There was, however, a greater surprise in store for me.

In passing, let it be understood that the principle of the Apiary Demonstration is to give the bee-men of the country an insight into the best methods of keeping bees. As my driver and I drew up at the residence of Mr. MacNaughton, a well built brick structure with

house, to see a short distance to the right more hives than ever it was my fortune to look upon at one time before. They were set in and about a large apple orchard, without apparent termination, whilst three men were visible working amongst them—swarming evidently being in progress.

Here was an instructor from the Department in a fair way to receive

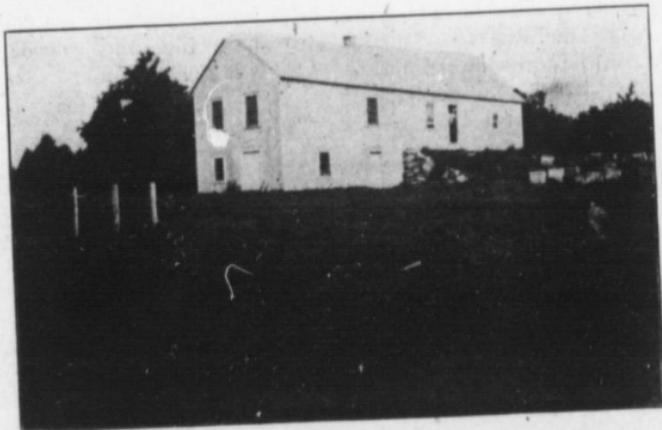
instruction as to how bees are handled in great numbers and before the day was out I believe we made a fair exchange.

Neighbouring beekeepers soon began to arrive and after arranging the seating in a semicircle, unpacking the apparatus used at these meetings, and selecting a medium colony for the occasion, we had a very satisfactory time.

The question of disease amongst bees proved of chief interest to those present. It was regrettable to note that Mr. MacNaughton's bees were practically all of the Black strain. This he may remedy in time but should

building and was naturally polished from the traffic of many summers and odds and ends of bees wax. The honey room proper was a continuation of the cellar, with raised cement benches on three sides to hold the thousand pound vats, of which there were thirty on hand. When asked how much honey he handled last summer, Mr. MacNaughton said, "Thirty thousand, five hundred pounds as near as I can figure."

Everything was on a like scale, big-ness, efficiency in handling and the characteristic neatness of the Scotch marking everything about the place. In the main room, we found stored the



Honey House on Mr. MacNaughton's Bee Farm—Wintering Cellar Beneath.

European Foul Brood pass through that district before he and others Italianize, there will be irreparable losses suffered.

After the meeting everyone inspected the beeyard and honey house where questions were showered on the proprietor unceasingly. A long low building, 60x18 ft. with gabled roof and large airy windows constituted the workshop and honey house. Below this was the wintering cellar 18x32 ft. with cemented floors. A splendid hardwood floor had been laid the full length of the main

season's stock of cans. Seven thousand and five pound pails he had ordered and as many thousand more for neighbours—co-operation in pail buying, resulting in a remarkably low figure per can.

The harvesting of honey on such a scale means a heavy press of work in August and September and as assistants Mr. MacNaughton has his four sons at home. A fifth son is now serving with the colours.

At this stage of inspection, we were all summoned to the house to partake

of some supper and here we met Mrs. MacNaughton, a grey haired sweet-faced 'ady, the proud mother of as fine a family of boys as it has been my privilege to meet. The meeting broke up shortly after tea and it was with genuine

regret to leave such an interesting household that I climbed once more into the carriage and was borne away to continue the work of the Government in other distant places.

Are We Working to Good Advantage ?

By J. G. Archibald, B.S.A.

THE above heading and the few ideas set down in the following paragraph have been suggested to the writer's mind by more or less intimate contact with farmers and their problems in various Canadian communities during the past three or four years, and by frequent conversation not only with fellow-labourers in the game of scientific agriculture but also with practical, far-seeing business men, who take an interest in the welfare of the farmers because it pays them to do so.

We hear a great deal in these days about agricultural extension work and how much is being done to further the interests of agriculture all over the Dominion. The Federal and Provincial governments have in the last two or three years voted large sums to be devoted to agricultural instruction and research. We have our Federal Agricultural Instruction Act, passed in 1913, by which some ten millions of dollars were set apart to be doled out year by year to the different provinces, besides annual votes by each of the provincial governments. All very fine, and we must acknowledge the foresight and generosity of the powers that be in so doing, for, as everyone is well aware, the first and foremost essential in any enterprise is a working amount of the almighty needful. Therefore (to paraphrase slightly the time-worn utterance of Dean F—— at the O. A. C.), "for

what we have received may the Lord make us truly thankful." But the voting of public money is one thing and its proper expenditure is another and it is of this latter phase of the question I wish to speak.

It is not my intention to rival the federal member for Richmond, N. S., in the laying of sensational charges or the springing of a wholesale scandal, nor do I wish to bring before the public any more honorary colonels for "Jack Canuck" and other journals to bombard. I only wish to record in black and white a few of the things which have lately suggested themselves to me and to point out how, in various ways, we might use our generous agricultural appropriation to better advantage than some of it is at present being used. I have no doubt the administrators in office conscientiously believe that things are being done in the best possible manner, but nothing was ever done yet that might not have been done better and we can always learn something more.

Let us consider first the present system of District Representatives, now universal in Ontario and more or less in vogue in the other provinces. The writer spent one year in the capacity of Assistant Representative in an Ontario county, consequently his attitude is not that of the "outsider looking in." The system is a good one in many ways

but in his humble opinion, it is not at all what it might be. To establish this statement let us take a concrete instance.

A District Representative office is opened in a county and a young college graduate is appointed to take charge. His first duty is to become acquainted with the farmers and get himself "in right." The common method of doing this is for him to tour the county in his Ford car and introduce himself. About 10 to 15 per cent. of the farmers welcome him gladly and make use of him and his office. But who are they? They are the very men not much in need of his aid, the most successful farmers of the district. What about the other 85 or 90 per cent. who are not just as good farmers as they might be? They eye the well-dressed, smooth-shaven young man askance and say inwardly, and in some cases outwardly, "That's a fine job for you, young feller, ridin' round the country in an automobile but you get out and pitch sheaves for a while and see if you'll be so enthusiastic about farmin'. There's too doggone many dudes like you swellin' round here these days and we're payin' for it." And deep down in his heart the young man knows that the shrewd old farmer has spoken more truth than fiction, no matter how he may try to convince both himself and the farmer to the contrary. And after he has gone on his way the farmer walks over to the line fence and tells his neighbor, and they both grunt derisively.

What is the trouble? It is just this. The gap between practical farming and work in an office is so wide that no ordinary man can bridge it successfully, and the sooner we realize that the better for Canadian agriculture. Situated as he is in a small to fair-sized town, the average District Representative invariably becomes a "town

man" with his interests in town and not in the country where they should be. It is human nature to take things as easy as we can and still get along, and having a nice office in which to work the Representative, as time goes on, is going to spend more and more of his time there to the detriment both of his own reputation and the cause of better farming; unconsciously perhaps but none the less surely.

"Now then Mr. Faultfinder," you say, "what remedy do you suggest for such a state of affairs if it does exist?" It seems to me that the best way out of the difficulty is to make a real, live, practical farmer out of the District Representative, and let him show the "doubting Thomases" that he can back up all his "book-learnin'" with honest, productive toil. It costs between two and three thousand dollars per annum to run the average district office. That sum would much more than pay the interest on capital invested in a respectable farm in the district ready with a small stock and a few implements for the young man to buckle in and get his name up. Give him charge of such a farm, not too large and not extravagantly equipped, with no attempt at a big splurge on the start. Give him to understand that he must make that farm pay, that only as he makes it pay will he share in returns from it, that all farming operations must be carried on in a practical manner and yet according to the latest findings of science and you will have found a way out of the difficulty and the sneering farmers will be coming on the run to know how you did it. The practical illustration fetches them where streams of talk and tons of free literature would have slid off them like water off the proverbial duck.

