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HOW 'DYER GET THAT WAY

*78,000,000 more Buckingham sold every year
*325,000 more Packages sold every month

Smoke Buckingham

— and Smile

* The figures given are based on the average increased sales of Buckingham Cigarettes during the past five years.
Are Our Graduates Educated?

THREE years have passed since first we entered the portals of the O.A.C., three bright, happy years, during which we have been given all the privileges and the advantages of a University life. Now, looking back over that most momentous period of our existence, we wonder whether we have attained that ideal state of mind and brain, which was our hope and our goal in our High School days. We now ask ourselves, "Is it worth while?"

In our Public and High Schools, there exists a system of standardization and uniformity, blind obedience to the letter of the law being emphasized; accompanied by not deliberate disobedience to its spirit, but rather indifference to its very existence. In Public School, the teachers are paid to spoon-feed their pupils from prescribed text-books, on prescribed subjects; deviating from this set path neither to the left nor to the right, until the passing of the Entrance is attained. Then the Matriculation is substituted as the final objective.

It is with this background that the student comes to College. At the end of the first year, many fall by the wayside, unable to digest the more substantial food served there; unable to think or to study for themselves. All examination barriers have previously been passed by their well-trained memories.
Then the student who does succeed in obtaining his degree! It
his course has not taught him to think, and given him a different out-
look on life than he had in High School, his four years have been thrown
away. It does not matter one iota whether he passes with Honours,
or whether he merely scrapes through, he will derive from the course
just what he puts into it, and no more.

The student who avails himself of all the opportunities offered by
a University, is an exception. Most students work merely for the
examinations, devoting time and energy to social activities. No time
is set aside for research and thought; and yet the fact remains that
the Professors and their lectures, the laboratories and the Library, are
merely provided to enable the student to attain his end.

After graduation, very few men students are fully qualified to take
their full share in dealing with the problems of our age, which cry
aloud for solution. Yet, after all, graduates are turned out along the
lines of mass production, and each one, functus officio, takes his place
among his fellows, a so-called educated man. Should this be so?

APOLOGY

The cut illustrating the article "Fitting the Heavy Horse for
Show" in our last issue was, unfortunately, wrongly named. The
caption should have read—"A Class of Junior Clydesdales".

We apologize for this unfortunate error.
O.A.C. Graduates at Home

Mr. S. H. Culp, '11

Back in 1919 there appeared an article in the O.A.C. Review entitled " Poor Stock and Equipment is Poor Business" the substance of which was an account of Mr. S. H. Culp's method of starting farming.

During the past summer another visit was paid to Mr. Culp's farm at Beamsville, Ontario, by a representative of the Review. As a comparison may prove interesting both articles are now published.

POOR STOCK AND EQUIPMENT IS POOR BUSINESS

"I must say that I consider myself in the class that work for what it gets," writes S. H. Culp, '11, actuated by Geo. E. Delong's article "Back to the Land." "Had I gone four years to College I would have been strapped, so I decided to put what money I had left into the business of farming as I thought my chances of success at that were decidedly better than in holding out for a Government job. Moreover, farming was always a pleasure to me, and I wasn't afraid of work.

"In the spring of 1911, I started on a farm at Vineland, Ont., consisting of 100 acres, 70 acres under cultivation, 30 acres in brush and rough land, and 6 acres of badly neglected orchard. The buildings were fair. This was obtained at a cost of $7,000. The stock and implements cost $3,000. These included a complete set of new Massey-Harris implements, four good sound horses, one of Haley's twenty-pound pure-bred Holsteins, the best Berkshire sow at the Winter Fair, and some of Prof. Graham's bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. Everything
was the best I could purchase as I considered that starting with inferior stock and implements would be a waste of time.

"We have always aimed to make dairy cattle and apples our chief lines, with bacon hogs, butter and eggs as side lines. Pride Margueretta 2nd, the only pure-bred cow we have ever purchased, served as the entire foundation of our present herd of twelve pure-bred females. In addition to these we have ten grade Holsteins. The herd is headed by one of Osler’s bulls who possessed a thirty-two pound dam. Our previous herd header, Sir Korndyke Ormsby, was a full brother of Korndyke Queen Segis.

"The six acres of old apple orchard are now in good condition. As well, we have eight acres of young orchard coming on nicely. The low parts of the farm are undrained, the place is well fenced and in a good state of cultivation. The barn is fitted with modern equipment. We have power for churning, separating and washing in the house. Moreover, we have the very best in farm machinery, including a power spray rig, Gifford apple grader, and a Briscoe 'eight' car.

"While the debt on the business is not quite wiped away," concludes Mr. Culp, "yet I consider that the only way to start farming is by getting the best stock and equipment. Poor stock and equipment is poor business."

As a description of the general layout of the farm is contained in the above article, it will not be necessary to go into any further detail. Since that time there has been an addition of 25 acres to the farm, making 125 acres in all, of which 20 acres are of mixed hardwood, ten acres of rough pasture, and 13 acres of apple orchard, the rest being arable land.

The original policy of making apples and dairy cattle the chief lines, with bacon hogs, butter and eggs as side lines, has been adhered to.
The principal variety of apples grown are Spys, McIntosh, Greening, Baldwin, Wealthy, Duchess and Snow. These have yielded as high as 400 barrels from 6 acres. This year what Mr. Culp refers to as the “new” orchard, seven acres in extent, was expected to yield 1,000 barrels. These were to be marketed through the Vineland Growers Ltd., and it was also expected that a shipment would be made to England to be marketed through the agency of Andrew Fulton.

Mr. Culp takes advantage of the Vineland Spray Service and is co-operating both with Vineland Station and the College in the carrying out of spray experiments with calcium cyanide and iron sulphate.

As stated above, the entire herd of Holsteins was built up from one cow purchased from Hayley Bros., and bred to Granfayne II Sir Colantze. Good bulls have always been used and the present herd sire was bought from John Brown, of Stamford. In a recent test, four of the ten cows now in the herd, were placed in the Gold Medal Class. Pleasant Ridge Colanthe Mossy last year produced 14,374 lbs. of milk, with 534 lbs. total fat testing 3.72%. The herd is fully accredited.

Recent additions to the stock on the farm have been ten Leicester ewes, while two brood sows are always kept. The latter are allowed to run in the barnyard, thus eliminating the cost of housing. The young pigs are marketed at the usual weights with the local packing houses.

Mr. Culp is probably keener on his field crops than on his livestock and has won at many shows with his samples. At the time of the Review’s visit he was busily engaged in threshing a field of Dawson’s Golden Chaff which was running at 40—45 bushels to the acre and which looked very plump and clean.

