An Invitation to Students

We believe your object in coming to Guelph was to take a college course, that you might become a broader, better man, more fully qualified to fill your place as a citizen of the nation. Your object is commendable.

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Steele Brigg's Selected Seed - Fall Seed Wheat

O. A. C. No. 104 WHEAT

A cross made at O. A. C. Guelph, between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian, has furnished a new variety of Winter Wheat, which is very promising. In the past six years it has produced an average annual yield of grain per acre of 45.0 bushels, while the Dawson Golden Chaff for the same period, has produced 40.8 bushels, and the Bulgarian 37.5 bushels. It will therefore, be seen that the O. A. C. No. 104 has surpassed each of its parents in productiveness. It has given a grain, which is almost equal to the Bulgarian for bread production.

The O. A. C. No. 104 variety is a vigorous grower, with a comparatively stiff straw. The grain is white, and the variety resembles the Dawson's Golden Chaff in being beardless and the Bulgarian in having white chaff. Price per bus. $4.00. New cotton bags, 70c each extra.

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A variety of high standing in the Government experimental reports. The straw is strong and stands up well, the heads are large and well filled with red grain. Price per bus. $3.25. Bags, new cotton, 70c each extra.

Fall Rye (Common)

We have a splendid sample to offer this season, selected for seed. Per bushel $3.10. Bags, new cotton, 70c each.

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3 to 4 lbs. per acre in Drills, 8 to 10 lbs. broadcast.

It has been estimated that one acre of rape will feed from 35 to 40 lambs for two months, and that the gain in flesh per month was from 8 to 121-2 lbs. on each lamb. Young cattle thrive on it as well as hogs. Rape may be sown either in rows and cultivated, or sown broadcast. Poor soil is often sown with Rape and ploughed under as a fertilizing crop, for which purpose few, if any, other crops are better. Genuine Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape, lb. 25c, postpaid 35c; 10 lbs. $2.20, 25 lbs. $5.00, by express at purchaser's expense. Special prices for large quantities on application.

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STEELE, BRIGGS' "LION" TIMOTHY—Government Standard No. 1, "Lion" brand is specially selected for purity, vitality and freedom from other seeds, and is the one best value on the market. Clean, flail-threshed and unhulled. (Lb. 35c. postpaid; bus. $9.60. Cotton bags 70c each extra.

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The Old Order Changeth

By President J. B. Reynolds

Students returning to the College this term will notice a number of changes, all of some importance. A comment on a few of the changes should be of interest alike to old students and to new.

There is first of all the change in the Presidency. The new President happens to be writing these words, and so not much can be fittingly said on the subject on this occasion. It is well-known that Dr. Creelman is a general favorite with the students. All admire him. Those who had the privilege of knowing him intimately, hold warm feelings of friendship toward him. He has pre-eminently popular qualities. He is genial, generous, witty and humorous. The new President, perhaps, has fewer personal attractions to recommend him, but he begs to assure the students that he has no less concern in their welfare, and will be equally devoted to their interests.

Miss Watson’s retirement is elsewhere commented upon in this issue. Miss Cruickshank, who succeeds Miss Watson as director of Macdonald Institute, comes to her new work with good academic qualifications, and with considerable experience in administration. Miss Watson has been guide, philosopher, and friend to many. But it is the common lot to part with trusted guides, and, sometimes, to sever friendships. And, then, to trust new guides, and make new friendships. The students will find the new director friendly, and capable as guide and teacher.

Mr. Gandier, who has been for many years the popular and efficient registrar of the College, has resigned to continue his studies. No one can quite equal Cap’s manner in receiving strangers or in making new students feel that someone is really interested in them. But Mr. Porter, Mr. Gandier’s successor, is going to try, and we all wish for him the highest measure of success. Already he has cultivated the captivating smile.

It was hoped by September that two new buildings, Apiculture and Dormitory, would be ready for occupation. But the law’s delay, complained of by Hamlet, is matched in these times by the builder’s delay. Part of the dormitory may be occupied at the beginning of the term, or soon after, if the occupants are willing to endure some inconvenience for a short time. It is not expected that the Dormitory will be ready for complete occupation before the new year. The Apiculture building is in about the same state of progress. Both of these buildings promise to be, when finished, very creditable pieces of workmanship, well suited to their purposes, and will be welcome additions to the equipment of the College.

The new courses in agriculture are of
considerable interest to the students of that branch. The College has to offer now, what it has not offered before, two distinct and separate courses in agriculture for regular students. Each course, the new associate course of two years, and the new degree course of four years, is different from the old combined course. Under the new regulations, each student, upon entering the College, must decide which of the two courses he is to follow. The two-year course is complete in itself, and does not profess to prepare the student for the longer course. The conditions for entering the associate course remain much the same, except that the age limit is advanced to eighteen years. Besides this advance in age limit, candidates for the degree course are required to meet another condition, namely, Ontario Junior Matriculation.

It is recognized that the changes in the courses are radical and somewhat sudden, and, therefore, for the first year or two some modifications of the matriculation requirement are allowed to experienced farmers.

Need will arise for patience and forbearance on the part of students in adapting themselves to some of these changes. Let us hope that with them all we may be enabled to go forward, College and individuals alike, into even greater opportunities of service than the past has afforded.

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Helpful Hints
for the Animal Husbandry Student

By Prof. Wade Toole

A general farm without live stock is like a ship without a rudder, drifting aimlessly yet surely on to the rocks. An Agricultural College without a fully equipped Animal Husbandry Department could never turn out the best possible all-round farmers or professional agriculturists. At the basis of all general agriculture are field crops and live stock and the two go hand in hand absolutely dependent one upon the other. This is particularly true of a Province like Ontario. From the time of the earliest settler, live stock has had a prominent place in Ontario agriculture, and as the years go by and the necessity for returning fertility mined from the soil through crops of various kinds grows more apparent, farm stock takes an increasingly important place on the farms of the Province. The successful production of field crops and satisfactory returns from live stock are so interdependent in Ontario, in fact in all Canada, that no one can reap the largest measure of success with one branch without paying due attention to the other. Good live stock cannot be produced without an abundance of the most economical feed and the best field crops are always found on well-tilled farms where barnyard manure forms the basis of the fertilizer used. Just as good feed is necessary to the production of the best live stock; so, are farm animals necessary to return the plant food to the
soil for the production of heavy crops over an indefinite period of years. We are quite safe in saying that live stock husbandry is the basis of our farming practice; is the foundation upon which our agricultural super-structure is built; is the corner stone of our industry. Even the youngest student of agriculture finds no need to ask why he should have a knowledge of live stock and the problems connected therewith.

Assuming that the average student intending to graduate in one of the so-called practical options understands fully the “Why” of animal husbandry it might be well to bring to his attention some of the “How.”

At the Ontario Agricultural College the Animal Husbandry Department takes in the farm proper, consisting of 500 acres. The first purpose of this land, as operated, is to grow feed for the herds and flocks. The live stock farmer farms for feed. That is the real object of the main college farm. The herds and flocks are maintained, first of all, to produce laboratory equipment, for high-class farm animals are the most important laboratory equipment in the Department. The farm grows feed to maintain live stock from which the student gets his ideas as to types and breeds, kinds and classifications, sorts and sizes. In the growing of the feed it is possible to try crop rotations in order to ascertain the best cropping system for the live stock farm. All the stock must be stabled and this brings in all the problems of stables and stabling, with the necessary light and ventilation. Then, of course, a knowledge of feeds and feeding, the principles of breeding as applied in actual farm conditions, and pedigree records of different breeds of live stock is essential, and this comes with handling the large numbers of stock kept. The farm, the stable, the stock—these constitute the animal husbandry laboratories and the student is invited to use all for the furtherance of his knowledge of live stock.

The beginner sometimes finds difficulty in getting down to live stock work. He often feels the lack of experience in judging or handling live stock. Actual experience on a farm where live stock is kept is essential to success and to the student contemplating taking any special work in Animal Husbandry the writer would say, “get all the farm experience you can—the more the better.” Farm experience in early life is the surest foundation for an agricultural college education where the student specializes in agriculture. If the student hasn’t sufficient farm experience when he enters his college course to satisfy himself that he knows in a general way the actual handling of a farm with live stock, he had better plan to get this knowledge from more farm experience before he goes too far in his course. Theory is fine upon which to dream, but it is practice that makes the man of action. The theorist is forever dreaming of an agricultural seventh heaven until his farm goes to destruction, while the practical man uses theory only to help him get things done. It is the man with sound, common sense and plenty of push who makes a success of live stock work. Every student of live stock should look for the practical application of what is taught him while at the college. There will be theory given but the most reliable material is theory backed up by practical results. The work in the Animal Husbandry Department will be, in so far as possible, of a practical nature, and an effort is made to give the student something he can use.

Every student who is making a study of stock, whether he be in his first, second, third or final year, should plan
to see the stock on the farm frequently outside the class room. It doesn't take long to walk through the barns and look over the stock in the stalls. Familiarity is the first step to success. First, the student must know types. Every type has a purpose. There is a reason for type. Read books on type. Practise sizing up type. This is the beginning of class room work—a knowledge of type and why these types are bred. Remember that the type has been made for a purpose. In meat animals it must suit the demands of the consumer. The butcher's block is the final practical test. In dairy cows milk production is the essential thing. There is a type for meat and a type for milk. Get these firmly fixed in your minds. In horses, there is a type for draft and a type for speed. Look them over.

Market type is the first important step for the student. Then comes breed type. There are various breeds of draft horses, light horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, mutton sheep, bacon hogs and lard hogs. The agricultural college student should know something of all of them. The O.A.C. is equipped to help the student gain a knowledge of types. This winter we hope to have good classes of three breeds of beef cattle, three breeds of dairy cattle, eight or nine breeds of sheep, six breeds of swine, and at least two breeds of draft horses. Get type fixed in the mind first. It requires practice. In class the student will have a good opportunity to train his eye. He should supplement this whenever possible by looking over the stuff in the barns, and at every opportunity he should study stock in other places. A trained eye is necessary to success as a live stock judge. Good judges do little handling. They stand back and size up their stock by the eye. Start on type and stick to type until you have mastered it. Follow general type with breed type and master it. It may take you some time. Your college course will give you a start in the right direction. It will take years of after work to reach perfection, in fact the perfect judge is just as impossible as the perfect animal. Be sure your ideals are right then you are on the right road to improvement.

Following type and breed work comes feeds and feeding. The college has found that for the amount of stock kept a four-year rotation of crops is well suited to conditions—hoed crop, grain, clover, hay or pasture. Economic feeding means that all the bulky feeds and a great portion of the concentrates must be grown on the farm. Concentrates may be purchased more easily than roughages, so we always plan to grow all the required roughage—hay, corn, silage and roots. For feed work this year we hope to have feed samples for the class to work with. Feeds and feeding is a straight lecture course, but the student who is interested can pick up ideas from the feeding as it is carried on in the barns. Every student should keep his eyes and ears open at all times. A practical knowledge of pedigrees is essential. Students sometimes think that they get too much of this work, but in after life they invariably see the advantage of a knowledge of breeds and their history. Every live stock student should understand pedigrees. Start to make yourself familiar with them right now and continue the work.

In this age, marketing is a big problem on the farm. A special study has been made of three large markets and, during the winter, students will get a special course of lectures on live stock marketing. In the meantime let every student study market reports. They give an idea of market classification and relative values of the various classes. It
requires close study but it is worth while to know. Study markets for marketing is a big end of successful farming.

Commercial types must form the basis of our live stock teaching in the future. Slaughter tests must be increased. There is no way that the student can have type so well impressed upon his mind as by going over the animal on foot and then helping to cut up the carcass. We hope to do some of this work this winter and in future to have a well equipped slaughter house. Students should not miss an opportunity to improve their knowledge of the cuts of meat.

To increase practical knowledge of commercial values we have inaugurated, for senior men, the mock auction sale. This may be extended to second year men. Placing a value on stock is good practice. Do it as you go about the herds and flocks. Some day the knowledge gained will come handy.

Now all hands together for a big year in Animal Husbandry. Let every student feel free to come into the office and discuss live stock. The stock is here for your use. So is the Animal Husbandry staff. We welcome the old boys back and we are glad to have the first year men. By cooperation we can succeed with our work. We require your best effort. Let us work together and play together for mutual benefit and for the advancement of agricultural and community life.

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Egg Type Conformation

By E. C. Foreman, '21

VARIOUS conceptions of the desired conformation that is so frequently labelled "egg type" is found among present day poultrymen. In most cases this type is more or less hypothetical, due to limited observations or prejudice. Some are convinced that a heavy layer must possess a long back, high tail, large comb development, or a wedge-shaped body. A hen may possess all these characteristics and be a poor producer.

After handling many thousands of hens of all breeds, the writer concludes that no single egg type exists, but there is a conformation peculiar to all heavy layers. This conformation, although possessing definite characteristics does not necessarily make an individual type, to which all highly productive hens must conform.
The above photographs express more clearly than can be described by pen, the tendency production has in altering type. These females possess equal breeding, all are the progeny of a single sire, and the record was made in each case under equal environmental conditions, at the Missouri Egg Laying Contest.

The contrast in type is well defined between the highest and the lowest producer. The intermediate type occupies the same position as to production.
Reference is frequently made to the analagous comparison of types of cattle and types of poultry. The contrast between the dairy and beef types of cattle is obvious to the student of livestock. Likewise the beef and productive types of hens are readily segregated by their conformation.

In selecting productive types of hens we therefore eliminate all those characteristics which indicate beefy tendencies, avoiding the heavy set hen, with a coarse head, short, thick neck, heavy shoulder, deep breasted (not full breasted), coarse round legs and loose feathering.

It is quite obvious that many types may exist and rightly be called “egg types” so long as we avoid beefiness. A photograph inserted below, illustrating a 263 egg hen shows a different type to the equally productive type above, yet they both have characteristics in common and are both entitled to be graced “Egg Type Conformation.”

THE HEAD. A definite correlation between each section of an animal always exists in a well balanced individual. A great many people are now “Hoganizing” their hens, and are laboring under the delusion, they are attacking the business end of the hen. The writer does not mean to infer that the Hogan system is wholly inaccurate, but we are working blindly.