Speaking of free literature, reminds me of another point and that is the

promiscuity with which agricultural bulletins, reports and statistics are scattered over the country. My attention was recently drawn to the rather drastic action of the Governor of New York state in vetoing the bill authorizing the grant of money necessary for the publication of agricultural bulletins by that state this year. His action was a sequence to the refusal of the State Dept. of Agriculture to itemize the expenditure to be met by the grant. It made me think that it might be well for us if we had him over in Canada for a while.

I am not saying we should not publish useful information, scientific data, etc., but I do say that we could get along quite as well with less copious editions, especially of many of the reports of societies and bureaus, and withal a more judicious distribution of what is printed. During the past five years, I have seen enough of such literature to fill a box-car consigned to the waste basket without even having been opened. With my own hands, I have on cleaning-up days carried armfuls of such useless truck, the accumulations of years, out into the back-yard and set a match to it. One or two copies of each official publication should be enough for each department on the mailing-lists at headquarters. But when a copy comes to each member of each department and sometimes two or three, and many of them of no interest whatever to the recipients, it becomes exasperating to say the least. Surely there should be some means devised of regulating the distribution of governmental literature.

Permit me to cite another and a more specific case of misdirected energy which has recently presented itself. The soils of this province (N.S.), are almost without exception deficient in lime and in many cases extremely acid.

Throughout the province are large deposits of limestone, much of it of excellent quality. It is a well established fact that limestone ground sufficiently fine and applied to the land has given good results on sour and worn-out soils, and recently a great deal has been said and written about the beneficial effects of lime. Lectures have been delivered all over the province and literature circulated telling of this great panacea for sick soils. The same holds true for all the provinces but the problem the poor farmer is up against is the cost of grinding. At present rates, the ground rock costs on an average about \$5 per ton. When we consider that the most of our soils require three to four tons per acre with applications at intervals of every four or five years we can see the farmer's position. No matter how much we preach to the farmer about the action of lime and the remarkable results from its use he is going to think a long time before he will sink \$20 per acre in the venture and the man who does try it has a great deal more faith than the average.

What we must do is to reduce the cost of the crushed material so it will be within the reach of the man of ordinary means. At present, I know of only two rock crushers in this district. They are privately owned and are a veritable gold mine to their owners.

What is there to hinder the government from buying several of these crushers and putting them into operation in the various limestone districts of the province at a nominal fee per ton for the benefit of the farmers who are anxious to try the material, but who, at present prices, have not the wherewithal. Such action would do more good than all the Institute meetings that could be held from now till the end of time. I am not decrying the

education of the farmer; he must be brought to think favorably of all these good schemes for the enrichment of his soil and the betterment of his lot in life, but unless we follow up our talk and our writing with some practical way out of such a difficulty as I have noted, we might as well "save our breath to cool our broth."

I could continue to give instances of the same nature as those mentioned but already too much space has been occupied. In view of what has been said, I think my readers will agree with me that the question embodied in the title of this article cannot be answered in the affirmative.

The Students' Co-operative Movement

A Review and a Foreword.

By A. G. Skinner, President

SINCE the fall of 1913, the Students Co-operative Association has met with many adverse conditions but, notwithstanding, it has proven equal to the occasion. It has stood the test. We have already set an example along the lines of student co-operation which has probably never been equalled in any American college, and this is not a large university with thousands of students, but a college with a few hundred members. How have we attained so far and how shall we obtain further? In one way only and that is by the efforts of the united students working with a common purpose; in other words by student co-operation. Let us briefly review what we have done and how we have done it.

THE REVIEW AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

In 1884, the students decided to publish a college paper and the O. A. C. Review came into being. This paper not only paid expenses from the start but was also able to invest its profits for the future benefits of the students. Its circulation increased and the magazine promptly began to obtain advertising. By 1909, a substantial surplus was being annually netted and by 1913, the funds on hand amounted to \$1,800.

The idea that the students would eventually handle their own text books, stationery, etc., had been growing in form and magnitude for a number of years and in the spring of 1913 it was decided to start a Supply Department. This solution was put into effect on a co-operative basis and the \$1,800 belonging to the Review was used as a backing or collateral security to simplify purchasing. By the fall of 1913, over \$1,000 worth of business had been transacted and \$4,000 worth of stock was on hand. Within two weeks after the fall term opened, every liability had been wiped out, and before the beginning of January, 1914, the turn-over had reached \$7,000.

During the past two years outside trade has been developed with the district representatives, rural schools and the farmers of the province. Therefore the business has developed greatly in spite of the fact that the student body has been materially reduced in numbers. There is almost unlimited room for expansion, and outside of the benefit to the students themselves, ex-students, farmers and all those interested in agriculture, should be able to find in this organization a satisfactory medium for obtaining any

or all books relating to any branch of agriculture.

THE SKATING ARENA

In 1907 the graduating class gave their notes for \$25 each to be used for the building of a covered rink, when the time should be ripe for it, and each graduating class followed their example. Thus there was on hand in the fall of 1913, \$3,000 belonging to the Review and \$2,500 of promissory notes, payable on demand. At a meeting of the student body it was decided to build a covered rink, costing \$10,000, \$4,000 of which should be raised by mortgage.

This branch of the Association has tested the strength of the society to the utmost. The season of 1913-14, although only a short one, gave every indication that the rink would be a success, financially, but the heavy snows of February 1915, damaged the roof so that the season's skating was almost entirely lost. The roof was repaired but was again destroyed in January 1916. A meeting of the student-body was held and it was decided to erect steel arches to replace the wooden structure. To obtain the required capital the Association issued Debentures for a term of five years at six per cent. interest. These were sold to the students to the amount of \$6,000 proving beyond a doubt that the Association had the support of the students. It is not too much to say that by the time Jack Frost comes again, we will have the privilege of skating under shelter, to the strains of a band, instead of in an open-air paddock as the students were forced to do previous to 1914.

ORGANIZATION

The Students Co-operative Association organized themselves under the Companies' Act of Ontario. This gives the Society all the privileges of an incorporated company, such as buying on

credit, etc., and also allows for future expansion. Further, the three branches of the Association are run separately, that is, the Review, the Rink, and the Supply Department. Each branch is operated by its own committee and all three committees being under the financial control of a central committee. The Association has very few working expenses, as much of the work is done gratis by students elected for the purpose.

The principle underlying the operations of the society is that a member shall benefit by the Association only to the extent to which he makes use of the different branches. There is no issuing of stock, therefore no dividends, correctly speaking; but at the end of the year, the board of directors will decide upon a certain percentage of the net profits to be divided among the members in proportion to the amount of business done with the Association.

FUTURE

Looking forward to future development, the Association purchased, two years ago, a block of land at the north-west corner of the campus. The idea being to erect at some future date a students' building. We can look into the vista of the future and see halls for our various societies, club rooms, printing presses and possibly a—paid editor. Who can say? In a few years we may get not only our books, our athletic goods, and our Review but nearly every article necessary for the student from a pair of spectacles to a shave.

But above and beyond these material advantages, we are already reaping the fruits of a bountiful harvest of practical co-operative experience. The students have before them not a few pages in a text book on economics but also a working example of that which those pages contain. It only

needs success such as ours for an enthusiastic co-operative spirit to spread with rapidity. The extension of co-operative buying and selling to the farming community, by men who have seen their successful practice here, will be of inestimable value to the farmers of Ontario.

