

VOLUME XX.



NUMBER 7.



THE
O·A·G·
REVIEW

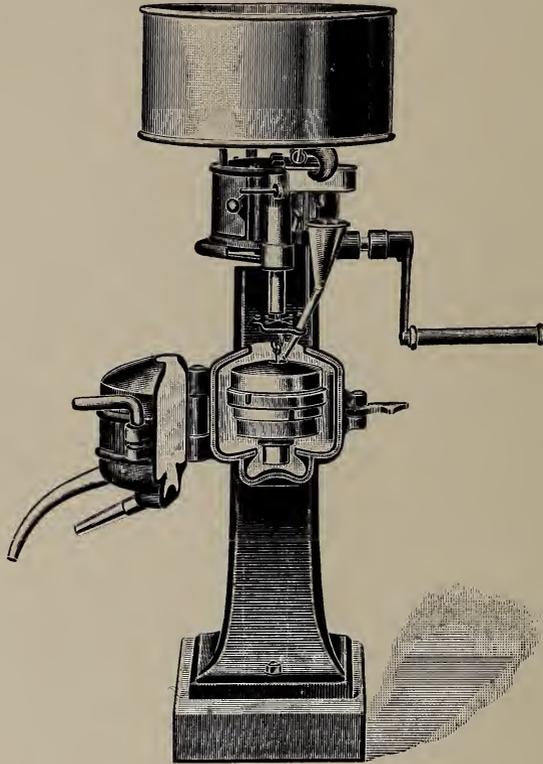
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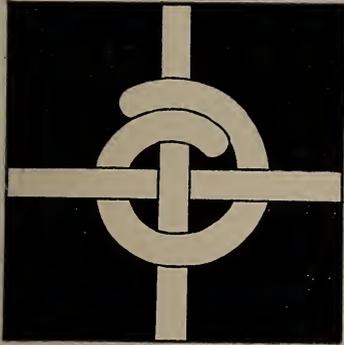
April:

1. Returns by Clerks of Counties, Cities, etc., of population, to Department, due. (On or before 1st April).
13. Annual examination in Applied Science begins. (Subject to appointment).
15. Reports on Night Schools due (Session 1907-1908). (Not later than the 15th April).
16. High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close. (Thursday before Easter Sunday).
17. Good Friday.
20. Easter Monday.
21. Annual Meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto (During Easter Vacation).
27. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays. (Second Monday after Easter Sunday).
30. Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due. (Before 1st May).

May:

1. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Agriculture begin. (Subject to appointment).
1. Arbor Day. (1st Friday in May).
22. Empire Day. (1st school day before 24th May).
Notice by candidates for the District Certificate, Junior and Senior Teachers' Examinations, University Matriculation and Commercial Specialist Examinations to Inspectors, due. (Before 24th May).
25. Victoria Day (Monday).
26. Inspectors to report number of candidates for District Certificate, Junior and Senior Teachers', University Matriculation and Commercial Specialist Examinations. (Not later than 26th May).
30. Assessors to settle basis of taxation in Union School Sections. (Before 1st June).

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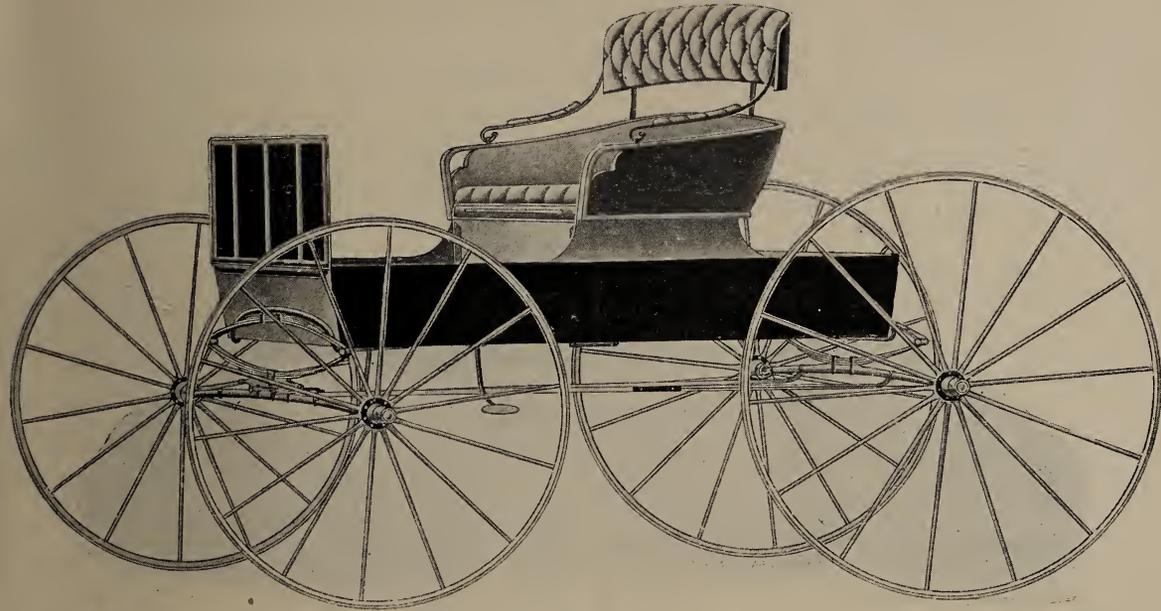
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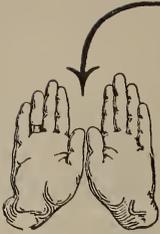
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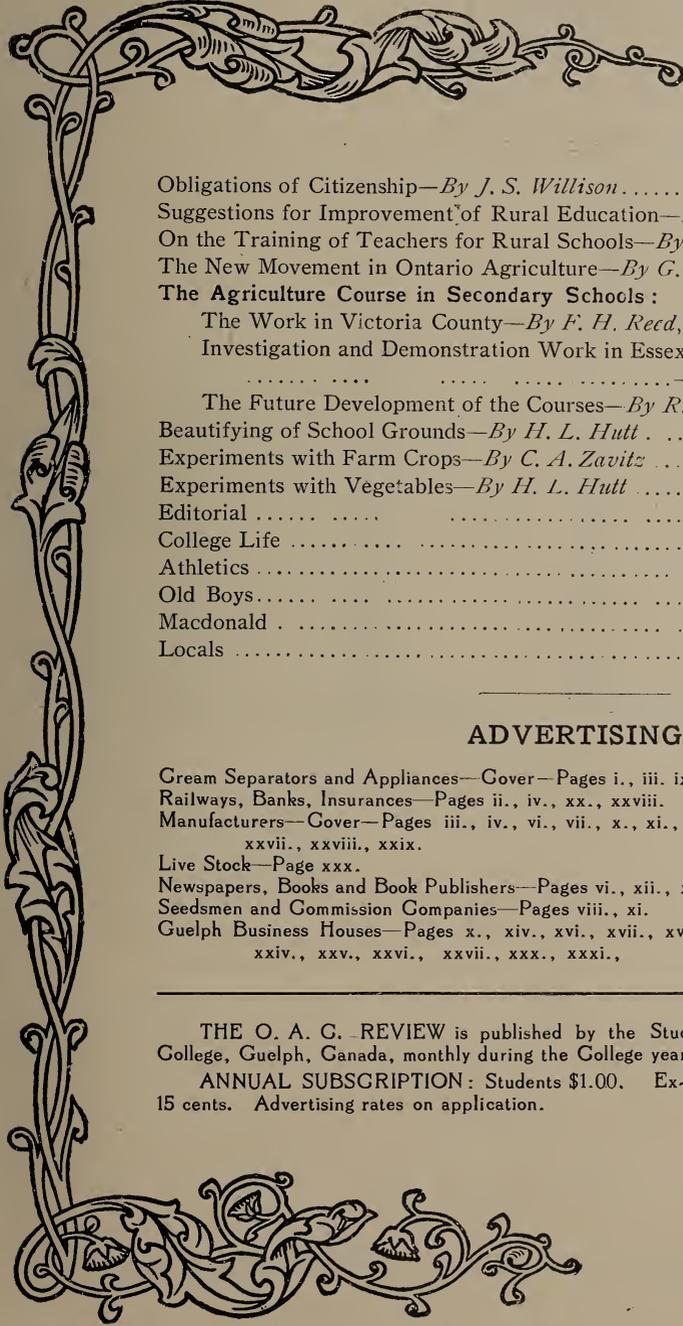
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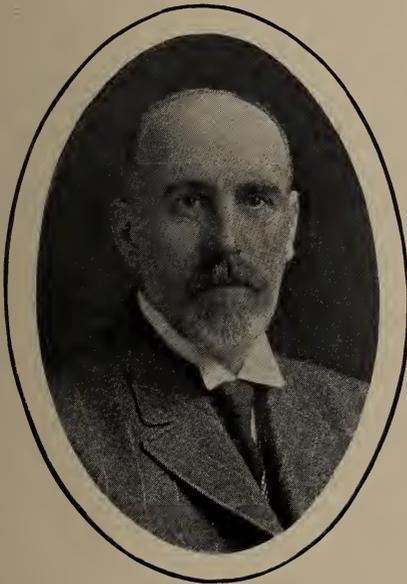
VOL. XX.

APRIL, 1908.

No. 7

Obligations of Citizenship.

By J. S. Willison, Editor of "The News", Toronto.



J. S. WILLISON,

IT is not true that the world grows worse or that this day is remarkable for corrupt politics or financial immoralities. It is true that we have to deal with new conditions and new problems; that corporate control and use of wealth has weakened individual responsibility; that this brings decline of moral responsi-

bility; that new processes of manufacture, the extensive uses of machinery, and the organization of great business enterprises and great systems of transportation have facilitated the growth of enormous fortunes; that with all this have come many idle rich, a disposition to vulgar social display, a tendency to make wealth the test of manners and morals, an aggravation of class feeling, and a great recasting of social relationships. But in all these developments there are the elements of progress and the seeds of permanent social improvement. It is not our task or our obligation to destroy the system which has produced these results. We are bound to correct its evil tendencies and to check its abuses. There is no evil in wealth itself if it is acquired by legitimate methods and the sheer capacity of its holders, and the world has gained enormously by the system of limited liability companies, and the massing of capital for great projects of transportation and great industrial undertakings. All that we can do is to assert individual responsibility for corporate action, to maintain

public rights against private rights, to labor for a wise readjustment of the social machinery, for better material conditions for the masses of the people, and for integrity in the social institutions and the public life of the nation.

The root of the doubtful ethical situation in politics is in blind and docile partisanship. We may take it for granted that it is impossible to have sound political conditions while men are silent or apologetic in face of electoral and administrative corruption in the party to which they adhere and count it a disloyal thing to embarrass political leaders who tolerate rascality and forsake ideals and principles in order to serve the party interest and the party convenience. Heredity in politics is the vice and the curse of the party system. In Canada we add the blight of sectionalism and localism to the evil of extreme partisanship. We are governed by considerations of availability rather than by considerations of fitness and the inevitable tendency is to make Parliament a body of local delegates concerned with local interests, rather than the winnowing of the nation selected and approved for high national service. It is right that all classes should be represented in the House of Commons and we could afford to welcome such a group of labor members at Ottawa as now sit at Westminster. The object is a free and responsible parliament, representative of the national interests of all the classes and all the people rather than of the class interests and sectional interests of particular communities and particular provinces. The national spirit is as strong in the masses as it is in the classes, if it is not mischievous and misleading to talk of masses and classes in this country, and it is essen-

tial to orderly government and national solidity that all the elements whom we have admitted to citizenship should have sympathetic representation in parliament.

If we exclude the labor leaders from parliament they cannot have so good a grasp of national problems and so clear a conception of all the legitimate considerations which determine the course and character of legislation as they would obtain by direct participation in the public councils. It may be contended that we have made the franchise so low as to widen the area of corruption and lower the average of the voting population. But a low qualification admits some of the best as well as some of the worst elements to the franchise, and there is something wrong in the social conditions and educational institutions of a democracy which has any considerable percentage of its people unfit to cast an intelligent and responsible ballot. In that very fact there would be an argument for labor representation in parliament and more sympathetic consideration of the general condition of the people.

If the effect upon the cohesion of parties should be disturbing that would be an additional advantage. It may be that nothing better than the party system for the orderly working of free institutions has been devised, but it is just as certain that under the party system gross abuses have developed and that some of its presumptions and exactions amount to a positive check upon human intelligence. The man who serves his party first cannot serve his country best. There is danger to the state in the common impression that separation from party means irremedial personal loss and political

extinction. The notion is repugnant to the very genius of free institutions. If it is wrong to exercise one's own judgment in public affairs then the franchise is an imposture, and the ballot is a device of fools, and zeal for one's own convictions is moral contumacy, and the religion of service is a vicious superstition. If it is a crime to forsake a party or to form an independent judgment upon great public questions, then Peel and Gladstone and Bright and Devonshire and Chamberlain are amongst the chief criminals in British history. Mr. Chamberlain in simple loyalty to his own convictions has wrecked each of the great British parties in turn and yet he remains the most conspicuous figure and the most powerful factor in the public life of his country.

Nor do we necessarily deny the advantages of the party system when we withdraw confidence from certain party leaders under exceptional circumstances and vote to turn them out of office. The argument that we are guilty of a species of treason when we refuse to support a particular measure or refuse to countenance electoral or administrative corruption is an offensive and impudent assumption. It is the last refuge of heelers and corruptionists. It is the right and the duty of the citizen to protest against evil political courses, and if his protest is unavailing he is bound to support his opinion with his ballot. The so-called practical politicians have only contempt for that sort of independence within the party which always can be whipped into submission when the issue is tried out in an election. The best friends of the party system are the men and journals who will not

hesitate to punish recreant party leaders, even by expulsion from office, who refuse to have a law of mercy for the party to which they adhere and a law of vengeance for the party to which they are opposed, and who have the courage and the honesty to act out their convictions when they are persuaded that their party has become corrupt and impotent in office and can regain its vigor and character only by a season in Opposition.

We all rejoice at the alluring prospect which now opens before Canada. We rejoice that at last we have commanded the world's notice, that hundreds of thousands of settlers are swarming over the Western prairies, that commerce flourishes and trade expands, and that hope and confidence and energy abound. No man with seeing eyes and hearing ears can face that prospect and believe that this must be a land of small men and small politics. The picture should touch the imagination of the Canadian people and give the note of soberness and gravity to all our political debates. It means that our politics are worth while, and that a seat in the Canadian Parliament is a trust of great dignity and responsibility. We are not at our best when we wrangle over sessional indemnities and the distribution of petty offices, and we are at our very worst when we juggle with the election machinery and manipulate public contracts, and award public works, and even pervert the constitution in order to serve the sordid ends of a dominant political organization. We have as great natural resources as any land ever possessed. We have instruction and warning in the social and industrial evolution of the United States. We have example and inspiration in

the traditions and achievements of the Mother Country. It is, therefore, our obligation and our privilege to build upon all this body of experience and all this wealth of tradition a higher and a sounder civilization than was permitted to other generations under less happy conditions. If we do less we set aside all the teachings of experience, all the value of tradition, and all the advantages of wider and greater opportunities.

It is not too much to expect that we shall have primary and secondary schools which shall nourish good manners and simplicity of life, and fashion in the youth of the land integrity of character and a passionate zeal for private and public honor. We should have universities where learning is revered for its own sake and money is not lord of all. We should set social fashions which are not rooted in competitive display and vulgar ostentation. We should maintain a relationship between capital and labor in which neither will be task-master, under which old men may live and every deserving wage-earner have a fair certainty of employment and a dwelling sacred to his own family circle. Even though we make new ventures in legislation, and introduce new processes of taxation, we should have cities where the slum cannot exist and where the park and the playground and conditions of decency and cleanliness are accessible alike to rich and poor. We should do something to stimulate the independence of the citizen, to check the despotism of party and to exalt faithful and courageous service for the commonwealth.

What we must understand is that each age develops its own problems, that economic creeds decay, that social

fashions change, and that even religious faith is modified and recast by the long experience of life and the action of the ages. The peril of our time is in the enormous aggregation of wealth in few hands, in the allurements of an arrogant materialism in the increase of corporate power, in the new science of corporate combination, in the unceasing warfare between organized capital and organized labor. A wide franchise means a government which represents the average morality and the average intelligence of the people, and means also that there is power enough in the democracy to secure a fair return for its labor to curb corporations, and to hold wealth to its duties and responsibilities. The old political economy will not avail, and a press or a pulpit which preaches only smooth things will not be influential. The outstanding problem of the age is the condition of the people. The evolution of industry has taken from labor the instruments of production, and the workmen's condition of dependence must be relieved by a system of co-operation or profit-sharing which will ensure to the workman a fair return for the service which he renders, in association with capital, in creating and maintaining the industrial fabric. The state must regulate public service corporations, which are prolific sources of civic corruption, and operate or control for the public advantage the light, water and tramway services of the cities. The slums must be cleansed and the adequate housing of the poor secured by state or municipal action. If we guarantee a fair return for labor and establish conditions of comfort and cleanliness we shall abate the class war, improve the public health and the public morals, stimulate public

spirit, and develop independence of character in the people. But we shall proceed only by "slow degrees, by more and more." and at best leave the world just a little better than we found it.

We need to preach the gospel of public honor and of social justice, to enthrone simplicity, to give dignity to public service. The Bishop of London, in his address in Canada, exulted in the straightness of British public life, and we can have no more honorable ambition than to make that boast in this young commonwealth. Far be it from me to suggest that there is not honor in our politics, and moral fibre

in our people, and a fine courage and high purpose in many of our achievements. But we are so prodigally endowed with natural wealth, so tempted to the pursuit of material objects, so prone "to frantic boast and foolish word," so environed by the social extravagances and the pompous excesses of American civilization, that we need the strength of the gods to keep our eyes turned towards the things that are worth while and to fashion our institutions in the discipline of virtue, the glory of simplicity, the strength of justice and the enduring substance of equality.

DAY AND NIGHT.

When in the affluent splendor of the day,
 To heaven's cloudless blue I lift my eyes,
 Thrilled with the beauty that around me lies,
 To realms of light my heart is caught away;
 But when the night's bewildering display
 I read the story of the circling skies,
 And see the starry hosts of space arise,
 I bow in humbled reverence to pray.

And so with life; the daylight of success
 Rounds earth and pleasure to a perfect sphere,
 But in the night of trial and distress
 The quickened soul to vaster realms draws near,
 And o'er the borders of our consciousness
 Foretokens of the Infinite appear.

— *Helena Coleman.*

Suggestions for Improvement of Rural Education.

By W. I. Chisholm, M.A., Public School Inspector for West Bruce.



W. I. CHISHOLM, M. A.,

A KNOWLEDGE and experience of rural education gained from many years' contact with rural schools first as a pupil and afterwards as a teacher and inspector, prompted the writer to accept the Editor's invitation to supply some "copy" for the Review.

This article will attempt to deal briefly with a few phases of a very big question: How can rural education be improved so that it will enlarge and enrich the life of the country child and at the same time make farm life more attractive?

There exists in many rural communities, particularly among the young, a

latent tendency to magnify the advantages of urban life and to disparage rural life and conditions. This feeling has been more or less fostered by the methods and spirit of rural education which tends rather to emphasize the urban type of mind, and it is this feeling which has prompted so many young people to migrate to the towns and cities. Rural education in the future must aim at lessening this migration by striving to conserve and develop what is best and richest in a type of mind distinctly rural.

In this country there are two great classes, the urban and the rural, each living in a totally different environment. While they are mutually interdependent, they have different interests and ideals. It follows that the educational *methods of each must be adapted to the needs of each*. In primary, secondary, and higher education, and in the training of teachers, it is generally conceded that the needs of the urban classes are fairly well provided for. It is not so in the country districts. Here, primary education, for various reasons, has been rather disappointing in results. Practically no provision has been made for rural secondary education, apart from a few poorly equipped continuation classes; and no provision is made for the professional training of rural teachers under favorable *rural* conditions. The Agricultural College at

Guelph is admitted to be one of the best in America, yet it has no vital connection with rural schools as at present constituted.

While the claim is made that urban and rural educational methods should be specially fitted to the circumstances of each, there should be no cleavage. Each system should be complementary to the other, and together they should form a unity. Every school in either system should be open to any child whose educational interests would be furthered by being admitted.

