

# THE O.A.G. REVIEW

NOVEMBER, 1911

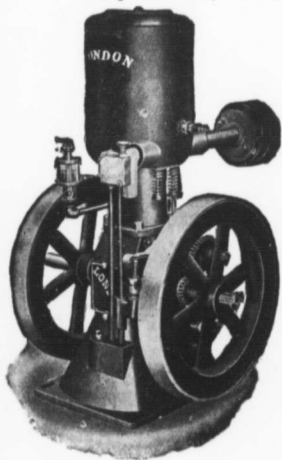


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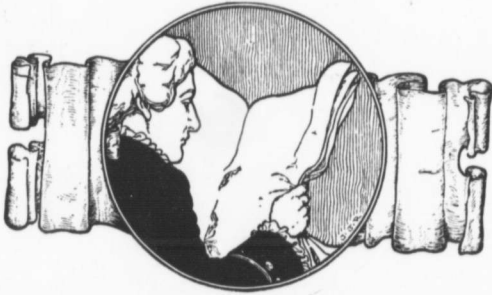
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# THE O. A. C. REVIEW

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY

VOL. XXIV.

NOVEMBER, 1911.

NO. 2.

## An Attempt to Record My Impressions of a Trip Through the Mediterranean

PROFESSOR TENNYSON D. JARVIS.

WE left New York from pier 61, at 21st and North River, at exactly 12 o'clock, on March 29th, 1911. After waving good-bye to the crowd the good old Cretic backed out from her moorings and began the voyage to "Sunny Italy." Immediately I began to look around the ship to find who my companions were to be for the next two weeks. My two first acquaintances were Mr. K. and Mr. D., both from New York City, who chanced to be the companions who were with me through the greater part of the trip and to whom I am indebted for many of the pleasant experiences of my holiday in Europe. We were now under way, and for the next two hours all were busy writing farewell messages to be delivered by the pilot. Soon we had reached the offing and after parting with the pilot we went below to partake of our first meal aboard ship. Dinner over we secured our deck chairs and steamer rugs and began life on the ocean wave. It was raining and the wind was blowing half a gale. Mr. K. and I rolled ourselves up in a half dozen steamer rugs and were as comfortable as two bugs in a rug. We were now well out of sight of land, and as yet there were no symptoms of seasickness or even indigestion. At

4:20 we welcomed the deck steward who came to us with tea and biscuits, which we thoroughly enjoyed. The remainder of the afternoon was uneventful.

After tea we listened to the orchestra for awhile, and then retired to the smoking room where we had a jolly time. The smoking room soon proved to be a very interesting part of the ship. In one corner sat five or six old veterans who, though they had never before met seemed to harmonize entirely with one another and took to poker like a duck takes to water. They didn't know one another's names, so they rechristened themselves, choosing in every case a suitable name. There was one of the bunch, with an extremely attenuated beard, sleek and natty, who was readily named "Foxy Grandpa." Another big fat fellow received the appellation of "Buster Brown." A third, a little duffer, was called "Little Robbie." A cowboy-looking fellow from the West was named "Texas," and a lawyer from Missouri was given the name of "Judge." This made up a most happy party, and with their quaint and original remarks and stories furnished much amusement for the rest of the passengers. About eleven o'clock the steward prepared a dainty supper,

and then we retired for the first night of the voyage. The morning broke bright and clear, but still a stiff breeze was blowing and there was a remarkable scarcity of people at the breakfast table and on deck. Upon reaching the upper deck I was attracted by a fine specimen of Pomerian dog. Its owner, a lady from Chicago, had brought with her a special nurse to care for this pet, and, as we passed, she was in the act of administering a tablet to cure the animal of maldemer. Continuing our promenade, we came upon a group of Italian opera singers who had just completed a season's engagement at Boston and were returning to their homes in Italy. They were all very sea-sick, but were trying to make the best of it. In a sheltered corner we found two Southern girls engaged in a game of poker whist. We also met the captain of the boat, and a little later, when more of the passengers came on deck, we organized a cricket club and played until the steward came with the eleven o'clock broth and biscuits. In this way we passed the time from day to day, varying the programme as opportunity offered with concerts, bridge parties and open air dances. At length came Sunday, when the programme was completely changed. We went to church that day and listened to the Captain read prayers and hold service. Sunday was also the day for fire drill and boat inspection. The senior officers in their Sunday regalia visited every part of the ship; staterooms, kitchens, saloons, etc.

On the morning of the sixth day we arose at five o'clock in order to watch our approach to the Azores. When we reached the deck we were greeted with a spectacle which made

me think I was still asleep and dreaming of a comic opera stage setting. The beautiful white, pink and yellow tints of the houses set on the background of the green mountains and the sun peeping over the tops of them created a color scheme which is impossible to describe. Breakfast was served at the usual hour and as soon as that was over we scrambled down slippery steps and leaped into the arms of two husky Portuguese sailors, who rowed us in small boats to the shore, singing their native songs to the strokes of the oars. At the landing we were encircled by a motley



ON THE WAY TO THE ARAB QUARTER

group, consisting of brown-eyed urchins asking for pennies, hotel porters insisting upon taking us to their refreshment houses, barefooted girls offering pretty bouquets of tropical flowers, old men and women in their native costumes. Guides were numerous everywhere we went and all anxious to show us the sights of Ponta Delgada. Our first visit was to the Borges gardens, beautifully located on the side of the mountain. We entered by an avenue of feathery foliaged palms, and, as we reached the centre of the garden, we were struck with the rich music of the

birds. Conspicuous among them was the yellow and black canary seen only in domestication in our own land. Thrushes, robins, finches and warblers were numerous and very active in song. As we passed on we found a great variety of semi-tropical and even tropical plants. The Climbing and Purple-flowered Wisteria was in full bloom and the air was filled with its fragrance. The Baby Magnolia was new to me and very interesting. The Auricarias, commonly known as Norfolk Island Pine, were most beautiful, and towered above all the other trees. The next was a careful search for insects, and to my surprise we found exceedingly few winged species. This may be accounted for by the fact that the winged forms would fly to sea and be drowned and eventually become extinct. The scale insects, thrips, mites and other members of the Aptera were abundant everywhere.

From the Borges Public Gardens we were taken to the mountain top, where we had a splendid view of the surrounding country. Here could be seen a system of intensive farming, such as is seldom met with. Every plantation has been divided into very small plots which are walled in all around with brick and stone to a height of ten or twelve feet. Crops of corn, potatoes, cabbage, beans, pineapples and strawberries were the common products of the farm. Though the implements used for cultivation were of a primitive nature, the cheapness of the labor rendered a high state of tillage possible. From this elevation, too, we could obtain a magnificent view of the village and the bay. Returning from the mountains on our way to the village, it was interesting to observe the high

walls covered with ivy and other species of climbing plants. From time to time we could get glimpses through large black iron gates of the peasants working in the gardens. We met many of them going to and from the market with the products of the plantations. Oxen and donkeys were the animals most used in transportation. The native dress is very different from anything I had ever seen, that of the men consisting of homespun cotton, flax or wollen stuff. The dress of the women is known as the capote. It is a cloak of dark blue cloth, and has a hood of the same ma-



A STREET IN ALGECIRAS, SOUTHERN SPAIN.

terial, the latter shaped like a teapot cosy, but much larger. The back of it ends in a sweeping curve, stiffened or held out by wire. The whole outfit looks like the dress of a religious order.

Display is not a part of the Portuguese system of business. There is practically no distinction between a grocery store and a millinery shop until you go inside. The windows are few and unattractive. The shopkeepers are slow and unbusinesslike, quite characteristic of tropical countries. Returning to the boat we found the

water very rough and experienced much difficulty in getting from the row boats to the larger ship. We were now on the ocean again and heading for Gibraltar. For the next two days we went back to our old sports practised between New York and the Azores.

On the third day as we approached the straits the mountains of Spain and Africa appeared like clouds over the sea, but soon we were sailing close by the northern side and could distinguish the scanty vegetation upon the side of the mountains, most curiously terraced and grooved by deep ravines. Gorse, a yellow-flowered shrub, was in full bloom and covered acres and acres of the mountain side. We were eagerly looking for the first glimpse of Gibraltar, when suddenly, at about 9:30 a.m., we saw the tops of the rocks over the mountains in the foreground. At 11 o'clock we had entered the harbor and anchored in full view of the gigantic fortress. Gibraltar certainly surpassed all the imaginary pictures I had made of it. At 11:45 we landed at the wharf from the tender which came to the boat to take us ashore. We first walked through the market place—a typical Moorish market. In the poultry division killing and plucking were in active progress and turkeys were being driven in alive and prepared for sale right there.

In the fruit division oranges, tangerines, fresh dates, figs, loquats and strawberries were offered for sale in abundance. We passed through a gate and found ourselves in a rather narrow bustling street which was alive with English soldiers. The streets were slanting and scarcely wide enough for vehicles to pass. We

soon came to the Alameda, a public garden tastefully designed and rich in semi-tropical vegetation. Scarlet geraniums eight to ten feet high were massed with other plants into luxuriant hedges. The purple and pink Bouganvillea were in full bloom and offered the most striking picture in the garden. Roses, Heliotrope, Callas, Cannas, Irises, morning Glories were other very conspicuous flowers. Aloes, Palms, Pines, Oaks, Almonds, Myrtles, Olives and fig trees were also visible. Here at the close of the afternoon the natives assembled to



OLD OLIVE TREE COVERED WITH IVY  
IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

listen to the music of the military bands and play tennis on the clay courts near by.

It was late in the day before we had satisfied ourselves with the gardens, and indeed we had not seen nearly all when the time for departure had arrived. We hurried to the boat to find that it was just ready to start for Algeciras, a typical Spanish town, about forty minutes' ride from Gibraltar. The first thing to attract our attention on landing was what seemed to us like a toy train. It was

a real train, however, waiting for sufficient passengers to make it worth while to start.

Of all the places for persistent begging this place is an easy first. Begging here is confined almost entirely to the small boys. They hang right on to you and only let go when they are paid to do so. In order to keep ourselves free from the annoyance of the others we employed one duffer to keep away the rest. We had not gone far until we noticed a crowd of tourists watching a performance of a gipsy girl. She was dancing a peculiar emotional dance, known as the bolero. The girl was a fine specimen of the renowned Spanish beauty. The movements and music employed in this dance have a wide range from a mild and easy grace to a degree of almost perfect frenzy. Passing on we came to a number of men engaged in roasting coffee in the middle of the street, unmolested by the police, who performed their duties by lounging around and smoking their pipes.

Gardening on the roof is a feature of this place; every little house has some sort of crop growing amongst its tiles and eaves, presenting an interesting picture of urban agriculture. Even such large plants as the grape vine were made to flourish and bear their fruits in luxuriance.

We spent the remainder of the afternoon investigating the bull ring, the styles of the houses, the mode of living and the inhabitants; and in the evening we strolled back into the country and saw the peasants plowing the fields with their crooked sticks, shod with a long iron point, children gathering roots and thorns branches for firewood. Women were carrying huge bundles on their heads and darkey boys were urging their

heavily-laden animals along the roadside. Women and children were gathering herbs for greens and medicinal food. The dandelion and curled dock were in their baskets.

We returned to the Hotel Reina Cristina, where we spent the night. In the morning we studied the plant life in the large gardens surrounding the hotel. It was now time to embark for Algiers, and bidding farewell to the coast of Spain, we proceeded to find our way back to the Cretic.



CYPRESS, OLIVE, AND SPIRAEA  
HADRIAN'S VILLA

On the morning of the 10th we awoke to find ourselves gliding into old Algiers, one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. After breakfast we went through the usual routine of landing, and, when we gained the shore, we were in the midst of a hurricane of conflicting sounds, Syrian Arabs, Turks, Jews, Soudanese negroes and many other parasites were there waiting to pounce on the first unwary American

that came their way. Nowhere before had I ever seen such a heterogeneous mass, so picturesque in their rags and so different from the slums of other large towns. It was interesting to note the striking contrasts, the curious costumes and races, and the jostling contact of widely different forms of life and manners. The streets were a rendezvous for Old Testament patriarchs—every man looked like the imaginary picture I had of Abraham or Isaac. I tried to take their pictures, but I soon found out that the Oriental disliked being photographed in deference to a superstitious belief that by obtaining their image the "graour" is acquiring a mysterious power over them. Arriving in the centre of the town we entered a Moorish cafe, where we saw men sitting with legs crossed, sipping coffee from little cups about one inch in diameter; others playing dominoes at little tables, and still others sitting on benches in a reclining position, simply passing away the time.

We rode from the main street on the tramway out to the Jardin d'Assis a public garden where we saw many new and unfamiliar species of trees and shrubs. Some of those we determined were the Carob tree, a leguminous tree with sickle-shaped pods identified by some with the husks of the prodigal or with the locusts of John the Baptist. The Judas tree, with its beautiful pink blossoms, was a glorious sight. The Thorn tree, the thorns of which were used for the crucifixion; the tall and graceful Pepper tree, which furnishes most excellent shade.

We returned to the centre of the town and explored the Arab market place, which was very unlike a Canadian market. Here was offered a

mass of commodities which the average Canadian would pronounce unclean. Blood by the cubic centimetre, snails on the half shell, live squids, heavy black greasy looking eels, crawling crabs and crayfish and slimy jelly-fishes, besides all the internal organs of these and other animals were a few of the impossibles. There were good things on the market, too, and here are a few of them: Fresh dates, strawberries, figs, loquats and grape fruit, sweet potatoes, artichokes, phenoke, lupines and many of our own early vegetables.

From the market we went to a large mosque located on an elevation



A MOHAMMEDAN TEMPLE OF WORSHIP, ALGIERS

in the centre of the town. At the door we put off the shoes from our feet and deposited them among a variety of Oriental foot wear, and stepping across the threshold we saw long rows of worshippers extending along one side. They were standing as we entered. In the pulpit stood a man who chanted the praises aloud and conducted the short service, which was in operation when we were there.

From here we went to the blackest part of the Arabian quarter; this was a wonderful experience; we passed



through narrow winding alleys with ramshackle houses and arched doorways which would make the Bowery look like a yesterday's transfer. Here we saw thousands of women, good and bad, veiled and unveiled, painted and unadorned.

Returning we visited a few shrines, which are an important feature of this place. We followed a narrow trail for about a mile which led us to a typical shrine, beautifully carved out of the limestone rock. Behind us we could hear the melancholy moans of an Arab approaching to make his morning devotions. Partly through fear and partly out of curiosity we hid behind the altar and were punished by being subjected to a long and tedious wait. We were now in the quarter in which the lepers were kept. These poor creatures presented a sorrowful picture all alone in the world patiently waiting to die.

A little further on we visited a large dark cave to search for bats, and were surprised to find a woman with her child, both sleeping in the mud. Such is one side of life in Algiers.

The Moorish quarter on the other side of the city is one of the most beautiful residential sections in the world. Large artistic houses, excellent sanitation, beautiful gardens and sunshine and flowers, luxury, peace and ease are the prevailing conditions.

April 11th was a great day on the boat. Everyone was anxious for the coming morning, when we were to land at Naples, and also because of the sports arranged on board for the afternoon. The time arrived and most of the passengers came out on the forward deck to see the fun. The races were very interesting and close-

ly contested. Canadians won most of the prizes, including the grand championship prize. After dinner the prizes were awarded, and when this solemn occasion was over we adjourned to our state room and packed our trunks and bags preparatory to landing. Wednesday, the 12th, was a beautiful morning. When we went on deck the sea was quite calm and a light breeze from the land stirred the summer-like air. The deck became crowded with passengers, many of whom had just emerged from a two weeks' seclusion in the lower regions of the boat. There was great excitement on board, for we could already



A VINEYARD IN SOUTHERN ITALY

see Naples, and everything seemed strange and new. After we arrived inside the breakwater we had a fine view of the city at close range, with Vesuvius in the background. The Neopolitan beggars came up alongside of the boat; some of them sang and danced, while others played. We finally got alongside of the wharf, and then Bedlam was let loose; everybody wanted to go down first. We landed after all the baggage was set on the wharf, and then began the merry scramble in search of our luggage. We finally found it and had it taken

to the custom house and passed. We then took a carriage and drove to a hotel, and, after making arrangements for staying there we started out to see the town. First of all we went to the Museo Nazionale and saw many fine specimens from Herculaneum and Pompei. At closing time we went across the street to see De Angelis. We returned to Piazza S. Franseco and took a carriage for a drive. We passed through Villa Nazionale and visited the aquarium, the second largest in the world, and then we went out to Via Dosse, a most beautiful drive along the banks of the Bay of Naples. We returned to the hotel, and then went out to dinner. We spent the evening in the Galleria Umberto listening to the music and watching the crowds.

The following morning we arose early, and after a light breakfast of rolls and coffee, we started out for Capri. This is a very pretty sail across the bay to Sorrento and thence to Capri. This beautiful island seems to grow right up straight out of the sea. It is covered with terraces and

olive trees. We next went into the Blue Grotto and were astounded by the wonderful phenomena. In the town of Capri we had luncheon and from there we went back to the boat and sailed to Sorrento. At Sorrento we stopped at the Grande Vittoria, a beautiful place set up on the cliff overlooking the Bay of Naples. In the evening we took a long walk on the road that leads to Amalfi and saw most picturesque landscape. The next morning we drove from Sorrento to Pompei studying the plant and animal life on the way. We arrived at Pompei about 10:20, and spent several hours walking about among the ruins. It is really a remarkable sight; the beauty of the proportions of architecture, the frescoes and the beautiful carvings in marble are amazing. We saw the Forum, Temple of Apollo, Temple of Jupiter, Customs House, House of the Faun, House of the Vitties and many other important places. We returned to Naples in the afternoon and spent the evening walking the streets and making general observations on the town.



THE MAIN STREET IN ALGIERS

## New Ontario

W. R. REEK.

IT has been during the last two decades only that we began to realize how great were the possibilities of Old Ontario. But a very few were aware that many of our sections were peculiarly suited for the growing of apples, the more tender fruits, and in some cases particularly suitable for early vegetables. Thousands of acres which were deemed very poor are now being reclaimed, and will in the near future be producing remarkable crops.

The rapid strides at home tend to make us all the more alert for new opportunities; we are prepared to expect discovery from any and every quarter. In the past all eyes have been turned westward, in the future, home districts or New Ontario will be the centres of attraction. The millions of acres in the region south of James Bay, covered with standing timber, which, when removed, leaves a rich virgin soil that cannot be out-classed in any country, is inviting the healthy, strong, intelligent man who is willing to battle with obstacles presented in any new country. To the general public this country became known only by means of the minerals produced. Cobalt was almost representative of the region. Only a few knew about the great area of clay lands. It was recognized as a country of hills and rocks, altogether too cold and rough for agriculture. We owe a great deal to the sturdy pioneers of this district who have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the grasses, grains, and vegetables grow perfectly and yield abundantly.