The HEAD indicates more accurately the delicacy and efficiency of the internal mechanism to produce eggs than any other section. There is a great deal more variation in the heads of hens, than there is in the capacity between the keel bone and pelvic arch of all laying hens; for this reason we make the suggestion if one is studying production, look at the head first. The writer promises some interesting data relating directly to the subject in the very near future.

The accompanying photographs illustrate four extreme types of heads common to most flocks. Variations and combinations of these types exist and are readily detected upon close observation. Each type has a meaning all its own and is directly associated with ovarian activity.
Among the general characteristics the head reveals, is the sensitiveness of the internal mechanism, disposition, refinement or coarseness, femininity or masculinity and constitutional vigor.

A heavy laying hen always possesses a very refined head, indicating a bright, active, and intelligent disposition. The skull should be moderately narrow, with an absence of coarseness directly above the eyes. A wide skull with overhanging eyebrows indicate a propensity for broodiness. The face should be lean and delicate, avoiding the fat wrinkles common to beef types. A very delicate skin indicates sensitiveness that responds readily to care. Preference should be given to the hen with a oval eye, showing considerable eye membrane directly in front of the eyeball. The jaw should not be thick nor deep.

The head of every hen is constructed a little differently and herein lies a field for further study in the egg type controversy. Not only is this an individual characteristic but also is found to be a breed characteristic. In the Leghorn family alone, the Brown variety are dif-
different from the White in point of head structure. Although the variation is not so pronounced as it is between breeds, nevertheless, a difference is easily noted. The Brown Leghorn possesses a shorter and rounder head, full face and heavier skull.

The writer places particular stress on the head because of its direct association with the quality of the egg sack and the correlation with body conformation.

CAPACITY OF EGG SACK. Reference is here made to the capacity, measured perpendicularly from the tip of the keel to the pelvic bones, which are located on each side of the vent. Most of the culling work conducted throughout the country is based largely on the capacity measurements, spoken in terms of so much finger room between these two points. This test is used either separately or in conjunction with the pigmentation test. While both these tests have many advantages and are sufficient for the novice or for practical application on the general farm where flock culling only receives attention once a year, on the other hand the specialist does not enthuse much over the idea of feeding high priced grain for six months to find out whether the hen has the ability to produce or the vitality to withstand the strain of heavy production.

The weakness of straight capacity measurements lies in the fact that all laying hens, whether laying at a profit or not, develop sufficient capacity to pass inspection. In fact many mediocre hens show more capacity than the heaviest producers, although this is not always the case. Moreover a heavy laying hen, due to some local environmental condition, may be temporarily off production. This would immediately be reflected by a decrease in capacity measurements, and unless a little judgment were exercised many good hens would be discarded.

It is true an active condition of the ovaries is indicated by the spread in this region. We are able to get a reliable indication of present production, but how are we to get a clue as to the profitability of production? By introducing a second factor, namely—quality of the egg sack, considerable information can be gained.

The refinement of the head is always very closely associated with quality of egg sack. These two factors combined are a safe guidance in selecting and grading the laying hens. In determining the capacity or quality of the egg sack a correct and uniform method of handling must be observed. Unless the hen is properly balanced, incorrect conclusions may be drawn due to the cramped position in which the hen is held.

Clasp her firmly in the right hand, balancing and supporting her weight by the fingers, with the thumb grasping the left thigh, at the same time the part of the thumb pressing gently against the lower flight feathers. Held in this way the hen makes no effort to escape. by using the left hand, measurements are easily obtained both for quality and capacity of egg sack. The right leg of the hen should be free, otherwise a cramped condition of the egg sack results, diminishing capacity measurements and inflating the egg sack.

The capacity measurements of the egg sack fluctuates according to the rate of yolk elaboration. It is an indication of immediate production. A good layer must have a large capacity, but all hens with a large capacity are not good layers.
There is a greater variation in the quality of the egg sack than in the capacity of laying hens. Ordinarily the laying hen will show a spread of from four to six fingers capacity. This does not mean that all hens with equal capacity are equally good layers, nor is the hen with the largest capacity necessarily a better layer than the hen of less capacity. Here is where the quality test should be supplemented to more accurately determine each hen's ability to produce.

The degree of quality is determined by the flexibility of the egg sack. It should yield readily to pressure, directly above the keel bone, and below and between the pelvic arches. The egg sack should be full, mellow, warm, and lifelike to the touch. The skin is fine and elastic, similar to the loose mellow hide common to the best dairy cows. The best dairy breeders in the country acknowledge that the cow with the finest handling qualities of udder is the most persistent milker and the hardest to dry up. Likewise the hen with the most quality of egg sack is the most persistent producer.

Capacity indicates the rate of yolk elaboration on the cycle of production, but quality of egg sack determines the persistence of rhythm or the number of months the hen will be productive.

PIGMENTATION CHANGES. Egg farmers, generally, are familiar with this bleaching process commonly referred to as the pigmentation test. It has a practical value in culling during the summer and is essentially a test for the novice. To the student of egg types, greater stress and more importance is attached to the actual body conformation.

Both the rate of bleaching and the degree of pigment must be considered. Heavy winter layers that have been used for incubation and brooding purposes will show a very light yellow in the shanks, indicating a previous bleach-ed condition followed by a rest period. Highly colored shanks of golden hue, indicating greater density of pigment, of course have not had the physical strain on their system of heavy production. Whereas, all hens displaying an abundance of pigment in all sections, including vent, eye ring, face, beak and shanks, have not produced profitably, due to either the fact that they are constitutionally poor layers or have been denied the happy environment that makes for production, the rule does not always work inversely, but is generally reliable and accurate in the first laying year.

A few conditions where judgment must be exercised is in the case of older hens, exhibiting white legs, due to lessened vitality. Pullets suffering from ovarian disturbances, will frequently show a bleached condition, but the quality of egg sack test immediately reveals the hard-enied mass of yolks in the body cavity. Production and vitality are both manifested in the rate of bleaching. Hens of the 300 egg class do not show an entirely bleached condition of the shanks until a record of 150 eggs or better is recorded, whereas a 140 egg hen often bleaches entirely at the halfway mark of 70 eggs.

MOULTING. We are no longer laboring under the delusion of the early moulting hen filling the egg basket during the winter months. Egg laying Contests are not always decided until the last day of the last month.

Big records are impossible where the production is limited to a few months, so persistence of production is of great importance. It is hens of the marathon type rather than the sprinters that cover the distance of 200 eggs or better.

Ordinarily the late moulting hen presents a ragged and tattered appearance towards the end of October. This is due to the brittleness of the feathers,
which seem to undergo changes similar to bleaching of the pigment from shanks and other sections.

The hen on millinery display presents a sleek, unbleached condition, indicative of her past performance in terms of egg yield.

More Amateur Theatricals
Hints from prison camps that might liven our country life

By "Pierrot"

"It is verboten!"
"What is?"
"You cannot perform zat piece."
"Why not?"
"Well, Herr Hauptman, the Commandant of this Prison Camp, says it is verboten all over Germany; it make fun of the Military."

"Do you mean to say that Bernard Shaw's 'Arms and a Man' is banned in Germany because it ridicules the Military?"

"Certainly, Herr Hauptman."
"Say, Wood, where is that packet of Cocoa, and the Pear's Soap?"
"Good. Here Feltwebel."
"Tank you, Sorr! Good Englander!"

"Well, what about it! We've rehearsed the Play, and intend to put it on. You, as interpreter, have censored it and there is nothing to insult any of your German friends in it. What do you suggest?"

"No, there is nothing to insult the Camp soldiers. Can you not alter ze title and the Actor's names? The Commandant will not recognize. He does not know any English."

"Thanks, Feltwebel, here's a packet of 'Gaspers.'"

"Oh, tank you, Herr Hauptman. I hope ze Play is good and will see about those lights for you."

So we put on Bernard Shaw's 'Arms and a Man'—better known in its Musical Comedy form as "The Chocolate Soldier," under the title, "Captain Bon-Bon." Thanks to the suggestion of our accommodating Interpreter Sergeant, prompted to it by the invigoration imparted by the Pear's Soap, and his scruples allayed by the soothing and comforting influence of the packet of Cowan's Cocoa.

Under the most unpropitious circumstances the Entertainment Committee of this particular Prison Camp produced a first class original entertainment every week, assisted by an efficient forty-five piece orchestra. Practically the same theatrical activity obtained at all the Prison Camps in Germany. Almost every Battalion, certainly every Division on the British Front, had a good class Concert Party who produced a Show every night, and often twice a day. The Canadian Corps 'Dumbells' are now as famous in Canada as they were at the Front and in England.

No troops ever marched long at what was technically, known as "March at Ease"—we never found it particularly
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easy—before they broke into a song, or commenced bandying some catch phrases. A voice, “It is my Daughter’s Wedding Day.” Chorus, “Hooray, Hooray,” or, “My Lord the Carriage Awaits Without!” “Without what?” “Without the blinkin’ horses,” and so on.

All this indicates the natural inclination of any community to turn to what, for want of a better word, we will call Theatricals. Both to make believe and to watch it is almost an instinct in the Anglo-Saxon.

The Ontario countryside would do well to take a leaf out of the Soldier’s or three evening shows a week, so great is the demand for their services.

Once the individuals had overcome their shyness, and became accustomed to the audience, all was plain sailing. This winter they intend to occupy themselves in producing short sketches and their musical items will be more ambitious.

There is no reason why these desirable conditions should not obtain in many more country districts. There are innumerable plays and sketches well within the reach of the average village community, both in respect to the scenery required and the number and ability of the actors available.

It must not be supposed that the value of these shows lies in the actual presentation of the piece. It is the choosing of the Play—the casting of the Actors into the particular role in which their forte would receive full scope; the making of the scenery and the dresses; the practising with the cosmetics or make-up; the weeks of rehearsing; and last, but not least, the arrangement of the stage and the lighting effects.

This article was prompted by the writer’s attendance at a Garden Party near St. Catharines, where Mr. Jack Challes, of Jordan, has organized a troupe of good voices and hard workers, who appear as the Louth Concert Party. All the artists are farmers in the district, and, I understand, sometimes give two

British Officers Troupe in a German Prison Camp
common is that of misguided stage management. It is impossible to see ourselves as others see us. An actor, however, must be able to do this—most amateur actors rapidly acquire the faculty of knowing what their actions on the stage look like to others. Probably the last man in the company to get the viewpoint of the audience, however, is the very man who should have this point most pronounced—the Stage Manager.

It is generally impracticable for amateurs to rehearse under the actual conditions obtaining on "The Night." The amateur Producer is chiefly concerned in the actors, once dear friends of his, now estranged for life. Will they commence their speeches at the right time? Will they walk on at the right side? Will they remember their lines? And more important still, will they go off at the right time and place? He, therefore, of necessity, invariably leaves the mechanical stage arrangements to the least imaginative member of the Company, who is constituted Stage Manager "Because he's handy with the hammer." He generally is and drops it loudly during the effective dead silence in the second act.

Few amateur S. M's give their actors sufficient light. A good Play, brilliantly acted, can be completely spoiled by bad lighting; on the other hand, a poor show can be carried along by good stage management, chief of which is the aforesaid lighting. This should be arranged so as to make no shadows on the face; thus, broadly speaking, it should stream on the stage from all angles. The mistake of considering a row of foot-lights as sufficient is fatal. The lovely Heroine, registering intense joy, can, by taking a step too close to the foot-lights, have her expression unwittingly changed to one of exquisite grief. This is highly diverting but inartistic.

A row of bulbs corresponding to the foot-lights and suspended from the roof, should be arranged so that they shed a downward light. These cross-currents will remove shadows. In many country districts it is impossible to arrange for these "floats" or even foot-lights. An excellent substitute is the employment of three large lights, two of equal power being set up on stands or suspended from the roof at either side of the stage, facing each other, and reflectors set up so that the light is shed downwards and sideways on the stage. The third light may be set down in place of the footlights and a wide angle reflector should be used on the lamp. As the faces turn during the performance, they will be constantly meeting a good diffused light and the enhanced effect will be quickly noticed. A little manipulation on the stage with the actual lights to be used on the 'Night,' will give the S. M. all the data he will need both as regards lighting and scenery. He should be careful not to crowd his stage with furniture; and above all to see that the curtain will come down quickly at the right moment. A 'slow curtain' kills all effect. He should frequently rehearse his "Noises off"—a pistol shot, galloping horses, distant thunder, etc., to ensure that no hitch can occur. Nothing is more wounding to the Company's pride than to have the audience burst into laughter at an imperfectly rehearsed "Noises off." To have their heroine stand in the centre of the stage registering a deep tragic expectation, and whisper "Hark, what was that?"—dead silence—a little louder—"Hark, what was that?"—dead silence—almost a shout, "Hark, what was that, it sounded like a gun!"—noise of belated paper-bag explosion in wings.—It
is from these apparently innocent little incidents that lifelong friendships are broken and unending feuds begin.

There is a tendency on the professional stage to rely entirely on artificial effects. This is a pitfall into which amateurs rarely stumble. "The Play's the thing," and we, as amateurs, are right in concentrating our chief attention on it. It is surprising, however, the support and help the Actors receive from good Stage Management, an Art entirely its own, requiring imagination, resourcefulness and, above all, untiring enthusiasm. I remember a Revue in Camp, which was going "dud," the Producer suddenly thought of a 'double turn' which the two comedians had rehearsed for the next week, and decided to graft it into the show. They needed a telephone. Whilst they changed from their characters as sailors, one into a crook and another a corner boy, the Stage Manager, who also acted as Property Man, had manufactured an excellent telephone out of two round 'Players' tobacco cans, eight inches of broom handle, a length of twisted string painted green and some lamp black. The lamp black and green paint came off on the hands, but that was a mere detail. His imagination and resourcefulness provided the telephone, and the enthusiasm he infused into his job leavened the whole show and she went with a great swing.

There's a world of fascination in amateur theatricals.