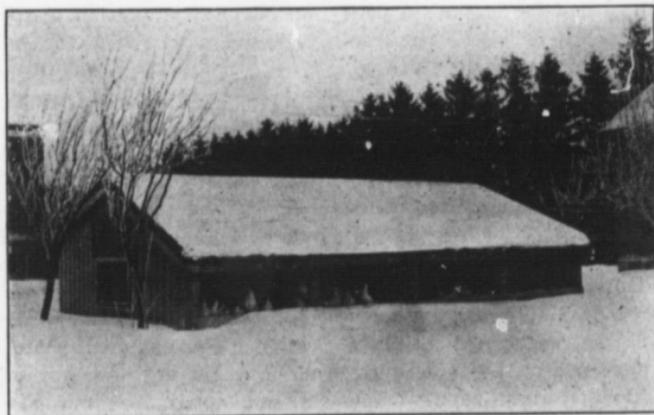
Nothing is surer than the success of this department at the College, providing only that the students themselves will give it their support. It is the only essential. The Students' Co-operative Association can be a success only if supported steadfastly by every member of the student body.

Poultry Hygiene

By P. D. Vahey.

TOO much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of cleanliness and sanitation in poultry keeping. Its value in the past has been greatly underestimated and a great many failures in the poultry business have been due directly to the unsanitary

tion. It should be built in such a way as to insure plenty of sunlight, a good supply of fresh air—without draughts—and be free from dampness. Sunshine is nature's great cleanser. No disease germs can thrive when exposed to the sun's rays for a length of time;



Twenty feet square, open front Poultry House. Good ventilation, but no draught.

conditions under which the birds have been kept. Whether this is caused by the misunderstanding of the basic principle of hygiene, or due to pure carelessness, is hard to say—it may be either or both.

The location of the poultry house is of vital importance where the health of the birds is taken into considera-

hence sunlight is of prime importance in the hen house. A poultry house may contain plenty of cold air and yet be unhealthy, for it must be remembered that cold air is not always fresh air—it may be stagnant. Hence the need for air circulation. Several types of houses are now built which allow for a free circulation of air without

causing the birds to be in a draught, one which is giving splendid satisfaction being the style of open front house shown in the accompanying illustration.

Of all conditions having a detrimental effect upon poultry, dampness is the worst. A damp house forms a regular hot-bed for the development of the germs of bacterial diseases, such as roup and kindred ills. If your flock is to be healthy and profitable, avoid dampness.

Cleanliness means more than merely keeping things tidy and free from dust, it means also cleanliness from a bacteriological standpoint—disinfection.

To do a thing well, a person should start right at the beginning; hence we will start where the chick first sees the light of day—in the incubator. Here is quite a common source of infection that is too often neglected. Before the season's hatching commences, each machine should be gone over carefully, first with warm water and a scrub brush to remove all visible dirt and filth, and then sprayed with a solution of some good disinfectant to guard against bacterial contamination. This operation should be performed each time the machine is set. The brooders should be subjected to the same treatment before they are used.

The living quarters of the fowls both young and old should be whitewashed thoroughly at least once a year. For this purpose small spraying outfits are now being manufactured which, apart from the convenience of handling, make a much better job than the old-fashioned "brush and pail" method. A small quantity of salt or buttermilk added to the whitewash will increase its adhesive qualities. It is also good policy to add a small quantity—say one part to 30 parts whitewash—of crude carbolic acid, zenoleum, or some other good disinfectant.

The ground over which the birds range is a frequent source of infection. If the birds are housed in colony houses, the problem can easily be solved by moving the houses from place to place.

A rotation of crops can be practiced here to good advantage; for instance, you might have chickens one year, a hoed crop the next year, grain the next year, followed by poultry again the fourth year. However, if the chickens are confined in permanent houses the problem is more difficult. The best method to use in this case is to have several runs for each pen. In the early season close one-half of the runs, and after giving them a good coat of lime sow some quick growing green food, such as spring grain or rape. When this has reached a sufficient height, turn the fowls in upon it and plant the other runs similarly. A good crop to plant at this time is fall wheat, which provides both fall and spring feed. Poultry runs treated in this manner can be kept in a sweet and sanitary condition.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of food used. A great many ills are caused by feeding musty grain or table scraps which have become partly decayed.

One should also be careful in choosing the litter to be used in the poultry house. Must or mould on the litter is sure to have a detrimental effect upon the health of the birds.

The drinking dish is perhaps the most frequent source of infection among poultry. By this means, disease germs may be spread from an affected member of the flock to the healthy birds in a very short space of time. It is very important, therefore, that all drinking vessels should be kept perfectly clean. Potassium permanganate in the drinking water makes a splendid germicide. This is a dark

reddish-purple crystalline substance which may be procured at any drug store for a small sum. Enough of this should be added to the drinking water to give it a dark wine color. If buttermilk is used for drinking purposes, this substance is unnecessary as the lactic acid bacteria in the buttermilk will

hold in check all disease-producing organisms.

These are just a few scattered hints, grouped together at random, but if followed out, they will materially assist in producing and maintaining hygienic conditions in your flock.

Concise Comments on the Corn Crop

A New Experiment of Vital Interest to Corn Growers.

By A. W. Guild, '17

ALL indications point to a small yield of corn throughout the province this year. Readers who live in corn districts will readily endorse this statement, I believe. Mr. A. E. Whiteside, foreman at the Field Husbandry Department, of the Ontario Agricultural college, says, "In driving through the country between Guelph, Hamilton and Oakville, I noticed only one field of corn that was even fair and that was at Freulton, about sixteen miles out of Guelph. Most of the fields were far below the average; some did not appear to have been even scuffled."

Having had such adverse weather conditions to face, we should take courage that the situation is not even worse than it is. A rainy month of June that broke all records, followed by a dry, scorching July and warm dry August, presents conditions that are more unfavorable for corn than almost any other crop. Mr. J. P. Sackville, of the Live Stock Department, O. A. C., says, "Corn, as I saw it growing from Guelph to Toronto and north to Barrie and Orillia, bids fair to be only half a crop. Weather conditions have been decidedly against corn this season."

With such conditions in mind, the writer made a personal visit to the

experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College to see in what condition the corn was, as grown there. The results of this visit are given in the hope that they may prove of interest to the reader, especially if he be a corn grower.

All the varieties were planted during the first week of June so that they had to germinate and commence their growth during the remainder of rainy June. Yet as we approached the plots, the general impression was that the crop was an excellent one. Closer observation verified the first impression. The stand was very good, the plants were quite vigorous, with a good healthy color, and averaged about five and one-half to six feet in height. All varieties are sown in duplicate in different parts of the field and the duplicates were as good as the first set.

A few varieties noticed as being especially vigorous at the time were Long-fellow, Early California Flint, King Philip, Compton's Early (Duke), Compton's Early (Clark), Grimner's Mammoth Eight Row, Salzor's North Dakota, Minto Cap Yellow Dent, Wisconsin Number Seven and Bailey.

An experiment that should be of considerable interest was one conducted with the White Cap Yellow Dent,

the seed coming from four different sources. It was being carried out in triplicate in different parts of the field. Already differences had become apparent. That from H. Smith of Essex County had the heaviest crop of the four, those of E. M. Zavitz of Middlesex County and E. Davison of Essex County were difficult to distinguish between, but the plot from J. Hammond's seed, also of Essex, was the poorest of the four. It was the tallest and earliest, but did not carry the yield. This certainly emphasizes the need for the greatest care in purchasing seed. In this case, there was seed from three growers of the same county. Upon looking up the record, I find there was a difference of about three tons and four and one-half tons respectively in last year's report between the highest, middle and lowest yielding strains.