If the results of rural educational methods have, from a *rural point of view*, been disappointing, we may find the causes among the following:

1. Lack of facilities for completing an all-round rural education that will retain and strengthen rural ideals.

2. The influence of the High School Entrance Examination upon the rural schools, and the transfer of pupils at an impressionable age to urban schools dominated by urban ideals.

3. Deficiencies in the character, training, and remuneration of teachers.

The present public school curriculum, if rationally taught, seems to be fairly well adapted to meet the requirements of a primary education for both urban and rural communities. We should not trouble ourselves overmuch about the number of things a child knows, but rather about *how* he knows them and *how* he has learned them. The important factor therefore, is the teacher, who is after all the school. If the teacher has enthusiasm, intelligence, and character, and is dominated by proper ideals, the right kind of work will be done no matter what the drawbacks may be. The weakness in the primary schools is largely owing, not to the course of studies prescribed, but

rather to the lack of adaptation on the part of teachers, the causes of which will be referred to later.

The curriculum provides a good course in Nature Study, which, if intelligently followed, should tend to keep the school in touch with the rural life about it. In doing this it will be particularly effective if carried on in connection with school gardens. The general aim should be to fit the children when they leave school to be in sympathy with their surroundings and to be able to take an intelligent interest in the lives and occupations of those whose homes are in the country.

The goal of education in many rural schools is the High School Entrance Examination. This examination, as at present conducted, is a source of weakness to the cause of education. There is a very prevalent belief that a child who has passed this examination has had a sufficient education for all ordinary purposes. The majority of those who pass either go back for a few months of ineffective winter instruction or else stop going to school altogether, although they may not be more than twelve or thirteen years of age. The others who pass, if they wish a more advanced education, are removed at an impressionable age away from home influences and rural environment, and placed in urban schools and boarding houses whose atmosphere is, in the nature of things, more or less alien to that of the farm. Is it much wonder that many of these young people are in this way lost to the farm?

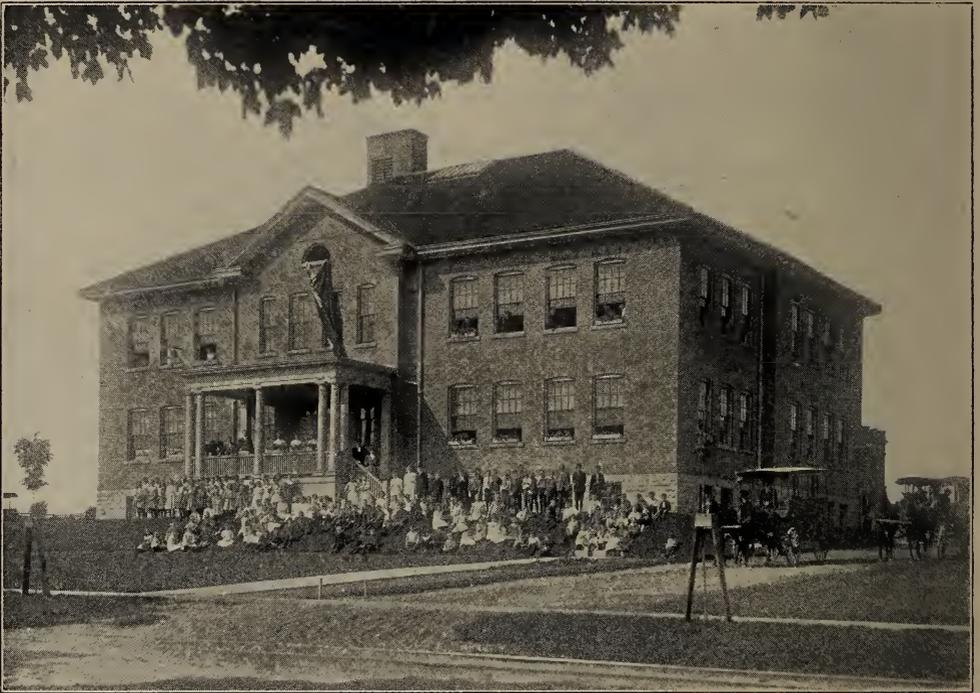
If the urban child can obtain his secondary education without leaving home influences, why should the country child be denied a similar privilege? The country child has rights. He is

entitled to a "square deal" in opportunities to enjoy the best that the civilization of his country has produced. He is entitled to every whit as good an education as that enjoyed by the city child.

At least one secondary school should be established in each township—call it a township high school if you wish—at some convenient center, preferably in connection with a consolidated school. The course of study should be suffi-

The school terms should be equally elastic to suit the convenience of the farming community. The school year should extend from September to June, with sufficient vacation periods to suit busy seasons on the farm, the time and duration of these vacation periods to be under the control of local school-boards.

Only male teachers should be employed, the preference being given to those who have been reared on the



MACDONALD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL, GUELPH.

ciently elastic to provide (1) for those who wish to prepare for college or for entrance to a normal school, and (2) for those who simply desire a general education to fit them better for life on the farm. As many of the boys as possible should be encouraged to look forward to a course at the Ontario Agricultural College, and the girls to a course at the Macdonald Institute or some similar institution.

farm and especially to those who are graduates of the O. A. C. This is to ensure not only a sympathetic touch with rural conditions, but to enable the boys to acquire incidentally much useful instruction on farm topics. Where it is necessary to employ an assistant teacher, the preference should be given to properly-qualified female teachers. The remuneration of these teachers should correspond to that paid

to high school teachers in urban centers.

There seems to be no great reason why farmers' sons and daughters should not attend such a school as this up to the age of 18 or 20. The school building might be made the center of local social and educational movements. Suitable stabling for horses and rigs should be an essential part of the accommodations of these schools.

Since the Ontario Government has control of rural education and also of the O. A. C., why cannot they be made organic parts of the one system? Why should not graduates of the O. A. C. who are young men from the farm, in close touch with rural life, and imbued with rural ideals, be encouraged to enter the teaching profession? What an influence they would wield in the community! And why should not rural youths look forward to such institutions as the O. A. C. and the Macdonald Institute rather than to urban schools, as their educational goal? Where possible, consolidation, or a modified form of it, should be effected; teachers' residences should be provided, and salaries should be paid commensurate with the importance of the work. The question is mainly a financial one, but the returns would warrant the expenditure. The man who can devise means whereby the liberality of rural ratepayers can be stimulated for better educational facilities will deserve the thanks of posterity.

The improvement of rural education is vitally connected with the question of the training of rural teachers, and here again we find that the country child does not get a fair deal. According to the 1906 report of the Minister of Education, 92½ per cent. of those

who hold third-class certificates or lower qualifications are teaching in rural schools. This means that the urban model schools existed mainly for the training of rural teachers. For many years our leading educationists claimed that the training provided by these schools was inadequate. This has recently been recognized by the Government, and they are to be abolished. In their place we are to have the old normal schools reorganized and new training schools established.

Unfortunately, however, the new system does not, so far as announced, make specific provision for the training of rural teachers under conditions that will develop what may be called the *agricultural spirit*, without which rural education will fall far short of the ideal. The new faculties of education are to be in cities in affiliation with universities. All the normal schools, except the one at North Bay, are also to be located in cities in affiliation with city systems, where little of the *practical work* of the student-teachers has to do with the problems of the rural school. Under the old system, the teachers-in-training at the normal schools had the advantage of previous experience, chiefly in rural schools; under the new system, they will have no preliminary experience whatever. Such a system makes the establishing of rural training schools an absolute necessity. Many friends of rural education were disappointed that the Minister of Agriculture did not insist upon having a normal training school affiliated with Canada's great agricultural college at Guelph, where the environment would be more in keeping with rural ideals. It may be that the claims of the rural community will not be recognized until their representatives in the Legislature

do what the country members of the State Legislature of Illinois did a short time ago, viz., refuse to vote appropriations, to any great extent, for training school purposes on the plea that the country, as distinguished from the cities, did not receive sufficiently direct and appreciable benefits from them.

It has been suggested that a model school of a distinctively rural type should be built and equipped alongside each of the normal schools, and that the children for such a school might be brought in vans from neighboring rural districts or supplied by the local urban schools. Such an arrangement might lead to some improvement, but it would not supply the environment and spirit so essential to the realization of rural ideals. Emmer-son suggests the reason:

"I thought the sparrow's note from
 heaven,
 Singing at dawn on the alder bough;
 I brought him home in his nest, at
 even,
 He sings the song, but it pleases not
 now;
 For I did not bring home the river and
 sky."

An attempt has been made to solve this rural teacher-training problem in some of the neighboring states. In connection with the Terre Haute (Indiana) State Normal School, there is a model rural training school situated in a township about six miles east of Terre Haute on an interurban electric road. It is a typical rural school with an attendance of about forty pupils. The teacher in charge is a highly-trained normal school graduate and receives a salary of \$105 per

month—\$55 from the township and \$50 from the state. The state normal students use this school for observation and practice, each student during his course spending from one to three weeks there.

There is a similar observation and practice school at Macomb in connection with the Western Illinois Normal School. This, too, is a typical country school. It is available to all students of the normal school and some practice in it is required of every graduate.

Wisconsin and Illinois have established county training schools for the specific purpose of training teachers for the work of the one-room district schools. State Superintendent Cary, of Wisconsin, says: "It may be said without exaggeration that counties which maintain these county training schools have, as a general thing, a corps of county teachers above the average in efficiency." The training school faculty of one of these schools (Dunn County) are able to visit their student graduates while at work in their several schools. As many as thirty-six of these visits have been made in a single year, and in the judgment of the principal no better service had been rendered to the schools of that county. If our own normal staffs were to adopt such a practice, it would help to keep in close touch with the condition and requirements of our rural schools.

These are examples of some of the efforts being made in other places to solve the rural teacher-training problem. While they are utterly inadequate they are serving a good purpose by preparing the way for the evolution of properly-organized and fully-equipped normal schools in rural environment, whose sole work will be

the training of teachers imbued with the genuine rural spirit and ideals.

An important step was taken by Wisconsin two years ago by making provision for a State Inspector of Country Schools. The *Journal of Education*, Boston, refers to some of his duties thus: "In July and August he is to familiarize himself by careful reading with all the recent literature on rural schools and their improvement. He is expected to be master of the best things so far written on all

in every local rural district in the state. From March to June his work consists chiefly in attending teachers' meetings, visiting schools, etc."

Inspectors of rural schools should be men having an intimate knowledge of rural problems and a deep sympathy with rural aspirations. Only such men can win the confidence and respect of those whom they serve. The inspector should take an active interest in the Farmers' Institute and all other movements having for their object the bet-



A SCENE IN AN EASTERN ONTARIO SCHOOL GROUND.

phases of the subject. In September and October, he will visit, in and out of the state, those places in which the new work is done in and for the country schools. From November to March there will be seventy county conventions of the boards of education in rural districts. At least one man from each district is required to attend, and his expenses are paid, and he further draws a per diem honorarium for attendance. In this way he will enlighten and inspire some school official

in every local rural district in the state. He should encourage his teachers to do likewise. Thus indirectly the schools would benefit by being brought more into touch with rural interests.

In conclusion, then, it would appear that present methods are not, from the rural point of view, realizing the aim of education, viz., to fit youth for the fullest and richest enjoyment of rural life. In this connection I have ventured to point out some defects and to suggest remedies. The chief defect in

rural education is that it is not a complete and self-sufficient system in itself, dominated by its own needs and ideals. To remedy this I have suggested that its public schools should be brought into closer touch with the home, the neighborhood, and the community at large; that its secondary schools should be distinctively rural and so conveniently located that no child would be forced to leave the parental home to receive the education he is entitled to; that rural

school consolidation and school gardens should be established whenever and wherever possible; that rural training schools should be provided to train rural teachers; that rural inspectors and teachers should ally themselves more with rural interests; and that such institutions as the Ontario Agricultural College and the Macdonald Institute should be made to articulate more closely with the rural educational system.

THE PENDULUM OF LIFE.

An owl in an elm broods sad and grim
 With hunger her owlets cry,
 As the eerie light of the moon grows dim
 And the white morn draweth* nigh.

An old gray mouse with her children three
 In her nest, all under the dew,
 Sleeps in peace, at the foot of the tree.
 As if sorrow she never knew.

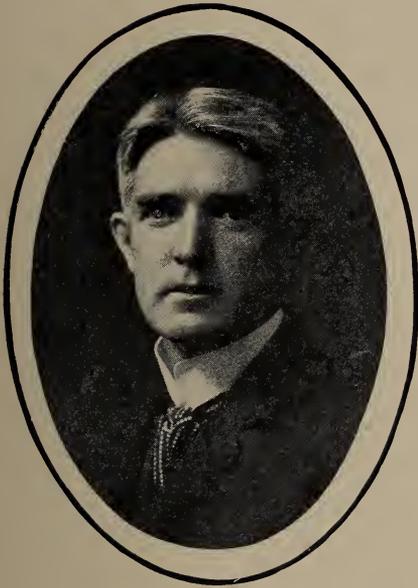
Through the dusky light of the dawn
 Two soft wings fan the grass;
 A swoop—a thud—a beak all blood—
 And the hours unheeding pass.

Lo, now at the foot of the tree
 Falls a shade from the nest above,
 Where the sun's rays now the owl may see
 Asleep like a brooding dove.

—Robert Elliott.

On the Training of Teachers for Rural Schools.

By S. B. McCready, B.A., Professor of Botany at the O. A. C.



S. B. McCREADY, B. A.,

principle that teachers for rural schools have a special office and need special training, is there great hope; and especially when practical effort is given to the principle by our Education Department's arrangements for this training at the Ontario Agricultural College.

A New Pedagogy.

We are at the beginning, if not in the midst of a new pedagogy. The school's concern is chiefly the development of character. It accomplishes this by training in correct habits of observing thinking, speaking and feeling and in useful, manual employment. With this end in view the educational medium for accomplishing it becomes of less and less import. Manual training may be educationally as valuable as Latin; Domestic Science a fair substitute for French; Elementary Agriculture may offer equivalent training to Algebra or Euclid. Moreover, the school's obligation does not end with present day character-building. It holds into the pupils' after-school days. The things done and the things studied in school are to be naturally joined up with the things that are done and thought of at home. The lesson to the ten-year-old boy is for the good of the fifty-year-old man. The school's measure of accomplishment is not an examination successfully passed, but a life successfully lived—usefully and happily lived. It is a natural and humanistic pedagogy. It trains

THE changes in the educational conditions in our Province in recent years have been many and marked. Some of the most recent of them are suggestive of very great improvement in the education of our rural population. The possibilities that lie in the successful expansion of our High School Agricultural Departments are immense. The organizing of rural school trustees into county associations is prophetic of new thought and action in regard to country schools. There are great possibilities, too, in the betterment of conditions through consolidation—a movement up to the present hardly apparent in this Province. But above all, in the recognition of the

for better living through studying common studies and working with common things.

Previous Efforts to Introduce Agriculture into the Schools.

It is true that a special need in the public school education of rural communities has been long recognized. In 1871 Ryerson's "*First Lessons on Agriculture for Canadian Farmers and Their Families*" was published and authorized by the Council of Public Instruction for use in the schools. This was replaced in 1890 by Mill's and Shaw's "*First Principles on Public School Agriculture*" to be followed in 1898 by James' "*Agriculture*." In 1899 the subject of agriculture was made compulsory in the higher classes of the rural schools. At the present time the study is optional and embodied in the more general Nature Study. The reason for the failure in fixing the study into a complete incorporation in our system may be seen now. There is something more than departmental regulations required. The authorization of well-prepared text books is not sufficient. The making of the subject a compulsory one may only injure a good cause. There was a fundamental lack. *The proper preparation of the teacher was not provided for.* Indeed our whole system has unconsciously militated against the children of the country schools securing an education for rural life. They had their studies directed and shaped by the town school influence. The rural teachers received their higher academic training in town or city; their professional training in the graded model school of a town or the more highly specialized normal school located in a city. Everywhere the environment was urban. The

teacher came back into the country consciously or unconsciously bringing the town with him. The natural sympathy that might exist between country-born teacher and country-born pupils became in a measure dulled. The teacher came back to lead the country-born into interests apart from farms and farming. The movement is past the text-book stage now. It is at the commencement of a prepared and sympathetic teacher stage.

Agricultural Colleges and Teacher-Training.

This seems to be the trend towards the betterment of the rural school education in the United States. In Massachusetts, a special committee appointed by the government in 1905 to investigate the question of industrial education in that state recommends "In order to secure proper instruction for teachers in the elements of Agriculture, there seems to be a necessity for some normal department or separate normal school. The commission has considered two propositions—one to establish a normal school in the Agricultural College, and another to establish a separate normal school. The Agricultural College has the plant and all the facilities for giving instruction in the elements of Agriculture to those desiring to become instructors in such elements. It has therefore been considered the wiser plan to recommend a normal department in the existing Agricultural College, thus saving expense and avoiding the necessity of duplicating plants." Their recommendation has already gone into effect. At the Summer School for Teachers, held at the State Agricultural College, in July 1907, 212 teachers received instruction in Elementary Agriculture

and Nature Study. The teachers' parliament of the United States, the National Educational Association, at its forthcoming meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, is to have a newly organized department known as the "Department of Rural and Agricultural Education." Its first activities will be in the direction of bringing about co-operation between the Agricultural Colleges and the Normal Schools in the training of teachers for Elementary Agriculture and also between the federal Department of Agriculture and the State school authorities in promoting agriculture in the public schools. The day is not far distant when the Agricultural Colleges of this continent will be regularly engaged in the training of teachers.

A Normal Department at the O. A. C.

Undoubtedly, the best training for Ontario teachers could be given in a Normal School closely affiliated with the College, or in a Normal Department of the College. It is this plan that has been adopted in Quebec. The Macdonald College of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de Bellevue has taken over the work of training teachers formerly carried on at the Magill Normal School in the city of Montreal. At Truro, Nova Scotia, the Normal School and Agricultural College co-operate in the preparation of teachers. The Ontario Agricultural College will not have attained to its proper influence in rural education until it is undertaking a like work for the teachers in the rural schools of Ontario. Nor will rural communities be getting the best possible teachers, until our College is permitted to furnish them normal-trained graduates. Our normal departments in Household Science and Man-

ual Training furnish accredited teachers for those branches in town and city schools. The rural schools are deserving of* teachers similarly equipped in agriculture. The plan to have the Normal Schools instruct in School Gardening is altogether commendable. But Elementary Agriculture is bigger than a school garden, and more comprehensive than school-gardening. It is concerned in every interest and every operation of the country.

Instruction in Agriculture in the One-Teacher School.

The undertaking of the subject in the one-teacher school is no light one. Teachers engaging in it are deserving of all the assistance that trustees, superintendents, and training-schools can bring to them. It is pioneer work. It is full of practical, technical, and scientific problems. It means the doing and teaching of things that were never dreamt of in her former philosophy of education. It means more than mere teaching of agriculture or horticulture; it necessitates new arithmetic, new history, new composition, new geography. It revolutionizes school work. It needs almost a made-over teacher. Here and there teachers may be found courageous enough, and naturally gifted for the work. But for most of them the backing of a good preparation is needed.

In this connection, the conclusions (1905) of a special committee appointed by the United States National Council of Education may be taken as applicable to conditions in Ontario. The committee was composed of five leading American educationists. Its investigations covered a period of two years and all phases of industrial edu-

education in schools for rural communities. Regarding Elementary Agriculture in the one-room country school they conclude that "A limited amount of nature study and work in the elements of agriculture, and hand work for both boys and girls may be undertaken; that in view of the quality of the teaching force available for these schools, the immaturity of the greater number of pupils, the crowded condition of the programme, and the lack of adequate supervision, but little can be expected in the way of industrial education in this class of schools; but where enthusiastic teachers, qualified for the work, and pupils of sufficient maturity are brought together in the same school, something worth while may be accomplished, and that the effort for such accomplishment should certainly be made."

The Extent of the College Influence Up to the Present.

The first instruction to public school teachers given by the College was in 1893. Thirty-four students attended a summer school held in July of that year. The following year, owing to agriculture being removed from the programme of public school studies, only seven teachers attended and the work was discontinued after that. With the introduction of nature study into the schools in 1904, and the establishment of the Macdonald Institute at the same time, the work has been taken up again. Four summer schools have been held at which 122 Ontario teachers have been instructed. In addition there have been six inter-provincial classes comprising 202 teachers in attendance at spring or fall three-month courses, under the patronage of Sir Wm. Macdonald's Rural Schools'

Fund. Of all these teachers a considerable proportion of them have been from town or city schools. The College has come into brief touch besides with about three thousand other teachers through the holding of about twenty-five teachers' conventions here in the last four years. It is hoped the contact may grow into a permanent association with all concerned in rural education.