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O wild kaleidoscopic panorama of jaculatory arms and legs.
The twisting, twining, turning, tussling, throwing, thrusting, throttling, tugging, thumping, the tightening thews.
The tearing of tangled trousers, the jut of giant calves protuberant.
The wriggleness, the wormlike, snaky movement and life of it;
The insertion of strong men in the mud, the wallowing, the stamping with thick shoes;
The rowdyism, and élan, the slugging and scraping, the cowboy Homeric ferocity.
(Ah, well kicked, red legs! Hit her up, you muddy little hero, you!)
The bleeding noses, the shins, the knuckles abraded:
That's the way to make men! Go it, you border ruffians, I like ye.
II.
Only two sorts of men are any good, I wouldn't give a cotton hat for no other—
The Poet and the Plug Ugly. They are picturesque. O, but ain't they?
These college chaps, these bouncing fighters from M'Gill and Toronto,
Are all right. I must have a fighter, a bully, somewhat of a desperado;
Of course, I prefer them raw, uneducated, unspoiled by book rot;
I reckon these young fellows, these howling Kickapoos of the puddle, these boys,
Have been uneducated to an undemocratic and feudal-aristocratic extent;
Lord! how they can kick, though! Another man slugged there!

III.
Unnumbered festoons of pretty Canadian girls, I salute you;
Howl away, you non-playing encouragers of the kickers!
Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, Rah, College!
Rah, Rah, Rah, Sis. Boom, Toronto! Lusty-throated give it!
O, wild, tumultuous, multitudinous shindy. Well, this is the boss;
This is worth coming twenty miles to see. Personally, I haven't had so much fun since I was vaccinated.
I wonder if the Doctor spectates it. Here is something beyond his plesiosauri.
Purely physical glow and exultation this of abundantest muscle:
I wish John Sullivan were here.

IV.
O, the kicking, stamping, punching, the gore and the glory of battle!
Kick, kick, kick, kick, kick, kick. Will you Kick!
You kickers, scoop up the mud, steam plough the field,
Fall all over yourselves, squirm out! Look at that pile-driver of a full-back there!
Run, leg it, hang on to the ball; say, you big chump, don't you kill that little chap
When you are about it.
Well, I'd like to know what a touch down is, then? Draw?
Where's your draw?
Yer lie!

—From “Songs of the Great Dominion,” 1889.
First Impressions of the Island Province

By A. F. Hansuld, '20

A community of prosperous farm homes, located in the midst of all the natural inland beauty afforded by forest and stream, and yet in the midst of all the maritime beauty that is produced by golden sunset and silver moonlight over sheltered bays and many arms of the sea, that find their way far inland,—such is this wonderful little Province of Prince Edward Island, commonly called "The Island" in Eastern Canada, and often spoken of as "The Garden of the Gulf." The former name is well chosen because the province is, as the word "island" always suggests to one from more inland parts of Canada, a real summer resort. People from all parts of the continent, from Canada and the United States alike, plan to spend part of the summer months each year, enjoying the soft sea breezes and the delightful summer weather. The second name is appropriately applied also, because the Island is a purely agricultural province, well developed and well populated and promising to be no small factor in Canadian Agriculture in the future.

The Province is connected with the mainland by ferry service, between Tormentine, New Brunswick, and the port of Borden, Prince Edward Island. Northumberland Strait is very narrow at this point and the trip on the ferry is of but one half hour's duration. Freight and passenger trains, as well as automobiles, are crossing the strait continually in this way.

As one approaches Prince Edward Island from the Mainland, the Province first appears as a dimly visible stretch of land, scarcely to be seen along the horizon of the mystic hazy blue of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Soon the magic blue gives way to the vivid verdure of the Island and one is filled with pleasant anticipations and the inspiration of romantic adventure that the appearance of the country seems to suggest.

When the coaches are drawn off the ferry, the journey is continued by rail to the most important cities and towns of the Island. On getting into the open country, one is immediately attracted to the fine farm homes and well cultivated fields. As lumber is comparatively cheap in Eastern Canada and brick scarce, nearly all buildings are made entirely of lumber and shingled on the sides. Well painted houses and white-washed barns stand out in striking contrast to the rich dark green of the spruce trees that grow around every home. These spruce trees grow everywhere over the province and spruce is the principal forest tree. Large spruce hedges along the public highways are quite common. Many farmers have spruce hedges for fences to enclose the various fields of the farm and when one reaches points of vantage a series of such farms on a gentle slope present a most striking panorama to the eye.

The City of Charlottetown is situated on a beautiful land-locked harbour. It is the seat of the Provincial Government and the centre for most of the organized activities of the province. Although it is not a manufacturing city, there are many fine public buildings, among which might be mentioned the Provincial Building, Prince of Wales College, The Market Building and the Post Office. The churches of Charlottetown are particul-
early fine structures and worthy of more space than here given. Just outside the city and along one side of the harbour is Victoria Park, a beautiful natural park of almost one hundred acres. On the other side of the city is the Dominion Experimental farm, where one of our old classmates Frank Tinney is Assistant Superintendent. The farm is a credit to the Dominion Government and is doing a good work for the Province.

The Province as a whole is one hundred and thirty miles long and varies from two to thirty miles in width. Its total area is two thousand, one hundred and eighty-four square miles, with a population of forty-two per square mile. It is cultivated from end to end, and eighty-five per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture.

Dairying is one of the special branches of farming in this Province and the cooperative marketing of dairy products has become an important business in recent years. Co-operation is also practised in marketing of eggs, wool, live stock, and is becoming an important feature of the fox industry. Within the past few years island farmers have succeeded in domesticating and breeding the famous silver foxes. There are at present about two hundred and fifty fox ranches in the Province. In addition to these special branches of Agriculture, Oyster Culture and Fishing are important industries.

The tourist usually finds a fine variety of pastime in canoeing, bathing, motor ing, camping and fishing. The Province is netted with fresh water brooks that provide most excellent trout fishing.

On the whole, Prince Edward Island is a land of pastoral scenery and natural beauty,—a land of fertile fields and comfortable homes, of which its inhabitants are justly proud. Nestling, as it does, in the concave formed by the southern coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sheltered from the Atlantic by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, its quiet is never disturbed by ocean storms. Situated in this sheltered landlocked gulf, constantly bathed by ocean-laden sea air, its climate knows neither extremes of heat nor cold, and is healthy, invigorating, and delightful.

Over-heard on The Campus

By One of Them Persons

Miss Falconer.—A commanding personality; keen, intelligent face, merry twinkle in her blue eyes, suggesting humor and humaneness. Teacher of experience in a city Normal-Model School.

Mr. James Slocum.—Teacher in one of the Provincial High Schools. About thirty years of age. Thin, nervous-looking; takes life seriously, especially his studies.

Mr. Alexander Forbes.—Public School Inspector of Rural District in which Miss

Miss Gertrude Grainger.—Colleague of Mr. Slocum. Robust, athletic appearance. Known as an all-round sport.

Miss Bessie Bookins.—Young teacher of a rural school. Former pupil of Miss Falconer. Slender, rather delicate appearance. Well made up and well put on. Piquant face, vivacious.

Mr. Alexander Forbes.—Public School Inspector of Rural District in which Miss
Bookins teaches. Well nourished and prosperous in appearance. Genial, gay, almost dashing manners.

SCENE.
The campus in front of the Ontario Agricultural College. Groups of Summer School Students engaged in sports on different parts of the campus. In the distance, the Rural Leaders are frolicking nimbly on the green. The shrubbery outlining the campus, backed up by the graceful Norway Spruces, forms a perfect frame-work for the players in their bright-colored costumes as they run to and fro on the green velvety sward. The western sky gradually becomes one blaze of orange and gold.

TIME.
About 8 o'clock in the evening of a beautiful day in August.

Miss Falconer—(Sitting on a bench on the side of the campus nearest the College, between Miss Grainger and Miss Bookins. All three are watching the sports.) What a glorious evening! I consider it a privilege to spend a summer in this beautiful place, quite apart from the educational advantages.

Miss Grainger—Yes, indeed, I have never enjoyed the sports so much anywhere as here. The tennis tournament has been so exciting, and the folk-dancing—

Miss Brookins—(Suddenly evincing some interest.) Oh! The dances at Mac Hall. I wouldn't miss them for anything.

Miss Falconer—(Smiling indulgently on Miss Brookins.) I'm afraid 'my dear, "The world is too much with you."
—I was thinking of a different kind of enjoyment. Look at the magnificent trees and the lovely flowers. They have become my personal friends, whom I have learned to call by name. I could not find a more sympathetic group of friends anywhere.

Miss Grainger—(With a conscious look.) Your criticism applies to me, too—but I think I understand what you mean.—One can get a great deal of company out of one's surroundings. And then the trees and flowers never talk back.

Miss Brookins—(Thoughtfully.) One of my school friends—you know her Miss Falconer—Jean Smyth—got married and went to live way back at the end of nowhere. Well, she declares that she actually enjoys living there, and chiefly because she spent two summers at the O.A.C., taking the Elementary Course. You know, she had always lived in the city, and didn't know any more about the country and farms than I do. She wrote me a lot of high-brow stuff about seeing Nature with new eyes, and quoted Wordsworth's "Peter Bell" and the Yellow Primrose at me.

Miss Falconer—Why, in her letter to me she dwelt on the practical side. I was told about the success she had had with her dairy cows and her vegetable garden, and the possibilities of keeping bees. Her husband says they are making things go and that Jean deserves the credit. (To Mr. Slocum, who has come up, portfolio in hand.) Good evening, Mr. Slocum, it isn't often that we see you on the campus at this hour.

Mr. Slocum—No, I'm not playing this summer, I've too much work. I've been collecting my grasses and fungi. I just happened to be passing. How about yours, Miss Grainger? (diffidently) I might have a few that I could—

Miss Grainger—I don't need to hand in my fungi collection until next year! What's the use of being so fore-handed? I believe in living as I go along. I'd hate awfully to miss the sports for the
Miss Brookins—I'm sure the Professors don't expect us to over-work. If you take the lectures and do the practical work you can pass the examinations without plugging in the evenings.

Mr. Slocum—I know the professors are very reasonable. But there is so much valuable information in all the departments, that I want to take back to my brother on the farm, apart from what I require as a teacher of Agriculture, that I have to drop everything else. Last year I gave him the benefit of all my notes on Insect Control, and Crop Rotation and Noxious Weed Seeds, I did the spraying for him,—he thought he hadn't time. He notices the improvement, and next year he will go at it himself. This summer I have got interested in the Prevention of Fungus Diseases, and the importance of sowing only the best grain seeds—

Miss Falconer—And keeping the best breeds, Animal Husbandry—that's my specialty. I have grown very interested in hogs,—bacon hogs and lard hogs.

Miss Brookins—(aghast.) Oh! Miss Falconer, and you teach Literature so divinely, and quote Browning and Wordsworth and Keats and Shelley by the ream.

Miss Falconer—Yes, and Walt Whitman, and the vers libre of the new poets. There is a great diversity in poetry, but it is all an interpretation of life. And hogs, too, have their place in the general scheme of things—and I repeat that I am interested at present in hogs. I can tell Berkshires from Yorkshires, and if I were on a farm I should see to it that they were fed in such a way as to keep up the standard of Canadian bacon.

Mr. Slocum—but why interested especially in hogs? Have you any friends who are specializing?

Miss Falconer—None whatever. Nor have I any money invested in bacon. My interest springs from a lecture I heard in the Animal Husbandry Building. The Professor began with hogs pure and simple, and ended with a study in Economics. Since then I have been very anxious that Denmark shall not wrest the British market from Canada through the failure of our Canadian farmers and buyers to differentiate between the hams of lard and of bacon hogs. I regard that lecture as a patriotic contribution to our country.

Miss Grainger (amused)—How funny! I have never thought of Animal Husbandry and patriotism as going hand in hand. (More seriously.) Of course I have often heard it said that the man to whose experiments the West owes the hardy varieties of wheat which ripen so early, should rank as one of our first Canadians.

Mr. Slocum—Would you place the two poultry enthusiasts who have given Canada the New Ontarios and the Chantecler in the same class?

Miss Falconer—Yes, indeed,—the work is original and creative, moreover as a contribution or service it is national in its scope and hence patriotic. Some day we shall have a typical breed of Canadian cattle. All our best breeds will not be importations. One of my friends has great hopes of the breed known as French-Canadians.

Miss Grainger—All this makes me think of the man who makes "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before." I heard some one say that Agriculture is more than that; it is a case of making one blade of grass grow where none grew before. Certainly the enthusiasm around the O.A.C. is what you might call "catching." After my course
on “Bees” I decided to try to coax my father into keeping bees, and now I am wild about Horticulture.

Miss Brookins (somewhat sarcastically)—It must have been the lectures on the cabbage leaf that inspired you, or was it the one on the apple-tree branches?

Miss Grainger—No, it was the practical work that appealed to me. I love to watch things grow and to feel that I have had my share in it. But we did have a grand time with the cabbage leaf. Those of us who have studied Botany, especially the graduates in science, thought we knew all about the moisture and food of plants. We had it all written in our note-books, very neatly, under headings one, two, three, etc. But that’s very different from sitting on the grass with your book closed and a big cabbage leaf on your lap and having all kinds of practical questions hurled at you about the effect of sunlight and temperature upon foliage. It sounds very simple when you read it out of a book, but unless you are awfully sure of your Physics you are bound to get tangled up.

Miss Brookins (somewhat petulantly)—We spent two whole hours on the cabbage leaf and some of us were bored to death. One of the girls said it was like wandering all over the Desert to get a glimpse of the Promised Land.

Miss Falconer (good-humoredly, and yet in a suggestive tone)—Of course you know that the wanderings in the Desert were invaluable from the standpoint of education and discipline? I enjoyed the cabbage leaf lessons from beginning to end. They were model lessons to me and showed me, as a teacher, how to attack a subject of that kind. I have never met a teacher who could handle the art of Socratic questioning so skilfully.

Mr. Slocum—I have never thought of watching the methods of the lecturers. I am afraid I have been so taken up with collecting information that I have not considered that end of it.

Miss Falconer—All the knowledge about methods is not to be gained in the Normal Schools. I have picked up a great deal right here at the O. A. C. and—

Mr. Forbes (who has just come up)—What is this you have just picked up? Butterflies? Or is it Fungi?

Miss Brookins—Ideas, Mr. Forbes, ideas on teaching. Just, think of Miss Falconer, of all people, getting ideas on teaching at the O.A.C! (archly.) Very much needed in my case I know, but—

Mr. Forbes (gallantly)—You are altogether too humble. Of course I shan’t object, on my next visit, if I find the beginning of a nice garden on that waste patch of land behind the school-house. And a few window-boxes would improve the general appearance of the place and make it a more suitable sitting for the dainty little teacher who reigns there.