He grows O.A.C. 144 oats exclusively and has had them yield as high as 80 bushels to the acre with an average over a period of years of 60 bushels to the acre.

The hardwood bush furnishes $100 worth of maple syrup every year and the dead or undesirable wood is used for the stove in winter. Turkeys form another sideline, as many as a hundred being raised some years.

Mr. and Mrs. Culp have five children, who take an active part in school fair work, enter the school garden competitions and belong to

(Continued on Page 446)
Depression and the Student in Agriculture

J. K. Galbraith, '31

It may be stretching the point a trifle too far to say that the student who attends College during a period such as the world is experiencing at the present time, has an advantage over the student of more prosperous days, but strangely enough there are good reasons for believing that this is at least in part the case. The student who is in College at the present time has an incentive toward fundamental thinking—fundamental thinking which should lead him to more thoroughly find and equip himself, than the student of happier days.

This is not a dissertation on the value of seriousness of purpose. It is merely an enlargement of the statement that the O.A.C. student who is really a student, should be doing some very concrete thinking at the present time.

The large majority of students at the O.A.C. are in training as technicians for agriculture or as educators who will carry the developments of this technical work either directly to the industry or indirectly through schools and other means. What is the significance of activity such as this in times such as the present? Let us express a few of the early stages of the process of thinking the matter through.

Research and extension activities have been notable successes insofar as progress toward the goals which they have established is concerned. With justifiable pride these agencies have pointed to increased yields from improved varieties and greater production from better livestock. The output to the acre, the machine and the man has been increased. Less effort on the part of the farmer is yielding a greater physical return if we are kind enough not to suggest that the same effort is yielding a great deal more. Our research and extension structure, while like most other human accomplishments—not perfect, has proven itself by results.

Now in 1930, 1931 and perhaps for a number of years to come, this increased output, based largely on the psychology that it would
improve the position of the individual farmer, becomes swamped with a vast world surplus of agricultural products. That many factors far beyond the control or realm of agriculture have contributed to this over-production, is of course undeniable. That trade restrictions, international politics and other things have intensified its effects, is equally true. However, research and extension workers in great agricultural areas like Canada and the United States, where such work has attained notable proportions, cannot disclaim a part of the burden in justice to either consistency or logic.

It is idle to say that the northward expansion of cereal production resulting from plant breeding work in this Dominion, has not contributed at least in small measure to the wheat surplus. What is more, we do not want to say it.

The cry is heard in scattered places to the effect that no more such research work is required—that production problems are solved and that governments must stop financing these programmes. That of course is superficial and foolish.

In the first place agricultural development from a nationalistic standpoint has come to resemble competitive armaments. If Canada is to continue a factor in the agricultural world she cannot afford to slip into the static attitude that the last word about progress has been said. Eclipsing developments elsewhere would soon prove the negative. Then undoubtedly, the acme of progress has been reached many thousands of times in the mind of man with developments that ranged from the electric light to the top buggy. Such work is never finished.

But all of this does not constitute the crux of the situation. Technical research and extension work we will continue and come to regard perhaps as indispensable a public function as the courts. Present conditions and similar conditions in recent years prove that they do not constitute either a cure or an alleviation for still more important problems. Let us illustrate.

Students of the situation are prepared to admit that in spite of "under-consumption" and other fancy adjectives, the world’s productive capacity for wheat at present is beyond her economic needs. At the same time, however, in this supposedly advanced western civilization of ours there are vast numbers of people suffering from an insufficiency of this staple. Similarly it is with other agricultural products. Fresh fruits of many kinds remain healthful but impossible luxuries to many people while growers think futilely of surplus control and
the crop rots on the ground. Things of a physical nature from pruning to refrigeration have been studied and improved. The great problem remains.

Nor, of course, is the situation one of agriculture alone and moreover the problem in respect to agriculture is only mentioned here, a conception of that problem in itself constitutes a monumental study.

Perhaps the keynote of western progress might be described as "investigation and change". In physical matters this has certainly been true. In matters of economic and social moment we have changed! Yes. The investigation, however, has been too often lacking.

These are only a few of the relationships or problems which O.A.C. students should be thinking about. The approach to the problem through the social sciences, and, of chief moment to the present discussion, economics, they will find young and undeveloped. Moreover, they will find that it is less spectacular, and because of its dynamic character and difficulty of definition perhaps more difficult than the natural sciences.

They will find, however, that there is constituted therein the only indicated approach to the vastly most important problems remaining for solution today. Students in agriculture will continue to find varied interests in the different fields of applied natural science and its even more practical relationships. They must, however, develop a growing consciousness of the man-made structure which has developed for the co-ordination of man's manifold activities. They should be concerned with the defects in that structure and especially in their relation to agriculture—defects, the manifestations of which are so apparent at the present time.

It is truly something for the student of agriculture to be thinking about.
Research and Extension Activities at the College

Research and Extension activities have been carried on at the O.A.C. almost from the time of its beginning. Just as the enrollment has increased from thirty-one in 1874, when the Ontario School of Agriculture opened its doors, to 568 during the season 1931-32, so have the interests and demands of the farmers of Ontario multiplied with respect to the College.

As the College advanced many questions on soil fertility problems, crop and animal diseases, insects, the best variety of grains, fruit and other crops, the management and feeding of livestock and poultry, the handling and manufacture of dairy products and many other problems were presented to the staff. It is difficult for the individual farmer to conduct experiments and investigations. He does not have the training or the equipment, nor can he afford the expense involved. It was felt that the Government through the Experimental Farm could conduct such experiments and demonstrations at a reasonable cost and give the results to the farmers. In order to meet this demand, it was found necessary to make provision for experimental and demonstrational work in the various departments of the College.

Evidence of the interest of the farmer in the College and its work is demonstrated through the large number of visitors. Farmers' Excursions are conducted during the summer months, and many thousands of farmers come each year to study the work and discuss their problems with members of the staff. The staff, in turn, take a prominent part in the meetings and organized activities held throughout the Province. Several weeks each year are devoted to this work, and in this way the College keeps in contact with the farmers and gives direct help.

Besides serving the rural people of the Province through the regular courses in agriculture, extension work and research, the College has given much practical help through the short courses.

Macdonald Institute now has an enrollment of over two hundred, and the bakers of the Dominion are aided through the researches and courses carried on by Trent Institute. In all some 35,800 persons have enrolled in the various courses offered at the College.
The past accomplishments of the various departments are well known to the majority of the Review readers, and in order to keep their knowledge up-to-date the Review purposes to publish a series of short articles dealing with the activities of the various departments during the past two years. This month a résumé of the work of the Agricultural Engineering and Animal Husbandry Departments appears.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING**

**New Farm Machines** Assistance was given in the demonstrating of new machine (for Ontario), the "Cylinder Disc" in the vicinity of Arthur, Ontario. This is being operated in an attempt to combat the perennial sow thistle menace in North Wellington.