We need not be surprised at this. The growing of vegetables around Winnipeg is an old established business; Cochrane, which is on the Grand Trunk Pacific, is fifty miles south of Winnipeg. Practically this region is in the same latitude as the southern portions of the western provinces. Roughly calculated, the agricultural district is 250 miles from east to west and 100 miles north to south, comprising 16,000,000 acres.

The traveller who leaves Toronto on the 8:50 p.m. express is greeted in the morning by a very different view from that with which he is accustomed in Old Ontario. The landscape is different; he misses the maples, elms and oaks, all of which have a tendency to make everything beautiful, and in their stead the evergreen looms up; these, though they are to be admired, can never please like our southern trees. There seems to be something which suggests desolation. Probably the large numbers of naked, dead trees, standing prominently against the sky-line, is the cause, or probably the ragged formation caused by the evergreen in contrast to the more graceful outlines of the deciduous trees. However this may be caused, it is, except in the rocky districts, an illusion. The great outcroppings of bare rock seen when passing over the Height of Land present to the agriculturist no allurements whatever, except where occasionally a small valley is seen. Without doubt they present great opportunities to the miner or prospector. The great ridge of rock, previous to a short

time ago, formed the barrier dividing us from this northland; owing to bright prospects and energy of our government, a railroad now unites North Bay and Cochrane. To the newcomer this may seem to be but a wild scheme, but his first glimpses of the large rafts of logs in the rivers and lakes passed, the tall smoke stacks of mills, the large lumber yards, the immense skid-ways filled with telephone poles and posts, the many mining plants at Cobalt, are his introductions to the unmistakable indications of the timber and mineral wealth of the country. But so far no agricultural land has been passed. When New Liskeard is reached, the large, level tracts of land, dotted here and there with large clearings upon which are comfortable houses and roomy barns, tell us that this is a farmers' district. A casual inspection can leave but one conclusion in the mind of any practical man.

The large timber has already been taken in many districts near the railroads and rivers, but a few miles distant the original forests are to be found. Balsam, Tamarack, Balm, Spruce, Poplar and Jack Pine grow in abundance. The growth of trees is remarkable—the forests are veritable jungles in some places, due to the heavy undergrowth. This is only one of the many indications of the richness of the soil upon which they stand. However, the land which is now being settled has enough timber sufficiently large for pulpwood so that the settler has an occupation which is remunerative and one that can be carried on during the winter months.

The large timber is being handled by lumber companies and is a question about which the agriculturist need not worry.

This great district is known as the "Clay Belt," and rightly so. Clayey soils predominate; still we must not be carried away with the idea that it is a heavy clay, which is difficult of cultivation. It is a loamy soil with a very large percentage of humus on the surface. Of course, there are swamps where muck is quite deep, but in such of those places where settlement has been made, the crops speak for the productivity of the soil. The muck cannot be sour, nor can it



T. & N. O. STATION AT ENGLEHART

be lacking in the ingredients necessary for plant growth, as are some mucks in Older Ontario. Sandy loams are prevalent in some parts; these are producing excellent crops, and were they further south, would be growing apples, plums and peaches. Nothing can hinder them from becoming vegetable lands. Generally, the soil is suited for mixed farming, and as such will not be early depleted of its fertility. For the maintenance of an ideal condition of texture, for the early seeding of crops and for maximum yields underdrainage will be necessary. The presence of clay

for the manufacture of tile and ravines for outlets from the drains make this an easy and not an exceedingly expensive undertaking. Surface drainage is easy, due to the natural tendency of the land to roll slightly.

Scientific agriculturists teach us that to maintain fertility easily and cheaply we must use legumes in our rotations. In some parts we have difficulty in getting legumes started, but in New Ontario, the difficulty is to get them stopped. Alsike and red clover grow abundantly everywhere—the farmer has a friend that will grow immediately the land is cleared. Large crops of hay can be taken, 2 to 4 tons per acre, and the second growth springs up in a remarkably short time yielding seed. Alsike seems to grow native like weeds, and has almost degenerated to their level from the gardeners' standpoint. Without doubt, alfalfa will be grown quite commonly in the near future. Timothy and several of the grasses useful for forage grow to several feet in height, from which very large yields are obtained. These latter must remain in the background where clovers grow easily. Oats, next to the forage crops, are the most important; peas are cultivated in some places—they have no pee-weevil; and remarkable yields of both grain and straw are to be had. Wheat, both fall and spring, can be seen in all the districts—the straw is bright, the grain plump and equal to that grown in the West, both in yield and quality. Few of us, especially in southern Ontario, would believe that corn could be grown, but we find that it does very well, ripening ears sufficiently for table use; indications are that silos may some day be in use, especially if dairying develops. Remarkably large

yields of excellent roots and potatoes are to be had, as well as vegetables, and especially around Haiyebury and New Liskeard the latter do exceptionally well. Strawberries are being grown in many districts; raspberries grow wild everywhere; the bush fruits of all kinds will flourish without undue attention.

Meats, milk, ice cream, etc., are being shipped into the growing towns from long distances. This is not necessary. Thousands of acres of pasture lands are awaiting beef cattle,



A SETTLER'S HOME NEAR ENGLEHART

sheep, or dairy cattle. The beef man has everything necessary out of which to make a mint of money—market, pasture, clover and oats. To the dairyman, this section holds out unlimited possibilities—the staple foods for a dairy cow grow in abundance, the markets as yet and for some time to come are right at home, the length of the feeding season is but a trifle longer than ours and no longer to the up-to-date dairyman, while similar buildings will answer. When the home market is supplied,

there is direct connection with Montreal and Toronto.

Markets at the present time are excellent, though local. The townspeople are interested in mining, and we will have these towns so long as the mining industry lasts; present indications are that the mineral district has been developed to a very small degree. When the mining is done, if such should come to pass, there will be other large cities due to the transcontinental trade, and that within the district. There is nothing to prevent manufacturing centres springing up, but everything to encourage them, especially the development of cheap electrical power from the numerous waterfalls. One plant is now in operation.

No country can present a more beautiful system of waterways—rivers, small streams and lakes. It is an ideal spot for the angler—every stream and lake abounds in various kinds of fish. Temagami as a summer resort has become famous all over America; it is a paradise for the lover of all good sport. There seems to be an influence which seizes the visitor, finally developing into a fascination for the place which leaves a desire to return again in the future.

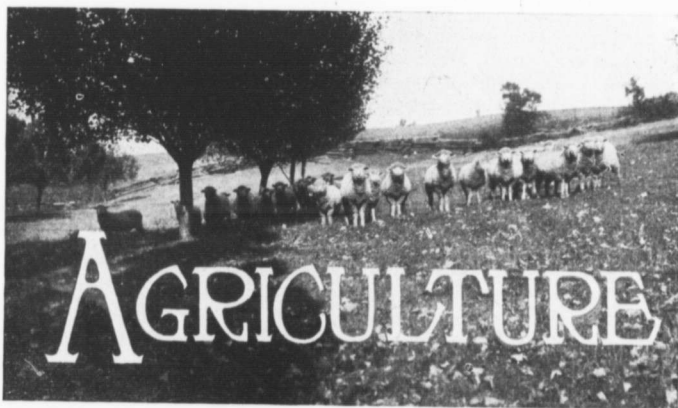
No new settler need be isolated, except in some cases for a short time, because telephone lines are rapidly being built, rural mail delivery is in

operation at one point, roads are rapidly being constructed and will no doubt be built more quickly if the occasion demands, and schools can be seen here and there. Comfortable farm houses and large barns equal to many here have been built in several districts. Lawns are maintained by some, adding much to the appearance of a newly cleared farm. The T. & N. O. railroad is setting an excellent example to all by maintaining flower beds along their road at many of the stations. There is need for a note of warning in regard to trees; in a few years many men will not have a tree near their buildings, fences, or in any of their fields, and now is the time some should be planted, for as we all know the above has too often been the case in some parts of Older Ontario.

The pioneer in that country has a much easier task than had the pioneers of Older Ontario. A few hours journey will bring any man directly to his base of supply for clothing or any manufactured article. Modern improvements in all things can be had at reasonable prices. A few years are all that are necessary between the homesteading and the living in a well-settled neighborhood. The district requires roads first, then capital in some instances, but next to the roads, settlers of the right kind are very necessary.



"A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT"



## Agriculture in Ireland

A. L. GIBSON, '12, Late Itinerant Instructor, in Co. Tipperary and Kildare.

**W**ITHIN the last few years Irish agriculture has been making very rapid development. Probably no other country can show such a change in so short a time. This has largely been brought about by the work of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, established by the Imperial Parliament in 1899.

One might say that with the inauguration of this department, and the passing of the recent Irish Land Act, Ireland has already been given "Home Rule in Agriculture." The success achieved augurs well for the future should "Home Rule" ever be passed in its entirety. The foundation work of the department was accomplished under the guidance of the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, who is now actively engaged in developing a system of co-operation amongst Irish farmers.

The improvement of agriculture has been brought about by what is now a very well developed and organized system of "Itinerant Instructors" or "Agricultural Representatives," as we should call them here. Each county possesses a staff of Itinerant Instructors in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry, Agriculture, Manual Training and other technical subjects. In some counties the demand has called for two and even more of these instructors in each subject. Through each staff of County Instructors agricultural education is taught in the most convenient centres for the farmers and experiments are supervised by them over the entire county, on the most progressive farm. The system they have adopted does not enable them as yet, to boast of a college comparable with the O. A. C., but they are gradually building up a good college in Dublin. Their college,

however, is being used only by farmers' sons who have already attended agricultural classes in the counties, and who desire to qualify for professional positions or more advanced methods of farming.

All the schemes for agricultural improvements are outlined and sanctioned by the Department. The methods of adopting the schemes are left largely in the hands of the Itinerant Instructors, but it is the duty of every instructor to make monthly reports to the Department and the County Agricultural Committee on the progress of their work. Thus a very uniform and well controlled system is practiced throughout the entire country. It is impossible to give any real idea of all the development being made in Ireland in this short article. But a brief description of conditions concerning livestock may be interesting.

The world-famed reputation of Ireland as a horse-raising country hardly needs mentioning. The soil,—resting almost entirely throughout the country on a limestone formation,—and the climate seem peculiarly adapted to raising horses of the best type. The only well-established breed of the country is the "Irish Hunter." This, we may say, is a descendant of the "Old Irish draught" horse, improved successively by the introduction of Eastern blood, followed by a heavier strain and lastly by the use of imported thoroughbred racehorses. It must not be imagined from the name, that the "Old Irish, draught" horse is of the Clydesdale or Shire type. It is more of a general utility animal, capable of rendering a good account of itself when put to almost any job.

Unfortunately the methods of the

average farmer to-day in breeding Irish Hunters often results in a great many misfits. The two chief causes of this are: (a) the use of unsuitable or unsound sires, and (b) the retention and use for breeding of weedy or otherwise unsuitable mares. Poverty or ignorance lead the farmers to do this, but the tendency is being strongly combated in the admirable horse breeding schemes initiated by the Department of Agriculture.

Under the scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses, farmers are invited to submit their mares for selection by expert judges, and to veterinary examination. Mares which pass selection and examination are then nominated for free service by one or other of the stallions on the Department's register. Only the very best stallions are accepted on the Department's register, and all must undergo very critical tests as to suitability and soundness. Some of these stallions are purchased with the assistance of the Department. The owners are paid for hiring them out under this scheme, partly through the funds of each County Committee, (and partly through grants made by the Department). By this scheme a record of all the sound horses in the country is kept and foreign buyers can obtain reliable information as to where to make their purchases. The armies of Europe are largely horsed from Ireland and in this source alone there is a never-failing and fully sufficient export demand.

One other scheme is worthy of mention here regarding horses, namely, one to increase the number and improve the quality of "Irish Draught" horses. The type of animal it is desired to encourage is one



free from all traces of English or Scotch cart horse blood, standing not less than 15.2 hands high, with short, clean, flat legs, well set joints and good feet, good head and rein, well laid back shoulders and displaying throughout its conformation a sufficiency of power to warrant it doing general farm and harness work. The action should be free and light stepping. Besides the advantages of the previous scheme mentioned, owners of registered "Irish Draught" horses are awarded prizes of £5 for each mare which passes an examination as being sound and suitable for breeding. The Department is also prepared to buy colts, out of mares entered in the register and got by registered Irish Draught stallions, on inspection as two year olds, for not less than £200 each, provided they are sound and suitable for registration.

Similar schemes are practiced for the improvement of the different breeds of cattle in Ireland. In the case of dairy cattle, however, it is necessary that the cow be not only selected and registered, but that the owner must weigh the milk one day every week during the entire milking period, and keep such milk records under the inspection of the Department. Space will not permit of describing the methods of cattle-raising in Ireland, but the tendency is for dairy cattle to increase and beef cattle to diminish. Through their improved and co-operative methods of dairying Ireland is devoting her attention to the production of butter, bacon and eggs, and it is quite reasonably within her power to rank first amongst the countries exporting these products into England. It would be out of place in speaking of Irish dairy cattle not to mention their two

most useful breeds, the Kerry and the Dexter Kerry. The latter is considered by some to be a sub-variety of the Kerry, but both varieties have earned good names for themselves wherever they have been imported, as well as in their native country. Undoubtedly these cattle are not as well known as they should be on this continent. Recently the writer has received word from Ireland that the United States are importing large numbers this year, and it may be that the breed will receive the popularity it deserves in Canada before long. The native habitat of these little animals is in the bleak steep hills of County Kerry, where they subsist upon scanty fare, exposed to wind and rain, with little artificial shelter or attention of any kind. This untoward treatment has, of course, told its inevitable tale. It has cramped the stature of the cattle and made them slow in maturing; but it has also endowed them with a sound constitution and exceptional hardiness, as well as the rare and useful faculty of existing and feeling happy on small fare. It is rightly said that no other breed can compete with them as regards yield on a scanty supply of food. Proverbially, Irishmen make the best of emigrants. A similar property can be claimed for the Irish national breed of cattle; for the little Kerry "adapts itself readily and agreeably to change of scene, and seems as much at home in the wooded perks of England as on the rocky heights of its Irish home." For crossing purposes both Kerries and Dexters are well adapted. They are often crossed with Channel Island and Ayrshire breeds for dairy purposes and for general purposes, they cross well with the Shorthorn, Aber-

deen Angus, and Hereford. By skillful crossing with the Shorthorn a valuable breed of Dexter-Shorthorns has been built up at Straffan, Co. Kildare. At the London-Smithfield show in 1908, the cup for the best animal in the classes for "small cross-bred cattle," was awarded to a Dexter-Shorthorn steer, bred at Straffan. At the age of two years and eight months this steer reached a live-weight of 1,496 lbs., showing a daily gain of 1.53 lbs.

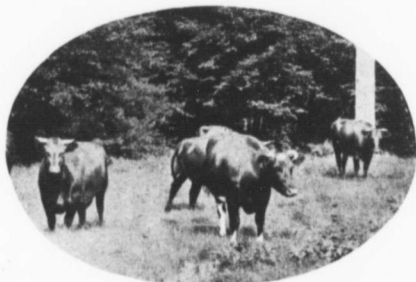
With the revival of dairying the Irish pig industry is also booming. Here again we find the farmer assisted with a scheme to improve his breeds of pigs. The writer cannot do better here than recommend Review readers to ask for a copy at the President's office of the "Canadian Commission's Report on Swine Husbandry in the United Kingdom and Denmark." In this report a very comprehensive account is given of the methods practiced by Irish pig raisers, also their new co-operative movement and the type of pig "Pat" thinks is most suitable to capture the English market.

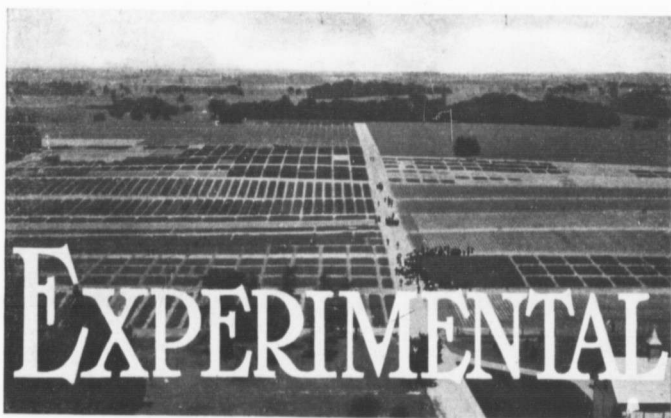
Few people think of Ireland as a sheep raising country, yet it possesses a most useful breed — "The Roscommon"—which is probably the

biggest animal of the sheep class in existence. This sheep possesses a very vigorous constitution and is free from constitutional troubles that exposure frequently brings to sheep of other breeds. The ewes are very successfully crossed with Shropshire and Oxford Down rams, though the lambs are a little late in maturing. Some very heavy weights of Roscommon sheep are recorded. Lambs commonly average 28 lbs. per quarter, and shearling ewes and wethers have been known to yield as much as 37½ lbs. per quarter. The breed has proved very successful in Russia, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic.

In what direction the agriculture of Ireland may show the most especial development, it is difficult to prophesy, but it is probable that the following branches will be influenced by the general advance.

1. Live stock, including (a) dairy-cattle, (b) store cattle for export, (c) fat sheep and lambs, (d) pigs, and (e) horse-breeding.
2. Dairying.
3. Poultry and eggs.
4. Certain crops for export, such as potatoes, and oats, and flax, and tobacco for manufacture.





## Wheat in Canada

OUR Canadian West and the raising of wheat are inseparable. It has been said that this is the last great wheat field of the world, which statement may or may not be true—there are some parts of the globe that in the future may produce great quantities when the proper systems of cultivation are adopted. An old country under a new system is just as important from the standpoint of production as a new one; and from the economic and social view the reclamation of the old is by far the more important. Corn is being grown in some parts of the central southern states very successfully where before the proper methods were introduced it could not be grown at all except at a loss. There is no reason why wheat, which can be improved by selection and breeding as can corn, will not be found in sections which at the present time are thought to be almost useless. The uses of manure are un-

derstood as never before, the requirements of crops, the relation between crops, the value of legumes, and the benefits of up-to-date cultivation, all will aid to reclaim some of the so-called worn-out areas.