The Course in Elementary Agriculture for 1908.

The new regulations of the Education Department (September 1907) regarding School Gardening have necessitated changes. By these regulations teachers in rural or village schools, holding certificates in Elementary Agriculture from this College, receive a special grant of \$30.00 provided they carry on satisfactory instruction through a school garden. To prepare them for this work and certificate, a four weeks' course in Elementary Agriculture is planned for July. The Nature Study course will be continued, however, for town and city teachers. The plan recognizes distinct needs for rural and urban teachers. Instruction will be given in all the branches of Agricultural Science in field, garden, laboratory and lecture room. The work will be elementary, the boys and girls in the country schools being kept in mind always. The purpose is not to send teachers back to their schools to be instructors in farming, but to awaken interest and thought in the common scientific principles underlying agriculture and to direct the coming farmers towards approved methods and sources of reliable information. The summer course will be followed by a winter reading

course under College direction. The work is undertaken on behalf of the Department of Education and fuller information may be had in its announcement. It is to be hoped that rural School Trustees, Women's Institutes, Farmer's Institutes and others directly interested in the betterment of rural education may awaken to this opportunity. The responsibility of advancing the cause and preparing for the work should not rest entirely with the teacher. Most of them can poorly afford the expense. Many would be willing to go forward if encouragement was offered. Twenty-five dollars would cover most of the expenses. It would be a rich investment for any school district. It is to be hoped that our people realize their opportunity. From the six thousand teachers in our rural schools, we should have a class of one hundred at least.

Teachers' Courses in 1909.

Recent legislation brings into effect further schemes for the preparation of our teachers. Commencing with April first, 1909 selected teachers from the Normal Schools will be sent to us for three months' courses. They will be teachers whose work warrants an exemption from attendance during the last three months of the Normal School year. Those who are to return to rural

schools will receive their training in Elementary Agriculture; those who are to go back to urban schools will have their special training along Manual Training lines. It is hoped that by their services in the schools, better education may be forthcoming to the rural and village communities. These courses will be continued from year to year as part of the regular Normal training for teachers.

Plans for the Future.

The College interest in education is not limited to teachers. We look forward to inaugurating short courses for public school inspectors. We hope that the County Associations of Rural School Trustees may come to make this their convention centre. We trust that arrangements may be made in the near future for the High School Science Teachers to get a practical acquaintance with the practical science relating to agriculture. We should like to take charge of organized parties of school children with their teachers at the June excursions and help them to a profitable day's sight-seeing. We wish to bring every one in our Province, concerned in the intellectual and industrial advancement of our people into touch with our work. It will be good for us. We trust it may be good for them.



The New Movement in Ontario Agriculture.

By G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., M.S., President of the O. A. C.



G. C. CREELMAN, B. S. A., M. S.,

FOR years, those in authority in Educational and Agricultural affairs in this Province, have realized that the principles underlying the science of agriculture should be taught in our schools. Simple text-books have been written and introduced into the schools, and yet nothing apparently had been accomplished in the direction desired. In country places agricultural education has been left largely to such organizations as the Farmers' Institute and the Agricultural Society, and as not more than one or two meetings were held in the same place in one year, no course of study has ever been attempted. In fact, both of these institutions dealt

largely with matured men and were in no way schools of instruction. This state of affairs continued until last year when Dr. John Seath, Superintendent of Education, and Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, each prepared a memorandum bearing on the subject, and although neither of them knew that the other was working on the problem, their recommendations were right along the same lines.

Dr. Seath suggested: "Select eight or ten suitable high school centres, offering each a substantial fixed grant for, say, three years, and participation thereafter in a special legislative grant for agriculture."

"The Course in Agriculture for high school pupils should include the topics enumerated: Agriculture, Horticulture, Dairying, Manual Training (Carpentry, Blacksmithing) Veterinary topics, Art (including Farm Architecture), and Domestic Science (for the female teacher of the girls), and should provide, in addition, a good general English education, for which the other teachers of the school should be available as well as the special teachers of Agriculture and Domestic Science when occasion would serve. Moreover, just at present high school teachers are local centers of University influence so the teacher of Agriculture would be a local agent of the Agricultural College and a local centre for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge."

Mr. James recommended: "Select now, say, four young men and also four points at which they would be stationed. Make this proposition to the school boards of these four towns: The Department will provide your High School with a Teacher of Agriculture for the next three years if you will permit him to organize a class in Agriculture in your High School, and also if you will provide him with a small plot of ground for experimental purposes. This young man would conduct the classes and with his class take charge of the experimental plots, the material for which would be supplied by the Experimental Department of the College. At the end of the three years' work the Board of Trustees would be expected to continue the work of instruction, themselves paying for the services of the teacher in Agriculture, just as they provide the other teachers or masters of the school and the Government representative would be free to give his whole time to the general work of the agriculture of the county. This agricultural teacher would be able to give the teachers in the model school some instruction in Nature Study, attend teachers' conventions, and also from time to time advise with rural school teachers who were really trying to teach their pupils the staple principles underlying agriculture.

"He should have an office where he could be found at stated times, and at other times he should be out among the farmers. He would be the directing man in the Agricultural Society, the Farmers' Institute, the Horticultural Society, and the Farmers' Club. While he could not be expected to know all things, yet he would be able to procure information for them

as might be desired. He would be the man 'on the spot' to report new diseases, new pests as soon as they arrive, and to report to headquarters with a view to procuring help. Through him the special needs of the district could be investigated and all departmental movements could be directed. He would be able to systematize a great deal of work that is now done spasmodically. He should be expected to go to the Agricultural College for, say, ten days or two weeks every year to inform himself as to the new work there being done with the object of taking the results back to those farmers who are unable to visit the College. The result of personal contact would be found much more effective than through the sending of printed reports and bulletins. To put it in another form, he would increase many fold the value of printed publications. Set down in a county a live energetic, enthusiastic young man, trained in the best practice of farming and having an agricultural college education, and tell him to study the farmers' conditions, assist them in their work, to find out their needs, and direct them along the best lines, and in a few years the effect would be most satisfactory."

Acting on these recommendations, the Government selected six places, viz.: Lindsay, Perth, Morrisburg, Colliwood, Galt and Essex, and on June 1, 1907, six graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College had been appointed and at once commenced work in the places named.

During the year I have had occasion to inspect the work of these centres of agricultural instruction, and the first thing that impressed me was the enthusiasm manifested by the instructor in his work. Busy from early

morning until late at night teaching in the school, meeting farmers in the offices down town, writing letters to farmers all over the country, arranging for short courses of instruction at home or at outside points, preparing plans for experimental plots for the coming summer, attending Farmers' Institute meetings, and in every possible way putting himself in a position to help the country boy and his father to bigger and higher things in his home life and in his life work on the farm.

Each of these young men is working in a different way. The reports that follow in this number will show exactly how it is progressing. But after looking over the entire field and summing up the whole situation, I have come to the following conclusions:

Summary and Conclusions.

1. The Classes in Agriculture in the High Schools have been very small; in fact, in some cases there are no pupils at all.

2. Where there are farm boys in the classes, the work is progressing most satisfactorily.

3. The work of the office and in the county is increasing every month and the services of the Specialist are in great demand by the farmers for miles around.

4. The holding of short courses for farmers and farmers' sons has proved most popular.

5. The holding of one-day judging schools in blacksmith shops and other convenient places has stimulated an interest in stock raising and has provoked a good deal of discussion, leading to correspondence with the Agricultural Specialist and will, we believe, be for the betterment of our farms and farming conditions.

6. As the work progresses the members of the County Councils are becoming interested, and already grants have been made to help meet expenses.

7. The interest and enthusiasm manifested by the townspeople in the work of the office, the short courses, the formation of farmers' clubs, etc., is most marked. The merchants and professional men in these towns, as they see the possibilities of the work, begin to realize the value of the work to the towns themselves. A prosperous farming community makes prosperous settlements.

8. The County School Inspectors are already interesting themselves in the new movement and are, where practical, availing themselves of the opportunity of using the Agricultural Specialist to help in the problems of Rural School Education. This may be done by the introduction of School Gardens with experimental plots, the actual instruction in the schools of such practical subjects as seed judging, weed identification, seed germination, and milk testing, and so forth.

9. The rural teachers who are anxious to help their pupils to better things are also consulting these Agricultural Specialists about school gardens, co-operative experiments in Agriculture, and other things that might assist in making the school curriculum of more practical benefit to the country boy and girl.

10. Farmers' Clubs are being formed with the office of the Specialist as a meeting-place. Here better methods of farming are discussed in a general way and in detail. Ideas are exchanged and criticised; seasonable topics are introduced, and men with a special message are from time to time invited to address the meetings.

11. Finally my inspection has convinced me that the townspeople are already enthusiastic and confident of the success of the scheme. The country people are interested and willing to give the scheme a thorough trial. The country people will have to be thoroughly convinced of the practical benefits to be derived before they will enthuse over the agricultural courses in the High Schools. This conviction will be brought home to them as the Agricultural Specialist is given oppor-

tunity and avails himself of it, to go out continually into the country, visiting the farmers on their own farms, suggesting improvements in farm methods, that can readily be carried out, suggesting remedies for injurious insects, and means for the extermination of noxious weeds, etc., until the farmers themselves see the possibilities in an Agricultural Education for their sons. Then we may look for larger Agricultural Classes in our County High Schools.



A GROUP OF PROMINENT EDUCATIONISTS.

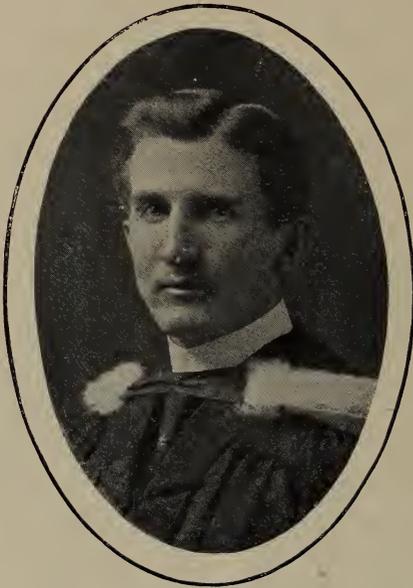
Taken in Front of the Rittenhouse School.

Reading from left to right—S. H. Rittenhouse, A. H. Culp, President Creelman, Professor C. A. Zavitz, Honorable Nelson Monteith, C. C. James, M. F. Rittenhouse (founder of the Rittenhouse School).

The Agriculture Course in Secondary Schools.

The Work in Victoria County.

By F. H. Reed, B.S.A., Representative at Lindsay of the Department of Agriculture.



F. H. REED, B. S. A.,

AGRICULTURE, both as a profession and as an industry, offers to the young men of our colleges and the young men of our country, almost unlimited fields for research and development. If agricultural education is to keep pace with the rapid development of our country, and if the broad and fertile fields of our province are to be brought under the best methods of cultivation, we must bring closer together our college halls and farm homes.

“The expansion of the work throughout the country” is the phase of this

latest movement in agricultural education which has been assigned to me for discussion. The space at my disposal would scarcely suffice for more than an enumeration of the many opportunities and methods for the development of our work outside of the Collegiate Institutes. Hence I shall discuss but one or two of the most important features of our work. A lack of appreciation is very often due to lack of information. An instance of this is found in the fact that somewhat less than one per cent. of the farm boys of Ontario, between the ages of 16 and 21 years, are to-day taking courses at the Ontario Agricultural College. Further proof may be found in the fact that even a smaller percentage of our farmers' daughters are taking courses at the Macdonald Institute. I have the good fortune to have been raised in a farm home. I have taken the four years' course at O. A. C., and I have had opportunity to closely study the training given at both the Macdonald Institute and Macdonald Hall. Thus I know the needs of the young man and young woman on the farm, and I know the advantages offered at the College and at the Macdonald Institute, and I am convinced that one of the greatest benefits we young men can bring to our farmers is to induce the young men and young

women from our farm homes to attend the Ontario Agricultural College.

In many farm homes in this province there are young men who, having passed the Entrance Examination, and perhaps having taken a year in high school, have been for four or five years at home on the farm. During those years they have worked hard, but their minds have not been idle. They have learned that hard work alone will not make the farm pay; they have learned the need for agricultural education. However, they are too busy, or have not learned, to read bulletins and agricultural papers and to attend Farmers' Institute meetings; these are for the older men, for their fathers. These young men are restless, and have reached a most critical period in their lives. It is at this period they leave the farms. If at this time we teachers, who have been at the O. A. C., can meet with them and explain to them what is to be learned at the O. A. C., the practical nature of the lectures, the broadening influence of life in residence, in fact the thorough equipment for a better life work which may be secured in the class room, on the debating platform, in the Y. M. C. A., on the staff of the College Review, on the campus, in the gymnasium, and in the close association with fellow-students in the residence; if we can thus send one young man to the O. A. C. we shall be doing a splendid work for our farmers.

Most families in farm homes are little self-contained communities. There is not as in town, some nightly attraction to take away some members of the family, and the family are largely dependent on each other for entertainment and improvement. Hence, if from our farm homes the young men

and the young women go to the Guelph College, even for short courses, the ideas and the training received there will soon have a marked effect in our farm homes. Let even one boy or one girl take a course at the O. A. C., and when they return it will be a great inspiration and uplift to the whole family. If more of our young men and young women went to the College our farm homes would be much more attractive, and we should soon solve the much-debated problem, "How to Keep the Young People on the Farm."

The branches of the Department of Agriculture at Toronto and at Ottawa, which are doing most effective work, are the branches which have representatives constantly out among the farmers. These representatives learn just what are the needs of the farmers, and by their suggestions to their chiefs the work of the whole department is adapted to the needs of the farmers. Thus to aid in adapting the work of the department at Toronto so as to be of most benefit to the farmers of our districts will be a feature of our work as local representatives of the Department of Agriculture. This work can be accomplished only by getting into close touch with our farmers. We must visit the farms, and there study local farm conditions and farm problems. On every farm there are problems daily cropping up on which the farmer would be glad to have more information. Much of this information he could secure from bulletins and farm papers—if only he had the time to look for it. Now, however, on most of our farms "the long winter evenings" are a thing of the past, "the good old days." Much of the evening is now spent doing chores by lantern light and the time for reading is all too

short. Our duty is to have this information readily available, and to be able to answer questions as we meet the farmers at Institute meetings, at Farmers' Clubs, at special meetings held in school houses, and chiefly as we meet them one or two at a time in our offices, or at home on their own farms. Each district has its own farm problems. In my district of Victoria County and vicinity the most frequent questions are concerning methods for destroying farm weeds, particularly perennial sow thistles and methods for improving farm crops by seed selection. Tile drainage and the use of commercial fertilizers are also important problems. These are perhaps the chief sources of questions, but I think I have answered questions on almost every conceivable branch of Ontario farming.

Another chief feature of our work will be to act as local organizers. We can organize the various forms of farmers' societies best adapted to the needs of our district. Farmers' Institutes, and Women's Institutes should be in every county. In some counties we may in addition have Farmers' Clubs; in Victoria County I find the farmers anxious for Farmers' Clubs. In various counties we may organize Horticultural Societies, Fruit Growers' Associations, Poultry Associations, Dairymen's Associations, Beekeepers' Associations, and Stock Breeders' Associations. In my county I have also been able to do some work for the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Not only may we organize these societies but by selection of outside speakers and suggestions to speakers we may do much in adapting the work of these societies to meet local conditions.

I have stated that the greatest benefit of our work will be to appeal to the young men on the farm and to convince them of the great advantages offered by agricultural education. This may be done in several ways. The two years' course in the Collegiate will appeal to the younger boys. In Lindsay Collegiate we are this year giving a special two months' course for young men from 15 to 25. Next year we hope to extend this to a three months' course during January, February and March. The course which here has so far proved most attractive has been a five days' course in stock and seed judging. This course was conducted by Professors G. E. Day and C. A. Zavitz, and Dr. H. G. Reed. For the seed judging we had a daily attendance of over 200, and for the stock judging the average attendance was about 450, with over 700 on the last day, when horses were under discussion. On two evenings during this course addresses were delivered to large audiences by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and President Creelman. This course appealed to farmers, young and old, and by the interest provoked proved a great incentive to all branches of the work throughout the county. Though we hope to impart much information in all of these courses, yet it will be years before these local courses can in thoroughness and in material for illustration compare with the courses at the O. A. C. They will, however, show the farmers what is meant by agricultural education and thus should induce many to take the similar courses at the O. A. C.

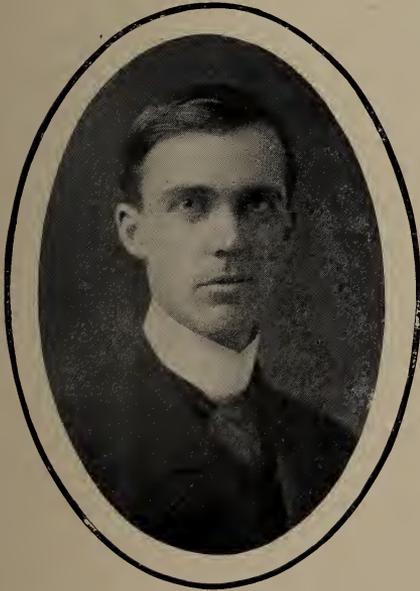
This has been called "the age of the specialist," and a strong feature of our work is that each representative or

teacher of agriculture will soon become a specialist in the branches of farming carried on in his district. We can impart much useful information both through the Collegiate and through our office work; we can act as local organizers in all that will advance the interests of our farmers. We can localize and render more effective the assistance given by the Provincial De-

partment of Agriculture. By information and inspection, we may do a great work for the improvement of our farms and farmers. This work has as yet barely begun, but after nine months' work in my district I am convinced that it will prove to be a most important movement for the advancement of agricultural education.

Investigation and Demonstration Work in Essex County.

By A. McKENNEY, B.S.A., Representative at Essex of the Department of Agriculture.



A. McKENNEY, B. S. A.,

The geographical situation and climatic conditions of Essex County place it in a position very much by itself in as far as its agricultural possibilities are concerned.

Situated on the 42nd parallel of lati-

tude the climatic conditions are such that the farmers of the county are enabled to grow, with a fair degree of success, almost any crop that can be grown in any other part of the world. Such crops as corn, tobacco and even sweet potatoes may be grown to a degree of perfection nearly equal to that of the countries to which these crops are indigenous.

The great variety of special crops which are grown in the county makes the field for investigation work a very broad and interesting one.

It has been my duty and pleasure since coming to the county of Essex to make a special study of the crops and conditions as well as the special needs and problems of the growers. The interests of the farmers of Essex county are many and varied.

A certain small section shipped \$80,000 worth of radishes to Detroit alone, besides shipping to many Canadian cities. Another section is in onion growing almost exclusively. Still

other sections are in fruit and vegetable growing extensively, the growers being able to get early vegetables on the market from eight to ten days earlier than in any other parts of the Province. The remainder of the County is devoted to corn, hogs, mixed farming and tobacco.

Two local experiment stations look after the interests of the fruit and vegetable growers respectively. Beyond this there still remains much to be done. Corn is perhaps the most important crop grown in the county, the total acreage last year amounting to nearly 73,000 acres. A great deal of this corn is fed to hogs, the remainder being sold for feed. Very little, however, is sold for seed purposes. A great deal of first-class seed corn is produced and it has been found by actual test that Essex grown seed corn gives better results in Ontario than American-grown seed. There is room, therefore, for some experimental feeding work, in order that the farmers might know exactly what it costs to produce 100 pounds of pork. If these experiments resulted in showing that only an average price could be obtained by feeding corn to hogs, a great deal of corn which is now fed would be marketed for double the prices for seed purposes. This work, it is hoped, will be taken up co-operatively with the farmers themselves.

Another special crop is tobacco. The importance of this to the farmers of Essex County may be realized from the fact that 6,000,000 pounds were produced in 1906, valued at \$600,000.

The tobacco plant is very sensitive to climatic conditions, and therefore it has been found that investigation work conducted even a few hundred miles away is often valueless to another

locality. It is, therefore, almost imperative that any investigation work undertaken should be directly in the locality where the tobacco is grown. Professor Reynolds, who investigated the tobacco situation in the County of Essex, suggested several lines along which experimental work might be conducted.