Thirty refrigeration plants were installed according to instructions and specifications sent out by the Department. Twenty-five requests for assistance in installing hydraulic rams were also personally attended to. Ninety-one water systems were installed or remodelled, and seventy-five blue-prints issued for other installations to be completed at an early date. Sixty-nine septic tanks of single-chamber type have been built and are now operating satisfactorily; over fifty other farmers who have seen these tanks now installed have been enquiring for use of the forms for the coming season. Seventy-five other tanks of the two-chamber type were installed under the direct supervision of the Department.

Tests were conducted on the efficiency of a specially constructed brine tank for the cooling of milk, a type K Frigidaire compressor being used in connection with the tank. This tank is especially designed for farm service and will, we believe, prove of great value in the handling of milk products at a minimum cost.

**Farm Drainage Service** During 1930 and 1931, farmers in nearly every district of Ontario received assistance with their drainage problems. The work extended from the west to the most easterly section, and as far north as North Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

- Total number of farmers assisted: 2,736
- Total number of acres surveyed systematically: 12,141
- Total number of acres drained systematically: 7,712
- Total number of feet of profile surveyed: 1,529,583
THE O.A.C. REVIEW

Total number of feet of profile installed .................1,167,468
Total number of estimated acres drained by profiles ........ 21,002
Amount of money borrowed by the various municipalities
under "The Tile Drainage Act" .....................$ 624,413.84
Total amount of money outstanding under "The Tile
Drainage Act", October 31st, 1931 ..................$ 2,246,998.43

Demonstrations on the Use of Explosives for ditching, stump blowing and mud capping
of stones were given in 1931. There is an increasing interest being taken throughout the Province in "clearing
up" the unsightly spots on the farms.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The Department of Animal Husbandry has charge of the live-
stock of the farm land. Some 450 acres are used for the production
of crops for herds and flocks and in furnishing summer pasture.

Various breeds and types of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are
maintained for student instruction. The herds and flocks also serve
as a seed stock centre, where some of the best blood lines can be saved
and made available for farmers of the Province.

An Annual Sale of live-stock is held in October each year when
the surplus stock is offered at auction. More than 300 animals were
sold at the sales held in 1930 and 1931.

Research work on management, feeding problems and breeding
is undertaken with the several groups of animals and much valuable
information has been secured.

Anaemia in winter has been responsible for a large annual
litters of Young Pigs loss. The Department, in co-operation with
the Staff of the Veterinary College, has developed a method of feeding iron sulphate to young pigs. Excellent
results have been secured. Farmers have been advised to follow the
practice with the result that many thousands of pigs are saved each
year.

Cross-bred hogs For the market has been the subject of care-
ful study. The results secured show that the
cross-bred pigs gained a little faster than pure-bred pigs, but lacked
the type and quality of carcass. The financial returns showed that
pure-bred pigs give slightly higher returns than the cross-bred.
Contagious Abortion of Cattle

Is under investigation which is being carried on in co-operation with the Ontario Research Foundation. The new barn built during the past year has permitted the isolation of the infected animals. It is hoped that methods may be worked out which will save valuable animals from immediate slaughter.

Rations for Dairy Cows and Economical Milk Production

Are under investigation. An English system known as the Boutflour method of feeding has proved effective for high producing or test cows, but was not satisfactory for lower producing animals. A modification of this system is now being tested.

Multiple Hitch Demonstrations were conducted at twelve Provincial and County Plowing Matches.

O.A.C. GRADUATES AT HOME

(Continued from Page 439)

the local calf club, and must therefore have an excellent influence in the community.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Culp will keep Review readers informed of his progress and let them know from time to time something of the obstacles and some of the benefits which the man on the land experiences.

COLLEGE ROYAL RESULTS

(Continued from Page 453)

1. R. Powley, '35.
2. R. Phillips, '34.

Class 11—Potatoes


Championship of Vegetables

R. Powley, '35, on Class of Onions

Grand Championship

R. Powley, on Plate of Onions.
And now that the 1932 College Royal has become history and now that time has mellowed and consolidated our views on that particular subject, we are in a much better position than formerly to judge of its quality and to compare it with those of past years.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, that we can boast of no great wealth of experience as regards College Royals, having been privileged to witness only three such exhibitions in the past, but of those three we can say with all sincerity that the latest was also the best. Building upon the solid foundation established in former years the present executive spared no effort which might increase the value and attractiveness of the Royal and with what measure of success we all know.

While W. J. Bell of Kempville, L. E. O’Neill of Toronto, and W. R. Reek of Ridgetown, who acted as judges, vied with each other in their praise of the showmanship of the O.A.C. boys, and in their admiration of the College stock, the visitors in the gymnasium were treated to a display of Club exhibits which would have done credit to professional exhibitors. In addition to these attractions there were splendid classes of exhibits in the field of Agronomy, Horticulture, Poultry, Art and Household Science.

To put the finishing touch to a most successful day the College Royal executive sponsored a very enjoyable concert in Memorial Hall during the evening, a portion of the time being spent in a discussion by Dr. Christie of the exhibits contesting for the Wade Toole Memorial in the gymnasium. A resumé of these is found below.

**THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY EXHIBIT**

This year the Animal Husbandry Club repeated its success of two years ago by again gaining possession of the Wade Toole Memorial Trophy.

The Club had a big lesson to teach on the principle of buying meat by grade and the way it handled the proposition was a credit to itself and the College. If a similar exhibit, altered in some of the minor details, could be placed in every Fall Fair building throughout the Province, it would do more to educate the people of Ontario on:
the subject of grading than all the advertising propaganda of the press. Surely that attractive-looking side of beef bearing the blue stamp lost nothing by comparison with the red-stamped carcass at its side. The whole exhibit might well be called "A Study in Contrasts".

THE AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING EXHIBIT

Sponsored by Ag. Science '33

This exhibit speaks for itself. It was one of the best stories put forth in an exhibit for a long, long time. Some were inclined to think that such so-called workshops depicted by the undesirable side could not be found but they can be found. On looking at the exhibit, Oh! how one would like to clean out that dirty corner, put in a nice little bench and get the tools up where one could see them and get at them. That was a great story. That exhibit held a strong position for first place, but we could not overrule the Animal Husbandry exhibit.