Canada is famous because of several products, but wheat is the outstanding one. When we compare our production with that of other countries or with the whole world, it is true that our 149,990,000 bushels in 1910 looks very, very small, nevertheless, there is a great significance attached to them. She at present holds seventh place in the production of bushels, with a wonderful future; the question of quality places a different aspect upon the standing of the wheat producing nations. The United States produced 695,443,000, South America 158,755,000, Austria 259,272,000, France 263,922,000, Russia 776,619,000, Spain 137,449,000, India 357,109,000, Australasia 98,877,000 in 1910, and the total world's produc-

tion was 3,651,866,000 bushels. Now as was said before, our country seems small compared to some of these, but it is estimated roughly that we have 200,000,000 acres which will produce wheat. Suppose there were only 100,000,000 acres used, and the average was 15 bushels per acre, there we have 1,500,000,000 bushels, which is nearly one-half the world's present production. There can be no doubt whatever that Canada's crop will wield great influence in the markets of the future because of quantity. It is a well-known fact that there is a growing demand in the United States for our wheat in order to mix with their more southern products for the production of high grade flour. What does this mean? It means that when our areas become settled and are producing in the neighborhood of one to two billions of bushels, com-

combined with the fact that all of these lands are in the latitude to raise high grade wheats, then we will be able to decide to a certain extent some things about price and movements of wheat. It is true that our yields in a Province like Manitoba are decreasing, but early in the development of this great West we are awakening to the fact that we must conserve our natural resources, and more especially those of the soil, so we may safely prophesy that our West will never be allowed to reach the same plane of depletion as have some of the lands in the American West.

Of course the greater part of Canadian wheat is and will always be raised in the West, but the East is not to be despised altogether, and when New Ontario is settled it will mean a substantial increase to her yield.

## 1910.

	Acres.	Yield Per Acre.	Amount.
Ontario .....	872,792	Fall 26.7	19,837,172 bus.
		Spring 19.3	2,489,833 bus.
Manitoba .....	2,962,187	13.47	39,916,391 bus.
Saskatchewan .....	4,664,834	15.58	72,666,399 bus.
Alberta .....	592,960	Fall 15.48	2,296,564 bus.
		Spring 12.61	5,697,956 bus.

Now we see that there are only 8,219,981 acres under wheat in the three western provinces, and statistics show that altogether there are only 13,694,185 acres under all crops. A noticeable feature of the results is that the yield of spring wheat in Ontario is higher than in any of the others; there is only one conclusion—it must be due to better methods. Now, if we can stand seventh in the world's wheat producing countries with such a small area rather improperly cultivated, where will we be when the larger area is growing crops under a higher state of cultivation

combined with scientific methods of seed selection. The most sanguine hardly dare make his conclusions known.

It is a well-known fact that Great Britain is our ultimate market for the surplus grain, either in the raw state or flour, bran and other by-products. Nevertheless, there is an interesting demand for these products in other countries. In 1910, we exported 49,741,350 bushels, of which 46,589,228 went to Great Britain, 547,346 to Belgium, 223,309 to France 72,000 to Germany, 270,157 to Holland, 77,623 to Mexico, 1,856,181 to

the United States, and small quantities to other countries. In 1900, we exported to Great Britain 15,975,858 bushels, and to the United States 82,785 bushels. The exports to Great Britain have been increasing gradually, while the trade with the United States has fluctuated considerably from year to year, viz.:

1874	.....	1,874,202	bus.
1875	.....	415,527	bus.
1876	.....	1,693,653	bus.
1890	.....	6,723	bus.
1891	.....	1,092,109	bus.
1905	.....	3,018,232	bus.
1906	.....	3,831,988	bus.
1907	.....	804,937	bus.
1909	.....	650,601	bus.

Although increasing, the American market will never be depended upon to consume any definite amount as is the British market; they too are studying the problem of production very carefully, which will before many years greatly influence their yield by making it stable.

But large quantities of wheat were manufactured into flour and the products exported: to Great Britain 1,877,436, Australasia 991, Bermuda 16,502, British Africa 234,259, British Guiana 35,569, British West Indies 189,685, Hong Kong 20,768, Malta 1,782, Newfoundland 313,590, China 4,451, Denmark 71,703, Holland 26,593, Japan 13,985, Norway and Sweden 88,773 barrels, respectively. We can see that our flour has a world wide reputation already and more especially in some of those countries where agriculture is more highly developed than our own. The demand for our wheat and flour is significant because our ability to trade and our prestige is very materially strengthened when we have a

premier product which others cannot do without.

The moving of this crop out of the country is a transaction worthy of note: it is one to which our financiers, our railway and steamboat magnates, all look forward with expectation, and not without some little degree of anxiety. In fact the handling of the western crop influences our money markets more than we might sometimes imagine. Of course, this crop is not moved by Canadians alone; in 1910, the following amounts of wheat and flour were in transit through the United States and left their ports:

	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.
Baltimore	.....	1,801,294      530
Boston	.....	8,012,253      244,066
New York	.....	5,911,085      723,573
Philadelphia	....	4,995,553      61,282
Portland	.....	6,403,286      170,384

The above shows that 27,129,471 bushels of wheat and 1,199,833 barrels of flour passed through American ports en route to their destination. Our Canadian ports exported the following amounts in the same year:

Montreal	.....	16,537,149	bus.
St. John	.....	6,794,146	bus.
Halifax	.....	185,006	bus.
Vancouver	.....	554,237	bus.

making a total of 24,070,538 bushels. Thus we see that we are not as yet nearly handling our own wheat. The moving of Canada's crop in the future will be a tremendous undertaking, and those amongst us who are apt to complain bitterly about money being spent upon railways, canals and steamboat lines will do well to consider what there is in store for them to do. Our home market will be a great consideration, but with such a large area of the richest of soils there will still be millions for export.

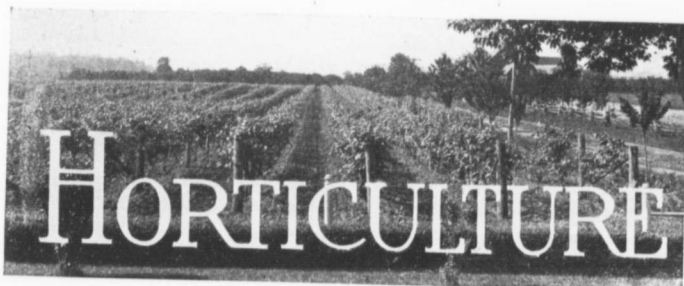
It is worthy of note here that our

estimated yield for 1911 is 184,000,000 bushels, or an increase of 34,110,000 bushels over last year. In 1905, the production was 107,566,000, with an export of 21,307,000 bushels; In 1910, our export was 66,554,000 bushels. In 1905, the United States crop was 692,979,000 bushels, with an export of 97,609,000 bushels, and last year she exported only 91,883,000 bushels. There is but very little danger that we will have to compete with our neighbors to the south in the world's wheat markets, because her home consumption is growing and

the production is not being materially increased.

There is little doubt but that we will in the future be able to supply England with her wheat and flour if necessity demands. Our heritage is greater than ever was imagined years ago, but the task of developing and conserving to the utmost rests entirely upon our shoulders, and, while we may be proud of our broad acres, a rigid policy of conservation must be adopted or we will, all too soon, exhaust much of our best wheat land.





## The English Gooseberry

W. M. AIKENHEAD

GENERALLY speaking, there is probably no fruit that has had less attention on the commercial plantation in America than the gooseberry. This is probably due to two characteristics of American gooseberries; the thorny character of the bushes, which renders picking and handling a very unpleasant task, and the bitter taste which the home varieties have, a taste which does not disappear when the fruit is preserved. The prickly character of the bushes is common to nearly all varieties and hence must be tolerated if this fruit is to be placed among the commercially important ones. The bitter taste, however, may be avoided, and this article is intended to deal with this objection.

On the other hand, gooseberries may be harvested green or ripe, which enables them to be picked over a long season largely to suit the convenience of the grower. This adaptability is possessed by no other bush fruit. This, coupled with the fact that gooseberries have brought a reasonably fair price so far, indicates

that gooseberry culture demands the consideration of wide-awake fruit growers.

Of late years the good market price of gooseberries, especially of the English sorts has turned to them a good share of attention, but the high price of nursery stock has tended to keep in check any excess of enthusiasm.

The attention thus directed has produced one good effect, however. It has led to a comparison of different berries, and this comparison has resulted in the discovery that English gooseberries are a superior fruit to the American sorts. The second objection originally found to the culture of this fruit is done away with, for the English gooseberry does not possess the bitterness characteristic of American varieties. This quality has been remarked by canners in this country and has led to the belief that if the growing of English varieties is found profitable in this country gooseberry jam will become one of the standard, widely used products of the canning industry in America that it is in England.

But, if Canadians and Americans need to be educated to the use of gooseberries as a commercial jam, the increasing influx of English immigrants is certain to ensure a permanent market for not only the English gooseberry jam, but also for the fruit itself. The demand for gooseberries which this immigration has already created may be responsible for the excellent prices which gooseberries have brought of late years, but if our climatic conditions render the growing of English berries impossible, the inferiority of American berries bids fair to eventually make the gooseberry consumer the exception rather than the rule in the fruit buying public.

After recounting the benefits which will accrue to the grower of English gooseberries it might be thought that little remains to be done but to import and plant the best English varieties. But every advocate of this introduction meets a storm of protest. Numerous former enthusiasts, sore from recent failures, recount their woes. Some declare the English gooseberry as tender and needful of careful attention as roses grown to supply the cut-flower trade. Of course cut-flower prices are out of the question.

Plantations of these berries have been set out with results varying from absolute loss to profitable returns. Among the difficulties encountered, the greatest has been the control of mildew. English gooseberries are extremely susceptible to this powdery growth which destroys the leaves. This trouble is removable, however. The ordinary summer strength of lime sulphur spray has been found effective in combatting this disease, if applied promptly be-

fore or immediately after a rain. Spraying is distasteful to many fruit growers but it has become absolutely necessary to the production of all gooseberries and red currants, since the advent of the saw fly larvae that strips the plants of their foliage in the spring. Every reasonable grower will acknowledge that the practice of spraying in fruit culture has come to stay and as the summer lime-sulphur spray is a comparatively cheap one, this worst objection or difficulty is overcome.

The susceptibility of gooseberries to drouth is another objection. During the season past a very dry spell struck all kinds of early fruit. The strawberry and raspberry crops gave a very light yield, and had it not been for the high prices obtained would have been a failure. Gooseberries with some were a complete failure, as the berries shriveled up, turned brown and dropped to the ground before ripe. It is claimed that those who have practiced scientific measures received fair crops of other berries. Whether this was true in even one instance with English gooseberries, I do not know, but I do know that English gooseberries were sold both green and ripe in Hamilton market this year. Whether or not the berries could have been picked in a green state, thus rendering a profit from an otherwise dead loss, I do not know, but the berries that dropped had attained a large size before shriveling up.

Gooseberries, that is the bushes, compare very favorably with currants when it comes to resisting drouth. This season the writer set out equal numbers of imported English gooseberry and black currant two-year-old plants. These had been held up by



the customs official and had started to sprout and later dried out before they were even received. After having been heeled in sand for about a month all were planted, mostly in a stony clay field. Not five per cent. of the black currants survived while over fifty per cent. of the gooseberries at length showed signs of life, and managed to exist until the end of the season. If gooseberries can pull through from planting under such untoward circumstances it seems to me that in a suitable soil containing sufficient humus organic matter good fruit could be matured in a very dry season like the one just past, if cultivation to keep a well-loosened dust mulch on top of the soil all the time were practiced.

The high price of nursery stock at the present time seems a drawback to all but the nurserymen. In England plants are cheap, but American nursery men claim that it is impossible to get English gooseberry cuttings to strike in this country. For this reason they have been importing plants or rooted cuttings from old country growers. The plants are sold immediately, the cuttings are grown for one or two years in nursery rows, then sold. Nurserymen claim that not more than five per cent. of cuttings have lived under the ordinary methods of storing in moist sand to callus. Making cuttings under glass in greenhouses has been equally unsuccessful.

However, one nursery man in the Niagara district claims to have a method, now a trade secret, by which cuttings can be made to live as well as ordinary currant cuttings.

What his method is remains to be seen, but if a modification of the English method could be adopted here

this difficulty might be overcome. Old country nursery men make their cuttings in the fall, cutting out all but a few of the upper buds. These cuttings instead of being stored are immediately put into the ground, in a similar manner to the one in which callused cuttings are planted in this country. Here they strike with no difficulty. Of course to plant thus in this cold country, would mean certain death to any cuttings. But, if they were planted thus in cold frames and covered with leaves, they might survive; at least, it should be possible in the Niagara district, and further south in the States.

Very little actual experimental work has been done along this line, but further work may be productive of results. Failing in this only one course remains open, namely the hybridization of English and American varieties. This work will likely be left to the government experiment stations. Greater results than the production of cheaper nursery stock may be the result, however. Such hybrids may resist the mildew and so do away with much unpleasant and more or less costly spraying.

There are some other English methods worthy of our attention. As stated formerly, they remove the lower buds of their cuttings. This is done primarily to give the bush a stalk or tree like trunk. Whether or not this method will be practiced in America, is doubtful. Here the dependence is placed upon the suckers or lower growth which the English remove. This differing method is due to the depredations of borers which might in the case of the English method destroy a whole plant, while here only one cane is rendered useless at a time.

As regards the picking of the fruit something of value may be borrowed. The berries that are sold green in the old land are the small and inferior ones. Indeed it is practically only a thinning that is given the fruit while green. The green berries are sold for tarts accordingly, and the larger perfect fruits grow to a very fancy size, and command a correspondingly handsome price. Even with our high-priced labor conditions thinning of other fruits has been found profitable and there is little reason to believe that the gooseberry may not be an equally good subject to experiment upon with our growing English population. Large English berries we can grow, but larger ones we may just as well grow, especially when it pays to do so.

There are two or three varieties which in this country have already demanded especial attention. Among these perhaps none is better known than the Whitesmith. This variety is claimed to be very susceptible when grown on sandy soils. It is a large oblong fruit, white when ripe,

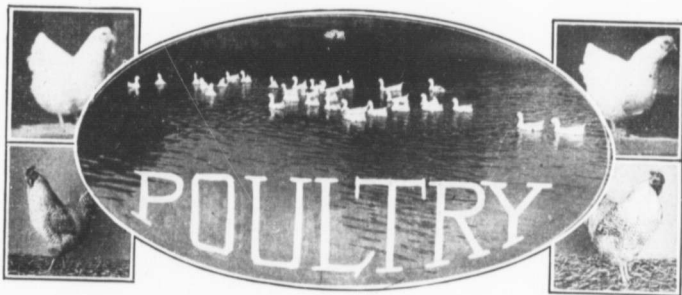
but mostly marketed green in this country.

Late Emerald is another variety which is regarded as an excellent variety in the United States. It is also susceptible to mildew.

Crown Bob and Keepsake are two old well-known varieties, the latter being not very susceptible to mildew. Another new variety now regarded as superior to many old ones is Whinham's Industry. It should be especially adapted to use in this country as it attains large size early, and hence can be harvested green to advantage. This variety is being imported now in large numbers.

Gooseberries during the past season have brought from five cents per box for American varieties to ten cents per box for early berries and for English berries throughout the season. In the standard eleven-quart basket prices ranged from sixty cents to a dollar according to quality. This is the wholesale quotation and is accordingly lower than the price paid by the consumer.





## Anconas for Exhibition and Utility

A. C. McCULLOCH, '12

RECORDS tell us that away back in the fifties there appeared in England fowls of various colors, but of practically identical type. They came from Italy and bore the name Ancona, the name of a breed of birds at that time popular in Italy and particularly near the town of Ancona, from which they take their name. This is about as remotely as the history of the breed is known with accuracy, and their actual origin still remains a mystery. Each of the theories brought forward to explain their first appearance seems to be based on sinking sand and leaves the breeder still ignorant on this point. Some claim them to be a cross between a White Leghorn and a Black Minorca, others, a cross between a White Leghorn and a Black Leghorn, others, between a Black Leghorn and the common barnyard fowl of that country, and still others, between the Black Valdano and the common fowl. The last two theories are the most commonly accepted by breeders, possibly because of the variety of colors represented in them when introduced into England, this being due to the cross with the mon-

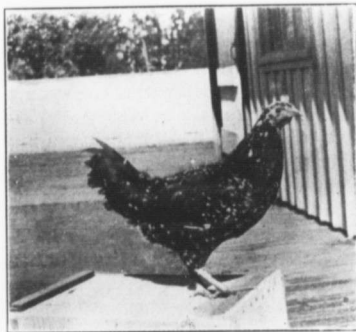
grel birds. But whatever may be their origin they now exist as, and are recognized as, a pure standard breed, and it is the duty of their admirers to see that they are given attention and brought to the foreground as a utility and an exhibition breed.

From an exhibition standpoint one could scarcely conceive of a more beautiful bird. The color is black and white, the feathers for the most part being black, tipped with white. The strong contrast of these colors presents a most pleasing appearance when they are well defined and clear. The recent issue of the American Standard of Perfection calls for every fifth feather to have a white tip, but this is not very much, and will not produce as attractive an appearance as if every second or third feather has a small well defined tip.

Ancona chicks when hatched are canary colored with black backs. As they grow they change their feathers several times, and each time the new plumage becomes more like that of the adult bird. At about four months of age, a short time before the pullets commence to lay, they are models

of beauty and can scarcely help impressing most favorably any one who is at all interested in poultry. The cockerels begin to show their masculinity at a very early age. They have to be separated from the pullets, and even from the rest of the cockerels when in very limited range. This while in itself an objection, is a very important and a very desirable characteristic from a breeder's standpoint.

When matured, the females should present a fairly uniform mottling of white over the entire body, the size of the white tip depending on, and in proportion to the size of the feather as a general rule. But in the cockerels this description will hardly do, as the best birds are often very dark in color. This is partly due to the shape of the feathers on the hackle, back, and saddle, which are long, narrow, and pointed, ending in a very small white tip. In the breast, however, where the plumage more closely resembles that of the female, the feathers have a larger tip, scarcely unlike that of the other sex. The accompanying photograph of a pullet shows a common fault of exhibition chickens. Reference is made to the white primary. This and several other defects such as red in lobe, dark shanks, and too high carriage of tail, seem to be old-time characteristics of the breed, but they are by no



means fixed characters, and are quickly being remedied by proper mating and care. The lobe should be a pure white, the shanks yellow or yellow mottled with black, and the tail carried at an angle of 45 degrees.

From a utility as well as from an exhibition standpoint the Ancona deserves the support of poultry fanciers. The chicks are very hardy and easy to raise, reaching maturity at an early age, and producing flesh of the highest quality, very economically. This statement has recently been verified by personal experience.

Experimental Ancona chickens have been raised on free range and showed a profit on the food fed of about 200 per cent. For instance fifteen chicks were put with a hen in a coop, the chicks being allowed to range. These chicks were fed buttermilk to drink, mash in a hop-

per, and chick food. The price of the buttermilk was 2 cents per pound, mash 1.4 cents per pound, and chick food 2 cents per pound. The twelve living chicks at ten weeks of age weighed 18 pounds, which at the very low broiler price of 25 cents per pound would be worth \$4.50. To produce this 18 pounds of flesh required only \$1.43 worth of feed which leaves a profit equal to approximately 200 per cent. of the cost of raising.