Three strains of Quebec corn showed surprising differences. Quebec Native Yellow was only three feet tall with small ears. It was very uneven in height, some plants being only one foot high. Quebec Yellow (Newman), was four feet high. It was quite uniform. The ears were ten inches long. It had six smutted heads in the two rows however. Quebec No. 28, a college selection that had been bred up was five and one-half feet tall and was the most uniform and had the best yield by far although it was slightly later than the others. Just selection of the best ears and the best seed had accomplished this.

Another experiment that should prove of untold value to the farmers of the province had been undertaken this season for the first time. At the Experimental Union meetings last winter, it was contended by certain members that close planting of corn, one inch or two inches apart, was conducive to the heaviest yield of green crop

for silage. In order to test this, plots had been laid out at the College, in duplicate and corn had been planted at one inch, two inches, four inches, six inches, nine inches and twelve inches apart respectively, in rows, the rows being forty inches apart in all cases. In order to make the test more complete, like experiments had been sent to many farmers in different parts of the province where they were to be conducted in like manner. The combined results of all the various experiments should give us some reliable information that should make very interesting reading and that may possibly change our rate of sowing. Of course, such experiments must be conducted for four or five years before conclusions can be quite safely drawn. At the time of the writer's visit, the one inch plot was only three feet high and in the first set it was rather burned up, wilted, and had an unhealthy appearance. In the duplicate, it was a perfect hedge of leaves with a fine stand and fine straw. The two inch was also very unhealthy looking in the first set but in the duplicate it was very thick, not as matted as the one inch plot, but taller, thriftier, later and not as yellow in color. The four inch plots and six inch plots were each about six feet high, and were hard to choose between at this stage, although the four inch seemed to demand a slight inference. The best yield seemed to be on either the four or six inch plots. The nine and twelve inch plots were too thin to total up as good a yield as where planted closer. Students at the College should take an early opportunity of looking over these plots.

The sugar cane received a blow this year from which it had not recovered. It had only a thirty to forty per cent. stand. Even in the annual pasture mixture it was a failure this season.

Also whereas it should have stood six feet high at this time, it was scarcely three feet high. The Broom Corns suffered less in germinating, but they also had grown slowly and were not as vigorous as in a normal year.

A brief reference to the general farm crop at the College might be of interest. The crop was quite uniform, having a good stand and was about seven feet tall. Mr. Sackville, of the Live Stock Department, says, "The crop

this year is fully up to the average of the last five years. It was sown the second week in June, quite late, but has come on well. It is on drained land that, in the course of the rotation, was pastured two years and yielded a hay crop last season."

It is to be hoped that favorable weather conditions during the remainder of the season will go far to redeem the corn situation in the province of Ontario.

The Summer Course for Teachers

O. A. C. 1916

By Dr. Dandeno.

THE courses for public school teachers was organized in 1911 and those for High School teachers in 1913. Each of these two courses consists of two parts covered in consecutive years, and each session of this two-year course extends through a period of five weeks. The classes are carried on at the O. A. C. under the control and direction of the Department of Education.

AIMS

The chief aim is to prepare teachers to give instruction in Elementary Agriculture in the schools of Ontario. Our system of education in Ontario has been, for several years, undergoing important changes, not only in subject matter, but also in method and in viewpoint. Book study has its place, but its place is not the whole field. The introduction of Natural Science into the schools has had much to do with the change in method, and it has had something to do also with the changed attitude toward the actual subject matter. When so many people are directly and indirectly concerned with Agriculture, in one way or another, it

is reasonable to suppose that a system of education in any country would not be complete without a place for Agriculture. It may be a slow process to engraft the subject permanently into the curriculum of the schools of Ontario, but it is the aim of the Department of Education to do so.

SCHOOL GARDENS

In order to make the instruction effective, it is necessary to give pupils some practical exercises, and demonstrations to illustrate the principles involved. The School Garden can be used with advantage for this purpose and it is expected that a properly managed School Garden will take the place, to some extent, of a laboratory, contributing to the advancement of the class instruction.

At the College, during the first year of the Elementary classes, instruction and practice are given in this subject. The gardens of the Macdonald School are made use of under an arrangement with the trustees of the school and the Horticulture Department of the College. This arrangement provides prac-

tice in attending a garden which has had a good start as well as practice in planting a garden.

It is expected that, when teachers receive this training, they will manage gardens at their own schools. From year to year the number of schools is increased, and it is to be hoped that eventually all the public schools will be equipped with some sort of a garden.

HIGH SCHOOLS

The courses of training are necessarily short, but, as time goes on, and the subject is taken regularly in the High School, these short courses can become much more effective, for the work can then be more advanced, and the standard raised. At the present time, there are about five hundred pupils taking the work in the High Schools and the number is rapidly increasing.

The High School teachers are, for the most part, science specialists and well qualified to profit to the utmost by the instruction they receive in Agriculture. They are all trained teachers and know how to make the most of the time and opportunity.

Owing to the fact that, at present, the subject has no standing as a Matriculation subject, and is not required in the High Schools, its introduction will be necessarily very slow. There

is no valid reason why Agriculture should not have consideration in the same way as other subjects on the examination scheme.

OUTDOOR EXERCISES

It very frequently happens that teachers, especially female teachers, fail in health and soon wear out. This is doubtless due in part to the indoor life which they live, and to the ordinary worry of school discipline and school work. Realizing this, provision is made during the summer courses at the O. A. C., for regular outdoor sports. This is easily worked out here because practically all the students board and room on the campus, and it is a simple matter for them to assemble for out-door games every evening. I am convinced that the health of the Summer School students is improved during these five weeks notwithstanding the fact that serious study is carried on at the same time. But the chief advantage of this feature of the course is in the results produced on both teachers and pupils after the teacher returns to the school. New games are learned and practiced, and the teachers have a splendid opportunity to become acquainted with one another. In all my experience I have seen no place so well suited to a work of this kind as the O. A. C.

SUMMARY OF THE ATTENDANCE

	ELEMENTARY				INTERMEDIATE				Total
	Part I		Part II.		Part I		Part II		
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1911	8	75	1	16					100
1912	16	65	2	23					106
1913	14	64	5	36	23	4			146
1914	8	55	5	27	13	4	14		126
1915	15	39	5	18	17	1	9	1	105
1916	11	99	9	31	15	3	14	1	183

During the course, two interesting evening addresses were given to the students, one by Dr. Mills, former president of the College, and the other

by Mr. Saunders, a bird student of London, Ont. Both these addresses were thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated by the students. Dr. Mills

called attention in his address to three somewhat neglected phases of public school education—manners, slang and lack of respect for older folk.

One afternoon was used entirely for games and sports as a sort of Field Day, and this is no unimportant feature of the regular work.