Miss Brookins (blushing, somewhat taken aback)—I like the idea of the window boxes, and the garden, too, but you don’t expect me to give talks at the Community meetings on Butter-making, and Poultry and—

Mr. Forbes—Just as you like about that. There are different ways of using the education you are getting here. (Lowering his voice and half seriously.) When you get settled on that fine farm across from the school you can give practical demonstrations of your skill in the Dairy Department.

Miss Falconer (who has overheard)—Yes, and in a few years she will be writing to me from “the end of nowhere, that she sees Nature with new eyes.”

Mr. Slocum (quickly, to hide Miss Brookins’ confusion)—One of the teach-
ers is now arranging for a series of lectures to be given in his school-house next winter. I heard him discussing it with one of the Rural Leaders from his section. He will take two of the lectures himself and get outside speakers for the others.

Miss Grainger—Be sure to tell him that I am available for a talk on “The Educational and Ethical Value of Play.” What will you contribute, Miss Falconer? A lecture on “Rural Ideals?”

Miss Falconer—I suggest that they get the President to give his course on “Rural-Mindedness and Rural Values.” (To Mr. Forbes) Wasn’t it a brilliant idea to link us up with the Rural Leaders by means of that course on Rural Sociology?

Mr. Forbes—They surely are progressing. A wonderful place—excellent courses. If I had another son to be educated, this is where I should send him.

Miss Falconer—And how little we have known of its excellence until a few years ago. Did you ever hear the story of the Ontario Commission that went to visit the Wisconsin Agricultural College? The Dean was about to show the members of the Commission around, when he inquired where they came from. “From Ontario,” was the reply. “Oh! in that case I can show you nothing that you cannot see far better in your own College at Guelph,” said the Dean. Now, not a single member had ever visited the Ontario Agricultural College—a fact which they carefully concealed from the Dean. On their return to Ontario, however, not many days were allowed to elapse, before at least one member of the Commission found his way to the O.A.C.

Mr. Forbes—Which goes to prove that what is true of the prophet may sometimes be applied to the professor.

Mr. Slocum (much impressed)—I don’t feel like severing my connection with this institution.

Miss Grainger—Fortunately I have another year and I intend to make the most of it.

Miss Brookins (with some hesitation)—I really have enjoyed being here, and I am sorry this is my last year. I begin to see possibilities that I hadn’t thought of. If I had it to do over again I wouldn’t pay so much attention to the dance—to the social side. I wish——

Miss Falconer (smiling kindly upon her former pupil)—You know, you can come back next year as a Rural Leader. I’m thinking seriously of it.

Mr. Forbes (with a serio-comic expression)—That’s right in line with the little hint I was giving you, Miss Brookins.

Miss Grainger—How lovely for me if you would all come back!

Mr. Slocum—Do you think so? Then I’ll come.

Miss Brookins—I’m afraid we shall be late for the dance, Miss Falconer.

Miss Falconer—Yes, we must go. Good night, gentlemen.

Messrs. Forbes and Slocum—Good night, good night all.

(The three ladies walk rapidly towards MacDonald Hall, whilst Messrs: Forbes and Slocum take a short cut across the campus on their way to the city.)

The life of a husbandmen,—a life fed by the bounty of earth and sweetened by the airs of heaven.—Douglas Jerrold.
Average Production in Holsteins and Ayrshires

By H. L. Trueman, '21

In studying the reports of the Canadian Record of Performance for Purebred Dairy Cows, the writer observed some interesting facts regarding the relative merits of Holsteins and Ayrshires. The figures given below are the average production for each class, covering the first nine reports issued by the Live Stock Branch. During this period out of 4,475 Holstein cows entered, 1,307, or 29.2% qualified; there were 49 Holstein bulls qualified by siring 4 record daughters. During the same period, out of 4,120 Ayrshire cows entered, 1,098, or 26.6% qualified, while 52 Ayrshire bulls were admitted.

The following table gives the entrance requirements and the average production of each class in this group of animals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Average Production</th>
<th>Per Cent. Increase Over Requirements</th>
<th>Days in Milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>11,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>13,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>13,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>16,181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A study of the table above shows many differences in the production of the two breeds. Of course, we accept the higher standard of the Holsteins on the ground that they are larger animals and consequently take more feed. We notice the obvious and well known points that the Holsteins produce more milk and test lower than the Ayrshires in all classes. It is interesting to observe that the average test varies but little with age in both breeds. In all classes there is a steady increase in production with age, but the rate of increase varies in the two breeds, i.e., the per-centage of increase over requirements varies considerably.

Looking carefully at this feature we notice that the Holsteins have an almost uniform rate of increase in both milk and fat. The average increase over requirements for all classes in the Holsteins is 50.7% for milk, and 50.8% for fat. Turning to the Ayrshires we find a different situation. There is a greater increase over requirements in fat than in milk, and in both fat and milk the per-
that the Holstein is a slower maturing animal than the Ayrshire, i.e., that she keeps increasing her production at a higher rate as she grows older than does her Scotch sister. The average Ayrshire increase over requirements in all classes is 33.9% for milk, as against 50.7% in the Holsteins, and 49.7% for fat as against 50.8% in the Holsteins. The average days in milk for all classes is 337 for the Ayrshires and 347 for the Holsteins. To sum up these figures, they show that, with higher requirements than the Ayrshire, the Holstein still makes a higher increase over requirements than her competitor; an increase slight only in fat, but enough to prove the popular contention that “she gives enough milk to make up for her low test,” and bearing out in her performance the statement of Warren, that, “of two animals that are equally efficient users of food, the larger animal is usually much more profitable.”

Though man a thinking being is defined,
Few use the grand prerogative of mind,
How few think justly of the thinking few.
How many never think who think they do.—Jane Taylor.

Dame Fortune is a fickle gipsy,
And always blind, and often tipsy,
Sometimes for years and years together,
She'll bless you with the sunniest weather,
Bestowing honor, pudding, pence,
You can't imagine why or whence:
Then in a moment—Presto, pass,
Your joys are withered like the grass.—Praed.
September.

Now hath the summer reached her golden close,
And lost, amid her cornfields, bright of soul,
Scarcely perceives from her divine repose
How near, how swift, the inevitable goal;
Still, still, she smiles, though from her careless feet
The bounty and the fruitful strength are gone,
And through the soft long wondering days goes on
The silent sere decadence sad and sweet.

Where the tilled earth, with all its fields set free,
Naked and yellow from the harvest lies,
By many a loft and busy granary,
The hum and tumult of the threshers rise;
There the tanned farmers labour without slack,
Till twilight deepens round the spouting mill,
Feeding the loosened sheaves, or with fierce will,
Pitching waist deep upon the dusty stack.

Still a brief while, ere the old year quite pass,
Our wandering steps and wistful eyes shall greet
The leaf, the water, the beloved grass;
Still from these haunts and this accustomed seat
I see the wood-wrap't city, swept with light,
The blue long-shadowed distance, and, between,
The dotted farm-lands with their parcelled green,
The dark, pine forest and the watchful height.

I see the broad rough meadow stretched away
Into the crystal sunshine, wastes of sod,
Acres of withered vervain, purple-grey,
Branches of aster, groves of golden-rod;
And yonder, towards the sunlit summit, strewn
With shadowy boulders, crowned and swathed with weed,
Stand ranks of silken thistles, blown to seed,
Long silver fleeces shining like the moon.

Thus without grief the golden days go by,
So soft we scarcely notice how they wend,
And like a smile half happy, or a sigh,
The summer passes to her quiet end;
And soon, too soon, around the cumbered eaves
Sly frosts shall take the creepers by surprise,
And through the wind-touched reddening woods shall rise
October with the rain of ruined leaves.

—Archibald Lampman.
"APRES LA GUERRE"

"In jesting guise,—but ye are wise,
And ye know what the jest is worth."

The tall Canadian settler grinned reflectively as he slapped at a mosquito. "Yuh know, they ain't much to be said fur a muskeetah, but yuh gotta hand it to 'em for one thing, anyway; they're persistent. Plagey little brutes: always at yuh an' no let up to 'em till you land 'em one,—like that!—Seems to me that's what they're here fur,—kinda remind us that stayin' with it is the only way to break even."

"Yuh take this place now." He grinned again. "Why, say, yuh oughta seen it when I took over here. Stumps! My gosh! I'll say so! An' 'thistles! Well, I ain't got rid of 'em all yet, but —well, all I c'n say is,—yuh oughta seen it!—Well, now yuh take it as it stands: not a bad proposition, now is it? An' the only thing that changed it was persistency, an' a little gumption and hard work. Why, here just this week there's a movin' picture fella comes along an' wants to take a picture of the place; —said he could get some good views down the slough, an' me as a typical soldier bucklin' into civilian life again, an' usin' war-time knowledge of explosives to blow out stumps, an' so on an' so on: an' when I showed him the shrapnel marks on the old mare out there in the pasture—there she is, just left of the tall stub, the one with the holes in it, leanin' over there, your right front,—see it? Looks like an observation post in difficulties, don't it?—Well, anyway, when I showed him the old wound marks an' the Gov'ment brand, he like to have a fit! He was goin' to make a reg'lar serial out o' me and her. He may do it yet, too."—he grinned again, resignedly:—"gotta hand it to him; that chap's got Persistency!"

"Say! That reminds me! Here, sit down on the stoop an' light up yer pipe; —we'll make a 'smudge between us'll keep 'em off. Ain't they the everlastin' and tarnation limit? Buzz-zz-zz! Go it, yuh pesky little pests! I'll have oil on that slough next year an' spoil yer fun! Fella up here coupla weeks ago name-a Hearer; d'yuh know him?—Oh, sure, yuh would; he's an O.A.C. chap. Well, what that fella don't know about muskeetahs ain't worth knowin'; why, say, he keeps 'em for pets, an' has guinea pigs for them to feed on!—Fact! Says he used to let 'em chaw him up, but they were too blamed enthusiastic over it, so he uses guinea-pigs instead nowadays. Well, he was telling me there's twenty varieties of muskeetahs, an' only two of the twenty attack man. 'R' I says to him, 'What's the matter with the others?' 'H' he says, 'Some of 'em haven't got the right kind o' mouth-parts, an' some are too timid!' Say! If you ever meet a timid muskeetah just let me know, will yuh? Thanks!"—

"Well,—oh, yes!—I was goin' to tell you about the old boy in the Tower of London. Persistency was his middle name. Yuh know, I was on leave from France, just the time of Passchendaele, an' I only had about six-seven pounds, an' I wanted to see all they is to see of London before I went back to the mud. So I took in all the free sights, an' I nursed that six-seven pounds along like's if I come from Hamilton, or Toronto, which I don't, thank Heaven!! Not that I got anythig against Hamilton or To-
ronto, yuh know, but them two cities

"Well, one day I went up to the
tower, an' they told off one of the beef-
eaters to show me round. Well, sir, he

price of a drink if he can snaffle it.'

So just to worry the old chap I never

offered him a 'refresher,' but just slip-
ped him a half-crown an' told him to

lead on. So off he starts."

He paused to light his pipe, and the

was a very good-spoken old lad, with

a kind of beacon-light face on him; one

o' this here kind of younger son that

joins such outfits for free clothes an' an

easy time; an' as soon as I claps eyes

on him, I says to myself, 'Here goes the

match-light beat upon his kindly bronz-
ed features. Then the match went out,

and he took up the tale, with the glow-
ing pipe-bowl brightening and dying in

the soft summer darkness.

"'Now here,' he says,' here right in

"Directly beneath you is the Refreshment Bar—"
front of you is the Refreshment Baw, the only Refreshment Baw in the Towah! Many a time did Sir Walter Raleigh, when that nobleman was confined in the Towah, slake his thirst at that self-same Refreshment Baw! And when the late King Edward visited the Towah he did likewise; and so have many other great and noted men; and it's the only Refreshment Baw in the Towah!"

"Now, I'm not very sure of my directions, so I may get some of 'em mixed; but this was the way the old Beef-Eater showed me over the Tower. He goes on, an' he says: 'Now this iron contrivance is the portcullis, designed to block the great gateway, as you can see; and as you face the portcullis, directly behind you is the Refreshment Baw, the only Refreshment Baw in the Towah! An' then he takes me up the stairs, an' shows me where Sir Walter wrote his History of the World, and the doorway by which he went out to be executed, and the promenade where he used to ponder over the next chapter or his plans against the Spaniards, an' then he says, 'And the Refreshment Baw is now to your left and below you, the only Refreshment Baw in the Towah!'

"Then we went up to the Bloody Tower, and he shows me where the two young princes were buried, and then where all the old implements of torture were kept, and then he winds up by saying,—'And as you face the thumb-screw yonder, the Refreshment Baw is now to your right and below you,—the only Refreshment Baw in the Towah!"

"Well, sir, he took me all over the Tower, and that's the way it went everywhere; and finally we took in the Crown Jewels; and there was the great Sword of State, an' the Crown, and all sorts of jewels by the bucketful; an' there was the big—now,—'Kohinoor' diamond, is it, or 'Cullinan'? Doesn't matter, anyway;—there it was aflickering and ablazing, an' the Beef-Eater says, 'And as you face the great diamond, directly beneath you is the Refreshment Baw, the only Refreshment Baw in the Towah!'

"That did it! Says I, 'You win; lead us to the Refreshment Baw, the only Refreshment Baw in the Towah!' And he kinda sighs, relieved-like, an' pulls down his waistcoat, and says, 'Very-good sir; but do you know, I was beginning to feah you were one of these blighted lime-juicers!' * * * * *

The narrator's voice trailed away into silence; a little wind shook the leaves overhead and ruffled the moonlit silver of the slough; the deep crimson spark of the pipe waxed and waned, the little faint smoke-clouds floated slowly upward; and a mosquito jabbed me viciously in the back of the neck.

"Well?" I said, raising a hasty vengeance hand.

"Yes," said the settler, thoughtfully, "Yuh gotta hand it to muskeetahs; they sure are persistent!"

~ The Veterans ~

Literature is the Thought of thinking Souls.—Carlyle.
Mechanical Tillage in the Tropics

By "Alumnus"

As is well known, the development in the use of labor-saving methods has been much slower in the tropics than with us, and the reasons are not hard to find. Implements cost considerably more there, while labor until quite recently was remarkably cheap. This very cheapness shows that it was necessarily lacking in intelligence and it has been found extremely difficult in most cases to educate the natives to work these implements, when they were imported, with any degree of skill.