In the above case the chicks had what are considered at the present

time to be ideal conditions. Another group of fifteen chicks produced from the same mating and hatched under similar conditions were put in a Philo box with a hen. This box is about six feet long by three feet wide and was all the range the chicks were allowed. These chicks were fed exactly the same as those on range referred to above, with the following results. At ten weeks of age the fifteen chickens weighed 22 pounds 5 ounces. To this date they consumed 183 pounds of buttermilk, 26.5 pounds of mash, and 48.5 pounds of chick food, the total value of which was \$1.70. Valued at the same price as those on range, these chickens were worth \$5.57, which shows a net profit of considerably over 200 per cent. on the value of the food consumed. From these results two facts are obvious: that Ancona chicks will fill the bill when a good broiler is in demand, and that they will produce flesh most economically under either what are considered ideal conditions or the direct opposite.

In the production of eggs also the Ancona is second to none. The pullets mature early and will frequently commence laying at five months of age, but this like many other things, depends on strain and various other conditions. The eggs are pure white in color and of large size, quite up to the standard weight of two ounces each. If hatched early enough in the season they commence laying in the

autumn and continue right through the winter and the following summer, providing the winter is not too severe and they receive a reasonable amount of attention. Records are known of four hens having produced 928 eggs in a year, which is an average of 232 eggs per hen. This is a good record and in all probability the hens were well cared for, but an average of 175 eggs per hen per year has been obtained by personal count, and in this case the birds were subjected to some of the most unfavorable circumstances. Under good care they would in all probability have raised the number to 200 eggs per hen.

Thus it will be seen that the Ancona is a breed not to be despised. In this short article they can scarcely be done justice, in fact, to write all their good qualities in detail would require much space and time. But some of the points which have been referred to, their hardiness, their beauty, their flesh and egg producing ability, should win for them a high position in the long list of breeds of domestic poultry. They are becoming popular and their popularity is soundly based on merit. It has won for them the position they now hold, and if their progress is not blighted by the thoughtlessness of the breeders, it is safe to predict that it will win for them the proud distinction of being the most popular breed of modern times.

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### Notes From The Poultry Department

As far as authentic performance is concerned, Professor Graham has probably the most remarkable half dozen "biddies" on the Am-

erican continent, if not in the world. These six Barred Plymouth Rock hens together laid 1,557 eggs from October 1st, 1910, to Oc-

tober 1st, 1911. That is an average of 259.5 eggs per hen in one year. The highest previous record for a similar period of which we have heard, is that of some Australian White Leghorns which averaged 256 eggs per hen in one year.

The highest individual record of the O. A. College hens, was made by No. 2080, who laid 282 eggs. Her best performance was 68 eggs in 68 consecutive days. The poorest record of one six was by No. 2097, who laid 243 eggs in the year.

Eggs laid by six hens from October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1911, as follows:—

Hen, No. 2080.....	282
Hen, No. 2064.....	268
Hen, No. 2084.....	256
Hen, No. 2058.....	256
Hen, No. 2079.....	252
Hen, No. 2097.....	243

—  
Total .....1,557

Professor Graham points out that these six hens are uniform in several particulars. First, in a whitish color of legs and beak; secondly in having long keel or breast bones; and thirdly they do not have long bodies. Furthermore they are not over active birds; they take life as easy as possible, and stick pretty close to the feed hopper and buttermilk dish. In other respects, however, they are very dissimilar. The color and barring of plumage, the size and shape of

comb, time and manner of moulting, and the eyes, all vary considerably.

The claims of many poultrymen, that a large comb, and a long body indicate a good layer, seem to be overthrown by the type shown by these six birds.

The feed supplied to these hens has been the same as that fed to all the laying stock at the O. A. College plant. It consists of whole corn and wheat, one-half of each in the winter, and one-third of corn only in the summer; all the crushed oats they care for in self-feeding hoppers, and butter-milk, or sour milk to drink.

We are sorry to know that Mr. M. C. Herner is leaving the staff at the Poultry Department of O. A. College; but we are glad at the same time that he is going to Manitoba College to take up the Poultry work there, where there is such a fine opportunity for one of Herner's ability. We think Manitoba is very fortunate to secure such a poultryman as our genial "feather enthusiast."

"Fed your chickens yet?" is the stock greeting among the seniors.

"Do it NOW!"

The "boss" is getting the pullets into nice clean winter quarters. It pays big to be ahead of cold weather. That's why we are in the egg business. See?



# THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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## Editorial

For some time past we have been scanning our daily papers eagerly for the Canadian Census Report. Now that it has appeared we must confess that we are somewhat disappointed in the results. This disappointment is due largely to a general belief that owing to a steady stream of immigrants coming into our country, our population would reach the eight million mark. The actual population is about 7,150,000, an increase of a little over one and three-quarter millions in the ten years. However, our greatest disappointment lies in the fact, that, in this great agricultural land of ours, with its broad acres of fertile soil, with its vast stretch of untilled soil in Northern Ontario, the rural population is actually declining in the Eastern provinces. This is especially true of old Ontario. The census bulletin just issued shows an increase in Ontario's population during the

past ten years to be 336,955. Of this number the cities and towns furnished a very large proportion, and it is a matter of general regret and surprise that the number of persons actually living on the land or in small villages is over 7,000 less than one decade ago. While this is going on in Ontario, we find the same thing in all the Eastern provinces, as well as in British Columbia, where the population of Vancouver, New Westminster and their suburbs is over one-third of the actual population of the whole province. Alberta and Saskatchewan alone show an increase in the rural population. This, no doubt, is due in a large measure to the constant stream of settlers pouring through Winnipeg to these two provinces from all over the world. We doubt not that Ontario, and the Eastern provinces have all contributed to the increase in the rural population of Alberta and Saskatchewan, but the fact still stares us in the face, that there is an ever increasing movement

from the country to the city. We ask ourselves, why? 'Tis an old, old story, but one we must face if we are to develop our wonderful agricultural resources, and stop the "trek" from country to city. True it is that the greater efficiency of farm machinery has had its part in bringing about this rural decline, as one machine could do much more work than many men. But this does not account for all. Conditions of life on the farm have not improved as in the city. We must realize that farming is a business and as such place it on a systematic basis, work shorter hours, devote more time to leisure, and above all keep abreast of the times by reading. With a well-directed effort to make farm life more desirable and to bridge the gulf between rural and city life, we feel sure that the next census will relate more encouraging facts.

A question which still causes much thought and comment is the question of writing examination papers under "Nom de Plumes" nom de plumes or numbers. The arguments for this step are that a Professor is only human and, perhaps, unconsciously will unduly favor those students he is most friendly with. It is also urged that in some cases, owing to a personal dislike, an examiner will fail a man who otherwise might pass.

Were this system inaugurated, it is argued that this fault would be corrected, and that all would have an equal chance.

On the other hand the opponents of the scheme claim that if crooked work is now done, this step would only increase the difficulty. For the

Professors would be able to discover those names they desired, in any case, and then no blame could be attached to them no matter what their marking might be. If no underhand work were done, this step would be unnecessary, and, moreover, in peculiar cases when clever scholars were handicapped by sickness or accident no favor could be shown them under this system, when actually they merited a pass.

Seriously, what is needed, seems to be a better mutual understanding between the faculty and the student body. We are well assured that in this institution, there is not one examiner, of any rank who would wittingly vent personal feeling by dishonest marking, and there are few indeed who would accuse them of it. A thoughtfulness and consideration should be shown by both students and Professors that would eliminate the desirability of any change or at least make it possible for such a change to be made under the approval of a joint committee of both faculty and students.

"For Better Crops" is the title of a booklet recently issued by the International Harvester Co., of Chicago. The subject is one which covers a great deal of

ground, but the whole field is thoroughly dealt with in a practical way by some of the leading agricultural men of the United States. The articles contained within its covers are written chiefly regarding American crops, and as our conditions differ so much, they cannot be applied to Canada to such a large extent. However, the articles deal with the most up-to-date methods of growing farm crops,

### For Better Crops



and we feel that from that standpoint alone, they are well worthy of a careful perusal by Canadian farmers and by all students of agriculture. Copies of this publication can be obtained free on application to the firm.

Thackery defines a gentleman as "a man whose every aim is generous." To meet W. P.

**An Appreciation** Gamble is to know him, to know him is to find a friend, true, generous, unchangeable, a perfect gentleman in every sense of the word.

It was considerations such as these which obliterated all party feelings and drew us all to the polling-booth to place our vote for Mr. Gamble as President of the Borden Club of the Royal City. And it was a glorious victory. We knew our "Bill" Gamble, and the city knew their Gamble too, and together we demonstrated our belief in him, by rolling up a huge majority in his favor. The Review extends its heartiest congratulations and trusts sincerely that this is but the first step into public life by one who is peculiarly fitted to serve his country and our profession in any capacity, however eminent.

Watch for it! What? Why, the Xmas Review. Already a Christmas

**The Christmas Review**

air is felt in The Review Office and the staff is extremely busy making and completing its plans for the annual special number. This year no efforts are being spared to make the Xmas number as attractive and interesting as possible, and we trust that all our readers will be pleased with our holiday number.

Field day has again passed, and while weather conditions were unfavorable, and the track slow, very good work was done. It was truly a pleasure

**Train For Next Year**

for the admirer of college sport to observe that the standard of O. A. C. track and field work is improving. Not so much upon the four records that were broken is this assertion based as upon the keenness of the competition and the good spirit shown by both competitors and on-lookers. The year feeling was high to be sure, as it should be on this occasion, but very little selfishness was displayed, and the winners were heartily congratulated by the whole college body, irrespective of their year. Upon this unselfishness of spirit the whole success of any team is based, and it was a pleasing fact that in the training season this fall-year identity was largely lost in the wider college interest.

It surely augurs well for our future success that the first year made so excellent a showing. It seldom happens that a Freshman class, in their unorganized condition on field day, have turned out so many first class runners. True these men were all experienced athletes upon arriving here, but this makes them the more valuable assets to our track team.

There is one tendency, to be deplored in all our branches of sport. There are too many fellows contented with the side-lines, while the few do the work.

There are many strong reasons why college sports should not be carried to excess, but there is no excuse for anyone refraining from sufficient healthful exercise, unless in rare

cases of physical weakness. Owing to a natural bashfulness many a freshman hesitated from entering into individual competition such as track work requires. He has had no chance to measure his ability with that of others and is loathe to place himself in a conspicuous position on sports day. Thus, often a first-class athlete is lost; for he rarely ever enters if he receives no training in his first year.

Our advice to such men is to begin now. You can't tell what you are capable of until you try. Simply because you can't run or vault or jump like a trained athlete shouldn't discourage you. Remember the fellows you cheer for now couldn't do so either when they started. Make a

beginning, and no one can tell what the ending might be. Maybe you will be giving the College another record-breaker—and we need them all.

The attitude of the Athletic Association in granting ribbons as prizes for football races, thus sanctioning these meets, is surely worthy of commendation. We hardly expect any wonderfully notable effects will result but the movement is in the right direction; as are all efforts to encourage good, clean, College sport.

If only one beginner has received an impetus to work, or if those who have already started are enthused to live clearly and train faithfully for another year, who will declare the experiment to be a failure?





The melancholy days are come,  
 The saddest of the year,  
 Of wailing winds and naked woods,  
 And meadows brown and sere.  
 —William Cullen Bryant.

WHEN Bryant wrote the poem from which this quotation is taken, he evidently did not have any mental picture of College Life before him. After the rugby season is past, the weather, apart from making the trips from one lecture room to another, disagreeable, plays a rather unimportant part in our College Life. The cold November winds may sweep across the campus, rattle the windows of the old residence and send the dead leaves scurrying to some secluded nook, but resident life remains much the same. The factor that causes the most change is the thought of the approaching examination. This seems to have a rather quieting effect on the students particularly from 7:30 to 9:45 p.m.

Although indications show that considerable work is being done at present, it remains for the appearance of the exam. time-table to put the finishing touches on. This final grind should not be necessary.

What a great many of us lack in pursuing our studies is system. The young man who has certain hours for studies, for recreation, both of mind and body, for improving his literary knowledge and also for learning more of the higher ideals of life, is the one who will make the greatest success of his calling. While our prime object in coming here is to learn the Science of Agriculture, this in reality is only one branch of our education and although that awe-inspiring spectre, examinations, is rapidly approaching we should not neglect College Life.

The excuse, I haven't the time to attend Lits. or Y. M. C. A. meetings or some thing else, is a very poor one and indicates either that much time has been wasted, that the speaker is what in every-day language is known as a "plugger," or that there is a scarcity of grey matter somewhere. Fortunately there are not many who overstudy and very few who have to study a great portion of the time in order to pass the exams., so what conclusion do we have to draw when we know that some of the College meetings are poorly attended? Let us support the various societies and clubs, that are working in our inter-

ests both by becoming members and attending the meetings afterwards.

#### Literary Events.

The various divisions of the Literary Society held their respective election of officers early in the term with the following results:

Alpha Society—

President—R. H. Murray.

Vice-Pres.—G. G. Bramhill.

Secy.-Treas.—J. E. Lattimer.

Committee—R. H. Clemens, L. B.

Henry, L. E. Hipple.

Delphic Society—

President—C. C. Rebsch.

Vice-Pres.—E. F. Neff.

Secy.-Treas.—H. R. Hare.

Committee—J. E. Rettie, C. W.

Stanley, J. H. Winslow.

Maple Leaf Society—

President—W. A. S. Porter.

Vice-Pres.—R. B. Hinman.

Secy.-Treas.—A. W. Guild.

Committee—W. A. Weir, W. F.

Linklater, W. R. White.

It is not too late yet to join the Literary Society if you have not already done so.

#### The Dickens' Recital.

Mr. Williamson, President of the Dickens' Society, gave a recital of that charming tale "David Copperfield," in Massey Hall, on Saturday evening, October 1. Mr. Williamson is no stranger at our College. We had had the pleasure of listening to him on former occasions and expected a treat, when he came to us again with "David Copperfield." We were not disappointed.

Our readers have read the story. If they have not, we envy them. They have a rare treat in store. David Copperfield tells the story of his life and it has been claimed that it is something of biography of Dickens' own life. It is indeed a pleasure to

go along with David and meet his many friends. One does not forget Mr. Micawber, who was always expecting "something to turn up," and Barkis who was willin', and all the rest of them from little Dora and Agnes to Ham and Pegotty, and Uriah Heep, whom Mr. Micawber denounced.

Mr. Williamson has succeeded admirably in compressing the long story into an evening's recital. For the person who has read the story such a recital brings back forgotten incidents and gives again the pleasure of those first meetings with David Copperfield's friends. And for the one who has not read the story it must indeed stimulate his curiosity and pique his interest so that he will surely read the book at his earliest opportunity.

The lantern pictures which accompany the recital are attractive and interesting, and serve to bring more vividly before the audience the people and settings of the story.

The evening was a pleasant one. The audience good naturedly forgave a delay of more than forty minutes due partly to a misunderstanding as to the hour for the recital and partly to the irregular car service, referred to in our College calendar.

The selections of the College orchestra were well received and the audience almost forgot about the forty minutes. Messrs. Harding and Woltz appeared in a duet that everyone declares was a great success.

—R. L. V.

#### SOCIAL EVENTS.

##### The "At Home."

Friday evening, September 29th, was an evening that will long be remembered, particularly by many of the students of Class '15. It was the

occasion of their first visit to that imposing structure known as Macdonald Hall. During their ten days' sojourn at the O. A. College they had become familiar with the external appearance of the building, and had also heard considerable regarding the charms of the resident young ladies, but they longed to see the interior themselves and make the acquaintance of some of the fair sex.

The "At Home" commenced at 7:30 p.m. but as early as 4:30 an unusual stir was quite noticeable in the rooms on Hunt Street, and Upper Panton. Faces that never had known the touch of a razor were carefully shaved in preparation for the event and the various other steps of preparation were executed with most exact precision.

By 7:15 the unexperienced were in readiness and a few minutes later they started wending their way west ward in little groups. It was with a feeling of trepidation and nervousness that the Freshmen mounted the steps and entered the Hall, but this gradually disappeared after they had received their programmes, wended their way to the gymnasium and commenced the task of securing partners for the promenades.

Unfortunately as at the majority of "At Homes" in Macdonald Hall, the fair sex were outnumbered by their co-eds. from the O. A. College, consequently every one did not have engagements for every prom.

After the preliminaries the following entertaining programme was rendered in excellent style in the gym.:

Violin solo—Mr. E. Shuttleworth.

Reading—Dr. Ross.

Solo—P. S. D. Harding.

Solo—A. L. Gibson.

A band that showed exceptional musical ability was present and rendered one charming selection. Owing to the neglect of the band master in not announcing the name of the selection the audience had to remain in ignorance as to its appellation, but this oversight did not detract from its musical characteristics.

During the course of the evening a dainty luncheon was served which was greatly enjoyed by all.

At the conclusion of the "extras," the gathering broke up after singing the National Anthem, and everyone from Senior to Freshman went away delighted with the evening's entertainment, and the hospitality shown them by Mrs. Fuller and the young ladies of the Hall.

#### Church Receptions.

On October 6th, the young ladies of Macdonald Hall, the Royal City Modelites and the boys of the O. A. College were invited to spend a social evening with the young people of Knox Church. In spite of the threatening weather a large number accepted the invitation. After the allotted time for securing autographs had elapsed, and everyone was given an opportunity to test his or her guessing ability in various ways, a musical programme was rendered, and luncheon served, thus appropriately completing a pleasant evening's entertainment.

On the following Friday evening a similar function was held in Norfolk Street Methodist Church. A large crowd of young people were present and spent a social evening together. A varied programme consisting of songs, readings, whistling, crying, laughing and many other stunts was rendered. A dainty luncheon was

served, after which the gathering dispersed.

#### **The Fire Brigade.**

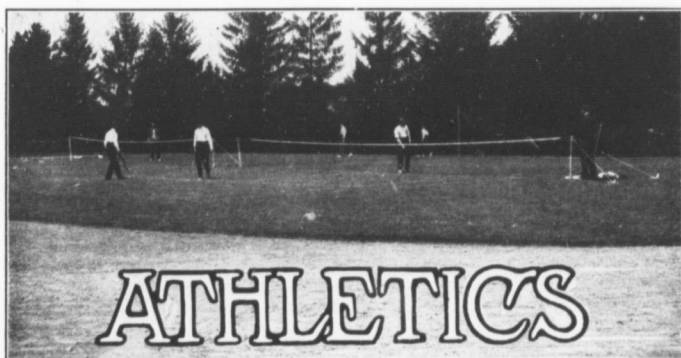
The College Fire Brigade has been re-organized for the year by the Dean of Residence, Mr. S. H. Hopkins, and under his direction and training they are rapidly developing into an efficient fire-fighting body. The members of the brigade, forty in number,

are all volunteers and are thus more interested in their work than mercenary firemen would be.