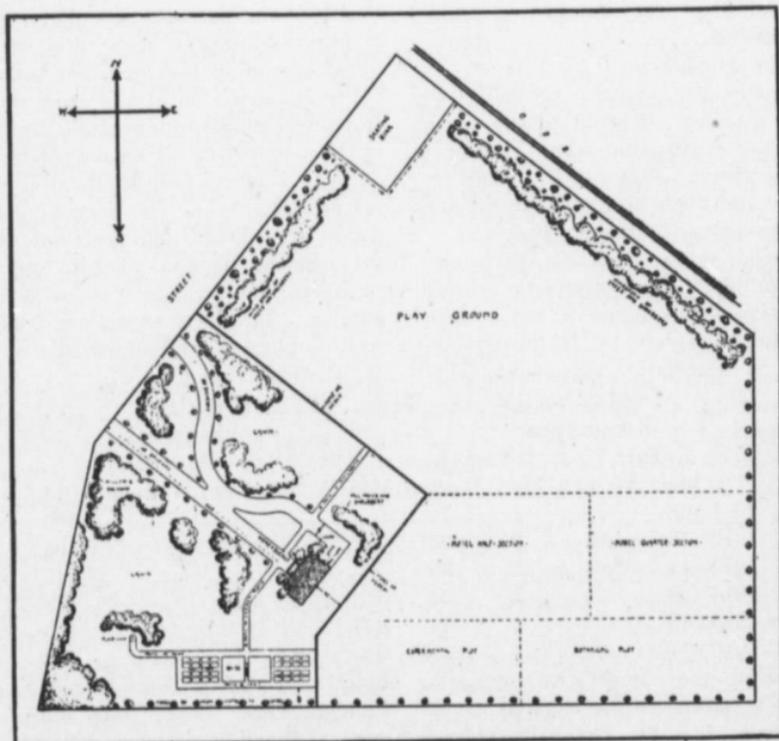
A Rural School With Ten-Acre Grounds

By A. W. Cocks, B.Sc., Director of School Agriculture, Saskatchewan.

THE accompanying plan represents a school site of ten acres, which is being purchased by the board of Creelman S.D. No. 998. A good two-roomed brick school was built in 1915, according to a plan which appeared in the August Number (1915) of the AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

All of the ten acres was summer-

fallowed in 1915 in preparation for planting the trees and shrubs as indicated on the plan. The school garden with individual plots and community plots, is shown to the south-west of the school building. The remainder of the south-west portion of the grounds will be devoted to shrubberies, lawns, drives, and walks. Flower gardens



PLAN OF SCHOOL GROUNDS, CREELMAN, SASK.

have not been indicated on the plan, but no doubt will make their appearance on the ground in due course.

It is the intention of the board to use the south-eastern portion of the grounds for agricultural purposes. Experiments and demonstrations in different methods of cultivation, rotation of crops, etc., will be conducted on the model half-section, model quarter-section and experimental plots. The remainder of the ground will be used as a playground, while the whole will be protected from the north and west by a windbreak of trees and shrubs.

At the present time, only the work

prescribed for the elementary school is being conducted at Creelman, but the Board expects to extend the influence of the Institution until it becomes the educational centre of the community. At that time, it is possible that a larger building will be required and that even better use will be made of the land attached to the school than is now proposed.

It will be understood, of course, that the accompanying plan is one which is liable to alteration as the need for changes are discovered in the actual laying out of the grounds.—AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

KNIT—THE BOYS ARE MARCHING.

They are knitting in the tea rooms,
They are knitting on the train,
They ply the four steel needles,
With all their might and main.

But it isn't only Susie,
It's the mater, too, hurrah!
And her little cousin Phyllis,
And her grey-haired grandmamma.

The girl behind the cash desk,
In every sort of shop,
Is making change and stitches,
But neither does she drop.

The men, who wear the khaki,
Are not much better drilled
Than are the busy women,
Of the far-flung knitting guild.

It seems a little thing to do,
This constant "click" and "clack,"
But slender fingers, so employed,
Uphold the Union Jack.

—W. G. Wedge, Cleveland, O.

THE O.A.C. REVIEW

REVIEW STAFF

J. C. NEALE, '17, *Editor-in-Chief.*

L. E. O'NEILL, '18, *Assoc. Editor*

R. G. SUTTON, '17, *Agriculture*

A. W. GUILD, '17, *Experimental*

H. NEFF, '17, *Horticulture*

P. D. VAHEY, '17, *Poultry*

A. T. BROWN, '18, *Query*

A. V. MITCHNER, '18, *Alumni*

W. A. WEIR, '18, *Athletics*

G. R. WILSON, '18, *College Life*

E. STILWELL, '19, *Locals*

F. E. ODELL, '19, *Artist*

MARY BIRKETT, '17, *Macdonald*

EDITORIAL

THE BEGINNING OF A NEW YEAR.

As we go to press, indications point to a great reduction in the student body this year, as compared with several previous years. This is something to be regretted, but under existing conditions is only to be expected. Both advantages and disadvantages will accompany this depletion in numbers.

No doubt, much of the old-time college spirit will have disappeared temporarily. It had done so, to a certain extent last year. Exuberance of spirit will be less likely to assert itself in terms of dumped beds, water fights or interyear scraps on the sidewalks between lectures. Athletics will probably suffer, as expressed by Mr. Gandier in his article on Football Prospects.

On the other hand, there should be a correspondingly greater amount of work accomplished by each student. Smaller classes will mean that more time may be spent in individual instruction by the Professors and lecturers. Full advantage of this possibility should be taken by the students. It is both a privilege and a duty. We do not know the plans of the C.O.T.C. for the coming year but we presume that military training will occupy a considerable number of the hours outside of lectures, at the same time providing an outlet for natural excess of energy. We do not infer that military training will totally exclude athletics from the students' life, but it is only right that it should command the greater attention.

Thus we see that we are at the beginning of a college year which

promises to be far from normal. Every thinking student has been sobered by the seriousness of his Country's present condition and it is with the conviction that he is doing his best that he enters or re-enters College this Fall. Therefore we should have a year of exceptionally diligent application to the work of acquiring a greater knowledge of agriculture, that the fundamental industry of our Country may be upheld and furthered. Again we say that it is the student's duty as well as privilege.

TO THE FRESHMEN.

To the men who are entering College for the first time and particularly to those who are leaving home for their first long stay, we would like to say a few words which may prove of some benefit during the first few weeks of College life.

In the first place, when you are shown your room and behold its four bare walls, its window which you cannot see through without standing on your toes, its dresser with a cracked square foot of mirror, its beds more or less in the nude and a roommate you have never seen before, just calm down that desire to take the next train for home. That room with a little ingenuity on your part in the matter of decoration and the putting up of any extra, necessary shelves, etc., soon becomes a wonderfully livable place and that roommate usually becomes one of your greatest friends, both during your College course and after. Get acquainted with the fellows on each side of you and with those across the hall. They may not be congenial companions but you don't know until you investigate. Give them the benefit of the doubt and start the first conversation yourself. You will be surprised how

it helps to keep away that feeling of loneliness.

Then, when you get out together as a year, organize. Pick out some promising looking chaps and elect them as your temporary officers—for a month, by which time you will have become acquainted and can hold permanent elections. And don't wait a week before organizing. Do it the first evening, as soon as all your men are enrolled, or the next day at latest. Get permission from the Dean and hold your meeting in Massey Hall. You can do nothing as a Class without a proper organization.

Do not hesitate to take your initiation. We are not paid by the Sophomores to say this, but the initiation is a benefit to yourselves. It is a big informal introduction. Being put through the same stunts on initiation day breaks down all the reserve which existed between you and your classmates. It gives you something in common and from there, progress is easier. So take your initiation in the true spirit of sport—and then get back at the Sophs. in the flag-fight at the close.

Despite the many new and exciting experiences of the first few weeks, you will, if you are human and especially if you are not used to living away from home, be almost sure to suffer violently at times from attacks of the "homesick bacillus." As ninety-nine per cent. of those who have been Freshmen have been so affected, you need not be ashamed of it. But don't let the disease become your master. There is one sure cure—**grit**. The old, though somewhat crude, expression is very applicable here, "Keep a stiff upper lip." Sit down and write a long letter to mother or dad or someone at home—not about how badly you are feeling

but about the things you have been doing and seeing, especially those you have enjoyed the most. After you have stamped your letter and put it safely into the post box, you'll come back and kick your grip under the bed again.