First—There is room for work along the lines of testing different varieties, in order to find out which are the most suitable to the climate and soil, and which are the most profitable for the farmer to raise; so far one variety only, the White Burley, is grown extensively.

Second—The method of growing young plants; this is perhaps the most important line in connection with growing tobacco. Most men can grow a fair crop, if they have strong young plants to start with. Many different methods are practiced, but none have given uniform success. Some growers have given up trying to produce young plants and depend upon others for their supply. As a result young plants are often scarce and high-priced. "What is needed in this direction is a series of experiments to determine the surest and best method of germinating seed and rearing the young plants."

Third—Dates of planting. There is a wide difference of opinion among the growers as to the best dates of planting, and something might be done towards determining the date of planting which would give the best results.

Fourth—Fertilizing. Many farms have been growing tobacco successively for the last ten years, and the question of fertilizers is becoming an acute one. This is something that every farmer should test for himself in order

to find out the exact fertilizer suited to his conditions and soil.

Fifth—Curing. This is being tested by the Erie Tobacco Company. These people have erected a building for kiln drying the tobacco. This, it is claimed, gives more satisfactory results than air-curing, the ordinary method practiced.

Sixth—Breeding. Considerable very important work might be done along the lines of breeding and selecting for quality of leaf and suitability to the section in which it is grown.

It can be readily seen from the suggestions outlined above, that tobacco promises a somewhat extended field for experimental work. Although, it is hoped that at some future time we may be able to follow each of these lines of investigation, for the present it is our intention to conduct experiments with different methods of germinating and growing the young tobacco plants. As this work will be done mostly with hotbeds and cold frames, extensive experiments may be conducted upon the experimental plot in connection with the high school.

We are also planning for co-operative experiments with fertilizers on tobacco in different parts of the county. Already several reliable farmers have signified their anxiety to undertake the work. As already mentioned a certain section of Essex County is devoted to onion growing. Nearly every year the yield per acre is only materially decreased on account of thick-necks or scallion onions. From observation and chemical analysis, it has been found that the soil is not

properly balanced. The percentage of organic matter being very high and the percentage of mineral matter very low. We intend conducting a series of fertilizer experiments among the growers with the view of ascertaining the effect of the mineral matter upon the ripening and quality of the onions.

Besides investigation work, Essex county affords many opportunities for practical demonstrations. Considerable work has been done along this line, especially in connection with San Jose scale. Practical spraying demonstrations have been held in infested orchards, and those who were not familiar with the scale given an opportunity to become acquainted with it as well as the proper method of preparing and applying the lime sulphur wash. These demonstrations have been well attended and considerable information has been dispensed in this way.

It is also our intention to experiment with different spraying mixtures for San Jose scale in a neglected orchard near town.

Another line of demonstration work which would prove of value here, and which we intend to undertake this summer, is to hold public demonstrations in spraying with copper sulphate solution for mustard; two townships in the northwest part of the county being very badly infested.

There may be other work besides that outlined in the above article which will probably suggest itself as time goes on but I think enough has been said to give the reader a fair outline of the possibilities of the work, and what we hope to do in Essex county.

The Future Development of the Courses.

By R. S. Hamer, B.S.A., Representative at Perth of the Department of Agriculture.



R. S. HAMER, B.S.A.

In attempting to outline in brief the probable future development of the work which was inaugurated by the Provincial Government last June, it is not the present intention to dilate upon what has already been accomplished and to enthuse over possibilities. The aim is rather to sum up the situation and to present the views of some of those engaged in the work regarding its proper development. It may also be opportune at this time to show the relationship which must exist between its future and the coming graduating classes from the college.

When it was decided last year that agriculture should be given a place in secondary education, and when six college graduates were distributed throughout the province to undertake the work, the whole plan was considered by many to be very visionary.

At the most it was considered merely an experiment. Those who had evolved the idea were, however, convinced of its feasibility and looked upon its inception as a demonstration rather than an experiment. At the same time it was realized that the various farming communities, which were in a position to take advantage of the new branch of the high school course, would probably be slow to grasp the opportunity, and it was thought that the new departments might have difficulties in forming a connection and in making their influence felt. Further, it was seen by the Department of Agriculture that a man with college training could be of direct service to the farming community and could also be a means of keeping the department in touch with local conditions if given the opportunity. Accordingly the idea of making the position a dual one, was conceived and branch offices of the Department of Agriculture were established in each of the towns. This step undoubtedly saved the situation for all of us. It has been through the office and by means of our work under the Department of Agriculture that we have been able to get in touch with the people. This is the branch of the work that has shown the greatest development up to date, and contains the most certain prospects of future growth. The growing popularity of this phase of the work has drawn attention to the fact that it and not the work in the school is and will continue to be of primary importance. It is likely that before another year the aspect, although not the nature of the whole scheme, will be entirely changed by removing us from

the various college staffs and placing us directly under the control of the Department of Agriculture. This change will not affect our position in the schools in the least, but will relieve the situation of its present incongruity.

The work which may alternately be undertaken by the Department of Agriculture, through these branches, is difficult to forecast and to limit. The value of the offices will necessarily be determined by the degree of public confidence which the men in charge are able to gain and retain. The experience of the last few months, however, has gone to show that as bureaus of information they are becoming greatly appreciated by both farmers and townspeople, as the use which may be made of them becomes better understood. Also through this channel new life will be instilled into farmers' organizations, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Fruit Growers' Associations, Dairymen's Associations, Farmers' Institutes, etc. By means of Short Courses, Farmers' Clubs, Special Institutes and other meetings, the discussion of farmers' problems and questions affecting farmers' interests has been promoted with such success that more than local interest has been aroused. Again, each section of the Province has special problems requiring investigation and working out, and the work which may be done throughout the country is limited only by the amount of time which can be devoted to it. It is the ambition of those who have had the working out of the proposition up to the present to make the influence of the work felt throughout the country to such an extent that people will come to look upon it as a

country institution, and will be prepared eventually to support it, in part or entirely, with country funds if necessary. The time which will be acquired to accomplish this will depend largely upon the opportunity we are given.

The work which is now in sight is more than can be accomplished by one man at each point and it is likely that most of the branches will be given an assistant the present season. Generous government support, supplemented by whatever municipal support we can obtain, is what we are depending upon to give the original six posts a chance to thoroughly demonstrate this year their value to their respective districts.

This support is specially important as it relates to another phase of the general development. As has been mentioned, other towns have become interested in the results already obtained and a demand is growing for the establishment of more points. That the general idea must expand in this way is certain, and as soon as the expansion can take place in a proper way it is to be desired. Those who are at present engaged in the work are, however, strongly of the opinion that the number should not be increased until the municipalities interested are willing to supplement the government grant far more liberally than the original six were prepared to. This willingness will depend upon the interest taken in the success of the present branches, and this success will itself depend, for a year at least, upon the government support forthcoming. Clearly if the growth of the idea is to be healthy a good foothold must be obtained at the initial points and present indications are that before more

branches are opened the success of the first six will be made certain.

It may perhaps be inferred from the attention bestowed upon the work through the office, that the work in the school is destined to fail. Such is not the case. While it is true that in some of the schools no pupils entered the agriculture option, and while in none of them is the class very large, this has not been regarded as discouraging. In fact, it was almost expected. By next fall, however, the work in connection with the office will have advertised the whole scheme and popularized it to such an extent that the possibility of continued lack of interest in the agriculture course is a very remote one. This year, in my own class, I have ten, most of whom were obtained by personal work. Next fall, judging by the present interest taken in the work by the boys themselves and by the increased interest of the farming community in general I shall not be surprised if, without special solicitation we obtain as large a class as we can accommodate. What the school work may eventually develop into is difficult to foreshadow at the present time. That it can be made a success has been proven, however, and that it will develop slowly cannot be doubted.

The feature of the whole movement, its development and its success will be pretty much in the hands of the students of the college, both present and future. As has been pointed out, it is not expected that the first six will long remain the only posts in the Province. It is the hope of the department that sometime every county will have a branch office and an agriculture course in a centrally-located high school. The men to fill these positions and to re-

place those who from time to time step into some wider sphere of activity will be recruited almost entirely from the ranks of the graduating classes.

That difficulty in expansion will ever result from lack of men, both qualified and willing to undertake the work, is scarcely likely. This willingness will doubtless be intensified as the advantages to be derived from two or three years of this kind of work becomes better appreciated. To the unexperienced graduate the work is especially beneficial inasmuch as it is in reality a combined Review and Post Graduate Course. The work in the school and in the office requires a great deal of brushing up on the fundamentals which are often neglected at college, and demands a great deal of reading both in standard works and in current periodicals. In this way exact knowledge, breadth of view, a sense of proportion and a practicability are rapidly acquired. The office work affords a training in organization, in business, and in the knack of dealing with men. The problems which have to be faced, daily train to habits of investigation and reasoning and inculcate self-reliance. The work is sufficiently varied to make it almost impossible to get into a rut, and alertness and progressiveness by virtue of necessity become almost second nature. While the field is to a certain extent limited the training is a broad one and is a good preparation for almost any line of work.

It may be thought that as the idea develops it will become more difficult to get men properly qualified to undertake the work. Admittedly it is not so easy to follow a successful predecessor as it is to form the connection in the first place, where there are no

precedents to follow and where mistakes are not so apt to be noticed. Any difficulty which might seem likely to arise on this score will, however, be largely overcome if the assistants who are required by the different branches each year are second or third year students. This is the policy that will likely be followed, with the result that when vacancies occur there will be men with at least some parliamentary training available. This is perhaps an opportune time to draw attention to this

matter and to emphasize the fact that sooner or later the opportunity is likely to come to several men now at the college to become identified with the work.

While the whole scheme has as yet scarcely passed the inaugural stage, enough has already been accomplished to indicate its possibilities. Its ultimate development and success lie largely in the hands of coming graduates, and those who evolved the idea could scarcely ask for better security.

AN OLD LESSON FROM THE FIELDS.

Even as I watched the daylight how it sped
 From noon till eve, and saw the light wind pass
 In long pale waves across the flashing grass,
 And heard through all my dreams, wherever led,
 The thin cicada singing overhead.
 I felt what joyance all this nature has,
 And saw myself made clear as in a glass,
 How that my soul was for the most part dead.

O light I cried, and heaven with all your blue ;
 O earth, with all your sunny fruitfulness,
 And ye tall lilies of the wind-vexed field,
 What power and beauty life indeed might yield,
 Could we but cast away its conscious stress,
 Simple of heart, becoming even as you !

—*Archibald Lampman.*

Beautifying of School Grounds.

By H. L. Hutt, Professor of Horticulture at the O. A. C.



H. L. HUTT,

THE development and progress of our country, and particularly the prosperity of the last ten years, have their natural manifestations in the tastes and interests of our people. The ability to live in comfort gives rise to the wish to live in better environment, and the easing of the "bread and butter struggle" gives opportunity to realize that there is more than bread worth striving for. As we live better, we look not merely for what is essential, but for what is attractive and beautiful in food, clothing, furniture, dwelling and surroundings. And it is well that it is so. Our people realize, too, some clearly, some not so clearly, that pleasing surroundings more than merely please. What the eyes look upon day by day affects disposi-

tion, character and life and far more than we know are habits of living and thinking influenced by our associations.

So it is not surprising that from all quarters of late have come signs of the wish for improvement in the surroundings of homes, both town and country, and of schools where our young people are spending the greater part of the waking hours of the impressionable period of their lives. It is this last aspect of the case that we shall discuss at the present time, namely, the improvement of school surroundings.

Room For Improvement.

The abundant room for such improvement needs hardly be enlarged upon. We are all more or less familiar with the bare, neglected, wind-swept appearance of the majority of school grounds, many of them without a vestige of a tree or shrub anywhere in sight. What places indeed in which to bring up the rising generation of a would-be prosperous country! In neglecting so long to beautify our schools and their surroundings, we have been missing one of the grandest opportunities of implanting in the minds of the young a love, not only for the beautiful, but for general neatness and order, which make for so much in every-day life.

It is all well enough to raise the standard of teachers' qualifications, to revise and improve text books, and to provide good equipment, but should we not avail ourselves of these other means which contribute so largely to

the development and education of the child?

Desirability of Public Action.

In many Ontario towns the Horticultural Societies have brought about a reform movement, while in the country it has been helped along by pro-



A MODEL RURAL SCHOOL.

gressive Farmers' Institutes, and here and there a school board which has taken in hand the improvement of the school grounds.

But is not a matter which so materially affects the life and well-being of the people worthy of the attention of those who might legitimately take action to make conditions better? The far-reaching influence of school surroundings in any community justifies the expenditure of public money in making its school grounds as nearly as possible, ideal. And because the community cannot well interfere in the individual homes, it should give the more careful attention to the schools, from which the influence may spread to the homes. As a result of the awakening interest in these matters, we are hopefully looking forward to a definite public policy, having for its object the encouraging and assist-

ing of such work throughout the Province.

Expense.

Because it is generally the prosperous and well-to-do who have given attention to beautifying their surroundings, a wrong impression is prevalent that improvements are costly. As a matter of fact, the cost is a very small item compared with the increased value which such improvements add to any property. The materials used are inexpensive and often readily available, while the time and labor involved is nothing compared with that which is so often wasted in unprofitable work. To those who take an interest in it, such work becomes a labor of love.

The Duty of Trustees.

In the past most of the work of improvement of the school grounds has been left to the teachers, and we know of some cases where excellent results have been accomplished by energetic, enthusiastic teachers; but it is really the school trustees who should be responsible for such improvement, and if they can secure the co-operation of the teachers so much the better. It is to the trustees the section and the teachers look for the proper equipment of the school inside, and it should be their duty also to fully equip and properly develop the educational facilities of the school outside.

The institution of Arbor Day, whereby one day in the year was made a school holiday for tree-planting, implied that such work was to be undertaken by the teachers and pupils, and

no doubt this may have had some good effects in some sections, but it has been entirely inadequate in accomplishing the full results desired. The work of beautifying the school grounds should not begin nor end with Arbor Day. It should be intelligently planned and systematically undertaken and carried out by the trustees of every school. The teachers and pupils may be counted upon for hearty co-operation in such work whenever the trustees show any interest in the matter.

The idea that it is useless to fix up a school ground for fear the children will destroy everything is a great mistake. Make school grounds worthy of the children's respect for them. From our experience here with the thousands of students and visitors, who have the full use of our beautiful grounds about the college, we find, while there may occasionally be vandalism, there is a general tendency to respect and protect what has been made beautiful.

Preparation of Plans.

The greatest difficulty in connection with the whole problem as it confronts the trustees or the property holder is a lack of definite information as to how to go at the work in order to produce the most satisfactory results.

The grotesque creations sometimes seen in the crude attempts at improvement, while they indicate a desire for something better, show that much education is needed regarding what goes to make up real beauty. There are certain fundamental principles which, when well understood, will aid in the adoption of the plan of improve-

ment best suited to the circumstances of each particular case, for no ready-made plan can be laid down which will suit all conditions. We cannot here enter into a discussion of these principles. It is sufficient to say that natural simplicity should be a first consideration, and that a harmonious blending of all of the features entering



ABOVE THE AVERAGE RURAL SCHOOL.
But Opportunities for Improvement in the Delapidated
fences, leaning telegraph poles, etc.

into the scheme should make the whole a restful and delightful picture with the building as the central feature. The more carefully this is all worked out on paper, the more satisfactorily can it be carried to completion in the grading of the grounds, location of walks and the planting of trees, shrubs and vines.

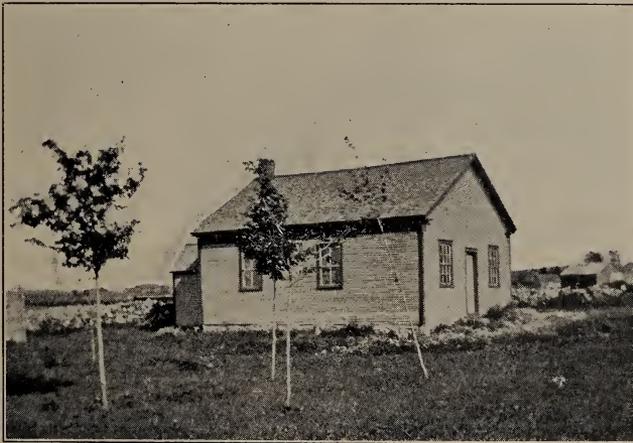
Features Requiring Attention.

Space will not permit of our entering into detailed suggestions. We can merely mention some of the points which will require attention. The size of the grounds should be large enough to permit of separate play grounds for boys and girls; school gardens, too will soon have to be provided for in every well-equipped rural school. The grounds should be properly drained and graded, and all, not in garden plots seeded down with suitable lawn

grasses; provision should also be made for keeping the grass cut. A collection of the native deciduous trees should be planted to afford shade and form a background for groups of ornamental flowering shrubs, while evergreens adapted to the soil and locality should protect the buildings and grounds from the sweep of prevailing winds. The necessary out buildings should be hidden with shrubbery and vines, and the bareness of the walls of the school itself may be relieved by the use of suitable vines and climbers. The walks should be conveniently located, and the fences enclosing the grounds made

plain and neat. A well stocked border of mixed perennial flowers would add color to the scheme, and may be made a source of interesting specimens for botanical study at all seasons of the year.

In short, the school and its environments should be made an object lesson for the community, from whence the young people going out to make homes for themselves should carry a love for all that goes to make home conditions better. Young Canadians brought up under such influences would soon work wonders in improving this Canada of ours.



A TYPE OF COUNTRY SCHOOL TOO OFTEN SEEN.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1908 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers, and fertilizers. About 2,200 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of varieties from nearly all parts of the world, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College and are now being distributed free of charge for co-operative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of co-operative experiments in agriculture for 1908:

No.	EXPERIMENTS.	Plots.
1	—Three varieties of Oats	3
2a	—Three varieties of Six-rowed Barley	3
2b	—Two varieties of Two-rowed Barley.....	2
3	—Two varieties of Hulless Barley	2
4	—Two varieties of Spring Wheat	2
5	—Three varieties of Buckwheat	3
6	—Two varieties of Field Peas	2
7	—Emmer and Spelt	2
8	—Two varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese Beans	2
9	—Three varieties of Husking Corn	3
10	—Three varieties of Mangels	3
11	—Two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding purposes	2
12	—Three varieties of Swedish Turnips	3
13	—Two varieties of Fall Turnips	2
14	—Two varieties of Carrots	2
15	—Three varieties of Fodder or Silage Corn	3
16	—Three varieties of Millet	3
17	—Three varieties of Sorghum	3
18	—Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches	3
19	—Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage	3
20	—Three varieties of Clover	3
21	—Sainfoin, Lucerne and Burnet	3
22	—Four varieties of Grasses	4
23	—Three varieties of Field Beans	3
24	—Three varieties of Sweet Corn	3
26	—Fertilizers with Swedish Turnips	6
27	—Sowing Mangels on the level, and in drills	2
28a	—Two varieties of Early Potatoes	2
28b	—Two varieties of medium ripening Potatoes	2
28c	—Two varieties of Late Potatoes	2
29	—Three Grain Mixtures for grain production	3
30	—Three Mixtures of Grasses and Clover, for hay	3

The size of each plot of the first twenty-seven experiments and in Nos. 29 and 30 is to be two rods long by one rod wide; and in No. 28 one rod square.

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any *ONE* of the experiments for 1908, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, March 7th, 1908.

C. A. ZAVITZ,
Director.

EXPERIMENTS WITH VEGETABLES.

The practical educational work carried on by the Ontario Agricultural College; through the Experimental Union, is now well known throughout Ontario. Thousands of people in both town and country interested in farming, fruit-growing or gardening are carrying on experiments under the direction of the College and are profiting by the experience.

The seeds or plants for these experiments and full instructions for conducting them are furnished free on the understanding that each experimenter will report the results of his experiment at the end of the season.

Owing to the great demand for the experiments with fruits and the limited funds for the purchase of plants for this purpose the supply of these for this year is already exhausted. But we have on hand a good supply of seeds for the experiments with vegetables and hope to be able to furnish these to all interested in the growing of the best kind of garden vegetables.

Three of the leading varieties of each

of the following kinds of vegetables are offered for testing this spring, viz.: Carrots, Onions, Lettuce, Early Tomatoes, and Later Tomatoes.

The Early Tomatoes are best for northern sections where the later and better varieties cannot be depended upon to ripen.