The fire apparatus, consisting of reels, ladders, hose, lanterns, etc., is all fully manned, and while everyone sincerely hopes that no occasion will arise for real action yet we can rest assured that the brigade would do valiant service in any emergency.



STUDENT LABOR AT MACDONALD COLLEGE,  
ST. ANNE-de-BELLEVUE, QUEBEC.



## Field Day

**D**ARKNESS came down over the College Heights on the night of October 10th accompanied by lowering clouds and rain. The prospects were bad for the morrow, and when morning came it still rained. The President of the Athletic Association was smilingly confident, however, when questioned about the weather, and as the day advanced his predictions were justified. Although the sun did not shine he managed to steal a glimpse at the old campus. It was beautiful as it always is, but the beauty of October is very different to the beauty of June. The gold and russet and brown and green of the shrubs and trees, and the softer green of the lawn, furnished a stage setting for the sports that could scarcely be surpassed.

The preliminary events of the forenoon always draw together a crowd of enthusiasts, who boost their year and cheer their champions. But it is not until afternoon that Sports Day becomes really interesting. The writer does not say that the presence

of the visitors and the fair contingent from Macdonald Hall is responsible for this keener interest, but he hazards the suggestion that this is partly the secret of it. But we must not dwell on the charms of our friends from across the campus here,—we are to write of the sports. All the events were keenly contested and notwithstanding the heavy track, due to the rain of the previous night, several new records were established. And I think I may venture to say that October 11th, 1911, will go down to history as a Red Letter day in College athletics.

The two-mile, one-mile, and half-mile College records went by the boards. Charlie Petch again won the championship of the long runs, although he was beaten in both the half-mile and the mile. He lowered his former record for the two-mile run by eight seconds. Justus Millar lowered the old half-mile record by two-fifths of a second. Fraser of the First Year lowered the record for the mile by sixteen and a quarter seconds.

G. J. Culham again won the grand championship shield, having in all 26 points. Culham also broke the College record for the standing high jump.

Horrobin of the First Year won the sprints in handy fashion. He captured the 100 yards, 220 yards, and 440 yards.

The annual banquet in the gymnasium served as a fitting wind-up to a successful day's sport. The tables were most beautifully decorated and those present did ample justice to the sumptuous repast, served under the supervision of Mrs. Cunningham. The chair was occupied by E. A. White, President of the Athletic Association. Short and humorous speeches were delivered by Messrs. G. D. Pringle, Dr. J. Hugo Reid, R. E. Nelson. Professor F. S. Edwards, and Charles L. Nelles. It was expected that Controller J. J. Ward, of Toronto, would be present to deliver an address, but he was unfortunately called to Toronto on the early train.

Mrs. F. S. Edwards graciously did the honors of pinning the badges on the successful competitors in the different athletic events. The championship medals were presented by Dr. J. Hugo Reid.

Mr. E. A. White, President of the Athletic Association, and his committee, together with the members of the faculty deserve a hearty vote of thanks for the manner in which they conducted the sports, and their success in making it one of the best Field Days in the history of the O. A. College.

#### Following is a List of Events and Winners.

**Standing Broad Jump**—1, Mollison, '14; 2, Lund, '14; 3, Robertson, '14. Distance, 9 ft. 2½ ins.

**16-lb. Hammer**—1, Emerson, '12; 2, McCrostie, '12; 3, Culham, '13. Distance, 68 ft. 2 ins.

**Pole Vault**—1, Toole, '12; 2, Harding, '13; 3, Culham, '13. Height 8 ft. 7½ ins.

**One-mile Run**—1, Fraser, '15; 2, Millar, '13; 3, Petch, '12. Time, 4:46 (record).

**16-lb. Shot**—1, Tompkins, '12; 2, Evans, '15; 3, McCrostie, J. E., '12. Distance, 32 ft. 1 in.

**220 yards**—1, Horrobin, '15; 2, Dougall, '13; 3, Fay, '12. Time, 24 seconds.

**Discus**—1, McCrostie, G. P., '12; 2, Culham, '13; 3, Toole, '12. Distance, 89 ft.

**One-mile Walk**—1, Spencer, '13; 2, White, '12; 3, Burroughs, '15. Time, 8 mins. 15 secs.

**120 Yards' Hurdle**—1, Culham, '13; 2, Palmer, '13; 3, Toole, '12. Time, 18 3-5 seconds.

**2-mile Run**—1, Petch, '12; 2, Fraser, '15; 3, Porter, '15. Time, 10 mins. 35 secs. (Record.)

**440 Yards**—1, Horrobin, '15; 2, Palmer, '13; 3, Dougall, '13. Time, 57 seconds.

**Running Hop, Step and Jump**—1, Culham, '13; 2, Robertson, '14; 3, Mollison, '14. Distance, 38 ft. 10 in.

**16-lb. Shot (under 140 lbs.)**—1, Henry, '13; 2, Webster, '13; 3, Nixon, '14. Distance, 27 ft. 3 ins.

**Standing High Jump**—1, Culham, '13; 2, Mollison, '14; 3, Palmer, '13. Height, 4 ft. 6 ins. (Record.)

**Running High Jump**—1, Dougall, '13; 2, Mollison, '14; 3, Winslow, '14. Height, 5 ft. 5 ins.

**Half-mile**—1, Millar, '13; 2, Petch, '12; 3, White, '12. Time, 2 mins. 10 secs. (Record.)

**Running Broad Jump**—1, Culham,



'13; 2, Palmer, '13; 3, Toole, '12. Distance, 18 ft. 9½ ins.

**100 Yards**—1, Horrobin, '15; 2, Toole, '12; 3, Culham, '13. Time, 10 3-5 secs.

**Foot-Ball Team Race**—1, Stirrett, '15; 2, Creelman, '14; 3, Raynor, '15.

**Inter-Year Relay Race**—1, Second Year; 2, Fourth Year; 3, Third Year. Time, 4 mins. 2 secs.

**Summary:**

**Grand Championship**—G. J. Culham, '13—26 points.

**Champion of Long Runs**—C. Petch, '12—9 points.

**Champion of Short Runs**—W. L. Horrobin, '15—15 points.

**Champion of Jumps and Vaults**—G. J. Culham, '13—16 points.

**Champion of Weights**—G. P. McCrostie, '12—8 points.

**First Year Champion**—W. L. Horrobin, '15—15 points.

—R. L. V.

**O. A. C. College at Galt.**

On Saturday, Oct. 7th, the college fourteen journeyed to Galt, and went down to defeat before the Galt O. R. F. U. team to the tune of 11-0. The field was muddy, and the light, but speedy college aggregation, found themselves greatly handicapped, while the heavy line of the Galt team were right in their element. Both teams showed lack of practice, particularly in the back divisions. The college backs, though very fast, played rather loose ball and made some costly errors. But this defeat can be easily overcome, and once they get working together, they will be a hard lot to stop.

The teams lined up at Dunton's Park as follows:

O. A. C.—Back, Stirrett; halves, McDonald, Madden (Capt.), Weld; quarter, Kilgour; wings, Morse, Dud-

geon, McCullough, Raynor, Webster, Campbell; scrim., Wiltshire, Burroughs, Norse; spares, Neelands, Culverhouse, Moorehouse.

Galt—Back, Call; halves, Heintzman, Palmer (Capt.), Quackenbush; quarter, Kilgour; wings, Wilkinson, Van Norman, Kress, B. Kilgour, Van Every, Elliott; scrim., Richmond, Price, McDonald; spares, Grant, McFayden.

Referee—Clarkson.

Touch Line Judges—Moore, Clev-erly.

Side Line Judge—Reedy.

**The Play.**

First Quarter—Galt won toss and had choice of goals, O. A. C. kicked and Galt recovered for first scrimmage. By a series of scrimmages and a well followed punt Galt made the ball dead up in college territory. But by good combination and a spectacular run the college backs ran the ball back 25 yards. A series of scrimmages followed with no ground gained on either side. Then Palmer, the Galt centre half, punted a long one over the line and Galt climbed on top of it for a try. The try was neatly converted and time was called. Score—Galt, 6; O. A. C., 0.

Second Quarter—Madden kicked; Palmer returned to Stirrett, who ran it out to the twenty-five yard line, in the following scrimmage Madden was put out but gamely continued after a few minutes. The college kicked and by following up fast stopped the ball at Galt 25 yard line. Palmer punted to Weld, who missed, but recovered before he was tackled. A well-followed up kick brought the ball near the Galt touch line. But by clever passing and good running the Galt boys worked the ball back to the

college end of the oval. Galt kicked to Stirrett, who ran it out twenty yards; College lost ball and Galt bucked it near the touch line. A dispute followed, which resulted in allowing Galt two more points for dead line. Time called. Score, 8-0.

Third Quarter—Galt kicked, and stopped ball at College 25-yard line; Galt lost 15 yards for an offside; Galt regained ball and Palmer kicked over line for another tally. Score, 9-0. Galt lost 10 yards on an offside; College lost ball on a pass and Galt ran it up 15 yards.; Galt kicked to Stirrett, who was pulled down behind the line. Score, 10-0. College kicked and Galt half ran it back to centre; Palmer got away for a nice gain before he was neatly pulled down by McCullough. Time called. Score, 10-0.

Last Quarter—Dudgeon replaced by Moorehouse. Galt offside on first scrimmage, back ten yards; College lost ball; the Galt halves again ran ball up into College territory; Palmer kicked to Madden, who was tackled back of line. Score, 11-0. College booted ball to Galt end of field. Time called. Score, 11-0.

#### "Faculty—Old Boys" vs. College.

On the afternoon of Thursday, October 5th, was witnessed one of the most interesting games in the annals of modern football. When the lineup of the "Old Boys" team was posted on the bulletin board the College fourteen stood with mouths agape and fear in their hearts, for the years had added exceeding weight to the "Old Timers," and some poor College boys must needs fall before the impact of their rushes. But hope glimmered faintly in some student breasts. Years may add avoirdupois

but they usually detract from speed in equal proportion, and stamina and physical condition are affected alarmingly. Furthermore, the College team had the advantage of two weeks' training and was prepared to withstand the unorganized efforts of their heavy opponents.

It was an excited crowd which stood upon the side-lines and waited for the battle to begin. The "Old Boys" took the field first and indulged in five minutes of signal practice (their only effort towards organization). Then the struggle began, and what surprised the spectators, was the real football which the "has-beens" began to serve up. College could not hold the heavy line, and aided by the strong kicking of Squirrell, the "Old Boys" kept the ball in College territory during the first quarter. "Old Boys" repeatedly tried for a touch down but College tackling kept them from crossing the goal line. Squirrell kicked to the dead line for a point, then a minute later College was downed for a rouge. Score, at quarter time, "Old Boys" 2, College 0. The second quarter was a repetition of the first, Squirrell's kicking featured and Jackson and Barrett at end wing followed down fast and prevented College gains. Stirrett was again forced to rouge and at half time, score was 3 to 0 for the "Old Boys." The play was fast up to this point and "Old Boys" were beginning to weaken.

The balloon ascension began early in the second half. Zavitz, Squirrell, Toole and Wade began the third quarter with some real old-time heavy plunging. For a few minutes play continued fast and furious. Then half the "Old Boys" team began to put on the brakes for their lungs re-

fused to work as fast as their legs. Slowly they were beaten back to within ten yards of their goal line, then Kilgour broke through, stole a pass and trotted behind the posts for a try; Stirrett converted. Score, College 6, "Old Boys" 3. In the last quarter play was similar. The ball was in "Old Boys" territory most of the time, and a costly muff by the backs resulted in another try, which was not converted. The feature of this quarter was the defensive work of "Old Boys" with the ball in possession of College a foot from the goal line. College lost the ball on the third down after losing five yards. Score at full time, College 11, "Old Boys 3.

#### College Line-up.

Full back, Stirrett; halves, Weld, Madden, McDonald; quarter, Kilgour; scrumage, Moorhouse, Wiltshire, Nourse; left wing, Hare, Morse, Campbell; right wing, Murray, Raynor, Webster; spare, Dudgeon.

#### Faculty—"Old Boys."

Full back, MacKay; halves, Fisher, Squirrel, Zavitz; quarter, Gandier; scrumage, Baker, Hopkins, Forsyth; left wing, Toole, Wade, Barrett; right wing, McCubbin, Ringland, Jackson; spare, McLennan.

Clark and Dawson refereed the game impartially.



# Alumni

**A**N ex-editor of The Review had the good fortune to meet a very interesting and progressive "Old Boy," in the person of

Bruce A. Lawson, clerk of the City of Revelstoke, B. C. Lawson is a graduate of the class of '82. After concluding his course at the O. A. College, he went to a farm in Manitoba, where he stayed for four years, after which he spent some time in Winnipeg and Battleford, Sask., prior to moving to British Columbia, the year before the high water of '94.

He is now city clerk of Revelstoke, and proprietor of a splendid farm, beautifully situated just outside of the city, where he extensively carries on fruit growing, vegetable gardening and mixed farming. While his farm is not

yet entirely cleared, Mr. Lawson says he hopes before long, to have a farm which will appeal to anyone—be he tinker, tailor, cowboy or

sailor—and from present indications that day is not far distant.

Many were his happy reminiscences of College days in the early eighties,

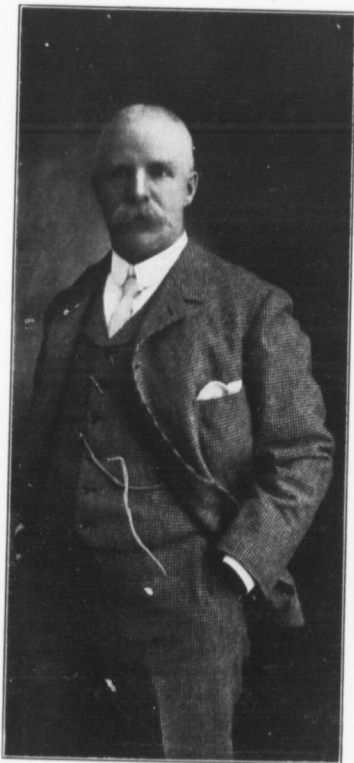
under the regime of President Johnson. Lawson is doing things and is the stamp of man, to whom The Review may well be proud to accord good wishes.

Many former students have returned this year to complete their studies.

A. A. Toole, of class '11, has returned to take his fourth year. During his absence he has been Assistant Representative and for a time Representative for Norfolk County, with headquarters at Simcoe, Ont.

Cecil Webster, E. F. Neff, G. J. Spencer and F. D. Shaver, all of class '12, have returned to finish

with class '13. While away the latter was at Petrolia, as Assistant Representative for Lambton County.



BRUCE A. LAWSON,  
'82, Revelstoke, B. C.

F. W. Renwick, of class '12, has been out in British Columbia for the past year and has now joined class '13. He was on Orchard Demonstration work for a while, the remainder of the year being spent in Nursery Inspection.

J. L. Tennant, of '06, has also returned to finish with class '13. Since leaving College he has been farming at Falkland, Ont.

Two more "Old Boys," who have returned to graduate are C. S. Nicholson of '05, and A. W. Sirett, of '08. Both of them have been farming since leaving College, while the former has been Secretary of the East Wellington Farmers' Institute for six years.

#### Cupid's Darts.

One would never imagine by looking at the jovial face of John Percy Sackville, class '13, that he was troubled with loneliness; yet single blessedness proved all too tame for Percy. At Bewdley, on June 26, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Westington, he led to the altar, their eldest daughter, Miss Carrie Louise. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy couple left for the West on their wedding tour, and have since taken up their residence in Norwood. The Review wishes them every success and happiness in their new life.

Yet another victim, and this time it is one of the faculty. After due consideration, Mr. R. R. Graham, B. A., decided that he needed a helper in the Physical Department, and especially one who understood the capillary action and heat units of all culinary articles. The happy event took place on Thursday, August 31,

the bride being Miss Emma Tennant, of Caintown, Leeds Co. As a token of the high esteem in which he is held, Mr. Graham was presented with a twenty-five dollar gold purse by the junior members of the faculty.

And another. Fred J. Boyd, of Merrickville, was at the O. A. College during '01-02 and has since launched out in the boot and shoe business. He has done so well that he found it necessary to take a partner into his confidence in the person of Miss Gertrude A. Beamish, of Merrickville. The ceremony was held on Sept. 27, in the English Church Rectory, the official knot being tied by the Rev. J. H. H. Coleman. The new firm will begin housekeeping in the home town.

A romance which began four years ago in Macdonald Hall culminated in a happy ending on Tuesday, July 25th when "Dan" H. Jones, B.S.A., Lecturer in Bacteriology at the O. A. College, was united in the bonds of holy matrimony to Miss Helen Carlyle, of the vicinity of Brantford, and a former Normalite. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Reginald Duncan being the best man, and as a mark of esteem, Mr. Jones was presented with a twenty-five dollar purse by the junior members of the faculty. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Jones left for Lake of Bays on their honeymoon and on returning, took up their residence in Guelph.

#### Class '11.

As the college doors opened this fall, the aggregate of students who entered them was equal to, even greater than that of a year ago. So

it is from year to year; new faces take the places of familiar ones, and in the short space of four years the personnel of the entire student body is completely changed. We realize this even after one year of college associations, for the human race is naturally possessed of a social nature; and where are friendships more quickly and permanently formed than at college? Hence it is that as we gather each year, glad to return to our Alma Mater and anticipating a year's success, a certain element of sadness dampens the ardor of many of us, for we miss the "glad hand" and familiar presence of Class '11, which now is scattered widely over this continent. Its absence is the more keenly felt as we shoulder the responsibility it has left behind. We feel that we can justly congratulate the class, first, upon its successful career at college since its freshmen days, and secondly upon the confidence which the agricultural authorities of our country have placed in many of its members by appointing them to positions of responsibility.

The following outline of the work now engaged in by the individual members of '11, may be of service to students in locating old friends and in maintaining acquaintanceships formed at college.

**R. Austin**—"Job" has decided upon a professional career and is assisting the Agricultural Representative for Norfolk County in his efforts towards a more organized agriculture in that district.

**A. W. Baker**—O. A. College would be incomplete without "Jack," hence we now find him upon the staff of the Biological Department and intimately related to our college life in the capacity of Assistant Dean of Residence.

**A. C. Baker**—"Doc's" skill as an artist has been recognized by his appointment to the Bureau of Entomology at Washington, D. C., where he portrays the beauties of insect life in their various colors.