In a remarkably short time you will begin to feel thoroughly at home in your new surroundings. Then you will begin to calculate as to how you can get the most out of the years spent at College. Just a word or two of advice here. Get right into the swing of student life at the beginning. The man who spends his four years at lectures and study table only is not a fully developed man at the end of his course. He must take part in the other student activities as well to develop all sides of his nature simultaneously. Read what the various Presidents have to say, in this issue, of their respective societies: the Students' Co-operative Association, the Athletic Association, the Philharmonic and Literary Societies and the Y.M.C.A. On enrolling as a student, you automatically become a member of all these Societies, except the Co-operative and we trust that you will see the advisability of your becoming a member of that association before you have been many days at College. But don't content yourself with merely being a member; be an **active** member. Help the societies along and they will help you at the same time. Of course there is a

danger of too much time being spent away from your studies, which may prove more harmful than the reverse. Strive to find the happy medium.

One more thought and then you must find out the rest by experience—don't try to reform the College until you have been here for at least three months.

THE NEW STAFF.

With this issue, the new staff comes into action. This means new ideas and fresh enthusiasm to be added to the experience of the past. Watch for a greater development than ever before in the various departments of the Review.

FACULTY WEDDINGS.

Two members of the College Faculty were happily married during the month of August—Prof. R. Harcourt to Miss Forbes, of Guelph; and Mr. H. H. LeDrew to Miss Ethel Hannah, of St. John, N.B., a Macdonald graduate of '15. Congratulations and good wishes are extended by the Review.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

On August 5th, a very sad accident occurred on the campus when little Billy Green, the six-year-old son of Engineer A. E. Green fell into the reservoir, opposite the Horticultural Building, and was drowned. The Review extends sincere sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Green.



Alumni

OUR HONOR ROLL—Continued

Foster, Harold E. '13
 Higgir '13
 Kelleher, M.
 Murray, Chas. '08
 Rive, H. '08
 Robertson, H. '12
 Robins W. P. (Lieut.) '85
 Roy, Ernest '18
 Simpson, J. (Killed in action)
 Whyte, F. G. '17

SUCCESSOR TO LATE DR. C. C. JAMES

W. J. Black, B.S.A., has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. C. C. James as Agricultural Commissioner for Canada. Mr. Black is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College. After graduation he went west, and for several years engaged in agricultural journalism. Later he became Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, and when the Agricultural College was established in that province he became its first principal, a position which he held until 1915, when he resigned. When the Economic Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government last year, Mr. Black became Secretary to the Commission, having special charge of the collection of information bearing upon the work which the Commission was asked to report upon.

F. M. CLEMENT LEAVES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

F. M. Clement, B.S.A., who has for the past number of years had charge of the horticultural experiment station at Vineland, Ont., has recently been appointed Professor of Agriculture at the University of British Columbia. Prior to leaving for the West, Mr. and

Mrs. Clement were presented with some handsome cut glassware by the residents of Vineland district, as a slight evidence of their good wishes.

VISITS FROM BOYS HOME FROM THE FRONT

Late in July, Lieut. B. W. Ware, '18, visited the College for a few days. He is home on a six months' sick leave, having temporarily lost his voice, owing to being shot through the wind-pipe. Otherwise he is feeling and looking quite fit.

"Jerry" Hirst of '14 spent several days at the College during August. He was very severely wounded by an exploding shell, being the sole survivor of a party of four. He has partially recovered but not sufficiently to return to the trenches.

O. A. C. CASUALTIES

F. W. Walsh, B.S.A., '16, died on July 11th, at a casualty clearing station, from wounds received in action. Walsh was one of five who left early last spring to accept Commissions in the Imperial Army. He was second Lieutenant, Gloucesters, attached to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Walsh reside at 3 Grove Gardens, Spring Grove, Islesworth, London W., England. To them the Review extends sympathy in their bereavement.

WEDDINGS

Late in August a very pretty wedding was solemnized in Berlin, Ont., when Miss Jean Eloise Good became the bride of A. Miles McDermott, B.S.A. '16.

Mr. McDermott is now Instructor

in English and Agriculture, Weyburn Collegiate, Weyburn, Sask. During the year 1915, he was editor-in-chief of the Review.

Congratulations, Mac.

New Westminster, June 22.—The marriage was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's mother, 239 Fourth street, of Miss Jennie Geraldine Violet Latham, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Latham, to Mr. Edward W. White, B.S.A., of Victoria, who is connected with the horticultural branch of the department of agriculture. The groom is a son of Rev. J. H. White, D.D., and a grandson of the late Rev. E. White, pioneer Methodist minister in New Westminster, who arrived in this country in 1859. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. White, assisted by Rev. W. W. Abbott, B.A., of Queen's Avenue Methodist Church.

GRADUATES OF CLASS '16

Below, we print the present addresses of the members of the graduating class of year '16.

Amos, L.—Bomb., 56th Battery, Petawawa Camp.

Abraham, R. H.—Chatham, Ont. Inspector of Indian Lands.

Atkins, E. W.—Assistant Dominion Apiarist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Archibald, J. G.—Chemistry Dept., N.S. Agric. College, Truro, N.S.

Baird, A. B.—Entomological Branch, Dom. Dept. of Agric., Fredericton, N.B.

Bennett, W.—56th Battery, Petawawa Camp, Ont.

Binkley, H. B.—30 Ontario Ave., Hamilton (making munitions).

Brownridge, J. W.—R. R. No. 2, Georgetown, Ont.

Bryden, R. J.—880 Hellmuth Avenue London. (Farming near London)

Burrows, A. R.—Q.-M.-S., 56th Battery, Petawawa Camp, Ont.

Carncross, E. E.—Corp., 56th Battery, Petawawa Camp, Ont.

Chisholm, Wm.—Loch Lomond, N. S.

Clark, G. A.—Farrier Sergt., 56th Battery, Petawawa Camp.

Coke, J.—Erin, Ontario (farming).

Cotsworth, F. B.—Sergt., 56th Battery, Petawawa Camp.

Coughlan, M. H.—Dept. of Agric., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Culp, E.—Vineland Station, Ont. (farming).

Curran, H.—117th Battalion, Orillia, Ont.

Dougherty, J. L.—Dist. Rep., Chatham, Kent Co.

Duncan, C. C.—Corp., 56th Battery, Petawawa Camp.

Ferguson, C. D.—Canadian Copper Co., Copper Cliff (c-o Prof. T. D. Jarvis).

French, H. S.—56th Battery, Petawawa Camp.

Glavin, J. G.—Echo Farm, Paxton, Mass., U.S.A.

Griffin, R. J.—R.R. No. 1, Sarnia, Ont. (farming).

Hill, W. H.—Instructor in Science and Junior Mathematics, Pickering College, Newmarket, Ont.

Hogan, E.—Soil & Field Crop Instructor, Dept. of Agric., Victoria, B.C.

Jackson, G.—Orderly Sergt., 56th Battery, Petawawa Camp.

Johnson J.—56th Battery, Petawawa Camp.

Lackner, C. E.—Chesley, Ont. (dairying).

Langley, B.—Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.

Martin, N. R.—Chemist, Ont. Govt. Laboratories, Sudbury, Ontario.

with interest the rugby plans of the Athletic Association, but whatever its decision, we will know that it is made in the best interests of the student body and college athletics.

PROSPECTS FOR GENERAL ATHLETICS

By I. B. Martin, President Athletic Association

IN such stormy times as these, when the attention of all is centred on the great conflict being waged in Europe, to outline extensive accomplishments in Athletics during the coming college year requires considerable optimism. However much may be required, we have sufficient to trust that this year as heretofore the Athletic Association will play a large part in the College life of the average student and that athletics in general will be the channels along which shall run that activity, characteristic of all young life and manifested in the desire for manly sports involving the elements of combat and emotional excitement.