Any person in Ontario who wishes to join in this co-operative testing may choose any one of the experiments above mentioned and send in his application for the seeds and instructions for conducting the same. These will be sent by mail free of charge, but each applicant must agree to follow the directions furnished, and report the results at the end of the season, whether successful or not.

Applications will be filed in the order they are received until the supply of seeds is exhausted. Address all applications to

H. L. HUTT,

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, Ont.



The O. A. C. Review

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MISS K. VAUGHAN, Macdonald.

A. E. SLATER, '08, Experimental.

MISS S. CALDWELL, Asst. Macdonald.

R. M. WINSLOW, '08, Horticultural.

A. G. TURNEY, '09, College.

G. B. CURRAN, '08, Athletics.

G. LeLACHEUR, '10, Locals.

H. SIRETT, '09, Alumni.

J. W. JONES, '09, Staff Photographer.

DAVID M. ROSE, '08, Acting Business Manager.

Editorial.

Our readers, on opening the Review this month will see that it presents an appearance somewhat different from the ordinary in that the special departments, known as Agriculture, Horticulture, and Experimental have been omitted. This has been done in order to give space to a number of articles relating particularly to education. These articles have been contributed by some of Ontario's leading educationists and we trust will be of interest to our readers.

In a leading article, written by one of Ontario's foremost school inspectors, there are given many valuable suggestions for the improvement of our rural schools. In brief, the writer makes a plea for better equipped schools conducted by spe-

cially qualified teachers. He asks that the secondary schools be in the rural districts and that some of the Normal schools be also located in the country. He strongly recommends that a foundation for the science of agriculture be early laid, and that much of the work in the public and in the more advanced schools be closely connected with the work of this College.

We heartily agree with the writer in his views of the results to be obtained from nature study, school gardens, and scientific agriculture. It is absolutely true that the proper study, by the little child, of nature as it is round about him would give him an insight into many things which he either does not learn until a later date or not at all, but which can better be learned in his early years than at any other time.

And such changes, as more than one writer has suggested in this issue, do

not imply that public school pupils will be disqualified for other employments than farming. Rural schools will not be narrowed but broadened by any system that gives them a keener sympathy with nature and a fuller knowledge of what is going on about them. The teaching of every-day science does not encroach upon the study of history and language. Brains and hands must be taught to co-operate in life and the true end of education is to prepare pupils for efficiency in carrying out their acquirements of learning. The change suggested will bring nature study and land culture to the front. The tendency will be toward strong individuality and self-reliance. It will make the world more beautiful and labor more honorable. The value of such an education can be measured not only in personal power, but in social usefulness—in terms of citizenship. Perhaps, best of all will be the tendency to enliven education and make it attractive. Study will be the most delightful occupation that a young person can conceive; by the affiliation of home and school the adult population will never cease to have a personal interest in the school house and in school work.

During the past two months the College has been visited and inspected by two distinguished bodies of men, the one the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, the other the Members of the Canadian Press Association. Perhaps no keener-eyed delegations have ever visited this institution. The Legislators wished to see what was being done, what could be

done, and what needed to be done. Some maintain that members of parliament would rather not see where money should be expended, but let us give them their due and say that they are prepared to spend money wherever it can judiciously be expended. The press men directed their energies to learning as much as possible of what this institution is aiming to do, and they proved themselves keen observers. It was evident to the professors in the various departments that they were entertaining no ordinary visitors. Perhaps the newspaper man's training, from the time he does his first reporting or sets his first type, until he has retired from the duties of active editorship, is that discipline which makes him the keen enquirer into everything that comes before his notice. At any rate the press men who came to the O. A. C. let slip no opportunity of getting as deep an insight as possible into as many things as possible in the short time at their disposal. They were close observers, attentive listeners, and most intelligent interrogators. Perhaps this was due not alone to the newspaper man's keen perceptive powers, but also to his realization more and more of the fact, as he passed from one department to another, that there is a very great deal in scientific Agriculture. The O. A. C. will be pleased to welcome at any future time the astute newspaper men.

During the fall term a good deal of work falls on a few students in the way of collecting fees for the different student organizations in connection with this institution. It seems hardly fair that

Legislators and Pressmen.

The Collecting of Organization Fees.

this work should fall on a few as it usually does. We know perfectly well that going over the ground once is by no means sufficient, and that it has to be done several times before the work is completed. This task, to say the least, is not a pleasant one, but rather a thankless one.

We believe that nearly every student comes here fully intending to join the Athletic Association, the Literary Society, the Y. M. C. A. and to subscribe for the Review. If some means could be devised whereby an opportunity could be given the students upon entering to subscribe to these it would greatly facilitate matters and would put these organizations on a better working basis. It would relieve the few who have had to do the collecting heretofore of an unpleasant task, and it would save the new students the annoyance of having one after another

calling upon them and asking them for money. Not only are the new students annoyed by having men call repeatedly upon them for money, but all the students in residence suffer to a more or less extent from the noise and commotion made by the different collecting delegations that are to be seen parading the halls at frequent intervals during the fall term. No student can afford to take the course here without belonging to all of the student organizations, as the benefit derived from them is inestimable. We believe that the ideal way to collect the fees for the Athletic Association, Literary Society and Review would be to have them collected when the student registers. This system has been adopted by many other colleges and is proving to be very satisfactory, and we see no reason why it would not work well here. We should like to see it tried.

CANOE SONG.

O light canoe! Where dost thou glide?
 Below thee gleams no silver'd tide,
 But concave heaven's chiefest pride.

Above thee burns eve's rosy bar;
 Below thee throbs her darling star;
 Deep 'neath thy keel her round worlds are!

Above, below, O sweet surprise!
 To gladden happy lovers' eyes;
 No earth, no wave,—all jewelled skies!

—*Isabella Valancey Crawford.*



The Mock Parliament.

ON Saturday evening, February 22nd, the Union Literary Society held a Mock Parliament in the Gymnasium. A large number of people were present and a very amusing and instructive meeting was successfully carried through. The act under discussion was one respecting the enfranchisement of women, and was productive of caustic, dignified and comical addresses, evoking considerable admiration and applause. Below are given the Speech from the Throne and the Cabinet and the leading members of the Opposition.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am glad to be able to congratulate you on the prosperity that prevails throughout the Province. It is my extreme pleasure to express the deep sense of our gratitude to Divine Providence for such a bountiful fall of snow, and for the National Victory in Stock Judging at Chicago. I have also to congratulate you upon the wonderful improvements at the Hub of the Uni-

verse, the Ontario Agricultural College. I regret that blindness has afflicted the \$1,500 mare, purchased for the above institution. I wish, also, to thank my government for the addition of a splendid new chemical laboratory and for the installment of new red night-lights in the college halls.

Measures will be introduced for your consideration by my government as follows:

1. To provide for the adequate protection of the public from tubercular diseases.
2. To provide legislation for restocking the Speed River with trilobites, sea gulls, and mud turtles.
3. An act respecting the enfranchisement of women.
4. To provide legislation preventing the fraudulent adulteration of foods and feeding stuffs.
5. A bill to amend the regulations governing pie-makers and home-seekers at Macdonald Hall.
6. A bill to provide for the establishment of Agricultural High Schools

in each county, and for the free distribution of electrical energy to farmers.

7. A bill to prevent the Macdonald girls from marrying bank clerks, shop lifters, etc., etc.

The public accounts for last year and the estimates for this year will be laid before you without delay. You will be asked to vote supplies for the following purposes:

1. To increase the appropriations to the O. A. C. by the sum of \$200,000.

2. To provide \$2 for the furtherance of the schemes of the Y. M. C. A. of Macdonald Hall.

3. To provide \$50 for a waterproof lid to the skating rink.

4. To supply funds to build a high board fence around Macdonald Hall for the protection of O. A. C. students.

The Cabinet.

Premier—Rt. Hon. Always Effervescent Slater, K.N.O.A.L.L.

Minister of Mines—Hon. Merely Another Barberry Jull, C.O.D.

Minister of Agriculture—Rt. Hon. Hardly Righteous Christie, P.D.Q.

Provincial Secretary—Sir Greenhouse Manton D.S.O.

Minister of Education—Baron Freshly Caught Nunnick, S.T.U.N.G.

Provincial Treasurer—Lord Always Grazing Turney, P.I.E.O.U.S.

Attorney General—Caius Julius Caesar, B.U.G.S.

Without Portfolio—John Doe Lake Rufus Gilmour, V.C.

The front benches of the Opposition were occupied by the following gentlemen:

Sir Phil. Harmonius Sandy MacLaren, Mus. Bac.

Hon. Willie Brooder Brown, E.G.G.S.

Hon. Always Jagged Logsdail, A.L.L. I.N.N.

Sir Romeo Clandestine Treherne, L.E.M.O.N.

Baron Henry Huggem Sirett, L.L.D.

Rt. Hon. Nomac Donald MacKenzie, M.A.S.H.

Sir Meddling Davie Rose, P.D.Q.

Marquis Simon Elijah Todd, R.S.V.P.

S. Springer, Esq., Lieutenant Governor.

Daniel Hohenzollern Jones, Speaker of House.

Hymen Cupid Duff, moved the address.

Oliver Cromwell White, seconded the address.

Lectures in Massey Hall.

On Wednesday evening, February 26th the students of the O. A. C. and M. I. in large numbers, flocked over to the Massey Hall, to listen to an illustrated travel talk on "The Canada of To-Day," by the popular lecturer, Mr. Frank Yeigh. They were treated to an address of an exceedingly high standard. The following gives an idea of the nature of the great scenic features of the Dominion, illustrated and explained the lecture:

Glimpses of our northland: in Muskoka, Lake of Bays, Parry Sound, Georgian Bay, Algonquin Park, and Temagami.

Through the Cobalt Silver Land.

Paintings descriptive of the Canadian North-West, by Paul Wickson.

Along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Prince Rupert.

Mountain Climbing in the Rockies. Life in the camps of the Alpine Club of Canada. Thrilling experience on the roof of the Rockies.

Hitting the trail in the Selkirks to and into the Cougar Caves.

Climbing virgin peaks in the Selkirks, in the haunts of the grizzly bear and mountain goat.

Reproductions of paintings by Canadian artists, depicting western and mountain life.

Cruising up the Cariboo trail and the canyons of the Upper Fraser.

The journey's end at Vancouver and Victoria.

The lecture was at all times magnificently illustrated and intensely interesting. The richly-colored stereoptican views were very clearly explained, and the exciting incidents of the trip vividly related by Mr. Yeigh, who possesses, besides the other requisites of a good lecturer, an unmistakable vein of humour, which evoked many bursts of laughter and applause.

On Wednesday evening, March 4th, we were again treated to an illustrated lecture. This time the subject was French painting, and the lecturer Professor John Squair, of the University of Toronto. Professor Squair briefly outlined the substance of the lecture and then with the aid of excellent slides he traced the evolution of painting in France from the mediaeval period up to the present century, pointing out the various improvements and changes as they occurred. This lecture, although very different from the previous one, was interesting and instructive, and was well appreciated.

The Oratorical Contest.

The tenth oratorical contest was held in the college gymnasium on Friday evening, March the 13th. The entire programme redounded to the credit of the Literary Society Executive, the

entertainers they had procured, and last, but by no means least, to the five competitors who one and all gave fluent and capable orations.

Professor Gamble, the honorary president of the Literary Society, opened the evening with a short address, in which he eulogized the efforts of the 1888 class to encourage oratory by offering prizes. Misses Robertson and Rutherford then gave a violin duet which was highly appreciated and suitably applauded.

The first oration of the evening had for its title "The Power of a Great Idea." Mr. D. M. Rose undoubtedly had taken great pains in thinking out his ideas. He delivered the oration with clearness and precision, and it was with feelings of regret that the audience heard him gradually draw to a close.

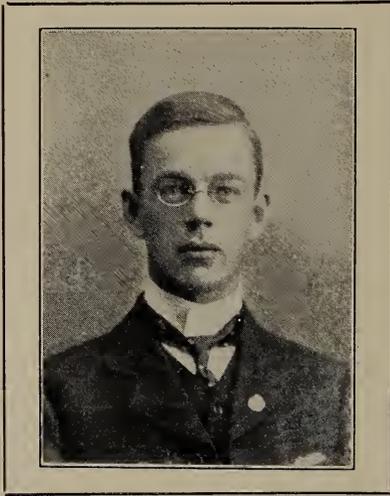
Mr. Hartwell De Mille, a baritone of no mean capabilities, then treated the audience to several delightful songs. The vociferous applause with which he was greeted was a good criterion of the general appreciation of those present.

He added to his popularity by cheerfully responding to encores, and tactfully choosing for them songs of a bright, humorous nature. Mr. Robert A. Shaw, the tenor singer, sang several catchy songs and was also very favorably received.

Mr. F. H. Dennis then spoke, choosing for his subject "Individual Development, the Hope of the Empire." There was much in this speech that was both interesting and instructive, and he would undoubtedly have been more successful had not the limited time compelled him to speak somewhat too rapidly.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dennis'

speech the fifteen minute period of silence was suddenly broken, mirth and laughter ran riot, applause was loud and long, the audience were listening to humorous duets by Messrs. DeMille and Shaw. All good things come to an end, the songs proved no exception, but to those who appreciate good oratory, better things were in store.



A. G. TURNEY, '09,
Winner of the Oratorical Contest.

The third oration of the evening was given by Mr. A. G. Turney, on the subject of "Patriotism." Patriotism is almost a hackneyed oratorical subject, nevertheless the audience were soon aware that though the title was old the thoughts and ideas were new. The speaker expounded his subject with conviction and eloquence; he dealt liberally with many phases of patriotism in past history, and fully convinced everyone that his views were genuinely imperialistic.

Mr. J. M. Lewis who spoke on the "Public Duty of Educated Men," may be congratulated upon his powers of elocution and address; "deaf indeed was he who could not hear." His matter was original, but he failed on several

occasions to carry out his ideas to a conclusion. We feel sure that next year "Mike" will be "hard to beat."

Mr. L. A. Bowes gave an interesting speech on "Higher Canadian Citizenship." He treated his subject broadly, yet soundly, but his voice and pronunciation were not quite the equal of his predecessors. While the judges, Mr. D. Young, Mr. W. Tytler and the Rev. W. J. Smith, were comparing notes and deciding the verdict, we were again treated to excellent music. The judges were not long in leaving us in suspense, their verdict being as follows: First place and the Creelman class prize, to Mr. A. G. Turney; second prize to Mr. D. M. Rose; third prize to Mr. J. M. Lewis; fourth prize to Mr. F. H. Dennis. The win was a very popular one, and when the cheers finally subsided, all rose and sang "God Save the King."

We can congratulate ourselves that we heard one of the best oratorical contests that has ever taken place at the O. A. C.

A. J. L. '09.

Union Literary Meeting.

The last meeting of the Union Literary Society for this term was held in the Massey Hall on Saturday evening, February 29th. A large audience was in attendance and a very acceptable programme was rendered. The debate read as follows: Resolved — "That war (that is the conflict of nations, of men under arms), is necessary for the highest development of man," was well worth listening to. The affirmative was upheld by Messrs. Angle and Fraser of the Delphic Society, and the negative was represented by Messrs. Emmerson and Clement of the Maple Leaf Society. Although all

the debaters acquitted themselves in a creditable manner, yet the affirmative showed a better grasp of their subject and a more desirable manner of presenting their matter and were accordingly awarded the decision. The honorary president of the society, Mr. W. P. Gamble, delivered an interesting address on Shakespeare. Miss Henderson sang two solos in a very pleasing and acceptable voice, and Thain's Orchestra rendered suitable selections. Rev. Mr. Crews, of the city, very kindly and ably acted as critic of the evening's proceedings.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

For some time past the Y. M. C. A. has endeavored to secure a prominent man to lecture on topics of vital importance to students. On March 1st and 2nd, this endeavor was realized by the visit of Mr. Coulten, of New York. For several years Mr. Coulten has been constantly in touch with students and he thoroughly understands the situations and needs peculiar to student-life. In a very impressive address delivered at the Sunday afternoon chapel service he dealt with "The Students' Cardinal Sin," and in the evening a special service, for men only, was held, at which "The Students' First Law" was forcibly and plainly laid before us. On Monday evening Mr. Coulten again addressed a number of the students, this time on "The Unalterable Law of a Healthy Life." This short series of talks on subjects of direct importance to the students was well attended and much appreciated.

Canadian Press Association at the O. A. C.

On Saturday, March 7th, we were again honored by the visit of a large and influential body—this time, no less

an awe-inspiring party than the members of the Canadian Press Association. The party, numbering about one hundred and fifty, included the wives of many of the "Knights of the Pen." So far and wide had the fame of "The Girls in Blue" spread, that the worthy wives of the representatives of the press deemed it advisable to see their husbands safely to Guelph, safely through the Macdonald Hall and Institute, and safely home again. The business of inspection was carried on both in the forenoon and afternoon. All the departments were visited in turn, and the nature of the work undertaken lucidly explained by the professors in charge.

To the pressmen the most gratifying and soul-transposing event of the day was the dinner at the Macdonald Hall. Here the gentlemen (still attended by their wives) sat down in the capacious dining-room and did full justice to the excellent repast placed before them. The additional pleasure of being waited upon by so many young and pretty maidens was somewhat marred by the presence of the pressmen's better halves, whose eagle eyes jealously watched the actions of their husbands. In a few happy words, President Creelman proposed the toast to "The Canadian Press Association," and Mr. D. H. Elton, of Alberta, Mr. L. J. Tarte, Montreal, and Mr. David Williams, President of the Association, responded with brief addresses, eulogistic of the O. A. C. and M. I., and the great work they are carrying on. In the enthusiastic words of some of the "Knights of the Pen," the dinner was a model of good taste and excellent service and reflected great credit on the girls and their instructors.

At the Chemical Building the visitors

exhibited deep interest in the flour and bread-making department. The men almost overwhelmed Professor Harcourt with numerous questions, probably instigated by the effect of their recent repast at the Macdonald Hall. Finally about 5 o'clock the inspection was concluded and the party left for Toronto, all well satisfied that the day had been very profitably and pleasantly spent.

A Trip to Europe.

On March 26th, President Creelman and Professor and Mrs. Harcourt sailed from New York on board the Cunard liner Penonia, bound directly for Naples. They expect to be in Rome

for Easter and then Switzerland, France, Holland, Germany, Denmark and the Island of Jersey will be visited, probably, in the order named, after which our president expects to spend some six weeks in England, Scotland and Ireland, thence returning to Canada about the middle of June via the Canadian Pacific route. Professor Harcourt expects to accompany President Creelman as far as Germany, where he will remain for some time to study chemistry. The trip combines business with pleasure and we all extend to them our heartfelt wishes for a good voyage, an enjoyable holiday and a safe return.

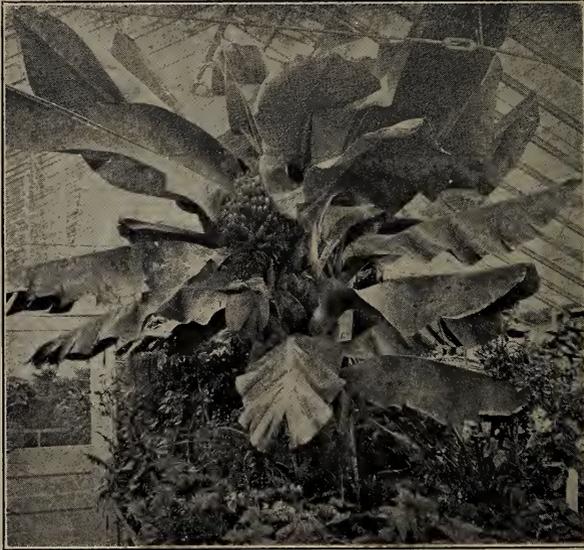


Photo by F. B. Warren, '08.

THE COLLEGE BANANA TREE.

Athletics.

Inter-Year Basketball.

AFTER the Christmas holidays each year came back determined to do its best to win the basketball championship. The Freshmen who won the fall series, although badly handicapped by the loss of their centre and captain, Van Buskirk, had some promising men. The Seniors had their old team and needed only practice to play a good hard game. The Juniors who were last year's champions were determined to win back their lost laurels and the Sophomores had the material for a good speedy team. The first game was between the First and Fourth Years and was very fast and exciting. The play was very even in the first half and the first part of the second, but the Fourth Year had a little better shooting ability and more combination and won out by the fairly close score of 20-12.