POULTRY CLUB EXHIBIT

Although the Poultry Club exhibit only took third place it was a keen contender for top place, chiefly because it brought out its idea in a very clear-cut way, but it had its faults. As a background a large black egg showed off to advantage, but nobody ever saw a black egg to be proud of, so in this case it was rather deceiving. Following this the words, "Don't Miss the Boat", appeared on the top of the exhibit, and this was rather misleading and appeared to have no connection with the egg grading story which the exhibit was supposed to show. The foreground of the exhibit could not be criticized to any extent, except that the lettering might have been improved.

THE AGRONOMY CLUB EXHIBIT

This exhibit showed an aluminum pair of scales against a black background. The scales were balanced, because each pan contained the same number of feed units. But how were these units made up? On one side by good pasture alone (a low cost feed), and on the other by poor pasture plus high-priced protein supplements. A bulletin machine pointed out the salient points of good pasture, whereas a pamphlet was handed out which told how to make a good pasture.

The exhibit was placed fourth, and criticized because the question, "Which is Cheaper?" was not directly answered. It was also obvious that the pans, which should have been suspended from the beam of the scales, were being supported by sticks from the floor.
CHEMISTRY EXHIBIT

The exhibit of the Chemistry Club was entitled "From Farm to Table by Chemistry". It showed three raw products of the farm, namely, barley, corn and sugar-beets, which are converted into finished food products through chemical means. While the steps in the manufacture of sugar were well portrayed, the processes by which barley is converted into malt, and corn into starch, syrup, etc., were not so clearly demonstrated, being shown only by a piece of chemical apparatus. The fact that the title was not placed in a position to be read while standing directly at the booth left some doubt in one's mind as to the exact idea intended to be conveyed by the display.

APICULTURE EXHIBIT

This exhibit, although neat and attractive in design, had two faults; the chief criticism being that the subject of the exhibit was not brought out sufficiently. The purpose of the exhibit was to show the superior value of the processed over the unprocessed honey. The two hives of bees and the miniature apiary in the foreground served to detract from the main point.

A second point, of minor importance in judging the exhibit, was that the writing describing the processes was somewhat difficult to read.

THE HORT. CLUB EXHIBIT

"Buy on Grade" was the slogan of the very creditable exhibit put up by the Hort. Club. The exhibit showed the different grades of canned goods, Fancy, Choice, and Standard. At the back the cans were displayed and at the front the contents were emptied on places showing clearly the difference in quality of the grades. The exhibit was criticized for the lack of clarity of the nomenclature and also for the lack of finish and attractiveness. It seemed that if a little more time had been given to detail the exhibit would have been near the top.

DAIRY CLUB EXHIBIT

The Dairy Club Exhibit was an attempt to remove the erroneous opinion held by many people that ice cream is a confection, or a luxury, rather than a staple article in the diet. The American publi
has been more in line with this idea than has the European. Ice cream, in the majority of cases, is pure and wholesome because it is to the material advantage of the manufacturer to make it such. It is more nutritious than milk because of its greater percentage of nutrients per pound. It is to all purposes, concentrated milk in a very palatable and convenient form.

THE ART EXHIBIT

The Art Exhibit was larger this year than it has ever been and Professor D. H. Jones had a difficult task to make a number of the awards. R. B. Walker, of Year 35, won the Grand Championship award on a collection of beautiful photograph enlargements. W. H. G. Patton was awarded the championship of the Paintings Section on a water-colour copy of "The Tired Model" by Paul Peel, R.C.A.

The awards in the different classes were as follows:

Summer Landscape .................. J. L. L. Jackson, '33
Winter Landscape .................. J. S. Rutherford, '33
Campus Study, O.A.C. ............... J. L. L. Jackson, '33
College Life ........................ J. S. Rutherford, '33
Marine Study ........................ D. C. Reid, '34
Animal Studies ..................... A. S. Fleming, '34
Enlargement ........................ R. E. Wetmore, '33
Tinted Enlargement .................. R. Rae, '35
Portrait ............................. F. J. Duplissa, '33
Miscellaneous ...................... R. B. Walker, '35
Original Water Colour ............... Miss J. Buchanan, Mac Hall
Collection Pen Sketches ............ F. Jerome, '33
Collection Pencil Sketches .......... F. Jerome, '33
Cartoons ............................ E. S. Stephenson, '35
Poster .............................. C. J. Hauser, Trent Inst.
Special Entries ..................... W. H. G. Patton, '32

LIVE STOCK RESULTS AT COLLEGE ROYAL

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<th>Long Woolled Sheep</th>
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<th>Berkshire Sows</th>
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Stallions
1. S. Henry, '32.
2. M. Shearer, '32.

Beef Bulls
1. T. W. Gourlay, '32.

Sheep Championship
W. Peters, '32.

Dairy Cattle Championship
J. Walker, '33.

Beef Cattle Championship
T. W. Gourlay, '32.

Swine Championship
A. Weir, '32.

Horse Championship
D. Hendrie, '32.

Grand Championship
T. W. Gourlay, '32.

Reserve Championship
J. Walker, '33.

Year Standing
32 ........................................... 57 points
34 ........................................... 35 points
35 ........................................... 33 points
33 ........................................... 66 points

COLLEGE ROYAL FIELD HUSBANDRY SECTION, 1932

Alsike
1. J. See, '34.
2. F. Jerome, '33.

Sweet Clover
1. J. See, '34.
2. F. Jerome, '33.

Timothy
1. J. See, '34.
2. A. Pinkney, '33.
3. F. Jerome, '33.

Alfalfa
1. R. Shearer, '35.

Red Clover
1. A. Pinkney, '33.
2. J. See, '34.
3. A. C. McTaggart, '35.

Dent Corn
1. B. Cohoe, '33.
2. D. J. McTaggart, '33.

Flint Corn
1. A. M. Campbell, '33.
2. D. J. McTaggart, '33.

Tobacco
1. B. Cohoe, '33.
2. A. Campbell, '33.

Turnips
1. J. Rutherford, '33.
2. G. Hosie, '33.

Late Potatoes
1. X. Parks, '35.
2. R. Goodin, '33.
3. E. Greenfield, '35.

Early Potatoes
1. R. Goodin, '33.
2. J. Rutherford, '33.

Barley
1. R. Goodin, '33.
2. H. J. Hunter, '34.

Early Oats
1. R. Goodin, '33.
2. N. Parks, '35.

Spring Wheat
1. R. Goodin, '33.
2. H. J. Hunter, '34.
3. J. See, '34.
THE O.A.C. REVIEW

Late Oats
1. R. Goodin, '33.
2. F. Jerome, '33.
3. H. J. Hunter, '34.