**M. M. Baldwin**—For four years "Baldy" sat in his college den in a haze of Essex tobacco smoke, dreaming of the millions he would make by the cultivation of the genus *Nicotiana*. He is about to realize those dreams upon the homestead at Colchester, Ont.

**C. W. Buchanan**—"Charlie" is at present assisting in the dissemination of the theory and practice of advanced agriculture in Elgin County, with headquarters at Dutton.

**F. M. Clement**—"Fred's" propensity for things horticultural has prompted him to accept the position of Agricultural Representative for the County of Elgin, where his efforts in the interests of the fruit-growers and farmers will doubtlessly be appreciated. His office is located at Dutton, Ont.

**R. B. Coglon**—"Cog" loves the West. His headquarters are at Saskatoon, where he is carrying on extension work for the Agricultural Department of the Saskatchewan Government.

**P. C. Dempsey**—"Peter" turned traitor to the apple business when he accepted the position of Agricultural Representative for Manitoulin for the summer of 1911. He intends to resume his horticultural pursuits at Trenton, Ont., when the agricultural interests of Manitoulin will release him.

**H. A. Dorrance**—For two years Harold successfully managed the financial interests of the class. His business instincts will find scope in the organization of the agriculture

of Dufferin County, where he has been appointed to the position of Agricultural Representative with headquarters at Orangeville.

**P. A. Fisher**—"Paul" is following in father's footsteps at Burlington, Ont., as a successful fruitgrower.

**P. E. French**—"Percy" returned to E. C., his home Province, in June, and has since been in the employ of the B. C. Government. Communications addressed to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, will reach him.

**A. J. Galbraith**—The "Secretary" has accepted a fellowship in Chemistry at the Toronto University, where he intends to become more conversant with the secrets of the science of chemistry while performing the duties of his position.

**C. A. Galbraith**—The "Pastor" is philosophically seeking his proper sphere in the agricultural world. There are rumors that he will shortly be appointed to an important post in Ontario, and we are expecting daily to have them confirmed.

**S. H. Gandier**—"Cap" is still interested in Rugby at O. A. College, and chases the pigskin when his duties as Secretary to the President permit.

**D. Gordon**—"Ding's" business ability is at present bringing him more profit than his interest in the science of Bacteriology. We understand that he is very successful as a Representative of the Sun Life Insurance Company. Write him at head office, Toronto.

**I. B. Henderson**—Since graduation, "Doc" has been in the employ of the Experimental Department. His knowledge of the detail of the Experimental work will be a valuable asset.

**M. C. Herner**—"Feathers" realized his ambition when he was appointed

Demonstrator in Poultry Husbandry at this College.

**E. W. Heurtley**—"Bill" is an Englishman, and four years of Canadian life failed to wrest his affections from the Mother Land. He is Superintendent of a demonstration farm at Woking, England (Pyrford Court.)

**A. Hutchinson**—"Hutch." is entertaining the lovely maidens of Wolse-



ALTHOUGH MR. HUTCHINSON IS KEPT FAIRLY BUSY AT THE NURSERIES HE STILL HAS TIME FOR HIS OLD OCCUPATION.

ley, Sask., and teaching them the fine points of tennis. In his spare hours he superintends the C. P. R. nurseries.

**V. King**—"Vernon" denounced British rule and now draws his salary from the treasury of Uncle Sam. We expect some astounding discoveries at the Entomological Laboratories, Wellington, Kansas.

**E. S. Hopkins**—"Tiny's" argumentative and diplomatic characteristics will find scope in his efforts in the interests of the farmers of Peterborough County. He has been appointed District Representative with offices at Norwood.

**E. A. Howes**—"Father" returned to the scenes of his youth when he accepted a position upon the staff of the Seed Commission at Ottawa.

**B. H. Landels**—"Bert" still possesses unbounded faith in the resources of his home Province. He has accepted a position upon the staff of the Department of Field Husbandry at the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.

**P. E. Light**—"Parson" is preaching agricultural sermons to the farmers of Canada through the medium of the Canadian Farm, Toronto, of which paper he is Associate Editor.

**W. V. Longley**—Uncle Sam claims another of Class '11 in the person of Longley, who is Agricultural teacher in the High School at Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

**H. A. McAleer**—"Mac" couldn't forget that he was a Yankee, also that the U. S. Government needed him in its efforts towards the elimination of adulterated and impure foods. McAleer is at present in the Food Research Laboratory at Nashville, Tenn.

**N. C. MacKay**—MacKay turned his back on the East and accepted a position as Agricultural Teacher at the Pearson's Academy, Walla Walla, Washington State.

**C. Main**—"Cleeve" has successfully completed his summer's appointment with the Conservation Committee. He plans to go West in the near future.

**F. N. Marcellus**—"Frank's" speci-

alty is chickens. The Poultry Department of the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, will profit by Frank's Poultry knowledge.

**H. W. Newhall**—"Harold's training in practical dairying and in the sciences underlying it, will be invaluable to the Dairy Department of the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing.

**R. C. Packard**—"Willie" is exerting all his energies towards the sanitation of Toronto's milk supply. He is engaged at the Bacteriological Laboratory, City Hall, Toronto.

**G. S. Peart**—"Grant" is making his thousands upon his father's farm at Burlington. Rumors say many things of him which may be recorded in these columns in a subsequent issue.

**W. H. Porter**—Our staunch "Socialist" has cast in his lot with the Agricultural interests of Ontario. At present he is assisting S. E. Todd, E.S.A., representative for Lambton County. Their office is at Petrolia.

**H. K. Revell**—The professional ranks had no attraction for Revell. He has bought a farm at Goderich and expects to make his fortune raising apples.

**W. H. Robertson**—From one extreme to the other, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. "Bobby" is at Walhachin, B. C., as Horticultural Expert on a big fruit farm.

**W. A. Ross**—"Bill" is gathering information on the railroad-worm for the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. His investigations have been largely confined to the district about Bowmanville.

**R. L. Rutherford**—"Rolly" is a thorough farmer, and is directing his energies towards making the home



farm at River Herbert, N. S., a financial success.

**W. R. M. Scott**—"Bill" is fond of the beautiful and therefore became a florist. He is engaged at the H. Dale estate, Brampton.

**R. J. R. Shortill**—"Bob" cannot teach the deaf to hear, but he can teach them how to farm. He is a farm foreman at the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.

**J. E. Smith**—Smith was always ready for work and in his appointment as Agricultural Representative for Norfolk County, he will find many avenues through which to direct his energies. His offices are at Simcoe.

**J. Spry**—"Jack" became expert on the question of farm drainage; also he became learned in the Physical peculiarities of soil, hence the Physics Department at this College appointed him to the position of demonstrator.

**J. C. Steckley**—"Steck" is fond of difficult tasks, which fact was demonstrated when he accepted the position of Representative for Essex County to succeed Mr. McKenny. He is adapted to the work and has the confidence of his district.

**R. G. Thomson**—"Tommy" never became naturalized to the East. His Western instincts called him to Winnipeg, where he is employed by the Farmer's Advocate.

**W. Toole**—"Wade" is another contribution of Class '11 to journalism. Through the columns of the Farmer's Advocate he renders valuable service to the Agricultural population of Canada. His headquarters are at the London office.

**W. Wearne**—"Bunny" was lured to Agassiz, B. C., by the horticultural possibilities of that Province.

**H. B. Webster**—"Harv." decided

that the old homestead at Science Hill, Ont., is the happiest spot on earth. Four years of college associations could not obliterate the training of his youth.

**I. B. Whale**—"Irvine" could not forget the scenes of his youth, the old home farm, its fertility and the certainty of a comfortable living. We expect to see a Model Farm at Goldstone, Ont.

Before breaking up in May, the class organized "The 1911 Association" to prevent its members from drifting completely apart. Re-unions will be held at intervals and the friendships made at College will be retained. Officers of the association are:

President—Wade Toole, London, Ont.

Secretary—S. H. Gandier, O. A. College.

#### "B. C. Old Boys' Reunion"

Thursday, Oct. 5, was the date of the best and most enjoyable reunion ever held by "Our Old Boys" now living in our Pacific Province. The following letter by W. H. Gunn, Secretary of the ex-Student Union, describes the pleasant evening quite fully:

"Our banquet last evening was the fifth annual meeting here, and was quite the greatest success of any we have yet had. As I have acted as secretary for the Union since the first, it has been a great source of pleasure to me to see how the number each year has been increasing. Five years ago I had the names of about thirty ex-students in the Province. This year we have about one hundred and twenty, not forgetting about twenty of the ladies who have graduated from the Macdonald Institute.

This year we made a happy innovation by inviting the fellows to bring their wives and sweethearts and also invited the ladies who had been at Macdonald Institute.

Forty-five sat down—and after the “feed” was over we indulged in speeches, songs and reminiscences. F. M. Logan acted as chairman.

We have out here two members of the very first class that started at the College in the years 1873-74-75. These are Mr. H. G. Wade, of Vancouver, and Mr. T. P. Gill, of Cranbrook—that was in the days before the regime of Dr. Mills, when Prof. McCandless was the President.

Mrs. Craig, for many years matron at the college, was our guest of honor, and was heartily welcomed by the boys.

Dr. A. A. King, who now follows the medical profession at Ladner, B. C., was our president for the past year. His duties would not permit him to attend—much to the regret of all.

Mrs. Craig was greeted with three rousing cheers and a tiger when called upon for a speech. She told of the happy days she spent as matron—the occasional outbreaks of measles and small-pox, and of many of the pranks of the bad boys whom she so dearly loved.

Miss Berry replied to the toast on behalf of the Ladies.

Miss Card, now Mrs. Esmond, and Miss Bradley, now Mrs. Mercer, were with us. They had taken what I believe is called the “Diamond Ring” course at the Macdonald Institute.

The toast to Our Profession was humorously proposed by R. J. Deachman. As “Dake” put it, it should rather be a toast to Our Confession, as we must confess that many of us

have drifted from the path of what might be strictly called Agriculture. Among the ex-students in this province you will find wealthy lumbermen, manufacturers, aldermen, newspaper men, members of Parliament, doctors, merchants, fruit growers, government officials and dairy farmers.

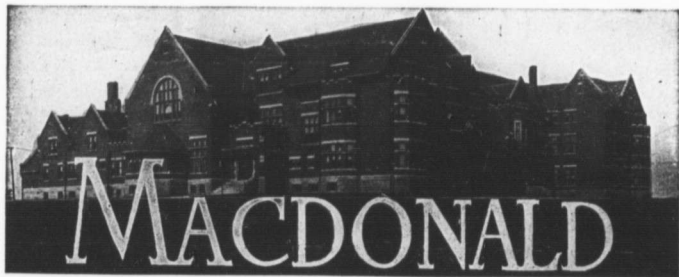
Dr. Judson F. Clark was with us. It will be remembered that after graduating at College he acted as resident master, so we got him to call the roll. The names were promptly answered in the old-time way—the falsetto “here,” “present,” “church,” “shirts,” “farm cattle,” or “sick.”

I was obliged to answer for R. W. Winslow, as I had just received a wire from him reading as follows: “Invitation just to hand, express keenest regrets of wife and self, as daughter is autocrat here.”

The invited guests were, Hon. T. W. Paterson, Lieut.-Governor of B. C.; W. E. Scott, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; A. E. Craddock; Secretary Dept. of Agriculture (an Irishman full of Irish songs and stories); W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont.; W. Elliott, of Galt, Ont.; Dr. Standish, of Georgetown, Ont.; Mr. Stonehouse, of Winnipeg, representing the Farmers Advocate and a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:

Hon. President—Dr. Jas. Mills.  
 Hon. Vice-Pres.—W. E. Scott.  
 President—F. M. Logan.  
 1st Vice-Pres.—P. H. Moore.  
 2nd Vice-Pres.—T. S. Gill.  
 3rd Vice-Pres.—Miss Berry.  
 Matron of Honor—Mrs. Craig.  
 Sec’y-Treas.—M. A. Jull.



## First Impressions of Macdonald

**E**ARLY impressions may be lasting ones from the ordinary point of view, but the girl who enters Macdonald soon begins to doubt the truth of this hoary maxim. She spends her first few days wondering what she has done that cruel fate should tear her from the bosom of a devoted family to plunge her into this alien world where the gong soundeth, and it is day; and the light goeth out, and it is night. These impressions are graven as if in stone, but soon like an ancient palimpsest her receptive faculties must be prepared to receive records of newer experiences. These begin to take shape most clearly at what is known as "Initiation"—a venerable and time-honored institution at which the grave and reverend Seniors formally extend the right hand of fellowship to their newly-arrived sisters. After this function the student begins to perceive, more or less dimly it is true, that this new world is less alien than it appeared, that after all those who inherit it, in some slight degree resemble herself and that Macdonald Hall is really situated in Canada, only X+Y miles from Z.

Once gained this impression grows

apace and when she finally discovers that gongs also mean good things to eat, that she really can wear low-heeled shoes and retain her self-respect, that though Miss Watson may stand for the government and the whole British Empire, still she, like the British subject, is one of the freest creatures on earth, that authority, though firm, wears a velvet glove, and that Macdonald, through its aims, its staff and its beloved house-mother, stands as a recognized advocate, fearless and strong, of the newer life of woman, not of frivolity and vain display, but of earnest purpose, sane, wholesome enjoyment and of the highest ideals of true womanhood.

First impression? Never! Once a Macdonaldite, always her devoted slave!

### The Initiation in the Gym.

Well! Well! That's where we gathered on the night of our initiation, outwardly as calm as our inward feelings would allow, for the awful threats which had been uttered for some days previous to this event, had haunted our waking and sleeping hours. Each name was read out in alphabetical order, those not answer-

ing at once to the imperious summons, were routed out from the most secluded hiding places by two stalwart officers of the law, blindfolded and led tremblingly into the gym—where the various stunts were witnessed by a highly appreciative audience. Many a mother would have failed to recognize the child of her bosom, by the time she had run the gauntlet and descended from the platform, one side of which represented a miniature hair-dressing establishment, those refusing to add to this collection of souvenirs had the option of eating soap, which some were reckless enough to do, evidently preferring a clean interior to a mutilated exterior.

The House President read the rules some of which were: Juniors must pay car fare and give up their seats to Seniors in street car.

Juniors must not speak to Seniors unless first spoken to.

Seniors will leave their shoes outside their doors at 10 p.m. to be returned cleaned at 6:45 a.m. Juniors will sort the senior's laundry Monday morning and replace each piece properly mended by Friday.

When they had done all they could to us we partook of a harvest festival supper of apples and grapes, surmounted by all-day suckers, which were gracefully carried the rest of the evening. After supper came the dance. We retired with the delightful sensation that the worst was over and our college career well on its way.

#### The Y. W. Reception.

"To meet the Y,  
We you invite,  
The Gym's the place,  
And 'tea' the drink;  
You'd better come,  
Now, don't you think?"  
This was the poster on the bulletin

board on a certain Monday, and need I say that it was hailed with delight.

Promptly at the stated hour the girls came. They were made welcome by Miss Davis and Miss Boughner, who acted as hostesses. Miss Roddick and Miss Dickie presided at the tea table, which looked very pretty, being decorated with flowers and college colors.

A bevy of pretty (?) girls assisted in the careful manipulation of the tea cups and sandwiches, not the ordinary flat kind, but a superior rolled kind, and if you happened to be particularly favored, the roll was daintily tied with ribbon.

The "Old Girls" endeavored to brighten the affair with music and song; a dance was even started, but the girls suddenly remembered that this was a Y. W. gathering.

On the whole it was a most enjoyable afternoon; the tea was the usual Macdonald brand, but tasted unusually good.

So here's to every success for the girls of the Y. W. C. A., and may everything they undertake turn out as successfully as did their "Tea."

#### Society News.

One of the most brilliant social functions of the season was the fashionable wedding on Friday, September 22, when Miss Arabella Europeno became the happy bride of Mr. Pomano Cupid Caruso. As the clock chimed eight the bride, who was beautifully gowned in a cream duchess satin, with a long flowing veil, which had been left her by a former senior of Macdonald Hall and had once been used as a curtain, entered. The veil was artistically caught up over her ears by white china asters her bouquet was a huge

potted fern, surrounded by slightly withered asters. She was a vision of youth and beauty as she came up the aisle on her aged father's arm, while the piano gave forth the strains of "Here comes the bride, catch on to her stride," etc.

Just before the bride walked the fairy-like flower girl, who wore a "linger-longer" frock—her lustrous ringlets being held in place by a large pink bow, the gift of the groom. The gift of the bride was a large bag of peanuts.

Next came the bridesmaids, daintily attired in gowns of many hues.

Miss Mellinda wore an expensive gown of white embroidery and borrowed chiffon scarfs, forming a charming draped effect. Her hat was a "class" creation of grey, surmounted by a huge lop-sided Dresden bow.

Miss Melinda wore brown braided silk, a style now several years out of date, and a large, inappropriate Panama hat.

Miss Susan had chosen pink for her color (though her complexion really could not stand it). Her hat was black velvet, pink roses formed the trimming.

Miss Eliza, attired in a white crepe cloth gown, Dresden trimmed, looked charming under her vivid pink hat with its fashionable paddy green bow. All carried large bouquets of pink paper Killarney roses. The groom's gifts to them being Fannie Farmer Cook Books, while the bride presented each one of them with a handsome string mop.

The groom was held up by his brother, Mr. Antonio Sparenza Caruso. The ushers were his three brothers, who looked most uncomfortable in extremely high collars.

They wore educationally darned socks—the gifts of the groom.

The Right Reverend Bishop of Noman's Land tied the knot, while Madame Maxime sang "Waiting at the Church."

After the ceremony a large and mixed throng gathered at the bride's home, where dancing was the order of the evening. We understand that it was the only thing in "order"—no supper was served, owing to the expense of the bride's trousseau.

The presents were many and costly. Expenses were more than made as cost of presents is estimated at about \$700,000. "Berry bowls" and "spoons" were much in evidence.

The bride slipped away and donned a travelling suit of banana skin yellow and a stunning hat of bright magenta. The happy couple left on the 10:30 p.m. train for regions unknown. They will reside in Guelph upon their return and will be at home to their numerous friends any night after ten o'clock.

N. B.—The bride's gift to the groom was a pair of stilts, while the groom presented the bride with a tennis racquet of solid gold, set with diamonds and rubies.

#### The Tennis Tournament.

From the moment that the notice was posted on the bulletin board requesting entries for the tennis tournament, the greatest excitement reigned throughout Macdonald Hall. Many hastened to add their names to the rapidly-lengthening list.

No time was lost. The courts were occupied all day and every day and between the tournament games some very strenuous practice was put in. As one by one the sets were played off, the different scores were noted with the keenest interest. There

was much speculation as to who would be the champion.