The next game was between the Juniors and Freshmen; and in this game the Juniors showed that they had lost none of their last year's playing ability and won out easily by better combination shooting and also by their ability to play without fouling. The final score was 30-12 in favor of the Juniors. The next game was between the Juniors and Sophomores. It was not a very good exhibition of basketball. The Juniors played clean, fast ball but the Sophs. seemed to be unable to play without fouling. The game resulted in an easy win for the

Juniors, the final score being 38-14. The next two games were between the Second Year and the Freshmen. Both games were rather rough and tumble exhibitions as both teams fouled a great deal. The first game was fairly close, the Sophs. winning by 19-11; but in the second game they had a much easier time and won out by 30-14.

The next game between the Juniors and Seniors was the deciding one of the first half of the schedule and practically of the series, as the teams were neck and neck for first place. For the first part of the game play was close and exciting, but the Juniors gradually pulled ahead and owing to the excessive fouling of the Seniors in the second half the game resulted in an easy win for the Juniors, by the score of 28-14.

As the result of this win the Juniors are once more interyear basketball champions. Throughout the season they have played clean, consistent basketball, and invariably gave indication of fine team work in their games. Individually they are fast, tricky players, with a short, choppy combination that is very effective. Their strong point is their shooting ability. All the teams put up a good article of basketball, and all should be proud of their showing this year.

Basketball Games.

On Saturday February 29, the Galt Y. M. C. A. basketball team came to

the College to play. The game was called at 3:15. The play was very fast at first, but the referee was very strict on fouls and this seemed to handicap the College players, and enabled the Galt team to keep ahead until nearly full time. The College team then gingered up and quickly added several points to their score, winning by the fairly close score of 28-26.

The following men represented the College: Guards, Hoy, Brown; Centre, Irvine; Forwards, Moore and MacKenzie.

Annual Indoor Meet.

With succeeding years the standard of our indoor sports grows better and better. Under the direction of a prominent physical instructor indoor athletics are receiving their due share of attention, and men by systematic gymnasium work are developing into some exceedingly promising athletes. This year's meet was much more exciting than last year; the entry list was larger and the competition keener, and each man had to work for every point he won. Six records were broken during the afternoon, and in the new events marks were established that will take some beating in future years. The success of the afternoon was largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Reeds in encouraging the men to turn out faithfully to practice, and the thanks of the student body are due him for the high state of efficiency reached.

The third annual indoor meet was held in the college gymnasium on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 18, before an audience of about 350 people. Professor C. A. Zavitz and W. P. Gamble acted as judges, with Mr. W. J. Squirrel in the capacity of referee. Dr. J. Hugo Reeds handled the pistol

and started all the races in his usual efficient and skilful manner. Messrs. Springer and McLaren performed the arduous duty of time-keepers while Shaw and Graham efficiently recorded the results in their capacity of clerks. D. A. MacKenzie as crier was heard clearly in all parts of the building. Physical Instructor W. R. Reeds and J. H. Hare kept things working smoothly and well.

The feature of the day was the grand work of W. Baker, of the '08 class, who won the grand championship for the second time in succession. He became the permanent possessor of the Pringle Cup for indoor sports. Baker has improved greatly since last year, and kept up his consistent good work all afternoon. His record of four records broken, five firsts, four seconds, and one third is a creditable one. Among the Freshmen the most promising was Clement, who pushed Baker hard in some events.

On the afternoon of March 14 the wrestling and boxing competitions were held. The boxing was high-class, although the entries were not as numerous as usual. The wrestling appealed to the students greatly, and the entries were almost too numerous. Clark, of the Freshmen Class, provided the feature of the day when he defeated O. C. White, in the light weight class; the latter was last year's champion and was regarded as a sure winner. Clark also won in the 125-pound special. In the welter-weight Kidd threw Robertson after a very spirited bout, and White defaulted after his hard work in the previous encounter. The middle-weight was the hardest fought class of the day. Kennedy did some fine work and defeated man after man, his defensive work being the best

seen around the College in years. However, his continuous bouts in the middle and heavy-weight classes tired him greatly, and in the middle-weight final he succumbed to King's ability. In the "heavies," Christie disposed of Winslow in short order, and then met Kennedy in the most spectacular bout of the day. Christie was the quicker and more aggressive, but Kennedy's marvelous manner of squirming out of tight places saved the day for him. In the closing round Kennedy became more aggressive and got the decision on all-round performance.

Championship Events.

* 1. Standing broad jump—Baker, Manton, Brown, 9 feet 5½ inches. Old record 9 feet.

* 2. Standing high jump—Baker, M. Middleton, Fairhead, 4 feet 4¾ inches. Old record, 4 feet 3¾ inches.

* 3. Running high jump—M. Lewis, Baker, Edgar, 5 feet 1 inch. Old record, 5 feet ¾ inch.

* 4. Running high jump from springboard—Coglan, Edgar, Young, 6 feet 11½ inches. Old record, 6 feet 10½ inches.

* 5. Running high dive from springboard—Baker, Dennis, 7 feet 1½ inch. Old record. 6 feet 10½ inches.

* 6. Vaulting—Baker, Clement, Ferguson, 6 feet 3 inches. Old record, 6 feet 2 inches.

7. Rope climb—Haight, Henderson, Smith, 12 seconds.

8. Shot put—Hoy, Baker, Middleton, 35 feet 6 inches.

9. Pole vault—Culp, Baker, Clement, 8 feet 1 inch.

10. Rope vault—Clement, Baker. Haight, 10 feet 10½ inches.

Non-Championship Events.

1. Chinning contest—White, Harley, Wright, 21 times. Last year's mark, 20.

2. Potato race—McKillican, Moore, Eakins, 16 seconds.

3. Running hitch and kick—Monk, McKillican, Baker, 8 feet 2½ inches. Old mark, 8 feet, 2 inches.

Boxing.

Lightweight (under 145 lbs.)—Aldwinckle, White, LeClair.

Heavy-weight (over 145 lbs.)—Palmer, Ward.

Aquatics.

1. Plunge for distance—Harris, Unwin, Wearne, 36 seconds.

2. 50 yard dash—Treherne, Unwin, Harris, 36½ seconds.

3. Diving for height—Cleverly, Wearne, Guillet.

4. Under water swim—Harris, Fairhead, Eakins, 120 feet.

5. Rescuing contest—Harris, Wearne, Unwin, 34 seconds.

6. Relay race—Second Year, First Year, Third Year. Winning team—Guillet, Harris, Robertson, Wearne.

Wrestling.

Under 125 lbs., special—Clark, Daly, Haight.

Lightweight (under 135 lbs.)—Clark, Robertson, White.

Welter-weight (under 145 lbs.)—Kidd, Robertson, White.

Middle-weight (under 158 lbs.)—King, Kennedy Miller.

Heavy-weight (over 158 lbs.)—Kennedy, Christie, Winslow.

Our Old Boys.

OUR ex-students who had the privilege of knowing Emerson Bowman, formerly of Bloomingdale, Ontario, now of Kault, British Columbia, will be interested in the following clipping from the "Victoria Colonist," January 24: "Dennigregg," the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Parsons, Burnside road, was the scene of a very pretty, though quiet wedding, when at 8 o'clock Miss Christina Fannie McKay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. McKay, of Berlin, Ont., was united in marriage to Emmerson Bowman, of Kault, British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman left on the Princess Victoria for their home at Kault, where a beautiful new bungalow awaits their occupancy. The Review extends congratulations and best wishes for future prosperity.

Fred W. Goble, '00, upon graduating returned to his farm near Woodstock. He is engaged in mixed farming, giving especial attention to dairying. As becomes a graduate of the O. A. C. "Fred." is demonstrating how modern conveniences may be applied to farm conditions. We find at "Penhurst" an efficient system of water supply, electric lights installed in barn and residence, and telephone connection with the city of Woodstock. Commodious barns and stables have recently been erected and the farm and stock have been brought up to a high degree of excellence. It was not to be expected that these surroundings were to be long enjoyed in single blessedness; in

1905 he was united in matrimony to Miss Waters, of Guelph, and now he is the proud father of a bouncing boy and charming daughter.

J. T. Truman, '95-'97, left the College with the intention of returning to write for his degree, but afterwards found it inexpedient to do so. Truman spent a couple of years on the home farm near Strathroy, then decided to divorce himself from the choice of his youth and purchased a fire insurance business in Strathroy. This enterprise he carried on with marked success until January 1906, when he was appointed by the Monarch Fire Insurance Company as their Inspector of Agencies

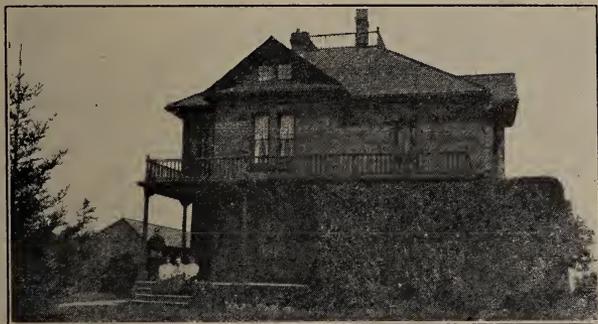


F. W. GOBLE, B. S. A.

and Adjuster of Losses for the Province. Since occupying this position his headquarters have been at London, Ontario. In October, 1906, he was married to Miss Branan, of Strathroy.

T. G. Bunting, '07, writes from Redlands, California: "I have been enjoying myself for the last few months in Southern California amid the orange

A little over a year ago Charlie moved up to the Slate River Valley, a short distance from Fort William, and commenced operations on a large dairy farm on quite an extensive scale. He is making rapid progress and is taking an active part in municipal affairs. At the last municipal elections he was elected councilor for the township of Blake.



PENHURST THE HOME OF F. W. GOBLE, B. S. A.

blossoms and lemon groves in the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, while within a few miles may be seen the lofty snow-capped mountains. I am going to follow summer northward and will soon go up into the Sacramento Valley, the big deciduous fruit region."

A. J. Brokovski, '97-'98, is one of the large number of our ex-students by whom the Review is appreciated. In forwarding his subscription, he says: "I would not be without the Review for a good deal, and look forward every month to its arrival to learn what improvements are going on at the college and to keep track of old class-mates."

"Brok's" appreciation of a good thing is displaying itself in other things as evidenced by his progress at Battleford, Saskatchewan.

Charles Moodie, '04-'06, came to the college from St. George, Brant County.

H. R. MacMillan, '06, is among the list of graduates from the School of Forestry at Yale University. As was to be expected, "Mac." by his undoubted ability and indomitable energy has attracted the attention of his class-mates at Yale, with the result that he was elected as sole speaker from the student body at their closing exercises, held on February 28th. "Mac" announces this as his last appearance in student politics. He now begins a career of bright prospects.

J. J. Fee, '88, is one of the most prosperous of our ex-students. He has been engaged for some time conducting a farm produce business in Toronto. He has been spending the past winter in California. "John" has not yet assumed the responsibility of wedded life, but now that he has more time at his disposal his friends are expecting great things from him.

"Andy" Robertson, '02-'04, is conducting a prosperous steading at Rosser, Manitoba. His friends and class-mates will be pleased to learn that a few months ago he took as his life's partner Miss Mabel Alecia McDonald, of Rosser. That the future may prove as rosy as it at present appears for Mr.

and Mrs. Robertson is the wish of the Review.

W. J. Farley. Those in attendance at the college during '97 and '98 will remember Farley with his athletic figure and genial laugh. He is now extensively engaged in apple-growing at Trenton, Ontario.

It was in the city of Tokyo, in far-off, much-talked about Japan. The leaves had fallen from the trees, the tender plants and shrubs had been wrapt in straw and stood with arms extended like strange scare-crows in a Canadian corn patch. Mats of straw and bamboo poles were thrown across the small ponds to protect the shimmering gold fish, but despite the season it was bright and warm for a great event was about to happen in that city—B. R. Nagatany, a well-known ex-student of the O. A. C., was to be married, and before the close of day it was so.

I know these are facts, because I met "Nag" at the Hotel Irving in Vancouver early in January and over the walnuts and wine he spoke of that great, long-looked for day in every man's existence—the crowning event in his own—the substitution of a twin plow for a single one in the big field of life.

Miss Naoka Kano was the fortunate young lady. "Nag" says she already speaks English and will certainly learn more. He hopes to bring her with him when he returns to fair Canada, and some day maybe, Mr. and Mrs. Nagatany may make a somewhat extended visit to the O. A. C. and Macdonald Hall, but perhaps I am betraying a confidence.

May the sands in the hour glass of time run smoothly for them. May the smile of heaven be with them and every man who knew him "Banzai" loud and long for Mr. and Mrs. Nagatany.

R. J. D.

E. H. Porter, '03-'05, came to the college from Port Maitland, N. S. Since completing his two years' course Porter has been intimately associated with the live stock industry. At present he is managing a large dairy farm at Marysville, Mo. On February 26th he was married to Miss Ellen Craig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Craig, Danforth, Ontario.

R. S. Murray, '01-'03, dear in the memory of the class of '05, is now engaged as brakeman on the G. T. R. between Toronto and Port Huron. His address is 27 Vernon avenue, Toronto.

G. L. Atkinson, '01, was a recent visitor at the college. His home address is 17 Parliament Hill, Hampstead, England. He spent from January the fifteenth to March the first visiting in Ontario and as the result of a certain visit near Paris we expect to be able to chronicle a certain important event in the near future.

We regret to have to announce the death of D. H. Leavens, '87-'88, which occurred recently from pneumonia. Mr. Leavens was a prosperous and highly esteemed farmer near Belleville. A wife and family mourn a loss, which will be felt by his community.

To our "Old Boys" who are awaiting a favorable opportunity to renew acquaintances in Guelph, we announce

the "Old Home Week" which is being planned by the city, to be held on August 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. A royal reception and an extensive and enjoyable programme will await you. Mr. J. M. Struthers, Guelph, will supply you with further information.

A Subscription Prize.

The editor of this column desires to draw the attention of the ex-students to the magnificent prize, which is this month being offered for competition to the readers of the Review. The prize which is a Melotte Cream Separator from the factories of the R. A. Lister Co., is to be awarded the candidate securing the largest number of new subscribers other than students under the following regulations:

1. Competition begins when this number is received, and terminates October 31, 1908.
2. Candidates must be students or ex-students of the College.
3. Candidates must be subscribers to the Review.
4. The Review is to be offered at the ex-student rate, viz.: 50 cents per

year, and no shorter term subscriptions are accepted.

5. All subscriptions must be forwarded to us by the end of the month in which collected so that the mailing list may be adjusted in time for the new subscribers to receive their copies the following month.

6. Information regarding the progress of the competition and some idea of the candidate's standing will be forwarded him on the 1st and 15th of each month during the contest.

All those who intend entering the competition should send in their names at once and get receipt blanks and any further instructions that may be required.

Subscriptions will run from date of receipt until September 1, 1909.

Subscribers will receive copies every month in the year excepting July and August.

The final awards will be made by a committee of four, elected by the student body, to whom a full report of each candidate's work will be submitted and same announced in the first number of the Review appearing after the prize has been awarded.





Canadian Industries in the Home.

By Mary Dignan, President of the Women's Arts and Crafts Association.

THE Women's Art Association of Canada has for a number of years past been actively engaged in developing the home arts and handicrafts in the various Provinces of Canada, and gradually the interest has been extended until branches have been established, committees formed and representatives appointed in almost all important centres from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Affiliations and friendly relations have been maintained with similar organizations in England, Holland, France, Italy and the United States, as well as in other parts of the British Empire. At the world's exhibit of women's work, held last year in Melbourne, Australia, the work of Canadian women was given first rank, Sweden coming second, according to the opinion of an eminent art critic. The permanent depot of the W. A. A. C., at 52 New Bond street, London, England, is well patronized and each week some one returning from Canada takes back to England or Scotland the hand-woven goods from Quebec or the

Maritime Provinces. Thus many Canadian homes have become producers of materials that through the energetic efforts of the Women's Art Association of Canada supply many other countries with novelties in good wearing material which, being entirely hand made, are dear to those interested in the crafts movement. This "etonffe du pays," as the women of Quebec call it, or "home-spun," is becoming the vogue in Ontario, the Northwest Provinces, and British Columbia, thus thousands of dollars go directly to the homes of the people each year, and the movement is an element in home-building and national economy not to be despised.

The Art Association makes a market for the goods, directs the textures, colorings, combinations, patterns, etc., taking great care to preserve at the same time the true character of the "Etouffe du paye," and its traditions which are older than Canada. The French brought with them from Brittany the art of weaving and "tufting."

So the Irish, Scotch and English women coming to Canada had their traditions of Old World Arts, among others that of lace-making.

The Art Association has found here and there skilled makers of lace, and in some instances has discovered and restored old designs which had been lost in the Old Country and in Europe. Good specimens of Irish crochet, Carrick-Macross, Limerick Honiton, Duchess, and point laces of Canadian manufacture have been found and exploited by the W. A. A. C.

Rug and Carpet Weaving.

The primitive industry of making rugs and carpets from old clothes and surplus wool and yarn of the farm homes is being revived and promises to be a very popular product, as ready sale is procured through the Art Association for all that is good in color and design. The rug industries and the homespun have been very much advanced by inducing the people to give up the aniline dyes and to use the old-fashioned vegetable dyes which do not fade or grow rusty. These comprise the Indigo, Carmine, fustic and logwood and those made with bilberries, elderberries, golden rod, butternut bark, sumac, and other resources of nature—a perfect gamut of artistic colors used by our pioneers who spun wool, dyed and designed, not only their clothing but their carpets, curtains and couvertures. It was necessity and utility with them, but they loved the product of their own hands and brains and regarded their handiwork with pleasure. It gave as compensation a self-respecting, independent, economic, Canadian pioneer, very different from the present generation of luxury-loving people.

The embroideries of the women of the North-west, which are of Russian and Oriental design, are successfully combined with the woollens and linens of the Eastern Provinces as trimmings. This needlework is so beautiful that the Art Association hopes it will be an element in recreating an interest in needlework in Canada, which is almost a lost art, as compared with the work of our great-grandmothers. However that may be, it is a resource which is appreciated by the lonely, isolated women of the North-west, both as a remunerative employment, and as a refining and artistic interest.

Basketry Among the Indians.

The North-west and the Pacific Coast furnish another interesting handicraft, namely, Indian Basketry. Beautiful examples are made by the Fraser and Columbia River Indian women, the Indians of the Coast, Alaska and Queen Charlotte Islands. It is most desirable that the indestructible character of Indian Basketry should be retained. The finer baskets take months to make and are very valuable. They are artistic and useful as well as durable.

The Result of Encouragement.

The Art Association recognizes that from a generally diffused love of color, form and design arises that thing we call *Natural Art*. The many having skill and taste, actively used, genius will happen in other and higher fields.

With knowledge, patience, and skill surely such efforts must bring about a growth of artistic feeling among Canadians. Through the wide development of home industries and handicrafts should spring up a more artistic feeling among our people. a greater

love for simple beauty, a greater hatred of the cheap and false, a greater care of the natural beauties, a greater determination to do each piece of work as perfectly as possible.

The machine, the factory and the shop are necessary and belong to the modern world; but the vitality of them all is the individuality which they oft-times ruin.

Old-Time Handicrafts Forgotten.

Life in Canadian rural districts near the cities and towns has grown more prosaic to a marked degree in the last thirty years. There are many villages and communities where although the people do not go into the outside world, it comes to them, in the shape of cheap factory-made utensils and fabrics. These people have not progressed from the time that they made things for themselves; it is retrogression and reacts upon the entire nation. The abandoning of useful, economic, and oft-times artistic handicrafts for the commercial cottons and fabrics, shoddy and colored by aniline dyes is retrogression.

Aims of the Movement.

The aims of the Home Industries Movement, inaugurated and carried

out by the Women's Art Association of Canada are briefly to preserve and develop all handicrafts and home industries, which are useful and economical, to aid new settlers possessed of artistic and skilled handicrafts, to use their knowledge; to open markets at home and abroad for Canadian work; to hold exhibitions give prizes and teach the value of producing and of using such work; to pay cash to the workers, so they will not be under the necessity of trading their product; to add interest to lives that are oft-times monotonous, hoping that these elements of interest and remuneration may deter immigration from rural districts to large cities and to the United States. Twenty years of effort has given an assurance of the artistic and philanthropic value of this movement to the Canadian people.