Fall Wheat
1. G. Hosie, '33.
2. H. J. Hunter, '34.
3. J. See, '34.

Peas
1. H. J. Hunter, '34.
2. J. See, '34.

Beans
1. D. J. McTaggart, '33.
2. A. Campbell, '33.
3. R. Wetmore, '33.

Soy Beans
1. H. J. Hunter, '34.
2. B. Cohoe, '33.

CHAMPIONSHIPS
Roots—N. Parks, '35 (Late Potatoes).
Small Seeds—A. Pinkney, '33, on Red Clover.
Corn—B. Cohoe, '33, on Dent Corn.
Coarse Grains—R. Goodin, '33, on Barley.
Grand Champion—B. Cohoe, '33, on Corn.

Year Standing
'33 ............................ 98 points
'34 ............................ 28 points
'35 ............................ 17 points

HORTICULTURE SECTION
Judge—F. C. Palmer, Superintendent of Vineland Experimental Stn.

Group 1.—FRUITS (Apples)

Class 1—McIntosh
1. R. Phillips, '34.
3. J. Dougary, '35.

Class 2—Spy
1. L. G. Herman, '34.
2. R. Phillips, '34.
3. T. Karr, '32.

Class 3—Baldwin
1. J. Dougary, '35.

Class 4—Rhode Island Greenings
1. J. Dougary, '35.

Class 5—Kings
1. J. Dougary, '35.

Championship of Apples
R. Phillips, '34, Plate of McIntosh.

Group 2.—VEGETABLES

Class 6—Cabbage
1. L. G. Herman, '34.
2. R. Phillips, '34.

Class 7—Celery
No Entries.

Class 8—Carrots
2. R. Phillips, '34.
3. L. G. Herman, '34.

Class 9—Beets
1. L. G. Herman, '34.
2. R. Phillips, '34.

(Continued on Page 446)
"If I were to try to give advice to the young men of to-day who want to make the best of themselves and to gain the greatest happiness from life, it would be to discipline themselves to industry; to make themselves thoroughly master of the trade or profession by which a livelihood is earned; to develop a critical faculty, so that the truth may be sifted from the false in controversy, and the designs of the plausible demagogue thereby defeated; to read good books; to have some interest outside the daily occupation; to take an interest in public questions, which is a duty every citizen should fulfil; to live a clean life and take healthy exercise, and above all, to realize that it is character, and not wealth or worldly position, which entitles a man to be worthy of respect, and which gives true happiness and satisfaction."

—Philip Snowden.

ON BEING TOO LONG

The Laconians were noted for the brevity of their speech, and when a remark is brief and incisive it is said to be "laconic". When the Spartans sent a message to the Laconians, "If we enter your city we will raze it to the ground," the Laconians replied with only one word, "If",—the shortest retort on record. It is many years ago now since "Punch" published its famous "Advice to Those About to Marry". The advice consisted of only one word, "Don't". You will recall, too, the story of the British General in India who laid siege to Scinde and announced its fall by cable to England in the single Latin word "Peccavi" (I have sinned). But this story is unfortunately merely the invention of some wag! And there was also the famous (but fictitious) message of Caesar, "Veni, vidi, vici", which is a model of brevity for all time! And then, to pass from the sublime to the ridiculous, there is the less classical but scarcely less famous despatch from Finnegan when his train went off the track: "Off again, on again, gone again! Finnegan." In the troublous days of South Africa's history when the impulsive Dr. Jameson decided to wage war on the Matabeles, Cecil Rhodes sent him the enigmatic telegram, "See Luke 14, 31." A piece of very appropriate advice, as you will agree when you look up the text! Among modern politicians there are few who have practised brevity of speech more consistently.
than ex-President Coolidge. One day when he returned from church the following conversation is said to have taken place between himself and Mrs. Coolidge:

"Well, what was the sermon about today?"
"Sin."
"And what did he say about it?"
"He was against it."

But I, too, must be brief. Peccavi, peccavi!

Since the above was written, Professor McLean has drawn my attention to the shortest letter of proposal ever written. "I Garge Perrot to thee Mary Ballinger. If thee be to me as I be to thee, name the day."

"GET IT"

Speaking of brevity, there comes to my mind the story of two short words—those in the title—which have helped to transform the world.

When the idea of making use of electricity to transmit the sound of the human voice first came to Alexander Graham Bell, he paid a visit to Joseph Henry, the greatest living authority on electricity, at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Henry was greatly interested, and said to Bell, "You have there the germ of a great invention, work at it." "I am afraid," said Bell, "that I have not sufficient electrical knowledge to enable me to overcome the difficulties." Henry's laconic reply was, "GET IT." Bell, in telling the story of the interview, wrote the words in capitals, and he added, "I cannot tell you how much these two words have encouraged me. Had it not been for Joseph Henry, I should never have gone on with the telephone." This was a red-letter day in the life of the inventor. "He never forgot the picture of himself," writes his biographer, "a thin young man in a shabby coat striding away from the Smithsonian in the rain, the great man's encouragement running like wine along his veins."

THE TWO POETS

In its summary of College activities the Review has not made mention of the two chief literary events of the College year,—the recitals of Captain Theodore Goodridge Roberts and of Wilson MacDonald; and this is merely a note to put these two memorable visits on record.
On the evening of January 14th, Captain Roberts gave a recital of his poems before an audience of nearly eight hundred people,—mostly students who, as a part of their cultural education at the O.A.C., had been “lured” from their studies for just one evening. Captain Roberts was introduced by Archdeacon Scovil; and he delighted his audience, as a whole, with his readings. Professor Blackwood sang, with much feeling, three of the lyrics of Charles G. D. Roberts. Forbes Maclean, of the O.V.C. in a delightfully informal address of welcome, assured the poet of the pleasure of the Maritime students, whom he described as “a clannish lot”, at the visit of their own poet; Dr. Christie in speaking for the audience was in his usual happy vein; and the chairman,—well, “the less said of him the better,” as someone said of George IV. On the platform with his brother was Major Charles G. D. Roberts, novelist, historian, creator of the animal story, major poet of Canada, and man of iron muscle still. It was an occasion to be remembered!

Through the generous provision made by Dr. Christie, the Canadian poet Wilson MacDonald, gave a recital in the early afternoon of February 9th. Mr. MacDonald, as the chairman stated in his very brief introduction, is “a creator of beautiful things”. He might have given an exhibition of sleight of hand, or of fancy skating or hockey, or of his mastery of the piano, or of his skill in the fine art of decorative drawing,—but better than all else, he knows how to entertain his audience by his verse. He read and chanted his poems with a running comment, half grave, half gay, and at the end of the hour his student audience clamoured loudly for more! It was a very happy hour of wit and humour and poetic thought, made lovely through the magic of beautiful words. And yet, although there was no admission fee, there were students from both sides of the campus who spent the hour in the dormitories, and they are the poorer for it! Mr. Arnold Weir, President of the Students’ Council, speaking for the student body, very happily expressed to Mr. MacDonald the delight of those present.