Nearly all the games were very closely contested, but perhaps the most exciting one was that between Miss Davis and Miss Rowland, a third set being played. Miss Davis finally won with a score of 6-3, 4-6, 6-2. The semi-final match between Miss Freeland and Miss Boulter was also well worth watching—the issue being doubtful. By her splendid, steady play Miss Freeland won. In the finals Miss Shaw, with splendid style and hard driving, defeated Miss Freeland, her equally skillful, but less experienced opponent.

#### College vs. City.

On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 18, a very interesting tennis match was

played on the clay court. The Guelph Lawn Tennis Club was represented by Miss F. Howitt and Miss W. Powell, while the college girls were Miss Shaw and Miss Freeland.

Although unused to the clay court the city players both put up a strong game with good combination. Their opponents were in their usual good form and many long rallies and deuce games interested the spectators. The final score was 3-6, 6-4, 6-4 in favor of the College.

Miss Freeland's swift service and Miss Shaw's strong driving both back and forehand, won the day, and the gallery, which was unusually good, was most thoroughly satisfied with the result. They had seen good tennis from all four players.

## Much Ado About Nothing

R. P. (in "dem.")—I'll now leave the apples for my assistant to finish up.

Assistant—Thank you!

Miss B.—Miss S. would you like a pair of sissors?"

Miss S.—Sissors aren't for me, they are "cleverly" used.

An informal invitation to a Senior to call on a Junior—Say come on down to our room some time and make us laugh.

Nuff said!

R. P. (in "dem.")—If the casserole (as in this case) does not turn out

well, plug the holes with parsley. Parsley is very filling! (??)

Senior to Junior—How would you like to do my ironing to-night?

Junior—How much will you give me?

Senior—A cent a piece.

Junior—I don't want any center-pieces.

M.—Have you seen Arthur?

J.—Arthur—what?

M.—Our thermometer.

Sunday, Sept. —

M. C.—"Light" at last.



### THE RAPE OF THE LOCKS.

(After Pope).

Three braves, whose tribe as Freshmen know,  
Of late in numbers great has grown,  
'Cairst Sophomore edits and commands,

Who rule this land with iron hands,  
Forth of an autumn evening bright,  
Their maidens took to a lit'ry sight.  
Discretion to the winds they threw,  
And swore they'd to their loves be true.

Two by their fair ones staunch have stayed,  
The third from Psyche's side has strayed,

He dares not op'nly disobey  
The Sophomores on this fatal day.  
Eut when the evening show is o'er  
He waits not for the opening door;  
But forth from out a window springs,  
Meets with, and home his dove he brings.

'Deed, 'twas subtly done, but few  
Can Soph'more vigilance eschew;  
Of all his movements scouts are 'ware  
And tidings to their Captain bear.

The other twain have op'nly dared  
The Soph'mores, who at them have stared.

They to the Mac their maids escort,  
And then by Sophs. are quietly caught.

On Number Three they also seize  
And take him back behind the trees.

"Prepare the shears! the Captain cries,

As he the captured Freshie spies;  
Alas! too quick, the deed is done,  
The shears o'er luckless head are run,  
Their locks are off, their hair is snipped,

With art tonsorial they are clipped.

Alas! Alack! 'Tis in this way  
That beauty's spoil for many a day,  
And that in showing we are bold  
We sometimes get most cheaply sold.  
So list ye now all this who read,  
Discretion is the wisest need:  
Refrain from trying to be smart  
To win your bashful maiden's heart;  
For if you don't you're called a  
"mutt."

Or e'en perhaps your hair is cut.

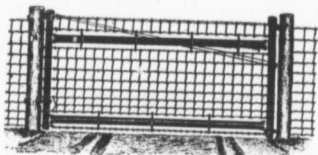
—E. A. P.

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The hired man, stranger, your own boy, your wife, or perhaps yourself.

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GUELPH, - - ONT.

What they were thinking about:

President Athletic Association (at banquet)—Mr. Pringle is willing to exchange Mr. Culham's shield for anything else he may desire.

Chorus from Juniors—Get a wife, Shorty, get a wife.

Mr. Wh-t-k-r, the genial reporter from the Guelph M-r-ry office, was the subject of a popular demonstration in his favor towards the close of Field Day—he having made a special hit with the fair sex. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Wh-t-k-r, owing to an engagement up town, was compelled to leave rather hurriedly, as it was the unanimous wish of the crowd that further measures be taken to show their appreciation of his unflinching fairmindedness and courtesy.

Professor Zavitz (in lecture to First Year)—What grain is the largest yielder in Ontario?

McLaren—Mangels.

McDonald, Sr.—It's only fair to tell you that I'm pleased with your economy this term. Your requests for money were far too frequent last year.

Mac.—Yes, father, I thought so too, so this term I've had everything on tick.

In Entomology Lectures:

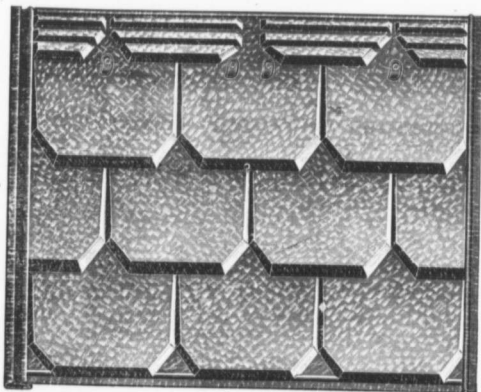
Mr. Jarvis—Where else are cockroaches found?

Voice from rear—In the soup.

Mr. Jarvis—What other forms of aquatic heteropoda are there?

Stansfield—"Water-striders, water-boatmen, and Waterhouse.





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Neelands—Did you have a good time at the prom., Gurth?

Gurth—Sure did, uh! Look at these two pocketfuls of biscuits.

Kingsmill (playing tennis)—“We'll make this a love game, Miss C.

Miss C.—Oh! This is so sudden, Mr. Kingsmill.

Laidlaw—A regular flower is one which can be divided into more than two equal halves.—See Euclid, Book IV., Prop. 41.

“Her elopement caused quite a flutter.”

“Yes, her lover hid in the henhouse while she was getting her things packed.”

Mr. Squirrel—Mr. McIntyre, what experience have you had in making hay?

McIntyre—We make hay while the sun shines.

Mr. Fulmer (issuing instructions for Lab. work)—It is not necessary to dry bottles unless they are wet.

Enlightenment on a knotty little point like this is a big time-saver in the Laboratory.

Professor Day—The hot air in these radiators is making quite enough noise without the aid of any ‘hot air’ from the students.

#### Ode to the Freshies.

(With apologies to the shade of Bobby Burns.)

Ye sleekit, cowrin, timorous Freshies,  
O, what a panic's in thy breasties,  
Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,  
Wi bickerin' brattle;  
We wad be laith to rin an' chase thee,  
In murderin' battle.

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Two Freshmen overheard in the hall:

First Anthropomorpha—Are you a Freshman?

Second do.—No, I'm a Scotchman.

Their favorite songs:

Cleverly—Play that Barber Shop Chord.

S. H. Hopkins—Who were you with last night, last night.

Morley Pettitt—The Honeysuckle and the Bee.

W. I. Rogers—When a College Boy Meets a College Girl.

Anderson—The Waning Honeymoon.

Spalteholz—The Leader of the German Band.

Emerson—All Alone (In the Hospital).

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**ABSORBINE, JR.**, ointment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Always Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle in dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 177 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.**

Manilla, Ont., Feb. 22, 1908.

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Respectfully yours,

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King—Yes, I think we'll have to get you a chafing dish.

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We have all four—they're gifts that are sure to please.

Prices from 5c upwards

Spend a few moments in our China Department when next up town.

### Benson Bros.

## Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society

(Incorporated A.D., 1876.)

Four and One-Half per cent. paid for money placed on Debenture.

Three per cent. paid on Deposits.

Interest paid half-yearly.

Executors, Trustees, etc., are authorized by special Order-in-Council to deposit Trust Funds in our Savings Department, and to invest Trust Funds in our Debentures.

Office hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

J. E. McELDERRY,  
Managing Director.

Office: Society's Building,  
Corner Wyndham and Cork Streets,  
GUELPH.

WE HAVE A VERY COMPLETE  
STOCK OF

### ENTOMOLOGICAL

and

### BOTANICAL

### SUPPLIES

For Students. At Students' Prices

## ALEX. STEWART

CHEMIST

NEXT TO POST OFFICE

## Art Materials

Our large and complete stock of Art Supplies are selected specially for school and college use. The quality is the best, and the prices are within the reach of every class of student.

Color Boxes, A1 - 25c each  
Crayons—Crayograph, 10c pkg.

Complete Catalogue mailed on request.



## The Geo. M. Hendry Co.

Limited,

215-219 Victoria St., TORONTO, Ont.



# SELL YOUR EYES?

## NOT FOR A MILLION

Of course not! Yet how careless you are in your treatment of those million dollar eyes.

When eyes smart, pain and begin to water, when they feel hot and heavy, beware of

Grave Consequences  
Don't Delay, Consult

A. D. SAVAGE

Guelph's only Exclusive Optician,

Corner Wyndham and Douglas sts.,

Phone 627.

GUELPH.

# R. B. KENNEDY

## Photographer



The bes ptlace to get  
a good Group Photo-  
graph or a Portrait of  
yourself.



PHONE 498

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

'Phone connecting  
All Floors.

Daily Delivery  
to College.

## Novelty Goods in College Colors

We make a specialty of carrying a large variety of College goods in Macdonald Hall and O. A. C. colors, comprising Cushlon Tops, Pennants, Ribbons, Golf Sweaters, Coats, Mitts, Sashes, Toques and the New College Rugs, which are made and designed expressly to our order.

We invite you to view our fine collection.

### G. B. RYAN & CO.

The leading Dry Goods and Men's  
Clothing House in the City.

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario.



Infirmary for Sick Animals at the  
College.



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

N. B.—Calendar on application.

**Rexall**  
TRADE MARK

## Shaving Lotion

25c and 50c,

Delightful to use. Allays all irritation caused by shaving. Also, a full line of needs for gentlemen who shave Razors, Strops, Brushes, Mugs, Soap, etc.

QUALITY IS ECONOMY.

**John D. McKee, Phm.B.**

*The Rexall Store*

18 WYNDHAM ST., - GUELPH.  
PHONE 66.

## Overcoats

made-to-order. Nearly 100 "classy" patterns to choose from—swagger Scotch Tweeds, English Meltons, Beavers, etc. Prices, \$15, \$18, \$20 to \$25.

The Lyons Athletic Shoulder makes a big "hit" with young men who know Style. Our Overcoats have it and many other exclusive Style features.

Ask for our Special  
\$20 Suits — Blue  
Serge, Scotch Tweeds  
and English Worsteds.

## Lyons Tailoring Co.

TAILORS TO YOUNG MEN.

47 Wyndham Street

BUY YOUR

## Shaving Outfit

HERE !!

Gillette Safety Razor, each - \$5.00

Auto Strap Safety Razor, each \$5.00

Fountain Safety Razor, each - \$5.00

Ever Ready Safety Razor, each - \$1.00

King Cutter Razor, each - \$1.50

Razor Strops

Shaving Soap

Pocket Cutlery.

## Guelph Hardware Co.

20 WYNDHAM STREET.

## R. E. NELSON

93 Wyndham Street

For your up-to-date Hats and  
Furnishings.

I make a specialty of men ordered clothing, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to all.

Prices Reasonable

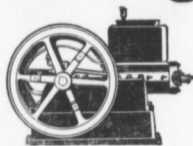
All my goods marked in plain figures, and only one price.

R. E. NELSON,

Men's Furnisher, Hatter and Merchant  
Tailor.

**A Feeling of Security**

Of absolute Reliability and Power is  
Enjoyed by Every Owner of a

**Gilson Engine**

"GOES LIKE SIXTY."

A mechanical masterpiece of the highest type, with our improved simple methods of cooling, governing and sparking. Positively guaranteed, biggest value. All sizes. Save money. Ask for catalogue and prices.

GILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,  
610 York St., Guelph, Canada.

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.

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

**The Royal City  
SHOE STORE**

Opposite Winter Fair Building.

52 Market Square.

Phone 589

Dealer in

HIGH GRADE BOOTS, SHOES,  
RUBBERS, Etc.

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

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

This is the store for the young people.

See our Window Display.

W. J. HENRY,  
Manager.

J. E. SCHMIDT,  
Proprietor.

**OURS IS A  
Sanitary Laundry**

Disease germs find no resting place here.

Cleanliness in every detail is a rule rigidly enforced.

Every precaution is taken to insure our patrons the very best service in our power.

Our drivers are at the O. A. C. Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

**Guelph  
Steam Laundry**

Phone 95. G. P. McARTHUR, Mgr.

# Windmills!



Towers girded every five feet apart and double braced.

Grain Grinders.  
Pumps.  
Tanks.  
Gas and Gasoline Engines.  
Concrete Mixers.

Write for

Catalogues.

**Goold, Shapely & Muir Co.**

Limited

BRANTFORD, CANADA.

# Central Book Store

53 WYNDHAM ST.,

Opposite where the Street Cars cross.

The Place to Buy

TEXT BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,  
STATIONERY, PENS, INKS,  
PENCILS, Etc., Etc.

See our Special O. A. C. and Macdonald Hall Note Paper and Envelopes

**C. Anderson & Co.**

Phone 256.

## Guelph Radial Ry. Co.

### TIME TABLE


Cars leave St. George's Sq. for Elora Rd., Suffolk, Waterloo Avenue and O. A. College as follows:

	A.M.	
6:15	8:25	10:35
6:35	8:45	10:55
6:55	9:10	11:20
7:20	9:30	11:40
7:40	9:50	12:05
8:00	10:15	
	P.M.	
12:25	4:05	7:55
12:45	4:25	8:15
1:05	4:50	8:35
1:30	5:15	9:00
1:50	5:40	9:20
2:10	6:05	9:40
2:35	6:30	10:05
2:55	6:50	10:25
3:20	7:10	*10:45
3:40	7:35	

Returning, Cars leave Terminals 10 minutes later.

\*Saturday night only.

Cars run to Power House only after last trip.

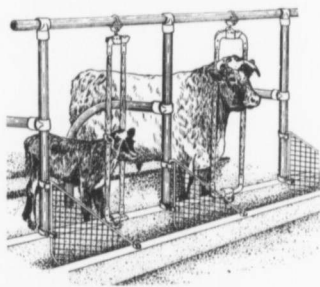


**UNDERWOOD**

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. Ltd.**  
EVERYWHERE IN CANADA.  
Head Office, Toronto.

# Stable Your Cattle the Superior Way



**THE SUPERIOR**—The only stanchion made that will adjust to tie from your smallest calf to your largest export steer.

Our book on stable equipment gives the most modern, practical business getting ideas of the leading Stock and Dairy men of to-day. It is free. Write for it to-day to

**The Superior Barn Equipment Company**  
FERGUS, CANADA

The Superior Way of stabling cattle is the only way that will reduce the stable labor, time and money problem to a minimum.

**1st.** They cost no more than the old method of stabling your cattle, and will outwear three of the old style.

**2nd.** You can tie ten head of stock while you would be tying one the old way, and you run no risk of getting your ribs broken or injury in any way.

**3rd.** You cut the feeding and cleaning out work in two.

**4th.** Your cattle have the maximum of freedom consistent with cleanliness.

**5th.** The Superior Way makes stable drudgery a pleasure.

## You can Increase the Flow of Milk

keep your cows healthier and save much time and labor by installing the low cost, high quality



### WOODWARD WATER BASINS.

Provide stock with a constant supply of fresh water, always uniform in temperature.

**ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.**  
Limited.

WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

## SWEATER COATS and SWEATERS

In all Styles and Colors

JERSEY HOSE AND ATHLETIC SUITS

Made in Club Colors to order, with special club insignia.

Designs submitted.

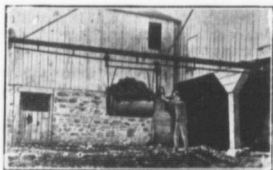
Get our Catalogue and Prices.

**Scott Knitting Company**

352 QUEEN ST. W., TORONTO.

PHONE MAIN 4440.

## BARN WORK NOW A SNAP



With the BT Litter Carrier installed in your barn you do away with hard, disagreeable, tedious work. The BT Litter Carrier saves time, trouble and expense. It carries the manure from the gutters to the shed or pile in a fraction of the time it formerly took. No matter how many cows you have, or what it costs you with the wheel barrow and pitch fork method to clean your barn, the BT Litter Carrier will save you half the expense.

### ONE WAY TO INCREASE PROFITS.

In any business the most important step toward increasing the profits is in the reduction of expense. Farming is a business, and the BT Litter Carrier, together with the whole BT Equipment, is planned to increase farm profits by reducing stable expenses.

### THE BT LITTER CARRIER.

is so simple in its construction that there is nothing on it to get out of order. It has no worm gears to wear out, and owing to the straight sprocket chain connection, used for lifting, it elevates much more easily than any other carrier. The carrier is windlashed by a crank wheel, and there is no noise or rattle as with a chain lift. The bucket is made of 18 gauge galvanized steel—four gauges heavier than others use. The track is 2 inches in depth—the next deepest is only 1½ inches. It will carry a much heavier load than any other, and is more easily erected. These are only a few of the reasons why more BT Litter Carriers were sold in Canada last year than all other makes combined. Let us tell you more of them.

Now is the time when a litter carrier is most useful and you should get information and prices at once. Our catalogue is free and will be mailed to anyone interested on request. Write us to-day. We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

**BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Canada**



**LEAD ARSENATE**

is better in every way, than any other spray for  
worm, codling moth, potato bugs, asparagus  
beetle and other leaf-eating insects. Vanco  
sprays easier, sticks to the leaves better,  
does not burn the foliage, and always kills  
the insects. Contains guaranteed



amount of arsenic oxide—of uniform  
strength and highest quality. It is made in  
Canada. This means no duty to pay, lowest  
price, lower freight from a Home industry.  
Our book on Spraying is free. Write for a copy  
Fertilizer &—We also sell Nitrate of Soda, Nitrate  
of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.

**Chemical Laboratories Limited**  
120-130 Van Horne Street, TORONTO.

## The People's Store

Is headquarters for Men's High  
Class Ready-to-wear Clothing;  
also made to measure

### CLOTHING.

Have also a big assortment of  
gent's furnishings in all the up-  
to-the-minute styles.

We specially solicit the patron-  
age of the O. A. C. boys and  
faculty.

Prices Moderate.

**COLE BROS. & SCOTT**

29-31 Lower Wyndham St.,  
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid up	-	-	-	\$6,200,000.00
Reserves	-	-	-	\$7,200,000.00
Total Assets	-	-	-	\$100,000,000.00

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

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

R. L. TORRANCE,  
Manager, - - - - - Guelph.

## DO YOU REQUIRE FEEDS?

Every stock owned should use care in selecting the feed he is going to use, but every feeder cannot afford to experiment with the many feeds on the market to-day to find out just what feed is best. Why not then benefit by the results secured by those who have had the time to give our feeds extensive tests.