In a separate article, Mr. Gandier, the manager, will deal with the rugby situation. He will no doubt have something tempting to offer the members in that line of sport. Art White, the hero of many meets both on the campus and in Toronto, and who is now Track Manager figures this to be a good year for track work. He predicts that for the third time in succession we are to be the champions at the Inter-Faculty Track Meet. We are sorry we cannot at present offer to tennis enthusiasts better facilities following that branch of sport, but someone had a vision that some day we should have plenty of clay courts and we have taken the matter into consideration. In Basketball, those in

charge are confident the performance of last year can be repeated this year. Mr. Simmons, the manager, has had some experience coaching teams across the line, and believes that with a little "pep" and proper training, one may become a fair, if not a star, basket ball player. Perhaps we shall have hockey this winter.

These are only a few—a very few—of the activities of the Association. But while we look forward with high hopes, we would remind the members of the Association that the nation is still at war, that our membership is much reduced and economy must be practised all along the line.

TO THE FRESHMEN

We are very glad to have this opportunity of welcoming you—the freshmen of to-day, the seniors of to-morrow—to our Association. As soon as you become a student at the College, you become a member of the Association. We want you to feel that you are a member, that we are here for your benefit, that you are entitled to all the privileges the Association offers, at perfect liberty to use its equipment, and while enjoying the privileges of a member, under the responsibilities of membership. The success of a man's life depends mainly on early identifying himself with a good cause. See to it that early in your College life you actively identify yourself with the Athletic Association in some way or other and we are confident it will have something good for you. Each year in the graduating class are to be found students who forcibly express the regret that they did not begin an active part in Athletics in their freshmen year. Do not let their mistake be yours! The older students will be glad to have you compete with them. In no better way will you get to know their true worth. Again we extend to you the

open hand and say, "Come with us and we will make you glad."

TO THE STUDENT BODY

Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm. If we are to make Athletics a success this year we must receive the enthusiastic support of the student body: This applies to support of College teams at home and abroad as well as to year teams. Very often the reward of good rooting is victory for the home team. But victory at any price is not what we seek. We stand for clean sport. Better to lose a game graciously than to have it said that the conduct of the players or supporters ill became College men or gentlemen. True sports always recognize a better team and treat them as superiors not inferiors. There is a great value in the sacrifice of material interests for the sake of high ideals of personal and individual elements for the good of the group. Remember

the good name and honor of your Alma Mater comes first, your year second, and your own good name will follow when your interests are submerged in the interests of these.

Mr. Forman, who is well known to the older members of the student body, is to assume the duties of Physical Director, and take charge of the coaching of all teams. He is at your service and will be glad to give you advice in matters of training and physical exercise. He will be glad to talk the fine points of the game over with you. Call and see him. But we would also remind the student body that he is not a medical practitioner and when such attention is needed, the same should be sought elsewhere.

Again let us extend a hearty welcome to the student body and express the hope that this may be a year long to be remembered for accomplishments in Athletics.

College Life

THE O. A. C. LITERARY SOCIETY

By O. McConkey, President.

THE executive of the Union Literary Society extends a hearty welcome to the new students, and will be very glad to help make pleasant your opening days at college, while things are somewhat new and strange to you.

The Union Literary Society promotes the literary and social life of the College. In order to carry on this work successfully, there are three separate organizations which look after their several departments.

The first of these is Macdonald Hall Literary Society, which directs the literary and social activities at the

Hall. Second, is the Alpha Literary Society of which all second, third and fourth year men are members. The first year has a literary society strictly of its own, called the Delphic Literary Society. Under this society the year is divided into two divisions, so that greater interest and competition may be obtained.

These several societies conduct their work along similar lines by holding meetings every two weeks, where well prepared literary and musical programmes are rendered.

The societies are striving to develop the public speaking, musical and social side of college life, so come along and do your "bit" when asked to help fill a program.

The Union Literary Society holds a union meeting in Massey Hall every fortnight, where excellent programmes are rendered by members from both sides of the campus. There is an additional interest surrounding these union meetings, which we will let you find out for yourselves; but when you have found out, by all means get into the "game."

The graduates of this college in order to be successful in this great profession of agriculture, must be able public speakers and competent journalists.

"Reading maketh a full man," "Writing maketh an accurate man;" "Speaking maketh a fluent man." It is right here in these college societies that we must first acquire these fundamentals; so let every one of us take advantage of the splendid opportunities which are afforded us and endeavour to "make good."

Some one in my freshman year told us that, "a graduate from this college who could not go into a drawing room and conduct himself with true poise and be perfectly at home, had missed a very great deal that might have been acquired during the course." So let us enter into the social activities of the college, and the contact will enable us to acquire that quiet poise and self-possession which betoken true culture.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

A WORD OF WELCOME.

By C. W. Jakes, Vice-President

TO all returning students of the O.A.C., and especially to the members of year '20, the Philharmonic Society of the Ontario Agriculture College extends the heartiest of welcomes. As the members of the other years are fairly well acquainted with the activities of this society, it is to

year '20 especially that these few words of explanation are directed.

Like the Y.M.C.A. and the Athletic Association, the Philharmonic Society is maintained by the students; that is, when you pay your fees at enrollment, you become a member of this society and are entitled to all the privileges to be obtained from such membership. It is under student control, that is, its officers are elected by the students from the student body.

The Y.M.C.A. endeavours to aid morally, the Athletic Society to develop us physically, and the Philharmonic Society to develop us aesthetically. The student benefits most when all three work in unison, as to be a man in the true sense of the word, one must have all sides of his nature developed to a greater or less degree.

The Philharmonic Society is subdivided into four branches, or lines of work; the Choral and Choir, the Dramatic Society, the Orchestra, and the Rooters' Club. The Choral and Choir hold weekly practises in Macdonald Institute, under the supervision of one of the best instructors in the city, and under his instruction, furnish the music for Chapel services and choruses for two concerts—one each term.

The Dramatic Society looks after the dramatic side of these concerts and stages plays of unusual excellence. The Orchestra furnishes the instrumental numbers for all the college functions and has regular practises under the direction of a paid instructor. Last, but not by any means least, is the Rooters' Club, the function of which is to supply all the noise possible—that is systematized noise—at the college games when our boys are battling for honors. Whether on the turf, the cinders, ice, or the floor of the gym, nothing puts "pep" into a bunch of weary men like knowing that the

College is behind them and giving them its support.

Now fellows, the Philharmonic Society needs you, wants you, and you need the Philharmonic. To be a success, a college society must have the undivided support of the College members, individually and collectively. If you can do any thing—sing, act or play any instrument, or want to learn how—here is your opportunity. We are all learning together and often make mistakes—we would not be human if we did not—but that's how we learn

to do things, by making a few mistakes—and correcting them.

By looking over your Students Handbook, you will gain a better idea of the laws and constitution of the Society and also find out who are the officers for this year. Don't be afraid to ask questions; we are always ready and willing to help all we can, and by all pulling together, we can make the Philharmonic Society at the O.A.C., one of the best Societies of the year 1916-17.

Again—Welcome to the O.A.C. and to the Philharmonic Society!

CAMP BORDEN.

To N.

Miles of white tents outlined against the sky,
 Their sharp peaks seeming to reach up and touch
 The setting sun; and just beyond doth lie,
 Infinitely mysterious the deep hills.
 Here Nature's beauties seem but to reflect
 The wonderful companionship of men
 Residing in this city white; for this
 Is the camp spirit; I will do for you,
 My comrade, anything that's in my power,
 We're in each other's care from hour to hour,
 One for the cause. Untold the many deeds
 Of kindness and of silent sacrifice,—
 And then the march away to distant lines
 Of battle. These brave spirits never fade
 Though in a foreign land their beds are made,
 The "Deathless Army"? Aye! 'Tis proud to be
 With them, and march, though to—Eternity.