MAKING A SURVEY

Another six months of College! What have you to show for it? Have you made any effort to improve your English since you returned to College?

Have you been able to overcome at least some of the defects in your every-day speech? Or are you willing to be classed for life among those who are half-illiterate?
Have you enriched your vocabulary by adding new words and new phrases? Or are you still content to use hackneyed phrases, or, worse still, the cheap tawdry language of the flapper or of the man on the street? Or have you begun your life-long search—a fascinating search it is—for freshness of phrasing and for the precise word that will express your meaning with accuracy, or even with some degree of elegance? Have you a good dictionary? If so, how often do you use it?

Have you sought for occasions to practise public speaking? If not, you will regret it later. On many occasions you will have to address public gatherings. Some day you may have to reply to a toast at a wedding or deliver an after-dinner speech to the members of your club. Some of you may even aspire to enter parliament. You cannot get so far away from the public as to escape speech-making. What has the past six months done for you?

What books have you read during the year? And how have you read them? Bacon’s advice on the reading of books has been quoted and requoted until it is hackneyed, but it nevertheless holds good: “Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.” What about YOUR reading? Do you spend much time in “tasting” trashy books that are not worth reading? What books have you “swallowed”,—read rapidly with the idea of getting the gist or main idea from them? You will have to “swallow” many books in this way during your lifetime. And what books have you “chewed and digested”—for the purpose of becoming familiar with their thought, or of improving your language, or of making the book your own because it is a thing of beauty and a joy forever?

“Reading maketh a full man, conference (conversation and public speaking) a ready man, and writing an exact man.” Herein lies the secret of all wise and profitable study.

**MOBY DICK**

When you are making a choice of books for summer reading I suggest that you include “Moby Dick” among the number. It is the best sea story in the language. “In that wild beautiful romance,” says John Masefield, himself a sailor, “Melville seems to have spoken the very secret of the sea, and to have drawn into his tale all the magic, all the sadness, all the wild joy of many waters. It stands quite alone, quite unlike any other book known to me.” It is the story of the pur-
suit of the great white whale, Moby Dick, by the sea-captain who had sworn to avenge on him the loss of a limb in an early fight with a whale. But many people look upon the story of "Moby Dick" as an allegory in which man pursues the spirit of misfortune throughout the world and is himself destroyed in the pursuit.

The author Herman Melville died forty years ago, as much of a mystery in one sense as his great white whale. He was half Scotch, half Dutch in parentage. As a youth he worked in a store, in a bank, on a farm, and taught in a country school. Then before he was twenty he went to sea. The master of the whaling vessel in which he shipped to the South Seas was incredibly cruel—and the young lad managed to escape from the vessel. He was made captive by the cannibals—a kindly and polite people, who "crate fed" him for months in anticipation of a promised feast. Another escape and he reached New York on an Australian vessel. The novel "Typee" tells the story of his adventures. It created a sensation and he was famous before he was twenty-six. Then he married, and settled in Massachusetts, where he was a neighbour of Hawthorne. And here he wrote his books, ten novels in all, most of them finished before he was thirty. After this he was a clerk in the Custom House for twenty years—but he wrote little more, aside from some volumes of verse—and he outlived his fame for nearly fifty years!

MELVILLE'S NEW WORD

In polite society we often speak of certain things being "tabooed", that is, forbidden. "Do not speak of a rope in his house that hanged himself." This word is quite commonly used now, but it did not come into the English language until Melville wrote his "Typee". It is a Polynesian word which signifies that something is forbidden because it has the mark of the supernatural on it. We have no other word in the English language that expresses this idea, and that is the reason why we have adopted Melville's word "taboo" so readily.

THE LAST LEAF

You are, of course, familiar with "The Last Leaf" by Olive Wendell Holmes. It is a quaint bit of verse which charms us much in the same way as a minuet or a pattern in old lace. I mention it here because it was Melville's grandfather who was the "last leaf" of the poem.
"They say that in his prime,
Ere the pruning-knife of Time
Cut him down,
Not a better man was found
By the Crier on his round
Through the town.

The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb.

I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that,
Are so queer!"

These are only three of the eight stanzas, and you should enjoy reading, or re-reading, the whole poem.

UNCONSCIOUS HUMOUR

It is sentences like the following that relieve the drudgery of reading compositions:

With a few loud shouts the horse started off.

Everyone seemed happy and contented as they rushed to and fro from place to place.

No sound is heard except the rattle of dishes broken occasionally by someone asking for a second helping.

I quickly despatched the snake, which I recognized as a rattle snake with a stick.

The tractor is recognized in agricultural circles over the whole universe.

All is at peace. Nothing is heard to break the silence and the solitude of the forest but the twittering of the robins and the howling of the wolves.
BIOLOGY

E. G. Anderson, '33, Editor.

A BEE, A BEETLE AND A SPIDER

Marvels from Nature's Patent Office

Nature is, above all, an inventor. Her specialty is tools and machinery. She is full of just such shrewd devices as are produced by our modern inventors, with their patented features, their fine "talking points", and their quick-selling gadgets.

The bee's sting, once started, has the power and mechanism to drive itself even through the tough hide of a horse. It is detachable and is capable of going on working, by a sort of pumping motion, and driving itself in after the bee has flown away. The sting consists of two highly polished javelins, or spears, each having a row of barbs along one side like the barb of a fish-hook; and the two shafts fit and slide against one another inside a supporting sheath or scabbard, so that they can be alternately thrust forward by the self-acting muscle. The bee needs to insert only the first barb or two of the lance, whereupon the self-acting muscle sets spasmodically to work and drives the two halves of the sting alternately in, the barbs on one spear holding it fast and giving it new purchase while the other is driven deeper.

A bee does not always lose her sting; but if it does pull out, and she flies away, it makes no difference to the sting. At the top of the apparatus is the poison bag which always comes off with the sting and keeps emptying its contents into the wound through a groove between the two sliding spears.

There is nothing really new about poison gas—at least not to anyone familiar with the insect world. The little Bombardier beetle, when danger threatens, fires off an explosive charge of an acid and irritating gas. When a number of these beetles fly into action at once, their little explosive shots make them seem like a miniature regiment in battle. Moreover, each little beetle, in repeating rifle fashion, is capable of producing from 10 to 12 shots in succession.