Another great hindrance was, and still is, the system of open drains that are in use almost exclusively. This seems to be due to three causes: Firstly, the heavy falls of rain during the rainy season, which have to be got rid of as quickly as possible; secondly, the exceptionally stiff clay which predominates in many parts of the tropics; and thirdly, and what in my opinion is the greatest reason, the fact that in the past tile drainage has been attempted but the tile was not properly laid out on these occasions, the result being that their use was given up as being inefficient. These open drains often running as close as twenty feet apart, with cross drains at varying distances, make it rather difficult to employ implemental methods. Recently a slight improvement has been made in this respect, and instead of having drains with vertical sides as was the common practice, many planters are making them a little wider and less abrupt, thus making it easier for tractors to go across. Some, but very few, unfortunately, are giving tile drainage another chance.

During the war, to some extent, and very much more since the armistice was signed, wages have been rising until now they stand two hundred per cent. higher than formerly. This in itself would not be so noticeable, for prices for crops have also advanced considerably, but labor has become very much more difficult to obtain, and what can be got does not appear to be able to do, man for man, nearly so much work as before.

This is the dark side of things, but there is also a decided silver lining. It is said that necessity is the mother of invention, so we find that lack of man power has forced the big estate owners to hunt for other means of getting their land into shape. They are trying machinery again, and this time they mean to give it a fairer trial.

Progress along this line has developed in rather a remarkable way. When our ancestors first got the idea into their heads that work on the land might perhaps be done more speedily by some
other method than by hand they started out and gradually, first by using oxen, then horses, and finally they commenced to employ tractors. Our brothers from the south, on the other hand, in a good many cases skipped the intermediate stages and are investing at once in tractors, and though they have had to pay handsomely for some of their mistakes, yet on the whole there are very few who regret the outlay. Some of the big manufacturing plants are recognizing the new demand and have sent men out to demonstrate their machines and to see what is needed in the different localities. They are beginning to realize that it may be easier to give advice from a distance about conditions they know nothing of, but that it is hardly a paying proposition in the long run.

What has contributed somewhat to the slow development of labor-saving devices in the far south is the use of the wrong implements. Many of those which have given very good results in our own fields are practically hopeless under some of the conditions they are called on to face there. Take, for example, the ordinary mold-board plow, which we could not get along without in Canada. It is of very little use in breaking up sugarcane lands, yet until quite recently agriculturists from the north kept on using it simply because it was what they had been accustomed to at home. Now, however, the value of the disk plow in this regard has been amply demonstrated, and both manufacturers and land-owners are advocating its more extensive use.

Similarly cocoanuts, rice and other tropical crops all require special machinery for their cultivation and harvesting. As far as motive power is concerned, the demand seems to be chiefly for tractors that are only medium as regards speed, but of powerful draft. Tropical clay soils, as a rule, lack the organic matter which we like to see present, especially in heavy land, and as a consequence are harder to work. A light, fast tractor, under such conditions, cannot give best results. Another requisite is simplicity of construction, or, as the planters themselves will tell you, the class of labor available makes it necessary for the machines to be as near “fool-proof” as possible.

By the more common use of the right types of machinery, and in that way only, does the planter in the tropics hope to get as large returns from his fields as he has done in the past, for he recognizes that the days of low-priced, unintelligent labor are gone, never to return, and in secret he is glad that it is so. No one who has ever had any experience with this class of labor will regret its passing, provided that a suitable substitute can be provided. It would now seem that such a substitute has indeed been found.

Believing as I do that man in the distant future will be a far more perfect creature than he is now, it is an intolerable thought that he and all other sentient beings are doomed to complete annihilation after such long continued slow progress. To those who fully admit the immortality of the soul, the destruction of our world will not appear so dreadful.—Charles Darwin.
Our Study of Yeasts and Molds in about thirty samples are being received weekly from the Butter Grading Station at Toronto, for determination of yeast and mold content. Forty-seven Ontario creameries, most of which are pasteurizing their cream and grading their butter, are represented so far. All butter is scored in Toronto by Mr. Scott, Provincial Butter Grader, when first received, and a number of the boxes are being held for re-scoring in three or four months' time.

About thirty-six samples are being received monthly from Montreal, being butter entered in the Dominion Scoring Contest. Four creameries in each of the different Provinces are competing. We are thus enabled to secure samples from all parts of the Dominion. This butter is scored when fresh and each month thereafter for about six months; the moisture and salt content also are determined and Starch tests are made. This work is being carried on in cooperation with the Dominion Dairy Division.

Besides the above samples received from Toronto and Montreal, all cream, buttermilk and butter in the experimental churnings made during the summer by the O.A.C. Dairy Department is being analyzed for yeasts and molds.

Our object in carrying on the above work is to secure information on the following points:
1. Yeast and mold content of pasteurized cream butter.
2. Efficiency of creamery pasteurization and extent of re-contamination as indicated by yeast and mold counts.
3. Causes of re-contamination and methods for preventing same.
4. Relation of yeasts and molds in pasteurized cream butter to flavor and keeping quality.

I live not in myself, but I become
Portion of that around me; and to me
High Mountains are a feeling, but the hum
Of human cities torture.—Childe Harold.
EDITORIAL:

In College Halls Again

This number of the "Review," if fortune be favorable and the printer willing, should appear in time to welcome to the O.A.C. the student body of the year 1920-1921. Last year was a period of transition; a time of re-adjustment, when the three upper years were almost on the same footing as the Freshmen in the matter of getting acquainted and discovering the capabilities of their various members. Such a condition of affairs, if unfortunate, was inevitable as a sequence of the war; but it has passed, and we can look forward to a rejuvenation of all college activities. There is no reason why the coming year should not rival, and even excel, the best years that the college had before the war.

If such is to be the case, as it undoubtedly should be, the responsibility will rest, not on any particular executives, but on every individual member of the student body, particularly those of the three upper years, who must show an enthusiasm and initiative that the class of '24 will soon follow. A college year will be successful in proportion to the degree of interest shown by every student in every branch of student activity. Not only rooting at college and inter-year games, but participation in as much as our physical equipment fits us for not only applauding at literary and other society meetings (which is better than neglecting them altogether), but helping ourselves to make their programmes a success—these are the only methods which will make the coming year an improvement on the past. If it is not, the
failure will be a serious reflection on the calibre of our student body—but we have every reason to believe that success, and not failure, lies ahead.

The “Year Book”

A QUESTION that deserves the immediate attention of the senior year, is that of continuing the “Year Book,” as it has been published up to the present time. Following the example of the University of Toronto, the publication of this memento of college days was initiated some time ago, and has been carried on by each graduating class. Due to the ever increasing cost of printing and all its accessories—paper, reproductions, and labour—getting out a “Year Book” has become an increasingly difficult matter. A leather-bound copy, in pre-war days, cost in the neighborhood of five dollars, but last year each graduate was put to an expense of thirteen dollars and a half. In addition, most of the work devolved on four or five men, taking up every moment of their spare time during the last months of the term, when it was most needed for studies.

The senior year, in our opinion, should discuss the matter thoroughly at the earliest possible moment. The question to be decided first of all is whether the “Year Book” is to be carried on in its present form, or a simpler souvenir booklet substituted for it. If it is decided to do as former years have done, a committee should be appointed at once. This committee could get estimates from printers on the cost of production, and determine what the book should cost each member of the class. It would then be possible to know how many seniors would take the book. A great deal of the work could be covered in the fall term, and the whole thing be ready for publication as soon after the Christmas holidays as possible. This would be far more satisfactory than last year’s arrangement, whereby the books were not ready for distribution till some time in the summer.

An Appreciation

IN bespeaking our appreciation of the work and of the personal qualities of Mr. S. H. Gandier, the “Review” speaks not only for the undergraduates of to-day, but for all those who have been at the college while Mr. Gandier has been secretary of the institution. After holding the secretaryship for some nine years, he has resigned to take up other work. The present student body will be glad to know that for the present, at least, “Cap” will still be connected with the college, in the Department of Chemistry. Not only did he handle a position, which brought him into continual contact with every type of student, with unfailing tact and fairness, but he has generously given his time and experience to managing the rugby team, an asset which has been invaluable to them. Mr. Gandier takes with him the good wishes of all who have known him at the O.A.C. His successor, Mr. A. M. Porter, graduate of ’20, is well and favorably known and will, without doubt, prove an able and popular secretary.
LIKE "John," the "Review" is forced at times to speak for itself. As a college magazine, published for and by the students of the O.A.C., it is essential that it should at times discuss its affairs with them. Too many students and alumni are satisfied with the fact that publication takes place once a month (barring accidents), and with the fact that they are subscribers. Such an attitude leaves the "Review" staff with an extremely hard row to hoe. We want, and we feel that the paper deserves it, the best that O.A.C. students can give in the way of articles, stories, cartoons and verse. The technical difficulties of printing are a great enough handicap at the present time of sky-high prices of paper and illustrations, without having to suffer from lack of support in the matter of material. In a college as large as the O.A.C. now is, there can be no excuse of lack of talent. The quality of the "Review" is dependent on the sympathy and support of its readers, and no man, in our opinion, is entitled to criticize until he has done something to help.

MISS Mary Urie Watson, Director of Home Economics at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, since 1903, has resigned, to retire to her home, at Ayr, Ontario.

Miss Watson was the first principal of the Hamilton School of Home Economics. When the late Sir William Macdonald established the School of Home Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College, the Hamilton School was removed to Guelph, and Miss Watson remained with the school as Director.

Macdonald Institute has made a name for itself in the quality of the students who have passed through its courses and have gone forth into the world as home-makers, professional housekeepers, dietitians, and teachers of home economics. Much of the credit for these excellent results is owing to Miss Watson's personality and professional efficiency. Eminently fair and just, and exact in discipline towards students, courteous, urbane, and even-tempered towards all, Miss Watson at all times commanded the respect alike of her students, her associates in the school and the agricultural college, and the general public. Her efficiency as a teacher and an administrator insured to all the students the fullest opportunity for advancement. Her sound common sense kept the practical side of home economic instruction always in the foreground. Clear and firm decision and strict discipline implanted a wholesome fear in the hearts of wayward girls who came under her charge.

The products of Miss Watson's work have therefore been a high quality of character and practical efficiency in her students. It is an assured fact that her students acknowledged their deep obligation to her. Miss Watson's name will always be honorably associated with the annals of Macdonald Institute, and though her active relation with the Institute has ceased, the influence of her personality endures in the hearts of her students and associates.

J. B. R.
J. B. Munro (Munny), '19, has left the staff of the Agricultural Gazette, Ottawa, of which he was an Associate Editor, to take a position as District Supervisor of Agricultural Education in British Columbia.

E. S. Hopkins, '11, called at the College on his way from the West to Ottawa. Up till the present he has been engaged on Crop Investigational Work in Alberta, and now has accepted the position of Agronomist, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

D. A. Kimball, '20 (Don), is teaching Horticulture on the staff of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

W. D. Jackson, '09, has been made Travelling Supervisor and Assistant to R. S. Duncan.

C. R. Twinn, '22, has been working on Scale Inspection with Professor Caesar, of the Entomological Department.

A. E. Percival, '17, left Canada towards the end of August to become Secretary to Doctor Creelman in London, England.

Guy Skinner, '17, is engaged in Sheep Extension Work in connection with the State College of Agriculture.

R. B. Hinman, '15, who has completed his post graduate work with sheep at the Iowa Agricultural College, Ames, has accepted a position on the staff of Cornell State Agricultural College, Ithaca, N.Y. He will be engaged on extension work in connection with Sheep Husbandry.

J. C. McBeath, '18, has resigned his position on the staff of the College and has gone West to Delia, Alta., to assist his brother with the harvest. "Jimmy" made many friends during his graduate and undergraduate years at the College. Those who knew him, together with the "Review," wish him every success in his new departure.

Bob Murray, Ralph White, '22, Alf. Hammersley, '22, and Jack Macadam, '21, had a nice little reunion at Salmon Arm, B.C., about August 10th: They are all on the Soldier's Settlement Board as Field Supervisors. Bob and Ralph are stationed at Salmon Arm; Alf is at Nelson, and "Our John" at Vernon. They report having had a very successful Summer and expect to get back to College about September 24th.

Jessie Macdonald, '20, has been appointed to the staff of Speedwell Hospital, Guelph. Since graduation she has
been working as pupil dietitian at the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

Elsie Luckham, '20, has also been doing her pupil work at the Sick Children's Hospital.

Edith De Haviland, '20, has been appointed to the staff of Winnipeg General Hospital, as Assistant Dietitian.

W. Murdock has been engaged by the Drainage Department to repair and put in working order one of the ditching machines which has been extensively used and in need of an overhauling. "Wally" is an Associate of year '20. He owns and operates a "Buckeye" machine himself and is making a thorough job of the machine at the College. Hugh Stanley, '23, is helping him.

Geraldine Williams (Jerry), year '20, is at present working as a pupil dietitian at Speedwell Military Hospital, Guelph.

The B. C. Graduates of Ontario Agricultural College and MacDonald Institute, Guelph, held a most enjoyable gathering and picnic at Second Beach, Stanley Park, on Saturday afternoon. Owing to the holiday season a number were unable to be present. However, over fifty graduates and ex-students registered representing years ranging from 1882 to 1920. The event was the first of its kind in Vancouver for many years and was arranged for the purpose of renewing the old O. A. C. spirit, and bringing together both the early and more recent graduates of the College. Among those present was Mrs. S. Craig, of Nelson, who for fifteen years was matron of the residence. Her presence reminded many of the early graduates of their pranks and pleasures, and in reminiscing Mrs. Craig recalled many interesting happenings at the College, but her memory failed to recall what were once grave and serious offenses. They had been not only forgiven but forgotten.

A programme of sports was arranged, the most exciting of which was a game of baseball played between the married and single men, the married men winning by a score of 12 to 10. Some time was spent in bathing, after which a tempting supper was served. Dean Clement, of the University of British Columbia, acted as chairman at the after-supper speeches, calling upon representative members of the group to give short impromptu speeches. Those called upon were President Klink, Mrs. Craig, Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Rive, Mr. Hill, Miss Hayes and a visiting member, Mr. Lothian, a graduate of Macdonald College, Quebec.