The beautiful gallery of the W. A. A. of Canada, at 594 Jarvis street, Toronto, may be visited at any time and the work which comes from all parts of Canada seen in all its variety. Exhibitions of educational value will be sent to any part of Canada upon application. All interested in the movement are invited to co-operate in the work.

The Spinsters' Convention.

On Friday evening, February 21st, there was held in the College gymnasium, a short entertainment on behalf of the Y. W. C. A. of Macdonald Hall. The proceeds (\$59.00) are for the purpose of sending a delegate to the Silver Bay conference in the coming June, which task Miss Kent, the year's able president,

has been unanimously elected to undertake.

The programme opened with a piano solo, by Mr. T. D. Lawson, followed by a violin duet, by the Misses Robertson and Rutherford. As the applause resoundingly testified, both were most heartily enjoyed.

The remainder of the evening was

given up to the proceedings of "The Spinsters' Convention." Perhaps the most remarkable assembly that has ever visited this institution. Eighteen of the oldest maids imaginable, having banded themselves together as the Young Ladies' Single Blessedness Debating Society, are doing their utmost to secure for themselves all those blissful joys attendant upon the possession of a husband. The scene produced was one of the regular meetings of the Society, and it certainly gave a fairly thorough knowledge of the methods employed by these damsels in the pursuit of their desires. Perhaps the most useful piece of information supplied was the exact state of the matrimonial market up to date. As the Secretary read this report each Spinster took down carefully such items as seemed particularly fitted to her special need.

Towards the close of the session, Professor Make-over entered, bringing his marvellous remodeloscope with the

aid of which he undertook to transform each member of the Society, in turn, into her heart's desire. The only obstacle was the fact that before entering the machine each maiden was required to give her exact age. In the first two instances this was reluctantly, yet more or less accurately, done; and the results fully justified all expectations; but the third candidate for beautification was so hopelessly ancient that she came out absolutely unaffected, while the fourth so completely forgot her dignity as to insist that her fleeting blushes arose out of the timid inexperience of *twenty* years of sheltered youth. Alas! In spite of the Professor's protests she rushed madly to her doom, her innocent frame was ground limb from limb, and the precious remodeloscope utterly destroyed.

This put an effectual stop to any further effort, and the ensuing consternation and frenzied panic may better be imagined than described.



A SNOW SHOE PARTY OF MACDONALD GIRLS.

Locals.

(Third Year, discussing the reported hazing received by a second Guelph man):

Jackson—It's not so, boys.

Angle—What makes you think so?

Jackson—Because Shaw doesn't know anything about it.



Pritchard (concluding his speech)—Gentlemen, as it took me only two hours to go all through that pork factory I came to the conclusion that it doesn't take a hog long to see the whole process—(Applause).



Lost, at the Poultry on a recent Sunday afternoon, a lady friend. Kindly hand all information regarding her whereabouts to G. Callister.



Professor—Well, what do you want?

Student—Please sir, I'm a new scholar.

Professor—The old story—fool of the family sent to college, eh?

Student—Oh no, sir; that's all changed since your time.—Ex.



Neville (speechifying on pioneer days in the West)—At Brandon the best hotel was then a tent.

Tothill—Did you have any bed-bugs there?

Neville—No, the Englishmen had not yet penetrated so far into the country.



Professor—The electric machine was discovered by Guricke.

Mike Lewis—Did he invent that machine or did he just find it?

Professor—Mr. Main, how many feet has the common sparrow?

Main—Two, sir.

Professor—No; it has four and sometimes five. (But even the Freshmen could not be gulled so easily, and the absent-minded professor had to explain that he was thinking of toes.)



("Use what you have," was written over a bulletin-board notice re the Locals. The following will explain the non-appearance of some material in this column.—Ed.)

Ask me not in mournful queries,

Why the verses that you send,

Month by month, in constant series,

Are declined with thanks, my friend.

"Want of space"—You don't believe it!

Well, we own, that was a lie;

Please in confidence receive it,

And we'll tell you really why.

Faultless are your lines in rhythm,

All your rhymes are quite complete,

Nothing is the matter with them,

Every verse is honey sweet.

In the Poet's proud profession

What you lack is—can't you guess!

You're a genius at expression,

But you've nothing to express.



—Ex.

Mr. Gamble (having finished "Birds of the Mesozoic Age")—Now, gentlemen, we have mammals.

Galbraith (just awaking)—Is that another kind of bird?

"What a lot of old maids there would have been in Guelph, had it not been for the students." This quotation brings to mind the fact that the Guelph girls are planning to organize for a still more effective campaign next year. As all students alight at the stations they will be presented with cards, calling for name, age, and eligibility.



again enters college, because the girls say he is such a cute, cunning, little fellow with such sweet, curly hair.

~ ~
We girls of eight at table eleven,
Have learned of late to use the leaven;
Our bread and cake the prize must take,
Because it is the Macdonald make.

But over foods we've had to pore
Until from earth we'd like to soar;
Yet thus we've learned the Macdonald
plan
Is for the betterment of man.

~ ~
We girls who sit at table four,
Are glad to be so near the door;
With cuffs undone and shoes unlaced,
We quickly slide into our place.

~ ~
Nobody works but the Juniors,
They sit up all night,
Books piled up around them,
Under the red night-light.

The Seniors all look worried,
They don't know what to do,
But you watch out for the Juniors,
They'll all get through.

—The Hall.

~ ~
Lawson, the wild and woolly Scotchman, is going to the wild and woolly West this summer. He hopes to have his curls straightened out before he

~ ~
Shorthill—Say Austin, did you ever wonder what you'd do if you had the President's salary?

Austin—No; but I often wonder what he would do if he had mine.

~ ~
Unwin says that a series of discords constitutes classical music. If this is so we may congratulate Grant on his skill as a great master, or in other words on his attempts.

~ ~
A young man in a discussion with the Bishop of London remarked, that there was no harm in following a certain course, whereupon the Bishop replied: "No; there is no harm in it, but if you do it you'll go to the devil."

"Now gentlemen," continued Professor Wrong, "if you read novels when you should be studying your lessons there may be no harm in it, but you will assuredly — come to grief."

~ ~
Gandier—That's all right, but what about the House of Lords?

Innes—House of Lords, be blowed! Talk about some place you know. What about Guelph —?

Big Toole's Evening Prayer.

Now I lay me down to rest—
 To study hard I've tried my best;
 If I should die before I wake,
 Then use me up for College steak.



Freshmen are still keeping up their reputation for good work at Student Labor. With the thermometer at zero, Palmer continued shovelling snow at the Poultry till two of his toes were frozen.



We notice that Dave McKenzie is getting a good many "Black" looks lately; and the funny part about it is, that he seems to rather like them.



Callister (waiting in the reception room)—Doesn't it take those girls an awful time to dress!



While the supposed Macdonald Girl was going through the muscle-grinding stunt at the Athletic concert, a young lady in spasms of laughter paused for a moment to remark to her companion, "I don't see anything funny in that."



Coke (talking more "absolute rot")—My! Doesn't that snow look nice; it's all gone.



Rose (talks metaphysics with Met-calf)—You can't prove you are here, and I can't prove you're not here, so I guess we'll take middle ground and say you're not all here.



President Creelman, having taken his farewell of the crowd at the station, seats himself at the car window where he can catch a last look. Charlie Murray glances up from the platform and notices a young lady, of his acquaintance, sitting just a few seats behind. Mounting a truck, which

stands conveniently below the window, Murray opens up communication with the young lady. He withstood the "ragging" from the boys, but when the President poked his head out and said, "Good-bye, Charlie!" the blushing senior suddenly melted into the crowd.



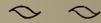
Allan (waking up in the night)—Paul! Paul!—listen to that noise.

Angle (after listening for a time)—I believe that's Rose snoring. I can't sleep listening to that. I'll go and wake him.

(After much thumping and banging Dave is awakened, and he doesn't know yet that Allan can imitate his snore.)



The aim of this department has been to foster kind feelings among the whole fraternity—by teaching humbleness to cads, courage and forgiveness to the Freshmen, long-suffering to the Faculty, patient endurance to the upper-class men. Having had this object in view, we have doubtless told not the truth, the whole truth, but anything but the truth. All students who have been deemed worthy of recognition in this column are to be congratulated.—Ed.



"Do we make ourselves plain?" shouted the spinster speaker at the recent convention.

"The Lord did that for you long ago," said a "mere man" in the rear of the Gym.



(Unexpected compliments at the Athletic concert):

Question—What is the difference between the local column of the Review and college pie?

Answer—The one is spicy, while the other is not.

Joubert (talking Nature Study)—I saw a farmer's barn last summer which had seventy graybirds' nests under the eave.



Professor—Well, define a fool.

Student—One who turns up the locals as soon as the paper is received.



She—I don't think it would be wise for us to marry until you get a position, do you?

"Ginger" Lewis—I don't know; your father said he would pay me to keep out of his sight.



Dean—Some of the Freshmen on Lower Hunt need cooling off. They even sport their fireworks in the corridors and rooms.

President—Just wait till I drop on them. I'm a "match" for any "light" offence of that kind.



Sophomore Leaving Guelph.

I muse of my loved one sighing—
(That wretched piano's flat!)
For love of a maid I'm dying—
(In an evening dress cravat).

My heart is wildly beating—
(For I'm only a Sophomore),
As I think of our last good meeting—
(I wish I could see her more).

I feed on my love's sweet glances—
(And between the songs on stout),
Her voice all my thoughts entrances—
(That piano's awfully out).

I know not! alas! I know not,
If we two shall meet once more.
I weep—(though my tears they flow
not)
For I am a Sophomore.

P. E. L.

("Ginger" Smith enters a car with a pipe in his mouth):

Conductor—No smoking allowed.

"Ginger"—I'm not smoking.

Conductor—You have a pipe in your mouth.

"Ginger"—I have a watch in my pocket, and it's not going.



Dean—There will be a meeting of the Freshmen in the sitting-room immediately after dinner.

Senior (at table)—Are they going to elect a temporary president for the college?



Mr. Wade—Mr. Toole, what kind of a leg of mutton would you expect to find on a good beef animal?



(Discussing Malthusian Doctrine at Fourth Year table):

Dennis—What will be done when there are too many people in the world to be fed?

Clowes—We'll have to begin economizing now; our practise of burying the dead is extremely wasteful. People should be buried about a foot deep and apple trees planted over them.

Dennis—You'll be sure to bear fruit then, Clowes.



Lloyd-Jones—That man, Tothill, has the awfulest collection of ties I ever did see. Did you notice that thing he just had down to supper?

Christie—He couldn't get into his room, so dressed in ours.

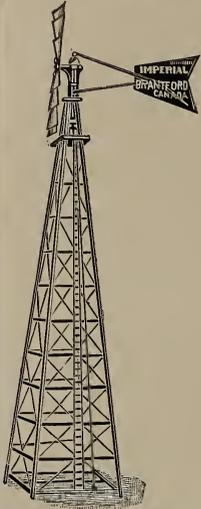
(Lloyd collapses.)



Kerr—Say, Robinson, the thoughts of our second year banquet ought to make the hair grow on the top of your head.

Robinson (angrily)—What about your own head!

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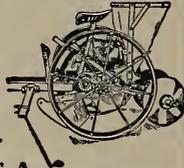
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Mr. Thom—Now, multiply by the “lost head.”

Knauss—I don't see any “lost head.”

Voice—Just look in the glass, Hugo.



There once was a tram-line to town,
 On which the cars ran up and down,
 Except when they stuck—

The reason (not luck)—
 “To prevent Reuben's being done brown.” —The Hall.



Pa (yelling down the stairs)—
 Marian, you better go to bed; that young man will be wanting to go home.



(Opposition discussing marriage vow in relation to Woman Suffrage)—
 Shaw—By Jove, I'll see that my wife promises to “obey”!



Tothill (in Mock Parliament)—We are more thickly populated than we used to be.

Voice—Try some insect powder!



Says “John”: “Mike, old chap, its too bad—

I do hope they're not really mad;

They may think its funny,

But I'll bet any money,

They'll soon wish us back there again —yes, bedad!”

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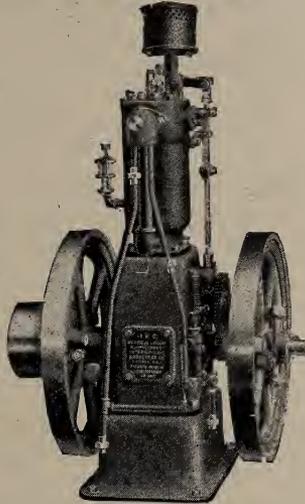
Horizontal (portable and stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power.

Traction, 10, 12, 15 and 20 horse power.

Air cooled 1-horse power.

Sawing, spraying, pumping outfits and jacks.

But you get more than adaptability when you purchase an I. H. C. engine. You get maximum reliability, economy and convenience.



The design, construction and rigid factory test guarantee this.

What more can you demand in a power?

Call on the nearest local agent. He will demonstrate I. H. C. engines and give you catalog and full particulars, or if you prefer write for colored hanger and booklet, "300 Years of Power Development."

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

Calgary, Alta., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Ottawa, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., St. John, N. B., Hamilton, Ont.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

STUDENTS

We Welcome You

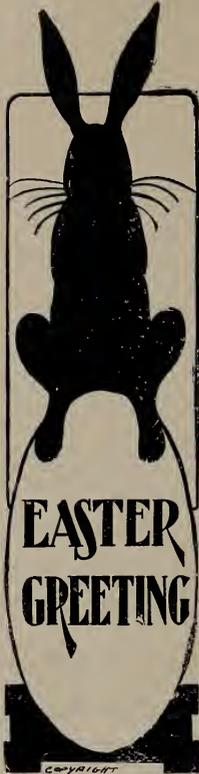
to our city, and when in need of anything in the SHOE and RUBBER line we will appreciate a call. We sell the best makes of shoes, such as the

Geo. A. Slater, Invictus, Beresford,
Sovereign, The Art, and Miss Canada.

Also a full line of sporting shoes.

KNECHTEL'S

Don't mistake the place. First shoe store you come to coming from the college; on Market Square. Bring your repairing to us.



Easter Lilies

are beautiful, and

Our Confections

are Dainty,
Delicious and Digestive.

**A TRIAL
WILL PROVE IT**

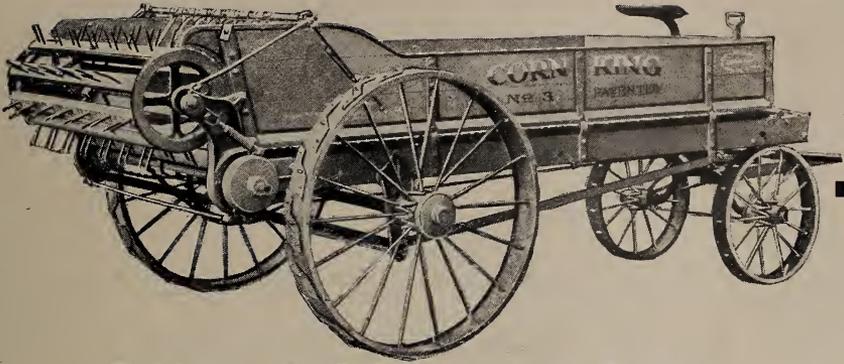


The Kandy Kitchen

Lower Wyndham St.

Guelph - - - Ontario





RUN DOWN FARMS

In nearly every farm neighborhood you will hear of some certain farm being no good, because it is worn out or run down.

Of course, this is not the case in newly-settled farming sections, but it will be heard there in a short time if proper fertilization is not practiced.

There is no reasonable excuse for letting a farm become depleted, for farm manure properly applied will keep the soil highly productive. You can apply it properly with I. H. C. manure spreaders, for these machines will tear and finely pulverize the coarsest manure or rotted corn stalks.

The I. H. C. spreaders are the Corn King, a return apron machine, and the Cloverleaf, an endless apron machine, each made in a number of sizes.

It will pay you to call on the local agent who will explain why an I. H. C. spreader is the best on the market, and he will also supply you with a catalog, or if you prefer, write the nearest branch house for catalog, colored hanger and booklet, "A Wasteful Farm Practice."

Canadian Branch Houses:

Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, St. John, Ottawa, London and Montreal.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

The King Washing Machine

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in

LUMBER

LATH and

SHINGLES

All Kinds

Bill Stuff, Etc.



Manufacturers of

DOORS,

SASH,

FRAMES

All Kinds of

BUILDING

MATERIAL

The H. A. CLEMENS CO., Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

WASHING MACHINES, STAIR BUILDING and INTERIOR FITTINGS A SPECIALTY

Phone 50.

GUELPH, CANADA.

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

Foreign Advertisers in the O. A. C. Review

Should seriously consider whether they can refrain from advertising in

The Guelph Weekly Mercury

The Weekly Mercury was established 1854, and has a sworn circulation of 4,844 copies per issue. Its clientele embraces the most progressive farmers and stock breeders in one of the oldest and best agricultural sections in Canada.

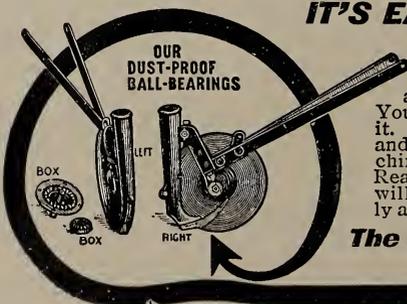
An advertisement in the Weekly Mercury always brings paying results.

J. J. McINTOSH.



OIL BEARINGS ONCE IN 925 ACRES

Here's a test that proves the bearings of our discs in this **Champion Disc Drill** to be dust-proof. We ran a disc surrounded by sand under heavy pressure for many hours and sowed an equivalent of 1,850 acres. In that time we oiled the bearings only **twice**. This test will prove true on every disc-drill ball-bearing we send out. It assures economy in horse-flesh; ease and accuracy in adjustment. We have shown below a right and left view of these bearings, as well as the boxes containing the balls. This valuable feature is one peculiar to the **Champion Disc Drill**. The indexes tell accurately just how much you are sowing; the force feed neither mashes nor cracks the seed; the rows are 6 inches apart.



IT'S EASY TO KNOW HOW MUCH YOU SOW

There's a lasting pleasure about owning a **Champion Disc Drill**—it's satisfactory. You'll always be glad you put your money in it. We make a great variety of Disc, Shoe and Hoe Drills from 10-row to 20-row machines. Catalog "R" and our "Farmer's Ready Reckoner" are both free. Our agent will show you these machines, and courteously answer all questions.

The Frost & Wood Company, Ltd.
Smith's Falls, Canada.

A Word With You, Mr. Man!

When you patronize the high-priced exclusive tailor you pay the average price of a suit and then that much more for the name on the label in the inside pocket.

When you buy MACDONALD clothes—tailored to your measure—you pay a fair price and we give you the label—a label which for (14) years has been identified with honest clothes value.

We are now showing a wide range of new fabrics in the season's most popular color effects. Your inspection is invited.

In our Furnishings assortments you will find the latest styles and finest qualities. We carry Christy's English Hats, and Fowne's English Gloves

We have the sole agency in Guelph for the famous 20th Century Brand, ready-for-service clothing.

One Purchase will Acquaint You with Our Price Lowness!



D. E. MACDONALD & BROS.

If you appreciate GOOD VALUES, you will
be sure to buy your

Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hats and Furnishing Goods

Here. The choicest stock in the city.

My Tailoring Department

Is one of the most reliable in the trade. First-class, stylish clothing made to fit perfectly, and satisfaction always assured.

See My Stock of Fine Up-to-Date Goods. Only
— One Price —

Goods marked in plain figures. Be sure and give me a call.

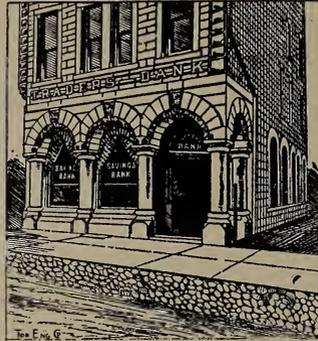
R. E. NELSON,

Next Traders Bank
Just above the Post Office

Men's Furnishings
Hats and Fine Tailoring

The Traders Bank of Canada

ASSETS OVER THIRTY MILLIONS (\$30,000,000)



NEXT DOOR TO
The Post Office

NEXT DOOR TO
The Post Office

WYNDHAM STREET

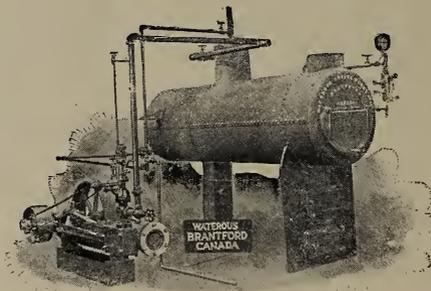
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FARMERS' BUSINESS

Loans Made. Deposits Received.
The Most Favorable Rates and Terms Given.