An old adage says that man is the only tool-using animal. But in Queensland there is a spider which hangs downward by a strand (Continued on Page 464)
Astronomy is the oldest of the sciences. After thousands of years of careful observation and discussion we have reached conclusions which are now universally accepted, namely, that the sun is an immense body and around it revolve a number of smaller bodies called planets, of which the earth is one; also, that beyond the sun and the planets, at distances so great as to make our system appear as a drop in the ocean of space, are millions of other suns, which are the fixed stars,—seen as points of light in the sky.

Our sun is of superlative importance for two reasons. (1) because it is the central body and ruler of our system; and (2) because it is one of the stars, being the only one which is near enough for detailed study; and what we learn about it will help us to solve the problem of the universe around us.

One of the first things we should wish to know about the sun is how far it is away. Now a surveyor, by measuring a base line and two angles, can calculate the distance of an object on the other side of a river; and in a similar way the astronomer determines the distance of the sun from the earth. It is approximately 93,000,000 miles—a great distance indeed. An express train travelling a mile a minute without a stop would require 175 years to cover it.

Knowing the distance of the sun it is easy to deduce its actual size from the space it covers in the sky. The diameter is 864,000 miles, which is 109 times that of the earth; and consequently the volume of the sun is 1,300,000 times that of the earth.

There is good reason to believe that at one time the earth and the other planets formed a part of the sun; but it was only a small part as the sun contains enough material for 332,000 earths or 750 sets of planets like those of our system. Perhaps the following illustration will make some of these distances and dimensions clearer. If we
represent the sun by a ball one foot in diameter, then the earth will be a small pea at a distance of 107 feet, while the nearest of the fixed stars will be a ball 12½ inches in diameter and 5,500 miles away—in Cairo or in Tokio!

It is recognized by everyone that the illumination from the sun is incomparably greater than that from artificial sources. With a bright sun, or even when it is behind a cloud, the illumination of our streets and houses would not be appreciably increased by switching on all the public and private lighting systems. There is nothing like sunlight. It is customary to state the illuminating power of a source of light, such as an electric lamp, as equal to a certain number of candles. You may be surprised to learn that if the sun were replaced by candles—at the same distance, of course—the number would be $1.575 \times 10^{27}$ or 1,575 millions of millions of millions, entirely beyond our comprehension.

Next, let us consider briefly the heat received from the sun. This is a very important matter and the Astrophysical Observatory at Washington has established stations in different parts of the earth in order to secure a continuous record of the sun's radiation. The rate at which it comes to the earth is usually expressed in calories but as at present "calories" are OUT and "vitamins" are IN I shall use more familiar terms. Let the sunlight fall perpendicularly upon a sheet of ice one inch thick; then if none of it was absorbed by the earth's atmosphere the ice would be melted in 1½ hours. As a matter of fact about 40% of the sun's radiation coming to the earth is absorbed in the atmosphere. The heat energy which falls upon the deck of a steamer in tropical waters, if it could be used without loss, would drive the ship at a speed of about 10 knots. But the entire earth receives only the tiniest fraction of the sun's radiation, and we see that the sum total energy sent out is stupendous. Further, this enormous outflow has been going on for millions of years. What maintains it? Not combustion. A lump of pure coal of the mass of the sun if burned in oxygen would keep up the supply for only about a thousand years. Physicists have been almost driven to the belief that this energy which is distributed with such profusion actually comes from the atoms of matter themselves—that atoms are annihilated and energy is produced. According to the theory of relativity the sun's mass is diminishing at the rate of $1.7 \times 10^{14}$ or 17,000 millions of millions tons per year, but the radiation could continue at this rate for $1.5 \times 10^{18}$ or 15 millions of millions of years, so we need have no fear on that score.
Perhaps you would like to know the temperature of the sun. Indeed it may seem strange that we can find the temperature of a body 93 million miles away. But an instrument known as a pyrometer has been devised which will indicate the temperature of a furnace simply if held in front of it, and a suitable instrument directed towards the sun will give its temperature. Indeed there are several methods of arriving at its temperature. It turns out to be about 6,000° C. or 11,000° F., which is sufficient to vaporize tungsten, the most refractory of the chemical elements. It must be noted, however, that this is the sun's surface temperature; at the sun's centre the temperature is probably above 10,000,000 degrees.

In our investigations we wish sometimes to use the very lowest temperatures, sometimes the very highest. You all know how a lens will converge the sun's rays to a point and produce a temperature high enough to sear paper or ignite gunpowder. At the present time there is being constructed at the Mount Wilson Observatory in California an instrument containing 19 lenses each 24 inches in diameter and other smaller lenses and mirrors which will concentrate sunlight upon substances within a vacuum chamber, where it is hoped to obtain a temperature approaching that of the sun. The substances will be vaporized and then studied with the spectroscope.

Ever since the invention of the telescope some 300 years ago it has been used to study the surface of the sun. Soon there were discovered strange dark blotches which moved across the sun's face, from the east to the west edge. This motion was due to the sun's rotation which was thus found to have a period of about 25 days. Continued study has shown that for weeks at a time there may be no spots. Then they increase in size and numbers and in two or three years the surface is never free from them. A few years later they will all be gone again. Actually the spots occur in cycles, the time from one maximum of spots to the next being on the average of 11.1 years, though the period may be two or three years shorter or longer. The last maximum occurred in May, 1928, and we are now well on to a minimum.

Now a cycle of similar length has been discovered in the thickness of the growth-rings of trees, and the latter we naturally associate with the quantity of precipitation; but direct attempts to show a relation between sun spots and rainfall have not been very successful. The relation seems to hold for some places, but not at others. But it should be remarked the increase of precipitation claimed at the time of a sun spot maximum is very slight, not enough to change a dry season into
a wet one. Our knowledge of the sun's radiation and of sun spots is not sufficient to enable us to predict a rainy or a dry season for any part of the country.

There are some terrestrial phenomena, however, whose relation to sun spots is undisputed. When we have sun spots there are numerous auroral displays, or Northern lights; also, there are many disturbances of the magnetic needle.

Another interesting study has been made during the last few years, namely, the relation of sun spots to radio reception. Sufficient time has not elapsed for arriving at absolutely certain conclusions; but observations seem to show pretty clearly that the fewer the sun spots, the better the reception. If such is the case, reception will improve for several years, then it will grow poorer until about 1940, after which it will improve again.

There are many other things which I have not time even to mention. I confidently believe that in the years to come the relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena will be determined with such certainty that the astronomer will be able to assist materially the workers on the land and in other fields as well.