Those who registered were: Mr. I. F. Patterson, Vancouver; Mr. W. H. Gunn, Vancouver; Mr. H. R. Davis, of Milner; Mr. H. C. Mason, of Agassiz; Mr. William H. Hill, of Vancouver; Mr. J. W. Edwards, of Abbotsford; Mr. T. J. Wendland, Langley Prairie; Mr. Ivan Hurdall, Langley Prairie; Mr. J. C. Ready, of Chilliwack; Mr. J. D. Patterson, Mr. D. E. Lothian, of Haney; Mr. E. C. Mahoney, Mr. N. S. Golding, Mr. Elias Rive, Mr. A. M. McDermott, of New Westminster; Miss Olive E. Hayes, Mr. R. J. Skelton, Mr. F. M. Clement, Mr. D. A. Kimball, Mr. R. A. Werwick, Mr. A. E. Matthews, Mr. E. C. Stillwell, Mrs. Marion S. Golding, Mr. H. M. King, Miss Alice Marcellus, of Prince Rupert; Mr. L. D. Klink, Miss M. G. Steel, Miss Fredericka Oliver, Mr. H. R. Hare, Mrs. Pearl Graham Hare, Miss Elizabeth Master, Mr. R. L. Ramsay, and Mr. Frank Cotsworth, of Matsqui.

Immediately following the after-supper speeches a motion was made by Mr.
King, seconded by Mr. Ramsay, that this picnic be made an annual event and that a representative committee be appointed to make arrangements for further gatherings. The committee appointed is as follows: Messrs. Ramsay, Hare, Rive, Ready and Miss Hayes. At a meeting of the committee it was decided that arrangements be made for a gathering during the week of the Provincial Fair at New Westminster.

"Dr. G. C. Creelman, Agent-General for Ontario, attended the Tring Agricultural Show on Thursday of last week, in company with Sir Richard Cooper, the well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Dr. Creelman was also present at the farewell reception given on Monday night to Sir Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner for New Zealand."

Dr. Creelman is evidently losing no time in getting into touch with agricultural interests in Great Britain. He has a well-informed article on the "Apple Shortage in Great Britain" in the August number of "Canada." Fruit growers will read this article with great interest, coming as it does from a man right on the spot and conversant with Ontario's facilities.

W. L. Currier, '20, is working on the farm of Arthur Christie, near Winchester, Ont.

E. L. Eaton, '20, is on the home farm at Upper Canard, N.S.

J. D. Munro, '18, (Dave), is judging livestock at a number of Eastern Ontario Fall Fairs.

The marriage is announced of Miss May Clayton, only daughter of Mr. T. E. Clayton, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and granddaughter of Mrs. Catherine Hutchinson, of Brampton, Ont., to Mr. William F. Geddes, of Winnipeg, Man., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Geddes, of Almonte, Ont. The marriage took place in St. George's Church, John street, Toronto, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 2.30 o'clock.

Bill was a member of Class '18, and was known as a good student and a likeable chap. He holds the Associate Professorship of Chemistry at Manitoba Agricultural College. Many friends and classmates will be pleased to hear of his good fortune and will join with the "Review" in congratulations.

Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Bryce, of Ottawa, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Jean Alexandra, to Mr. Cuthbert Cooper Robinson, B.A., son of the Rev. J. Cooper and the late Mrs. Robinson, of Japan. The wedding will take place quietly on August 28.

C. C. Robinson was Student Secretary last term and made many friends. The "Review" and the student body offer congratulations.

Mrs. Adam Orr announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth M., to Mr. Thomas S. Cooper, B.S.A., Markdale, the marriage to take place the third week of August.

Everybody knows "Tommy" Cooper, '18, and will be delighted to learn of his good fortune. He is a general favorite, a hard worker and sure to be an ideal husband.

Victoria College Chapel was the scene of a ceremony when Frances Jane, daughter of Mrs. W. E. Tufford, of Beamsville, was married to Mr. James Pliny Sylvan Nethercott, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Nethercott, of Bothwell.
Chancellor Bowles, who officiated, was assisted by the father of the groom. Both bride and groom are graduates of the College, and after their return from a motor tour will live in Toronto.

"J. P. S." taught English at the College during the 1919-20 terms. He was a deservedly popular member of the staff. Students who worked under him will be glad to hear of his happiness. The "Review," along with many friends, join in hearty congratulations.

In the town of Olds, Alberta, on Monday, July 19th, there was solemnized a wedding of interest to our Oakville readers. The bride was Miss Mary Isabel Nisbet, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bacon, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. James Nisbet, first pastor of the Oakville Presbyterian Church. The groom was Gunner Hugh A. Carson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Carson, of town. The officiating minister was Rev. J. S. Shortt, M.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Olds.

Miss Bacon was born and educated in Oakville, and was one of its most gifted young ladies. When the war broke out and her fiancee enlisted for service overseas she went to Elyria, Ohio, where she took a three years' course and graduated as a nurse in the Elyria Memorial Hospital, after which she took a post-graduate course and passed with honors an examination at Columbus, Ohio, for the degree of Registered Nurse.

"Hugh" started with year '19, when he enlisted as a gunner in the College Battery for overseas service in the great war, in which he served for over three years, the last year as observer in the Canadian Survey Corps. He took part in the last engagement when the Canadians entered Mons, the day the armistice was signed, after which he was with the section of our army which entered Germany. On returning to Canada he took another term at the Guelph College, and left last spring for Alberta, where he is now running a dairy farm.

Mr. Carson's farm is situated near Olds on the Edmonton branch, a short distance north of Calgary, and Olds will be the address of the happy young couple.

We extend our congratulations and the best wishes of classmates and many friends.

APPOINTMENTS.

H. L. Fulmer, B.S.A., Associate Professor of Chemistry, O.A.C.

A. W. Baker, B.S.A., Associate Professor of Entomology, O.A.C.

W. H. Wright, B.S.A., Lecturer in Botany, O.A.C.

G. J. Spencer, B.S.A., Lecturer in Entomology, O.A.C.

A. Davey, B.S.A., Lecturer in Bacteriology, O.A.C.

A. M. Porter, B.S.A., Secretary, O.A.C.

W. H. Sproule, B.S.A., Lecturer in Dairy Husbandry, O.A.C.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

(Continued.)

1896—Thompson, W. J., Saskatoon, Sask. Farmer.
1904—Thom, C. C., 522 Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta. Farmer.
1913—Tennant, J. L., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Post Graduate Work.
1907 (E)—Twigg, C. B., Spring Bend, Enderby, B.C. Farmer.
1910—Tothill, J. D., Dept. of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B. Entomologist.
1909—Treherne, R. C., Agassiz, B.C. Provincial Entomologist.
1911—Toole, W. O. A. College, Guelph, Ont. Professor of Animal Husbandry.
1912 (E)—Toole, A. A., care Northwest Farmer, Winnipeg, Man. Assistant Editor.
1912—Tipper, R. M., Whitby, Ont. Agricultural Representative.
1912 (E)—Taggart, J. G., care Dept. Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta. Instructor.
1913 (E)—Tregillus, C. A., care Dr. Laura McLaren, Guelph, Ont.
1912 (E)—Tompkins, M. N., St. Francois Xavier College, Antigonish, N.S. Farm Supt.
1915 (E)—Tawse, W. J., Macdonald College, P.Q.
1918 (E)—Timms, J. N., Windsor, Ont.
1909—Unwin, G. H., O. A. College, Guelph, Lecturer in English.
1912—Vansickle, P. C., Trinity, Ont. Farmer.
1914 (E)—Vining, R. L. Deceased.
1916 (E)—Varey, J. M., S.S.B., Saskatoon.

Nor knowest thou what argument,
Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent,
All are needed by each one:
Nothing is fair or good alone.—Emerson.
While discussing educational institutions a student passed this remark to me:

"I almost started to that College, but I'm glad I didn't now."

"Why?" I asked.

"It's TOO small!" was the reply.

True, the O.A.C. is a small College; the student body is not large. But great is the advantage thereof. In fact, I would say the size of this student body is ideal. Just glance at a few of the advantages you have, especially over those in the larger institutions.

Every day you, as an individual, have a chance to take part in class discussions; in the large College you might get such a chance once a month. Here you come in personal contact with the professors and lecturers almost immediately; in the large student body it often takes two years to get acquainted with even a small number of the staff. You have personal acquaintance and fellowship with all our teachers. In a few months you become acquainted with the whole student body; in the big institution you make a few intimate friends, but hundreds, you will never know beyond their name, if that. Here, there is a chance for every individual to take active part in the student life, while in the large crowd many have to be content as spectators. The O.A.C. student meets more responsibility than does the student whose classes number into thousands; and thus you get in invaluable executive training that would probably be missed in the larger College, for undergraduate work is wisely chosen.

This is going to be the best year in our College history. There is no reason why any branch of student activities should fail in the minutest detail. We have an abundance of capable leaders in all stages of development. We have organizations enough to give every individual a chance to be somebody and something in the student body. To accomplish this every branch of the institution must be considered seriously and supported to the utmost. Every student must be an active unit. No drones allowed. Only by constructive, not destructive, ideas can we make progress at the O.A.C. and fulfil the purposes of education.

Think of the valuable student organizations the College can boast of; think of how you are going to aid to make each one a top-notcher. What ones are you most deeply interested in and what sort of support are you going to give them? Attend the meetings; produce new ideas; be an active member. Then you will derive their benefits; you are happy; you are succeeding! Don't be a dabbler, be a swimmer! Plunge in! Keep moving ahead and you won't sink.

Every Friday evening the men of the O.A.C. have the opportunity to visit the
When your baby brother discovers your labelled & mounted plant collection under the sofa & you arrive in time to 'save the pieces!'
ladies at Macdonald Hall. This is a splendid privilege and many are those who take advantage of it—every Friday evening. But such is not a sufficient provision whereby all the students can enjoy a profitable period of entertainment—every Friday evening. Last year such a method was followed. It was easy for those in charge as no definite evening program had to be planned and carried out. The company created its own amusement. Naturally the lines of least resistance were followed and this is what happened—every Friday evening.

About eight o’clock a number of boys and girls in the sitting room would be discussing “How shall we spend the evening?” All are unanimous for a dance; someone is urged to play the piano; a procession ambles up to the gym., and the evening develops into a full-fledged dance. Now dances fill a large place in the social life of the College. Far be it from advocating their abolition. But it is true that a dance every Friday evening is not the best thing for the student, nor does it flatter the name of this, an educational institution.

All over the Dominion people are talking about what we are doing at the O.A.C. In a remarkably short time the public are informed of our activities. Do we want dancing to be prominently connected with the name of Ontario Agricultural College by the public who are interested in us? Too frequent dances during the term tend to develop such a reputation.

Instead, why can’t we make the public talk about our literary activities—our oratory, our debates, our music?

The Friday evening cannot be cut out. Something must be substituted, and here is the suggestion. Let us use our musical talent; there is an abundance and variety of it. Let us organize more extensive debating contests. Previously very few, less than you can count on the finger tips, have had the opportunity to debate at “Lit’s” in one College year. Can’t this number be at least doubled? The same would apply to oratory contests. There is plenty of material and it demands the training in public speaking.

“Variety is the spice of life.” This would provide a variety from the often repeated rag at the dances. Then occasionally, not too often, outside artists could be brought in, which would tend to keep us from thinking that the whole world is on the O.A.C. campus. Some of Toronto’s finest musical talent is available for an evening’s entertainment. A collection of Canadian paintings can be had; an excellent speaker to explain their significance would like to talk to an O.A.C. audience. And, of course, these meetings should be union meetings. At any time “Love’s Old Sweet Song” should prove a thriller.

Our Faculty enjoy literary meetings. In the past they have turned out on starry and stormy nights alike. How many of the Faculty attend the dances? Practically none. When the staff attend our social functions it is a good criterion that our efforts are worth while. Let us have the faculty with us this year. It will promote good fellowship and permit closer contact between them and the student body. Such a relationship is necessary for the progress of the O.A.C.

A creative economy is the fuel of magnificence.—Emerson.
"Athletics for All—All for Athletics"

Find your place! There is a place for every student and every faculty member in our new program for this year. With the support of every individual on the Hill our athletics are going to "boom" as never before in the history of the college.

Athletics at our college are being revolutionized and placed on a more stable basis than in the past.

In the years past athletics have been carried on in the midst of disadvantages and in spite of great difficulties. We have been handicapped primarily in not having an athletic field and necessary funds for equipment, which is essential for executing an effective program. This is our greatest need and will be a hindrance to our progressive program for this year. It is our great desire that it will not be long before we benefit by both.

We became dissatisfied with our program for the past as it did not aim to bring every student into some phase of athletics, but seemed to draw out those men only who were athletes or athletically inclined.

The college president authorized the Freshman Class to have two compulsory periods a week in the gymnasium, at 9.15 in the evening. This class consisted of military drill in the early years of the college, and in later years was converted into calisthenics or setting-up exercises. This availed little in the way of results until athletic games, indoor track, aquatics, boxing and wrestling were used in connection with the gym and apparatus work. The new scheme was more successful. Men in the upper years, however, were not reached and the freshmen did not get full benefit from it at that hour of the day when they would rather be studying or doing something else.

In the fall we had football and track from 4.30 to 6.00 p.m., daily, and in the winter, hockey, indoor baseball and basketball. Inter-collegiate and inter-year schedules were drawn up in these sports and good competition prevailed, but even these draw only a small percentage of the students. There wasn't any system encouraged to touch every man in the college; a system that will prevent a few from over-doing, and encourage every student to do enough to keep fit. Undoubtedly the men who came back to college this past year, after having the opportunities offered them of participating in athletic games in the war camps at home and abroad, were entirely dissatisfied with our athletics of the past. As a result of this dissatisfaction a complete change had to take place.

The whole student body had a meeting on the 13th of last March for the purpose of discussing and voting on
the new program for the coming year, which was outlined by our athletic executive. Professors Blackwood, Toole, Crowe, and Dr. Creelman pointed out to the students and faculty the great need of such a program and their duty in regard to athletics and themselves. After a discussion of each clause this program was voted on and passed unanimously by the student body.