—Aileen Ward.



MACDONALD

TIPS FROM A SENIOR.

My Dear Freshies:—

September the fifteenth! With what a variety of mingled feelings this day will be ushered into the world! But cheer up, little freshies; within the gates of Mac. Hall you will be welcomed by the smiling faces of the old girls. And now, here are a few kindly tips from one who knows.

When you enter your room you will probably, after registering the following on your cerebrum—bare floor, curtainless windows, iron cot, a mattress one and a half, or, if you are lucky, two inches in thickness, bare walls, etc.—begin to ruminate thusly, "So this is the cell I have been having day dreams about." Now right here we will place the first don't. Don't sit down on the cot and weep. Dig into your trunk. First of all put up your window curtains—there—that's better. Get out some photographs, stick them up where you can see them as you work and talk to them. Tell them into what a cosy little domicile you are going to transform this room. If some neighbour down the corridor thoughtlessly begins to hum, "Home Sweet Home," heave a book—a big book—Hutchinson if you possess him—in her direction and ask her to kindly change her repertoire to "Caro Mio Ben," or some other soulful little ditty that will not mean so much to you. When the lights suddenly blink out at ten thirty that first night you

will probably feel no inclination to sleep. In hushed voices you and your room-mate will talk about it until you are silenced by a gentle little "shush," at the door. Fear not, thou sleepless one. 'Tis but "The Senior's Lullaby," hushing you to silence and slumber. If this lullaby is repeated the second night, lie low for a few moments then complete your conversation in pianissimo tones. But alas! little freshie if "shush" comes again to your door on the third night, bid a fond farewell to fifty cents of your contingency fee.

If for the first week or two you prefer to be alone until you sum up the situation, do.'t exhibit a man's photograph on your dressing table. If you would like a few callers place one photo in a very prominent position—or if you would like a crowd exhibit half a dozen. Curiosity once killed a cat. It does not evince such fatal results with the Mac. Hall girls—merely causes "visitors' plague" which disease is cured when they have successfully sorted out father, brother, uncle and cousin from your museum and have at last discovered the one lucky man.

When you are quite settled and feel at home in your new surroundings take a night off to read the Doomsday Book containing the rules and regulations of Macdonald Hall. Read it from cover to cover. You will find it simple but interesting. After you have thoroughly perused this

volume don't burden your memory with the things you are forbidden to do. Merely remember the two or three pleasures you are permitted to enjoy and go in for them hard. If there are any terms such as chapel, campus or Weston that you do not understand, apply to a senior for information. She will be glad to elucidate.

When the first promenade is announced, you will, like all freshies since the beginning of time, ask a senior what you should wear. And she, like all seniors since the beginning of time, will answer, "Just any simple little dress." You know the motto about simplicity? Well, wear the simplest gown in your wardrobe; it will be the most beautiful. That's what the senior meant but she just didn't couch her reply in those terms. Afterward, when you are discussing the exciting events of the evening out under the night light where you may compare programmes, be sure to join in the chorus of what an adorable man "X" was or what an excruciating prom. you had with "Y." Never mind if you are unable to connect the name with the man. Each one is merely trying to convince you that she was the most popular freshie of the evening. But, little pilgrim, don't let them fool you. When the ratio of those present stands two to one in favour of the men, any girl may convince herself that she is the belle of the ball. When a couple of Seniors visit you the following day and casually ask to look at your prom. card—beware. Lower your sails, little boat, and let the breeze waft you gently through between this new Scylla and Charybdis. "Z" is the last name on your program? Did you know he was engaged? Answer cautiously. To the

latter query merely remark: "What an admirable husband he will make!" When they have departed from your midst you will say to yourself: "Guess maybe they knew him last year."

In regard to your uniform, after your first morning at roll call you will need to ask no further questions. And after receiving full information on this score you will be wise, ah! very wise to "govern yourselves accordingly." If like the foolish virgins you neglect to keep your lamp filled and find yourself quite unexpectedly called into the office of the higher powers when you are wearing high heeled pumps, don't get fussed whatever you do. Consider for a moment who has pedes just your size. Search diligently till you find her, even if she is doing house practice on a step-ladder. Make her sit right down there on the floor and exchange boots. Anything to save those heels from the cruel guillotine.

If you are fortunate enough to be in the educational sewing class and unfortunate enough to have never before used a thimble, practise a little in the use of this instrument of war before entering the first lecture in sewing. If you neglect to do this, your first lesson on the use of a thimble will be very uninteresting and probably quite distressing to yourself but highly interesting to the remainder of the class.

Now comes the last bit of advice. Whenever you are in the Hall, be a good sport! If you should be the unlucky recipient of a shower bath of icy water some night when you are especially tired and sleepy, don't get sore. Say unto yourself like Becky Sharpe: "Revenge is sweet, and I'm no angel." Lie low until they have forgotten that you owe them a debt then some night rejoice the



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hearts of your tormentors by paying them back with interest. If you play basketball, play it with all your heart and soul. The same applies to tennis, baseball, hockey, Red Cross work and Y.W.C.A. work. Be enthusiastic, it will help the different

executives a whole heap. Always remember that if you:

"Give to the world the best you have,
The best will come back to you."
Yours in sympathy,
A Senior.

BOOST.

Boost, and the world boosts with you;
Knock, and you're on the shelf;
For the world gets sick of the one who kicks
And wishes he'd kick himself.

Boost when the sun is shining,
Boost when it starts to rain;
If you happen to fall, don't lie there and bawl,
But get up and boost again.

Boost for the town's advancement,
Boost for the things sublime;
For the chap that's found on the topmost round
Is the booster every time.



THE PRAYER OF A MAN

Teach me that sixty minutes make one hour, sixteen ounces one pound, and one hundred cents one dollar. Help me to live so that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain.

Grant, I beseech Thee, that I may earn my meal ticket on the square, and in doing thereof, that I may not stick the gaff where it does not belong. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and the rustle of unholy skirts.

Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me mine own.

Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal.

Keep me young enough to laugh with my children and to lose myself in their play.

And when comes the smell of flowers and the tread of soft steps, and the crushing of the hearse's wheels in the gravel in front of my place, make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple: "Here Lies a Man."—Exchange.

WHERE THEY HAVEN'T YET HEARD OF THE WAR

Incredible though it may sound, there are still places which have not yet heard a syllable about the war," says a writer in *London Tit Bits*.

"Tristan d'Achuna, the lonely South

Atlantic island, has not received a mail since the outbreak of war. Tristan d'Achuna is entirely dependent on chance communications from the Cape 1500 miles away. Sometimes it is as long as two years before its people hear from the outside world.

"It is a British possession, and its people, numbering about 80, are mainly descendants of shipwrecked sailors. They are of mixed origin—English, Scotch, Irish, American, Dutch, Italian, Asiatic and Negro. There is not one "enemy alien."

"Another place that has probably not yet heard of the war is Yquitos, in eastern Peru. Yquitos has perhaps the most romantic mail service in the world.

"Its letters are taken up the Amazon to Manaos, and thence right across South America up the mighty river in a river steamer. It is only a few hundred miles from Lima, the Pacific capital of Peru, but the wall of the Andes is an almost impassable barrier.

"The 'quick' route, therefore, from Yquitos to Lima is all the thousands of miles down the Amazon and across the Atlantic, and then "via Liverpool."

Ghost (addressing Roy Davis:—
Upon your upper lip, young man, the alfalfa hath certainly begun to sprout! It hath attained physical density—though not the color by any means of the Egyptian darkness. It can be felt, and it is felt,—ah, yes, very soft felt.