**SCHUMACHER  
FEED  
BANNER FEED  
VICTOR FEED**



The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, The Experimental Farm, Ottawa, The Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., are all heavy users of our feeds. The leading breeders of dairy cattle are also users of our feeds. We had to make special provision to have our feeds delivered to the Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions as some of the exhibitors would use no other kind to keep their stock in prize winning shape. After all it is the real solid results that count, and if you are in your business to make the most out of it, you cannot afford to pass our feeds.

**ASK YOUR DEALER—INSIST ON OUR FEED**  
You will be satisfied.

**THE QUAKER OATS CO., PETERBORO, ONT.**

## Second and Third Year Men Note Specially.

### Questions in Miscellaneous Chemistry

1. "Chemistry consists in proving that things apparently the same are really different and that things apparently different are really the same." Criticise this.

2. Distinguish between the "Mass" of a student and his "Density." How would you convert "Specific gravity" into "Degrees hot air?"

3. What is meant by "normal behaviour," "volatility" and "expulsion" and discuss the bearing of Creelman's law upon the raising of boiling point due to the presence of matters in a state of suspension.

4. How many Para-nitrosod, methylaniline hydrochloride be synthesised from edilhcordyhenili-

mayhtemid—osortinarap. Of what value is the latter substance as an emetic?

5. What is known concerning the constitution of the protein molecule (a) in its natural or untamed state; (b) domesticated; (c) three centuries after peptic digestion in the pyloric part of a tube?

6. How far is the percentage composition of the inspired air responsible for the lack of inspiration of the magazine?

7. "Sweetness and Light"—in how far may Matthew Arnold be said to have anticipated our knowledge concerning the optical activity of a solution of glucose?

8. Write a short poem of not more than eighty-one quatrains, preferably in Klayyam metal, upon one of the following: (a) The chemistry of

(Continued on XXVII.)

### DON'T PUT MONEY IN A LETTER!

Letters are frequently lost or mislaid. The proper way to remit money is by

## DOMINION EXPRESS

### MONEY ORDERS AND FOREIGN DRAFTS

They are issued in the currency of the country on which drawn, and are payable in all parts of the world. If lost or delayed in the mails, a prompt refund is arranged or new order issued without further charge. Travellers' Cheques, issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200, the handiest way of carrying funds. Foreign Money Bought and Sold. Money transferred to all parts of the world by Telegraph and Cable.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

Dominion Express Company.

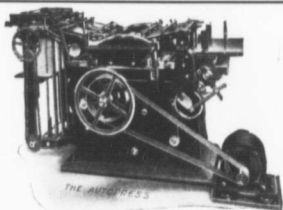
General Offices: Toronto, Ontario.

Economy  
Convenience  
Safety





The  
Auto Way



The  
Autopress

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 175

LONDON, ONTARIO

For Policyholders Only

During the past five years the

**Mutual Life of Canada**

Has earned in profits for its policyholders

**\$2,262,158**

Being 23.43 per cent. of the premiums received for that period.

**PROFITS EARNED IN:**

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
\$335,325	\$381,146	\$428,682	\$501,922	\$615,083

**PROFITS EARNED IN PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED:**

1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
20.9%	21.99%	23.36%	24.49%	27.39%

**GEORGE CHAPMAN**, District Manager,  
Office 8 Douglas Street, - - - GUELPH, ONT.

# College Athletic Outfitter

Tennis Balls

Tennis Rackets

O. A. C. Seal  
Pendants



Rugby Outfits

Gymnasium  
Outfits

Sweaters

Sweater Coats

J. BROTHERTON, <sup>55<sup>o</sup></sup> Yonge, Street Toronto, Ont.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

The  
BERESFORD  
SHOE

\$2.00 to  
\$5.00.



for Ladies  
and Gents.

To those who want the pick of the finest looking, best wearing shoes produced this season we say come early, the fall styles are in.

**W. C. GOETZ**

Opp. Ryan's. Shoes that Satisfy.

☞ All works of taste must bear a price in proportion to the skill, taste, time, expense, and risk attending their manufacture. Those things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest; they are attended with much less profit to the artist than those which everybody calls cheap.

☞ Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance nor can they ever in any material be made at small expense. —*Ruskin*

**Advertiser Job Print**

LONDON, ONTARIO

175 — Long Distance Telephone — 175

(Continued from XXIV.)

the emotions; (b) The line of least resistance in academic life; (c) The hobble skirt, as evidenced within the precincts of the college; (d) Shaving soap, silk socks, syllabubs, synonyms, syllogisms, syrups, shoes, ships, sealing wax, sharks, snarks, shikeinwood, sirens, syphons, slates, skates, skittleskulls, skirts and any other words you can think of beginning with s.

"Now, then men," cried the gallant captain, "fight like heroes till your powder is done, then run for your lives. I'm a little lame, so I'll start now."—Exchange.

The Biological Department is to be congratulated on the latest acquisition to the collection of Vertebrata in the museum.

Not content with the ordinary means of circumventing us, the young ladies of Mac. Hall have now taken up archery, and Cupid's darts fly thick and fast upon our campus. It is to be noticed, however, that the members of the Junior Faculty who reside in Massey Hall, when on their way to their boarding house, give the targets a wide berth.

From a Mac. girl's note book—Kiss is a noun, common and yet quite proper, rather singular, never in the objective case, and agreeing with both subjects.

Mr. Unwin—Mr. Murray, what other language than English do you consider it advisable for a student to learn while attending here?

Murray—Profane.

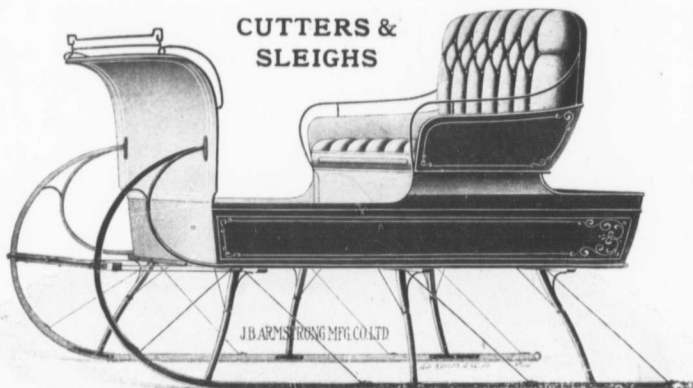


Students will make no mistake if they make the Golden Fleece headquarters for Men's Furnishing. Fine tailoring our specialty. The very newest things in Golf and Hockey Coats. Best qualities of underwear, including Dr. Diemel, Dr. Jager, Stanfield's, Woolsley's and other makes. A beautiful line ready to wear Ulsters, real waterproof coats. All are invited to look through at

## KELEHER & HENDLEY

Macdonald Hall ladies will find our furs stock up to the minute; also Golf Coats.

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



A variety of styles in panneling and decoration. Catalogue and prices on application.

THE J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., LTD.  
GUELPH, - - - - - ONTARIO.

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## We Make Our Own Candy

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Chocolates, Bon-Bons, Caramels,  
and all the Choicest of Sweetmeats.

COME IN AND ENJOY OUR  
Hot Sodas and Hot Chocolates  
THEY ARE DELICIOUS.

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## THE KANDY KITCHEN

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

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

**WINTER FAIR**

will be held at

**GUELPH, ONT., DECEMBER 11th to 15th, 1911**

Large classifications for

**HORSES**  
**BEEF and DAIRY CATTLE**  
**SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS, POULTRY**

**\$16,000.00 IN PRIZES**

The attention of O. A. C. students is especially directed to the Judging Competition. There are classes for the Judging of Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Fifty prizes are offered, totaling \$275.00.

**PRACTICAL LECTURES**

will be given each day on subjects relating to live stock, poultry and seed grain.

For prize list or programme of lectures apply to

**JOHN BRIGHT, President,**  
 Myrtle Sta., Ont.

**A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary,**  
 Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

*Smart Clothes for College Men*

Young men, by their critical and exacting tastes in dress, are doing a good deal to maintain high standards of style in clothes.

The clothes we sell are designed especially for young men—college men, young business men—and produced to meet the demands of such weavers; not freakish or extreme, but made for the youthful, athletic figure.

These clothes are the famous 20th Century Brand, and we unhesitatingly place "20th Century Brand" at the head of the list for style, for fit, for tailoring quality, and for wearing quality.

You are cordially invited to inspect the new fall models now on display.

**SPECIAL MEASURE CLOTHES,**

made to your own special measure, and delivered in five days—by the 20th Century tailors. We have a full range of samples and you will do well to look them over before you buy.

**Everything for the College Man**—Clothes, Hats, Gloves, Neckwear, Shirts, etc.—also O. A. C. and Macdonald Hall Pennants.

**D. E. MacDONALD & BROS.**

# Griffin's Theatre Royal

## GUELPH'S BIG Amusement Resort



PRESENTING HIGH CLASS OPERA COMEDY AND  
DRAMATIC PRODUCTIONS.

Only the very best shows coming to Canada are seen at Griffin's. Same attractions that play the Princess and Royal Alexandria Theatres, Toronto, and at same prices—quite frequently at lower prices—a high class motion picture and vaudeville programme is run every evening at 8 o'clock.

ALL SEATS 10 CENTS.



When in Guelph there is no more pleasant place to spend the evening. Always a good show. Remember the place.

# GRIFFIN'S The Big Theatre

JOHN C. GREEN, Manager.

# International Stock Food

## THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT.

Will save you money over the ordinary way of feeding.  
 Will keep your stock in better condition.  
 Is equally good for horses, colts, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, lambs, etc.  
 Is absolutely harmless even if taken into the human system.  
 Is sold on a cash guarantee by over 125,000 dealers.

COLORED SPEED PICTURE OF  
 DAN PATCH, 1:55. CRESCUS, 2:02¼.  
 MAILED ABSOLUTELY FREE.

We have just published a large colored lithograph showing Dan Patch and Cresceus in a fast finish down the stretch. It was made from life, and shows both of these magnificent animals in their natural colors. If gotten out in a small edition it would sell for \$2.00. We will be glad to mail it to you free, postage prepaid by us, if you will write us at once, answering the following question:

1st—Name this paper. 2nd—How many head of live stock do you own?  
 Picture will not be mailed unless you answer these questions.

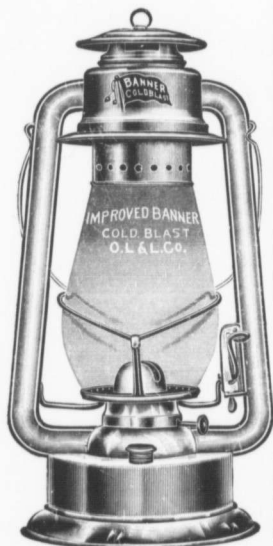
International Stock Food Co., TORONTO  
 CANADA

# College Days

Will be made happy if you own a Camera. Remember the folks at home will enjoy the pictures you take, as well as you will in after years, when you will never tire of using them to recall the friends and scenes of your O. A. C. days.

Remember that our stock of Cameras and Supplies is the largest in Western Ontario, also that the Photographic Department of this store is second to none in Developing, Printing, Mounting and Enlarging Work. Get your Drugs, Stationery and Toilet Articles at

# Petrie's Drug Store



## "Banner" COLD BLAST Lanterns

We recommend the "BANNER"

—BECAUSE—

It will last longer,  
Has Patent Automatic Lift Lock,  
Has Patent Double-seamed Oil Well,  
Burns fifteen hours longer than others,  
Has Solid Non-corroding Brass Burner,  
and  
Costs you no more than inferior lanterns.

A Coupon for a Calendar in Every Lantern  
FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS  
DEALERS.

**Banner Lantern & Lamp Co., Limited**  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

## Official Calendar of the Department of Education for the year 1911

### November:

1. Inspectors' Report on Rural Library grants, due. (Not later than 1st November.)
- Inspectors' Application for Legislative Aid for Free Text Books to Rural Schools. (Not later than 1st November.)

### December:

1. Last day for appointment of School Auditors by Public and Separate School Trustees. (On or before 1st December.)
- Township Clerk to furnish to the School Inspector information of average assessment, etc., of each School Section. (On or before 1st December.)
- Legislative grant payable to Trustees of Rural Public and Separate Schools in Districts, second instalment. (On or before 1st December.)
11. Model School Final Examination begins. (Subject to appointment.)
12. Returning Officers named by resolution of Public School Board. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December.)
- Last day for Public and Separate School Trustees to fix places for nomination of Trustees. (Before 2nd Wednesday in December.)
- Local assessment to be paid Separate School Trustees. (Not later than 14th December.)
15. County Council to pay \$500 to High School and Continuation School where Agricultural Department is established. (On or before 15th December.)
- Municipal Councils to pay Municipal grants to High School Boards. (On or before 15th December.)
- Model Schools close.
22. High Schools, first term, and Normal, Public and Separate Schools close. (End 22nd December.)
25. Christmas Day (Monday).  
New Schools, alterations of School boundaries and consolidated Schools go into operation or take effect. (Not to take effect before 25th December.)
27. Annual meetings of supporters of Public and Separate Schools. (Last Wednesday in December, or day following if a holiday.)
31. High School Treasurers to receive all moneys collected for permanent improvements. (On or before 31st December.)
- Protestant Separate School Trustees to transmit to County Inspectors names and attendance during the last preceding six months. (On or before 31st December.)
- Auditors' Reports of cities, towns and incorporated villages to be published by Trustees. (At end of year.)

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



## The Royal Military College of Canada



**T**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 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.

H.Q. 94—5.

9—09.

# You Are Responsible

for the ample protection of those depending upon you for support in case of your death.

You must commence now to save for your maintenance in your own old age.

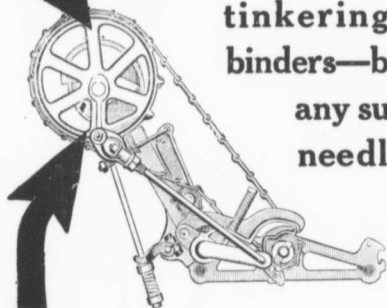
The easiest and most convenient way to attain both objects is to purchase a Life Insurance Policy. Get our advice at once.

W. E. BROLEY, General Agent, Elora.

## The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO, CANADA.

Many a farmer wastes many a dollar tinkering with antiquated binders—but you need not have any such useless bother and needless loss. Choose the binder that has proved itself



**Main power frame of heavy steel**

Work a Frost & Wood No. 3 as hard as you like on whatever field you like. Have no fear of its breaking down from bumps or thumps. It is built to stand unusual strains—has Frost & Wood Quality of material and workmanship in every part.

**Knotter simply can't balk**

Seventy years experience building farm machinery for Canada—that's one of the whys for the staunchness of the Frost & Wood No. 3. Yet, for all its strength, it is the lightest draft Binder made. For it has large roller bearings at every place where friction might come.

**Easily handled and light in draft**

Let us tell you the names of other farmers who have been running our Binders for fifteen years, with almost no outlay except for new sections. We build our machines to *work* and to *wear*, not for one or two years, but for a lifetime. You should learn—and we will gladly show you—what the exclusive features of the No. 3 mean to you in dollars and time saved. Write us to-day for facts.

**Double steel brace prevents sagging**

**Ties any sized bundle evenly**

**Good for a lifetime's service**

Invest a postcard and five minutes time to get Catalog from **Frost & Wood Co., Limited,** Smith's Falls, Can.

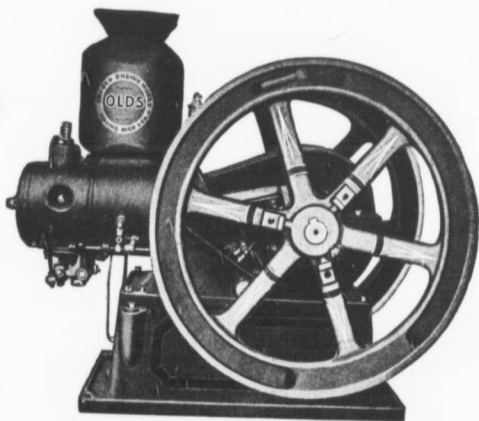


# Frost & Wood No. 3 Binder

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# Olds Gasoline Engines

THE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY  
AND ECONOMY.



Wherever Olds Engines are used—and that is pretty nearly everywhere—they are recognized as the most perfect Engine on the market, giving a **MAXIMUM OF POWER** with a **MINIMUM CONSUMPTION OF GASOLINE** and requiring **LESS REPAIRS** than any other.

*One of these Engines is a Paying  
Investment on any farm.*

It will pump water, saw wood, run the Separator, churn, feed cutter, grindstone, washing machine, etc. Ready any time—not dependent on the wind—a simple and reliable source of power.

See the **MASSEY-HARRIS** Agent.

# An Interesting Incident at the Exposition

**DE LAVAL'S FRIENDS LOYAL**

**A**MONG the many visitors to our booth at the Exposition was a lady who wanted our representative to show her a DE LAVAL. He took the separator apart for her and she seemed surprised at its simplicity and especially at the short time it took to take the machine apart and put it together again. ¶ "Why," said she, "I've got a separator in on trial and their agent told me that the DE LAVAL was complicated, and that it was hard to wash and that the discs would soon rust." ¶ Just then a lady close by spoke up and said, "Why, it's no such thing. I've had a DE LAVAL for eight years and I've never had a bit of trouble with it. It's just as good now as it was when I bought it, and besides it will skim cold milk, and that's what the machine you've got won't do, or any other that I know of, for that matter." ¶ By that time a dozen or more had gathered round and no less than seven people spoke up and said that they owned DE LAVAL separators and that they were giving splendid satisfaction. ¶ There was one man in the crowd whom the lady looking at the DE LAVAL knew, and she turned to him and asked, "You've got a machine like the one I'm trying out. Isn't it alright?" "Well," he admitted, "it's certainly better than skimming by hand, but it's mussy and gets milk on the floor; it's hard to turn, and if I were going to buy a new separator to-day it would be a DE LAVAL. I know more about cream separators now than I did two years ago. My brother has a DE LAVAL and he has tried them all and says the DE LAVAL is the best."

Our salesman didn't have a chance to talk the merits of the DE LAVAL. Our good friends in the crowd persuaded the lady that she ought to give the DE LAVAL a trial before she made any choice, and before she left the hall she gave an order to have a DE LAVAL sent out to her house, and after a ten days' trial she bought the DE LAVAL.

There is a moral to this story: Don't buy a cream separator until you have given the DE LAVAL a trial. It costs you nothing to try it.

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The More You Come to Know about CREAM SEPARATORS the More apt You Will be to Buy a DE LAVAL.

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## De Laval Separator Company

173-177 WILLIAM STREET,    ::    ::    ::    MONTREAL.