The following is a brief outline of the Athletic Program for the coming year:

(1) Students who had had previous athletic training to act as leaders in the different branches of sport—to coach in boxing, wrestling, aquatics and track, and instruct in athletic games.

(2) Promote a fuller program of inter-year athletics by having schedules in more branches of sport. Inter-year competitions in the following sports: Rugby, soccer, play ground ball, push ball, volley ball, outdoor basket ball, boxing and wrestling, track (mass athletic meets), cross country runs, tug-of-war, tennis, and aquatics.

(3) For those students who do not take part in sports, two compulsory periods a week will be given in which they will be instructed in athletic games, field and indoor events, swimming, boxing, and wrestling.

In order to promote this program we had to enlarge on our athletic council, which was composed of sports manager, picked from the faculty, and the athletic executive. To this was added a Leaders' Corps and managers of inter-year sports, picked from the students. The Leaders' Corps is made up of Directors of Sports (one for each sport), and their leaders. The inter-year managers (one for each sport), have charge of the coaching and managing of their year teams and are responsible to their year representative, who is a member of the Executive.

By such an organization we feel confident of swinging our programme successfully, which means every student will take part in some branch of athletics. Those students who come under clause 3 of our program will be given special instruction by our Leaders' Corps, and will greatly benefit themselves and the college. In this way we will be able to reach the student on the side-lines, which we have never been able to do before.

We feel perfectly confident that our new college president, Professor Reynolds, will be whole-heartedly in favor of this movement, and will do all in his power in helping us to promote our new program.

K. W. FORMAN.
THE PLOUGHMAN.

Clear the brown path, to meet his coulter’s gleam!
Lo! On he comes, behind his smoking team.
With toil’s bright dewdrops on his sun-burnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the plow!

First in the field before the reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done.
Line after line, along the bursting sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod;

Still, where he treads, the stubborn clods divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;
Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves.

These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings
The peasant’s food, the golden pomp of kings;
This is the page whose letters shall be seen
Changed by the sun to words of living green;

This is the scholar whose immortal pen Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men;
These are the lines which heaven-commanded Toil Shows on his deed—the charter of the soil!

—Holmes.

Reliable Watches

Oh, the luxury of a watch that can really be depended upon!

No need for rushing, no need for figuring out the time, no need for guessing at it, no need even for the town clock.

With a “Ryrie” watch in your pocket—just wind it, it will do the rest.

Ryrie Bros.
Limited
134-138 Yonge St.
TORONTO

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
MY DREAM GIRL
Oh, dear, I don't want to go to the Ritz, the food is too rich. Let's go to Childs.

Listen, Jack; mother doesn't want me to go to musical comedies. Take me to the movies.

Orchids are so flashy! Oh, yes, I adore those cute little pansies.

Why, if you really insist, I'd enjoy a nice, big bag of peanuts, they are so nourishing.

Would you mind taking me home in a 'bus? All chauffeurs have their necks red, and I just hate to look at shaved necks. -Yale Record.

CHICKEN-HEARTED.

Chicken-hearted people are always ready to hatch up an excuse.

No woman ever awakens her husband from his afternoon nap to show him her dressmaker's bill.

Statistics can be made to show anything that the man behind the figures want them to.

In order to acquire a reputation for being a success in the world many a man believes he must buy his wife a fur coat and build a garage back of his house.

Mrs. Hive—Why are children so much worse than they used to be?

Mrs. Bee—I attribute it to improved ideas in building.

Mrs. Hive—How so?

Mrs. Bee—Shingles are scarce and you can't spank a boy with roofing cement.

Last night I held a little hand,
So dainty and so neat;
I thought my heart would surely burst,
So wildly did it beat.

No other hand into my soul
Could greater gladness bring
Than that I held last night, which was,
Four aces and a king.

ON THE ROAD TO FAILURE.
If you're grouchy and despondent, pessimistic, sour, blue;
If, when Luck seems turned against you, in despair you say, "I'm through;"
If you think your life is hopeless and decide that all is woe,
You're on the road to Failure, and you haven't far to go.

If your friends despise, avoid you, wonder why you act so queer;
If romping happy children cease their joys when you are near;
If Love's stranger to you, and seeds of hate you sow,
You're on the road to failure and you haven't far to go.

If all's wrong about the world and you alone are right;
If your speciality is "knocking" and to growl is your delight;
If you never stoop to help the other fellow when he's low,
You're on the road to Failure, and you haven't far to go.

A WOMAN'S CHANCE TO MARRY

TAKE WARNING.

1-4 of 1 per cent, from 50 to 56 years of age.
3-8 of 1 per cent, from 41 to 50 years of age.
2 1-2 per cent, from 40 to 45 years of age.
3 3-4 per cent, from 35 to 40 years of age.
15 1-2 per cent, from 30 to 35 years of age.
18 per cent, from 25 to 30 years of age.
52 per cent, from 20 to 25 years of age.
114 1-2 per cent, from 12 to 20 years of age.
Your Buildings are Well Protected if they are covered with
Eastlake Shingles and Metallic Sidings

Snug, fireproof and lightning proof, they add beauty and comfort to your home, and protection to your barns and outbuildings.


Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
TORONTO Manufacturers to the Trade WINNIPEG

USE THIS COUPON TO-DAY.

Put a cross opposite the "Metallic" line you are interested in, clip this out and send to us with your name and address and we'll send you complete, prices and full particulars.

"Eastlake" Shingles | Empire Silo Roofs
Empire Cor. Iron | Anchor Roof Lights
Metallic Ceilings | Boston Ventilators
Metallic Siding | Eave-troughs

Needing

Lanterns or Slides?

We carry the best Stereopticans for various projection purposes and will be glad to advise you. Projection apparatus of all kinds carried in stock. Write us about anything in Photography. We not only carry a stock of and Rent Slides, but also Make them from your films or photo prints. Expert workmen carefully supervised assure satisfactory results. A large number of slide-sets with lectures on various topics are carried.

The Ryerson Press
Toronto - Ont.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
"Making 2 Blades Grow where only 1 grew before"
FALL WHEAT WILL PAY WELL
SHUR-GAIN FOR YOUR BANK ACCOUNT

Shur-Gain Fertilizers

Representatives wanted in unallotted territory

GUNNS LIMITED, WEST TORONTO

Your Capital

The mental equipment of the trained man is the most valuable part of his capital.

For the sake of those dependent on you, your earning power should be protected. An insurance policy not only provides protection for dependents but is an excellent investment. It strengthens your credit and stands behind your business transactions.

Something New

Ask your Representative to show you our new “Canadian” series of policies. There is one specially designed for you.

The London Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONT.
T. M. MATTHEWS - REPRESENTATIVE

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

Insect Boxes, each ......................... 60c
Killing Bottles, each ....................... 25c
Insect Nets, each ......................... 60c
Labels, booklet of 48 ....................... 5c
Insect Pins, per hundred ................... No. 1 & -2 30c
No 3 & 5-25c
Stretching Boards, each ................... 30c
Text Books .................................

Botanical Supplies

Mounting Paper, per dozen .................. 25c
Pressing Paper, per dozen .................. 25c
Labels, per hundred ......................... 15c
Weed Seed Vials, per dozen ................ 30c
Scalpels, each ............................. 35c
Dissecting Needles ......................... 5c and 15c

SPECIAL: WINDOW CURTAIN

Agricultural Text Books

We have the largest variety of agricultural text books in Canada.

Address:
The Students Supply Store
O. A. College, Guelph, Ont.

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

1. Principals of High and Continuation Schools and Collegiate Institutes to forward list of teachers, etc. (Not later than Oct. Ist.)

Municipal Council declares by resolution for forming Municipal Board of Education. (On or before 1st October.) [Board of E. Act, sec. 4 (1)].

Notice by Trustees of cities, towns, incorporated villages and township Boards to Municipal Clerks, and resolution of Separate School Boards to hold Trustees elections on same day as Municipal elections, due. [P. S. Act, sec. 61 (1); S. S. Act, 40 (1)]. (On or before 1st October).

14. Last day for applying for inspection of schools, other than Provincial, for examination purposes. [High School Regulations, page 122, sec. 37 (3) (b)]. (Before 15th October).

Sure-Footed
On The Slopes

Cletrac working on its self-laid tracks, never sinks in or packs the soil. Just as sure-footed and powerful on hills and side slopes as on the flat. Wet or boggy places never hinder Cletrac.

Cletrac travels 3 1-2 miles an hour—the right speed for perfect plowing. Furrows are sliced clean, soil turned right over and thoroughly pulverized, trash is buried deep. Cletrac plows close up to fences; it's short-turning radius enables it to get at the corners.

Cletrac supplies all the belt power needed on the farm, from running the separator to sawing wood. Does perfect work on coal oil, (kerosene), or gasoline. Easily replaces six horses and costs nothing when idle.

Ask for free booklet, "Selecting Your Tractor." It should be in the hands of everyone interested in power farming.

The Cleveland Tractor Company of Canada Limited

Head Office, Windsor, Ont.

Western Sales Office, Regina, Sask.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
THE COW STALL FLOOR PROBLEM

Is solved for all time by use of Cork Paving Brick. These bricks possess all the good features of both wood and cement, with none of their faults. Cork brick are warm and resilient, non-slippery, perfectly sanitary and remarkable for durability in service.

Cork Brick Floors

Are used by hundreds of prominent stockholders in the United States and Canada, and also by many Agricultural Colleges and Government Experimental Stations.

Send for sample brick and booklet which gives particulars regarding this remarkable floor material. Both are free.

ARMSTRONG CORK & INSULATION CO., Limited
McGill Bldg., MONTREAL, QUEBEC

MR. CARNEGIE'S ADVICE.

"In considerable fear," said a banker, "I once consulted Mr. Carnegie about a new venture. The business looked as if it ought to be profitable. There seemed to be a public need of it. Still there was some risk involved, and I was afraid.

"But Mr. Carnegie laughed at my fears.

"'If it is a good thing plunge in,' he said. 'Fear is old womanish. Fear is what keeps untold millions from making fortunes. When Benjamin Franklin thought of starting a newspaper in Philadelphia, his mother, greatly alarmed, tried to dissuade him. She pointed out that there were already two newspapers in America.'"

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
Saving Time with Goodyear Belts

Because of their friction surface, Goodyear Extra Power Belts grip the pulley-face so firmly that they can be run fairly loose without slipping. They save time and trouble by protecting bearings against the heating caused by tightened belts.

For instance, the threshing outfit owned by G. Malchow & Sons, and working around Stavely, Alta., reports that their Goodyear Extra Power Belt does not slip even in the heaviest threshing. No trouble with lagging being worn out or torn off the pulleys. No stretching in the belt. This belt was purchased in 1916, and has been through four threshing seasons. Mr. Malchow considers it good for three more seasons. Seven years' heavy service from one belt would save money for most threshermen.

Both as a main drive and on separator drives Goodyear Extra Power assures steady running under all conditions. Power farmers all over the country are using them as general service belts for all tractor and gas engine work. Because they are not stitched, they are not only exceptionally pliable, but they are free from troubles caused in stitched belts when moisture and drying shrink and stretch them.

You can buy Goodyear Extra Power Belts from the Goodyear Service Station Dealers. They buy direct from the factory, so that they can sell you Goodyear Extra Power for very little more than ordinary belts. Ask for the Goodyear Farm Book. Every Goodyear Mechanical Goods Service Station has it, and you can also get copies direct from any Goodyear branch. This book contains a great deal of information about farm belting problems, about figuring the right size of belt for your needs, and about getting the most out of belts and hose.

The Workman's Masterpiece

Partridge Tires

Made By Hand

By The F.E. Partridge Rubber Company, Limited, Guelph, Ont.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
100 Per Cent Man Kind Clothes

The new Fall Clothes emphasize the desirability of simplicity in designing and finishing in men's fashions.

Young men who want the very smartest clothes, but without a particle of "foppishness" will be pleased with our new Fall showing.

And those men who stay young will be equally well satisfied.

Come in and see for yourself.

Complete lines of furnishings to go with smart clothes.

At the Nelson Store and our own Big Store

D. E. Macdonald & Bros. Limited

"Style Headquarters"—Where Society Brand Clothes Are Sold

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
PICTURE FRAMING
High Class and Artistic Work
C. W. BARD
Phone 1116. 38 Quebec Street.

"WYNDHAM INN"
(Tea Room) Open from 3.30 to 6.30
Arrangements made for private luncheons and dinner parties of six or more persons, also for evening parties. Orders taken for home made baking.
Phone 459W.

Dominion Cafe
THE MOST UP-TO-DATE CAFE AND BANQUET HALL
Tovell's Block. Phone 688.

LITTLE DIGNITY CHASERS.
Singing alone and loudly the first bar of the third verse of the hymn when the pastor has announced that only two verses will be sung.

VERBAL ACTION
Philosopher—A kiss is the language of love.
Co-ed—Well, why don't you say something?
—Michigan Gargoyle.

JUSTICE.
"Why did you strike this man?"
"Your honor, I asked him if he knew any way to stop falling hair."
"Well?"
"And he asked me if I had ever tried catching it in a basket?"
"Discharged!"
—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
Stock Donaldson's
BARBER SHOP
29 Douglas St.
Around from the Post Office
Hair Cut 40c. Razors Honed 35c.
Orders taken for Masquerade Costumes

High Grade Printing
for Society and Social Functions. Artistic and Unique Designs.

The Wallace Printing Co.
Commercial and Book Printers.
45-47 Cork Street. Guelph.

BEATTIE'S DRUG STORE
is Headquarters for
STUDENTS DRUG SUPPLIES
MARY ANN CHOCOLATES
PERFUME
TOILET ARTICLES
NEXT BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA - YELLOW FRONT
Pictures Developed and Printed

FOOTWEAR
We have what you want in Street Shoes, Work Shoes, Sporting Shoes, Dancing Pumps, and Comfortable House Slippers.
The Big Shoe Store.

J. D. McARTHUR
BRING US YOUR REPAIRING.

M. J. Rudell, D. D. S., L. D. S.
DENTIST
Over Guelph Trust Co., Corner Wyndham and Cork Streets. Phone, Office 16; House 147.