\$1.00 WILL OPEN AN ACCOUNT

Our Dairy Outfit

Most Complete
in
Every Detail.



Estimates and Prices
Furnished
on Application.

Waterous Engine Works Company
Brantford, Canada.

— Also manufacturers of —

**Sawmill and Pulp Machinery, High Speed Automatic
Engines, Boilers, Etc.**

A NEW WHITE OAT

"BUMPER KING"

Positively the Latest of the Newer Importations

We have imported a large stock of this fine new sort from the North of Ireland, and are now introducing it for the first time to Canadian growers. It is of medium length of straw, stands up well, has a large, full compact head, well filled with large plump grain, which is enclosed in a soft thin hull; shows very little beard. It weighs about forty pounds to the bushel and shows an increase of twenty bushels per acre over the older sorts. Write for prices, and, at the same time, ask for a free copy of the 1908 "Rennie Seed Annual".

WM. RENNIE CO. LIMITED
TORONTO
And MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

At the Sign of the Beaver

NORTHLAND STORIES AND STANZAS

By Samuel Mathewson Baylis, Author of "CAMP AND LAMP", Etc.

CADET BLUE CLOTH COVER; DESIGN IN BLUE, GOLD AND WHITE DECORATION.

225 pp. 12 mo.; \$1.00 postpaid.

This thoroughly typical and representative Canadian book well deserves a place on the shelves of public and private libraries. The brief extracts given in this circular, and which are taken from extended newspaper reviews, show the favorable impression made upon the critics.

"Romance of a real nature with the atmospheric influence that we must all have felt who have lingered about these little old-world, charming villages round about Quebec."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

"Well-written ballads, sonnets and verses...rare power as a writer of fiction...sketches of exceptional merit...work rings true."—Toronto Globe.

"To be congratulated on the name...attractive title for a Canadian book...and lines have distinctly Canadian themes...evident appreciation of the admirable material for romance afforded by our country's history...a distinctly pleasing quality."—Toronto News.

WILLIAM BRIGGS 20 to 33 RICHMOND STREET STREET Toronto, Ont.

Consumption of POTASH Doubled in One Year

Statistics show that during the year ending June 30th, 1907, almost double the amount of Potash was consumed for agricultural purposes in Canada than during the previous year, ending June 30th, 1906, which proves that Farmers are becoming awakened to the fact that **Potash is essential to success in Farming.**

This highly important Plant Food may now be obtained of all leading Fertilizer Dealers in the concentrated forms of

MURIATE OF POTASH

— AND —

SULPHATE OF POTASH

Write us for FREE copies of our publications.

**THE DOMINION AGRICULTURAL OFFICES
OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE**

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The Underwood

Has a larger sale in America than any other typewriter. It is more generally used in Canada than all other makes combined.

It means an increased efficiency of from 25% to 50%. With the Underwood bookkeeping typewriters the saving is even greater.

Facts are stubborn things—and these are facts.

Underwood Typewriter Co.
LIMITED

Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

MINERAL WOOL

— FOR —

Cold Storage Insulation,

Pipe and Boiler Coverings,

Engine Packings,

Roofing, etc., etc.

**Eureka Mineral Wool &
Asbestos Co.
TORONTO**

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

You can always rely on J. A. McCrea & Son for strictly

FRESH OYSTERS

LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATES

JACOB'S (IRISH) BISCUITS

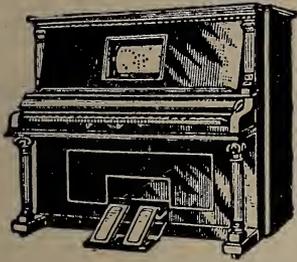
CHRISTIES' FANCY BISCUITS

CHOICE SWEET ORANGES

In fact anything special you might want as a little extra treat.

J. A. McCrea & Son
Wyndham Street, Guelph

THE AUTONOLA
The Piano everybody can play
and play well.



BELL PIANOS

AUTONOLA
PLAYER PIANOS
AND ORGANS

CANADA'S BEST.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—BUILT TO LAST A LIFETIME.

Send for our free Catalog,
No. 71.



Cameron's Pharmacy

The store for Toilet Articles
such as Perfumes, Soaps,
Creams, Etc., Brushes,
Combs, Manicure Sets, Etc.

121 UPPER WYNDHAM STREET

REED BROS.

Successors to A. Matthews

Manufacturers of
*HIGH-CLASS MINERALS AND
AERATED WATERS*

DUNDAS ROAD - - GUELPH

Syphon Soda Water a' specialty

**GUELPH'S
BIG
HARDWARE
STORE
THE
BOND
HARDWARE
CO. LTD.
'PHONE 97**



It is Here

That the students
supply their needs
in Hardware, Cut-
lery and Sporting
Goods.

We keep every-
thing in Hardware
and prices are
always right.

DOMINION BANK

GUELPH

Total Assets - \$49,000,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Savings Bank Department in connection with all offices of the Bank.
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received.

Bankers for the O. A. C.

Manager Guelph Branch

H. C. SCHOLFIELD

CENTRAL Book Store

Opposite where the Street Cars stop.



Text Books, Exercise Books, Foolscap Writing Pads,

Up-to-Date Note Papers and Envelopes, Papetries, Etc., Etc.,

Bibles, Hymn Books

Books by Standard Authors, Poets, Prayer Books

In fact, everything kept in a well-ordered Book Store.



C. ANDERSON & CO.

THE LITTLE TAILOR STORE COLLEGE MEN

Are usually particular about their appearance. They demand character in their clothes.

We make the kind of suits and overcoats that give a man that "well-dressed" appearance so much desired.

We make the clothes to fit the man; TAILOR individual style and shape into them.

ABOUT OUR PRICES

Being on a side street, our store rent is very small compared with main street rentals.

It is this combination—a big business done in a small store, with very light expenses—that makes it possible for us to turn out such high grade work at prices so much less than other tailors have to charge you.

Tweed and Worsted Suits \$15 to \$25.

Blue and Black Serges \$18 to \$27.

Overcoats \$16 to \$25.

Trousers \$4 to \$7.50.

R. J. STEWART

PHONE 456

Opposite Knox Church, Quebec Street

The CANADIAN OFFICE & SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. PRESTON, ONT.

Manufacturers of High Grade Bank & Office Fixtures, School, Library & Commercial Furniture, Opera & Assembly Chairs, Interior Hardwood Finish Generally.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS JOB

— IN —

Plumbing, Gas,
Steam or Hot Water
Fitting

— GO TO —

FREDERICK SMITH

QUEBEC STREET

Prompt attention to all jobbing.

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**Boxing Gloves
Fencing Foils
Guns, Rifles
Revolvers
AND AMMUNITION**

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Razors and Cutlery

McMILLAN BROS.

30 WYNDHAM ST.

Phone 31

GUELPH.

Geo. R. Wolcott

Sheet Metal Contractor

EXPERT ON HOT AIR HEATING

— We make a Specialty of —

Copper, Galvanized Iron, Slate, Felt
and Gravel, Tile, Pariod and
Turnplate Roofing

*Dealer in Stoves, Ranges and
House Furnishing Generally*

12 Cork St., GUELPH

**McKEE'S
Drug and Book Store**

Headquarters for

Xmas and Holiday Goods

MILITARY BRUSHES
MANICURE SETS
SHAVING SETS
WORK BASKETS
SEWING SETS
DRESSING CASES
MUSIC ROLLS
JEWEL CASES

BRUSH, COMB AND MIRROR SETS
in Sterling Silver and Ebony
XMAS POST CARDS, CALENDARS, Etc.

LOWEST PRICES

J. D. McKEE, Phm. B.

Phone 66

20 WYNDHAM ST., GUELPH

“Specialists”

We specialize in Men's Clothing devoting our whole attention to it, the result is

**T and D clothes to-day
are the best in Canada**

We Manufacture the Clothes. We Sell. And can give you better value than the dealer who pays a “middleman's” profit. Doesn't take much figuring to reach this conclusion.

We stand ready to prove it, and give you a cordial invitation to come and see for yourself.

THORNTON & DOUGLAS
LIMITED
CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

Stores:

Guelph Stratford Chatham Berlin

We have a very complete
stock of

Entomological

— AND —

Botanical Supplies

For Students. At Students' Prices.

Alex. Stewart,

— CHEMIST —

NEXT POST OFFICE

Well - Dressed Man

The well-dressed man is the successful man of the day. A good appearance counts for a great deal in these particular times, and a little care about neat and well-fitting garments is one of the best investments a young man can make. Have your clothes made to order by first-class custom tailors.

Talk With

Keleher & Hendley

A Great Stock of FURS to pick from, and we carry the finest. Our maxim is “Straight Goods and Straight Prices,” which will win in any market. Fur-lined coats a specialty.

GOLDEN FLEECE

Agents for best makes Hats, Shirts and Ties.

THE Memory of Quality Lingers Pleasantly; so why not buy your

FRUITS AND GROCERIES

where quality is the first consideration?

OUR PHONE IS 169
We Deliver Promptly.

BENSON BROS.

GROCERS.

IF

You think a furniture store should have what you want, we can fill your order and save you money on every purchase. TRY US.

GRANT & ARMSTRONG

Furniture Dealers and
Upholsterers

GUELPH, - ONTARIO.

Store a few doors above Post Office.

Windsor Salt

is the favourite among butter-makers.

It readily dissolves, salting the butter uniformly -- giving a delicious tastiness.

If Less of Windsor Salt goes farther -- and does better work than you're a stranger to more of any this pure, dry other salt. perfect Salt, ask your grocer for a bag.

That bag will make you want Windsor Salt all the time. Get it to-day.

120



WE GRIND OUR OWN LENSES

This means not only that we give quick and accurate service, but that here you get exactly what you should have—not something picked out of a box, nearly what you want.

When your EYES require attention go to one whose whole time is given to this work.

A. D. SAVAGE Guelph's Only . . .
Exclusive Optician

[ENTRANCE WITH SAVAGE & CO., JEWELERS]
Headquarters for Microscopes, Field Glasses, Etc.



We send Greetings for the fall season
to

THE COLLEGE STUDENTS

We trust that we will have the pleasure of serving you when ready for your Fall Shoes.

W. McLaren & Co.

Phone 370 - St. George's Square



Mr. Graham (criticizing a paragraph on "The Two Classes of Men")—Were we to look upon one class as the sheep, what relation would the great men bear to this class?

Vernon King—They would be the goats.

Winckle—Well, Dave, you're looking rather washed out after the polo.

D. M. R.—What can you expect! I hadn't been in a bath for over a year.

Mr. Jarvis explains the internal organs of a fish to the Freshmen.

Tretheway—What's the stomach for, anyhow?

We have been getting both sides of the case at the College this winter. Sometime ago the Y. M. C. A. had Mr. Right and recently we had Professor Wrong to speak to us.

**...The...
Metropolitan
Bank**

Capital Authorized	-	-	\$2,000,000
Capital Paid Up	-	-	1,000,000
Reserve and Surplus Profits	-	-	1,183,713

A general banking business transacted.

Students' Accounts

Receive careful and prompt attention

Guelph Branch:

C. L. NELLES, - Manager.

CANADA'S BIG MUTUAL!

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

A Sound Company for Sound Policyholders.

Insurance in Force	-	\$51,000,000
Assets, all first class,	-	\$12,000,000

GEORGE CHAPMAN, General Agent.

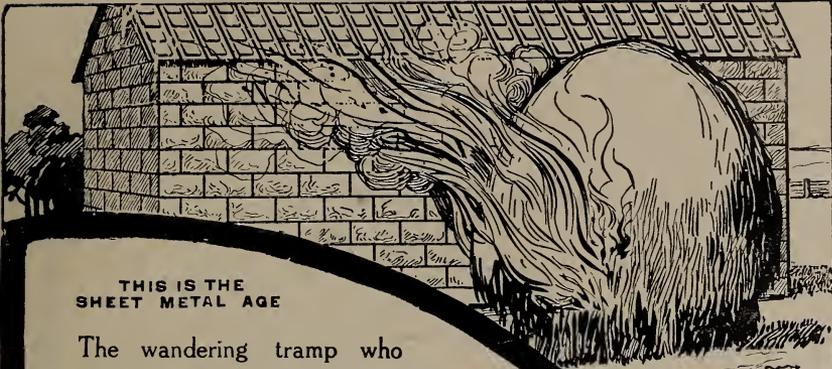
NOW praises be to him who first invented printing, the mystic art which, by the magic touch of types and inks on paper, creates things of life and makes immortal the thoughts of man, preserving for all time the gems of poetry and prose, wit, wisdom and art.

THIS MAGAZINE IS PUBLISHED BY THE

Advertiser Job

Long Distance Phone 175
London, Ontario

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



THIS IS THE
SHEET METAL AGE

The wandering tramp who steals a night's lodging in your straw stack may prove a very costly visitor if he should forget to put out the match after lighting his pipe. If fire in straw stack gets a good start the barn and contents are doomed—unless protected with Galt Steel Siding and Galt "Sure-grip" Steel Shingles. Then it will be fire-proof as well as storm and lightning proof. Your cattle and produce confined in the barn will be absolutely safe and secure.

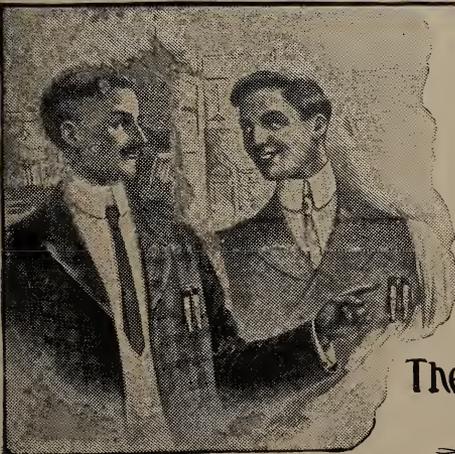


It's certainly true economy to buy Galt Steel Siding. It costs but little and will last a life time. Secures for you the most favorable insurance rate.

Choice of cold rolled, painted or galvanized steel, in a multiplicity of handsome, original designs. Free illustrated catalogue on request.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited,
GALT, ONTARIO.

Galt Steel Siding



"I see you have a
Waterman's
The pen with **Ideal** the Clip-Cap
Fountain Pen

I have one too."
Almost everybody has
The pen with the **Clip-Cap**

Waterman Co., of Canada Limited.

136 St. James Street, Montreal.

The Burgess Studio

HIGH-CLASS PORTRAITS

Special Rates to Students

We are at your service for good
Photographs. Call and see us.

J. W. ROGERS

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Walter E. Buckingham, B.A., LL.B.

BARRISTER

Solicitor, Notary, Conveyancer, Etc.

Douglas Street, GUELPH.

Office Phone, 175.

House Phone, 404.

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PETRIE'S DRUG STORE

For Medicines and
Toilet Articles,
Seed Bottles, Etc.

Headquarters in Guelph for all kinds of
Photographic Supplies.

Films developed and prints made.
Latest designs in Comic and Picture
Post Cards. Remember the place.

Petrie's Drug Store
Lower Wyndham Street.

PRINGLE THE JEWELER

Entomological Supplies,
Magnifying Glasses, all qualities,
Fountain Pens
Rubber Stamps,
O. A. C. and Macdonald Institute
College Pins

The Busy Book Store

O.A.C. and Macdonald Students
cannot do better than come to us for
all College Supplies. A full line
always in stock.

Buy a Sterling Fountain Pen and
stop dipping.

SCOTT & TIERNEY

Phone 72

Lower Wyndham Street

Economical = =
= = = Clothing

The best value for your
money is always got at our
Store. We can clothe you for
little money, and we can give
you as high-grade garments as
are made in Canada. In fact,
all our garments have CLASS
about them. A call solicited.

J. A. SCOTT

Designer of Men's Garments

'Phone 72

McHUGH Bros.,
26 Lower Wyndham St.

Are prepared to supply students with the finest range of **Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pouches, etc.,** at prices consistent with quality.

The finest assortment of goods shown in the city. Come in and see us.

DID YOU EVER
SEE A PRINTER
PRINT LIKE
THIS PRINTER
PRINTS? . . .

J. J. KELSO

Opposite Post Office, - Guelph

Snowdrift
Peoples
Maple Leaf

Three well-known brands of Flour.
 Ask for them and be sure you get them.

The James Goldie Co., Limited

GUELPH

Telephone 499

HEADQUARTERS

FOR HARDWARE AND
 SPORTING GOODS AT
 LOWEST PRICES.

G. A. RICHARDSON

Upper Wyndham Street - Guelph

OAK HALL
Clothing Store

CLOTHES PRESSED AND CLEANED

We keep a Practical Tailor to do this work.

PHONE 510

PARCELS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

Jones & Johnston

INSURANCE

Real Estate and Steamship Agents

Ask for information about the Dominion Line Excursion Party to Edinburgh, Scotland.

PHONE 216

St. George's Square, Guelph, Ont.

— THE —

Dawson Commission Company,
TORONTO

Will be pleased to handle your shipments of Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Honey, Beans, and other farm produce, and they can get you as good prices as any other firm in Toronto.

Correspondence solicited.

The Dawson Commission Company,
 TORONTO.

STAMPS FURNISHED.

H. Occomore & Co.

SHEET METAL WORKERS

Heating and Ventilating Contractors

Dairy Supplies, Kitchen Furnishings

Stoves, Ranges, Granite and Tinware

A complete stock.

126 WYNDHAM ST.

GUELPH

'Phone 328.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Mares and Fillies, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

Your choice of 30 Mares and Fillies, including winners in Scotland, at moderate prices.

For particulars apply to G. A. BRODIE, BETHESDA, Ont.

Stations: Stouffville, G. T. R.
Claremont, C. P. R.
Gormley, C. N. R.

Telephone Service from stations to residence

Smith & Richardson

COLUMBUS, ONT

Importers of Clydesdale Horses

This year's importation is by far the best bunch we ever landed, among them the Toronto and Ottawa Winners.

R. R. Stations—G. T. R.—Oshawa.
Brooklin.

C. P. R.—Myrtle

Long Distance 'Phone at Residence.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

Rockland, Ontario, Canada.

BREEDERS OF

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Limited

PROPRIETORS

JAMES SMITH, Superintendent

J. DRYDEN & SON

Maple Shade Farm BROOKLIN, ONT.

Home of the oldest and largest herd of Cruickshank Shorthorns in America.

Shropshire flock founded 1871.

Station—C. P. R., Myrtle, 3 miles.

G. T. R., Brooklin, 1½ miles.



Poultry, Pet Stock, Farm and Garden Books of all kinds.

Fanciers' and Stockmens' Printing Leg Bands and Stock Markers.

We have the most complete line of Poultry and Pet Stock supplies in Canada. Catalogue free.

A. J. MORGAN - LONDON

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— AND —

INDIVIDUAL SITTINGS

Promptly attended to.

D. H. BOOTH, Photographer

Upper Wyndham St.

Next RYAN'S

THE

ELECTRIC BOILER COMPOUND CO., Ltd

GUELPH, ONT.

Walker's Electric Boiler Compound

High Grade Lubricating Oils, Greases, Packings, Belt Lacings, Flue Scrapers, Etc.

Crystal Cream Separator Oil

A SPECIALTY

WATERS BROS.

HAVE BOUGHT OUT

The Chas. Chapman Co.'s, London

COMPLETE STOCK OF

NATURE STUDY SUPPLIES

Entomological Pins, Insect Boxes, Collecting Cans, Nets, Spreading Boards, Cyanide and Seed Bottles, etc. Lowest Prices. Mail orders will receive careful and prompt attention.

Waters Bros., 41 Wyndham St. Guelph

Dunrobin Stock Farm

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS YORKSHIRES

A choice collection of the above line of stock always on hand.

Donald Gunn & Son, Proprietors

Beaverton P. O. and Station

G. T. R. and C. N. O. R.

— GO TO THE —

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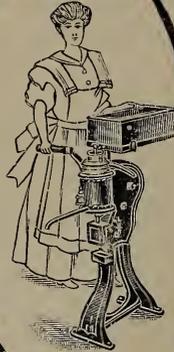
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