Sam Wimpenny
For High Class Cleaning and Pressing
PRICES

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| Try our Contract System. Gents Suits Made to Measure 54 Cork St. Phone 400

CHAS. F. GRIFFINHAM
Successor to C. E. Hewer
49 QUEBEC ST. WEST
Cleaning, Pressing & Repairing
Goods Called For and Delivered
Phone 808

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<td>Dry Cleaning Suits</td>
<td>1.75</td>
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Monthly Contracts for Students Moderate Charges for Alterations

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
A profiteer is a man who follows the long green line.

Never discuss matters of weight with a fat woman.

Money is the root of all evil and the most carefully cultivated plant in the garden.

The average candidate is willing to accept the office only if the People want him, so he spends thousands of dollars convincing the People that they do want him.

Many an April fool has brought home a June bride.

There are as many poor fish in the sea as ever were caught.

A study of modern literature convinces us that Shakespeare is really more punned against than punning.

We all make mistakes—some of us acknowledge them.
HOOD AND BENALLICK
Dealers in
Fancy Groceries
and Chinaware
FRUITS AND OYSTERS IN SEASON

Diamond and Shield O.A.C. Pins
Leather Fobs Twenty-Five Cents Each
Savage & Co. Jewellers

KODAKS
EVERY STUDENT

ALEX STEWART
DRUGGIST
Right at the Post Office

KENNEDY'S
For College Photographs
PHONE 498

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO USE
THE BOND HARDWARE STORE
As your supply House for
— Hardware and Cutlery
— Sporting Goods for every season
— Silverware and Razors for personal use

"WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT"

Ever since the establishment of the O.A.C. The Bond Store has supplied the various wants of the student body. We would like to supply you.

The Bond Hardware Co.
Guelph

THE COLONEL'S LADY'S MAID.

A young flying officer met a pretty girl—er—informally at Coney Island one afternoon. She was dressed awfully swell, and when they separated she gave him a very fashionable New York address; so the next time he was in town he wired her to meet him at the Ritz for dinner.

She turned up, looking smarter than ever, and after dinner they did a theatre. A brother officer sat in a box, and the young airman waved to him, but got a rather quizzical response.

"What ails Topper?" he thought, and at the end of the act his question was answered.

"Hello, there!" Topper said, coming up to him in the lobby. "I don't mind your taking out my wife's maid, old man, but I wish to goodness you’d ask her to wear her own frocks."

—Los Angeles Times.
THE KANDY KITCHEN

High Class Confectionery

Let Us Cater

for your social functions

We do what we promise

PRESTO LUNCH

Let us eat, Boys. Where will be go? Why, go to the Presto Lunch. You get the best service and real meals.

MEAL TICKETS FOR WEEK

$6.50

Open 6 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. Regular dinner and supper. Dinner from 11.30 to 2.00 p.m. Supper from 5.00 to 8.00. Meals guaranteed to be satisfactory.
Guelph And Ontario Investment And Savings Society
Incorporated A. D. 1876.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000.00.

Directors
A. B. Petrie - President
H. Howitt, M.D., F.A.C.S. - 1st Vice-President
George D. Forbes - 2nd Vice-President
Charles E. Howitt W. E. Phin J. E. McElderry

We invite the students and faculty of the O.A.C. and Macdonald Institute to open accounts in the Savings Department of this Society. You are assured of prompt and courteous attention whether your business is large or small. Deposits received in sums of $1.00 and upwards, and interest paid or compounded half-yearly. Customers have the privilege of checking on their accounts as they may wish.

Our Savings Department is also at the service of the officers of the different college organizations for depositing their funds. We appreciate your business and allow interest on these accounts the same as Savings deposits.

Safety Deposit Boxes may be rented for a nominal sum in which to store valuables, documents, etc.

Enquire at our office for full particulars.
J. E. McElderry, Managing Director.
Office: Corner Wyndham and Cork Streets, Guelph.

WATCHMAKER JEWELER
J. J. McTAGUE
RIGHT AT THE POSTOFFICE

CONSISTENT PERFORMANCE.

Shoeless, he climbed the stairs, opened the door of the room, entered, and closed it after him without being detected. Just as he was about to get into bed his wife, half-roused from slumber turned and sleepily said:

"Is that you, Fido?"

The husband, telling the rest of the story said:

"For once in my life I had real presence of mind. I licked her hand."

If it weren't for the few the multitude would still be burning candles and driving ox teams.

THE BADGE OF HONOUR.

I knew a man of industry,
Who made big bombs for the R.F.C.,
He pocketed lots of £ s. d.,—
And now (Thank God) has the O.B.E.

I knew a woman of pedigree,
Who asked some soldiers out to tea,
And said "Dear me," and "Yes, I see;" "
So she (Thank God) has the O.B.E.

I knew a fellow of twenty-three,
Who got a job with a fat M.P.,—
Not caring much for the infantry—
And he (Thank God) has the O.B.E.

I had a friend—a Man—and he
Just held the line for you and me,
Just kept the Germans from the sea;
and died without the O.B.E.
Thank God, without the O.B.E.
—Exchange.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
Kelly's Music Store
Guelph

SHEET MUSIC
Popular, Secular, Sacred.
The latest and best always on hand.

VICTOR RECORDS
Step in to hear this month's supplement.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS
Strings, Parts, Instruction Books. Repairs promptly done.

C. W. Kelly & Son
33 Wyndham St.

WE SPECIALIZE IN ALL CLASSES OF COMMERCIAL PRINTING

The Mercury Job Department
PHONE 1414
The Royal Bank of Canada
Head Office, Montreal.

Capital Paid Up .......................... $ 18,969,120
Reserve Funds ........................... 17,984,560
Total Assets ............................ 584,579,369

Our seven hundred branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, Central and South America, also London, New York, Barcelona and Paris, France, (aux;) will furnish excellent banking facilities for Students and Staff and we will be glad to place these, and the services of our local staff, at their disposal.

Savings Department with separate room for ladies.

R. L. TORRANCE,
Manager, Guelph Branch.

The Dominion Bank
ESTABLISHED 1871

Complete Banking Facilities
Manufacturers and business houses carrying their accounts with The Dominion Bank are assured of efficient service.

WE INVITE ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF AND STUDENTS

Savings Department
Interest allowed on deposits and paid or added to accounts twice a year.

Guelph Branch : A. E. Gibson, Manager

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
THE WONDER GIRL.
She leaned forward—
Her brown eyes pleading
Her carmine lips upturned—
Pursed and small.
Her cheeks tinged with pink.
Her throat white.
Her arms extended
Some magazine cover!
—Judge.

Girls are true friends when they cry together in sympathy.

At the age of six a boy thinks his father is the smartest man on earth; at the age of 16 he imagines that he has forgotten more than his father ever knew.

BEAUTY AND THE DICTIONARY.
She lived next door—a damsel fair,
With eyes of blue, and—oh, her hair
Was glistening like pure, radiant gold
That's spun by fabled nymphs of old.
I've watched her at her casement as she whiled long hours through,
I've seen her in the mornings as fresh as diamond dew.
I've gazed as from afar upon her pretty lithesome form,
And heard her cheery laughter in sunshine and in storm.
But never have I spoken to that neighbor fair of mine,
Though often have I smiled at her, and answered she in kind.
And then—I heard her at the phone,
And cursed the day I pulled that bone!
She said, “I seen him,” and, “I’ve went,”
And “Can that stuff,” “I bet a cent,” And “Ain’t you right,” and then “I’ve sawn”—
And now, alas, her beauty’s gone!
—Washington University (Mo.) Dirge.

HER REGULAR BUSINESS.
He—You know I love you—will you marry me?
She—But, my dear boy, I refused you only a week ago.
He—Oh! Was that you?

Tommy—This paper says if you smoke cigarettes it changes your complexion.

Jimmy—That’s right. I am always tanned when I get caught smoking.

WANTED A REST.

A well-known philanthropist in East London gave, the other day, a slum child’s version of the story of Eden. She was sitting with other children on the curb outside a public-house in Shoreditch, and her version of the story proceeded:

“Eve ses: ‘Adam, ’ave a bite?’ ‘No,’ ses Adam, ‘I don’t want a bite!’ ‘Garn!’ ses Eve; ‘go on, ’ave a bite!’ ‘I don’t want a bite!’ ses Adam.” The child repeated this dialogue, her voice rising to a shrill shriek. “An’ then Adam took a bite,” she finished up. “An’ the flamin’ angel come along wiv ’is sword an’ ’e ses to ’em both: ‘Nah, then—ah!tside!’”—Tit-Bits.
It's a New De Laval

Many new De Lavals have been delivered to farmers this summer, and they will soon pay for themselves.

In fact De Laval Separators pay for themselves many times over; and as the number of cows increases, it pays to buy new, up-to-date De Lavals of larger capacity.

The local De Laval agent will gladly take a new separator out to your place, set it up, and let it prove by its performance that it skims clean and is easy to turn and easy to clean, even under unfavorable conditions.

A new De Laval will pay for itself in a few months because of the cream it saves—and besides it saves labor and time.

If a demonstration is wanted, call the local De Laval agent. If you do not know him, write nearest office.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
Guelph Business Directory

The attention of the O.A.C. and Macdonald Students is drawn to the following directory of Guelph business and professional men. Their advertisements help to make your magazine a success. They carry the best goods and give the best service you can obtain. It is only fair that you patronize them.

Banks—
The Dominion Bank
Guelph & Ontario Trust Co.
The Merchants' Bank
Royal Bank
Union Bank

Barbers—
Stock Donaldson
Motloy & Finlay

Boots and Shoes—
J. D. McArthur
W. J. Thurston

Cafes—
Dominion Cafe
Central Cafe
Presto Lunch

Candy and Ice Cream—
The Kandy Kitchen
Royal Candy Works, Wyndham St.
Candyland

Dentists—
Dr. M. J. Rudell
Dr. G. P. Britton

Druggists—
J. D. McKee
Alex. Stewart

Dry Goods and Ladies’ Wear—
Moore and Armstrong
D. E. Macdonald & Bros.

Electrical Appliances, Plumbing and Heating—
The Grinyer Co.

Florists—
James Gilchrist
E. S. Marriott

Grocers—
Hood & Benallick

Railways—
G. R. Railway Time Table

Shoe Shine—
Candyland Shoe Shine

Gents’ Furnishings & Tailors—
R. S. Cull & Co.
D. E. Macdonald & Bros.
R. E. Nelson
Geo. Wallace

Hardware—
The Bond Hardware Co.
Cronk & Buchanan

Jewellers—
Savage & Co.
J. J. McTague
W. G. Singer

Magazines and Newspapers—
Geo. M. Henry
Malone's News Stand

Musical Instruments—
C. W. Kelly & Son

Opticians—
A. D. Savage
H. E. Davison

Photographers—
The Kennedy Studio
The O'Keefe Studio

Printing—
The Guelph Herald
Kelso Printing Co.
Wallace Printing Co.

Pressing—
C. F. Griffenham
C. Millar Wallace

Shoe Repairing—
Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
J. D. McArthur

Taxicabs—
C. L. Kearns
F. Keil

Typewriters—
A. E. McLean

Picture Framing—
W. C. Bard

Tea Rooms—
Miss M. Richardson

Milliners—
Miss Stockford

You will be doing the Review a service if you tell these people you have read their advertisement.
THE REAL PURPOSE

The purpose behind the breeding of the pure-bred cow is the effort to increase the yield of Nature's perfect food—wholesome, nutritious milk.
Yet even the wonderful records made by the pure-bred cow would be to no advantage, if the rich, palatable milk yield were not protected by those conditions of safe, wholesome, sanitary cleanliness that so greatly assists in maintaining.
In hundreds of the greatest stock dairy farms this cleaner has found an established place, because if affords not only that protection demanded by the sensitive qualities of milk, but also because its efficiency creates these conditions at a considerable saving in cleaning costs.

An order to your supply house will bring quick delivery.
It cleans clean.

This Free Book Will Help Increase Your Profits

—it can be done on your farm. You can make more money by increasing your acreage, enlarging your crops and making your planting easier. CXL Stumping Powder will do it and this book—"Explosives for the Farm"—will tell you how. CXL Stumping Powder will drain swamp land, irrigate the arid section of your farm, remove stumps and boulders, break up your subsoil and help in your tree planting—and do it for less money. From the standpoint of cost and profit, you cannot afford to be without CXL Stumping Powder on your farm.

Canadian Explosives Limited
Head Office, Montreal
Halifax Toronto Sudbury Winnipeg Vancouver

Write Dept. today for "Explosives for the Farm."
Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering advertisements.
YOUNG MAN!

THE

TWO-YEAR COURSE

AT THE

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

GUELPH, ONTARIO

IS EASILY WITHIN YOUR REACH

WHY?

Because—

Ordinary public school education is sufficient for admission to the Two Year Course.

The College Year begins September 17th and ends April 15th, so that students from the farm may return to their homes to assist in the spring and summer work.

Five months during the spring and summer gives many students opportunity to earn sufficient money to defray College expenses for the following year.

The tuition fee for Ontario Students for two years is only $20.00 per year, while board and room in residence is obtained at $5.00 per week.

FOUR YEAR COURSE FOR THE DEGREE OF B.S.A.

Commencing with the opening of college this fall. Applicants for this course are required to have Ontario Junior Matriculation standing.

College Opens September 17th, 1920.

Write for a College Calendar.
A Steady Worker and a Money Saver

With no electrical ignition system, no carburetor, no magneto, no batteries, no coils and no wires to worry and give trouble, burning the cheapest fuel oil obtainable and absolutely dependable in all weathers, the Renfrew Oil Engine for the farm is far superior in every way to all other engines.

The fire hazard is greatly minimized because it will not burn gasoline. It effects a remarkable saving in fuel cost. Indeed we estimate that on an average a Renfrew Engine pays for itself in a year, through this saving in fuel. It burns any cheap fuel from coal oil (kerosene) down to fuel oil. It does not require expert attention, and all working parts are easy to reach. The Renfrew Oil Engine is built to suit the needs of the Canadian farm. It is sturdily built, lives long, and gives consistently good service. It is just the engine that is needed on thousands of Canadian farms. Write for our catalogue and instruction book describing the Renfrew Oil Engine. In it you will find the whole simple truth about it.

THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO., LIMITED

Renfrew - - Ontario

Branches at Montreal, Que., Sussex, N.B., Milwaukee, U.S.A.

Other Lines: The Renfrew Cream Separator, The Renfrew Farm Truck Scale, The Happy Farmer Tractor