BIOLOGY

(Continued from Page 460)

of web and holds in its claw a lasso about an inch and a half in length. The end of this lasso has on it a drop of sticky fluid placed there by the spider. When a moth comes in reach, the spider whirs its lasso rapidly and skilfully catches the moth on the sticky drop. Then it draws in its prey, like a man who has caught a fish, and sucks it dry.
Somebody has said that our afterthought is better than our forethought. The truth of this statement is forced upon us as we look back over the several years which we have spent at College, and realize the number of opportunities for self-advancement which we carelessly neglected to embrace.

Before entering College the writer was told by an '05 Scholarship graduate that the greatest benefit of a College education was not received through studying the subjects on the curriculum. He maintained the more important half of a College education was that received from participating in the social, athletic and executive work in connection with life on the campus.

This is not an attempt to make excuses for a poor examination report, but we do believe from our experience that there is a tendency among many students to regard two excellent examination reports as proof of a successful College year. It seems to us, on the other hand, that examinations tell only one-half of the story.

The point which we wish to express here is that within the activities of the various Clubs and Associations on the campus, there is work for every student. Their success depends on the support
which they receive from the students, and the benefit which the student receives is proportional to the interest which he takes in their success. Time spent on the Rugby field, on executive work, at Glee Club meetings, in taking part in debates or essay writing competitions, may not help us to get our degrees, but it will enable us to get the most out of our College life.

If you are not an active worker in some of the College organizations, become one now. Find your place, develop a little more campus spirit and be ready when next fall comes around to start the season off with a bang.

UNION LITERARY SOCIETY NOTES

Editor, E. H. Carscadden, '34.

On Wednesday evening, February 17th, the College again met a visiting team in an Inter-University debate, the visitors being representatives of Osgoode Hall. The subject of this debate was:—"Resolved, that this house deplores the existence of Soviet Russia". The Osgoode Hall team, composed of Messrs. Yates and Ford, ably upheld the affirmative against Messrs. Heal and Jackson, of the College.

Mr. Yates, in his opening speech, outlined vividly conditions as they existed in Russia at the present time, dealing particularly with the religious views, the non-existence of home life, and the utilitarian education.

Mr. Heal, as leader of the negative, pictured the Russia of today with that of Russia in the Czarist regime. He stressed conditions as they were at that time and made a comparison with those of the present, dealing particularly with religion and education.

Mr. Gordon Ford, the second speaker of the affirmative, stressed the existence of man in Russia today, merely a machine under labour conscription. He outlined Russia as a menace to world peace.

Mr. Jackson, the second speaker for the negative, then outlined the development in agriculture, industry, and education. He deplored the fact that we should deplore the existence of a nation which was not materially affecting us. His final point was that we cannot deplore a nation which has had so few possibilities in the past.

(Continued on Page 504)
INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATING TOUR

We have with us again Mr. W. Garnett who represented the College on the University debating team which toured the Maritimes during the past month.

While Mr. Garnett and his colleague, Mr. Osmond Matte, of the University of Ottawa, were successful in winning only one of their seven scheduled debates, it must be remembered that the object of this tour was not so much to win these debates as to establish contact with the various Colleges and Universities which they visited. They agreed to make their speeches as extemporaneous as possible before the tour started and gained a great deal of experience by doing so.

At MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, they debated on the subject, "Resolved, that conditions in Canada are fundamentally sound". They were very well received and had a most enjoyable time. They met two former O.A.C. men there who are now taking their final year in Entomology, namely, H. A. Gilbert and J. Sutherland. They also met Irwin Thomas, '29, who is taking post graduate work, and John Duckworth, '30, who is attached to the Chemistry Staff.

Their next debate was at the University of New Brunswick, where they debated on the subject, "Resolved, that the civilized man is happier than the barbarian". They were successful in winning this debate.

At Mount Allison University, Sackville, they debated on the subject, "Resolved, that life is futile". While here they spent a very enjoyable evening with Professor Fraser, who is head of the Department of Biology there. Mr. Fraser planned and designed the new Biology building there, one of the most efficiently equipped buildings of its kind on the American continent.

Their next debate was at St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. The subject was, "Resolved, that the principle of competition is retarding the progress of the world".

At Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, the subject was again, "Resolved, that conditions in Canada are fundamentally sound". This debate was broadcast over a local station.

At Dalhousie University, Halifax, the University where so many Cabinet Ministers have been graduated, they again debated on the subject of competition retarding the progress of the world.
On their return trip they called on Mr. H. M. Ross, Manager of the Cold Storage Company, St. John's. Mr. Ross is a graduate of this College.

Their last debate was at Bishops College, Lennoxville, Quebec, where they again debated on the state of man, civilized or barbarian.

This is the first time that a representative from the Ontario Agricultural College has had the opportunity to take part in one of these tours which are sponsored by the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

At all Universities the team was well received and it is to be hoped that in the future we may have the opportunity to have a representative on the team, and to be able to return the hospitality of the Colleges visited at a future date.

In the near future we hope to have an article from Mr. Garnett himself, expressing his impressions of the various Colleges which he visited during the tour.

On Friday evening, March 4th, a large crowd assembled in Memorial Hall to hear Dr. Hamilton Fyfe, Principal of Queen's University.

The College Orchestra rendered a few pleasing selections, and the speaker then took his place on the platform. Professor Blackwood then rendered two solos which were well received. Mr. Hamilton, chairman, then introduced Dr. Fyfe, who was suffering from a very severe cold and was unable to speak. After community singing, led by Professor Blackwood, the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

"TRIAL BY JURY"

One's first reaction to the combined production of an operetta and a Glee Club Concert is one of profound regret that it has been found necessary to curtail the production of the operatic side to the extent of making it part of a general programme. We do not wish to criticize the Glee Club's part of the evening's entertainment in any way for we enjoyed their singing very much, but we do feel that many other opportunities are available for them to present their programme without making it necessary to curtail the annual musical production of the Philharmonic Society. The training, both in acting and in singing, the convivial fellowship of rehearsals, the pleasure derived by the audience, and perhaps above all the presentation to the students of some of the classics of light opera are, we think, sufficient justification for the revival of the full length production.
THE O.A.C. REVIEW 469

Perhaps the difficulties surrounding the production of "Trial by Jury" were greater than have been the case in previous presentations. A combination of a 'flu epidemic, an unpleasant proximity to examinations and the unavoidable feeling that the whole show was rather a stop-gap tended to reduce the enthusiasm with which previous productions have been presented.

Taking all these factors into consideration it was a good show. Not by any means the best we have seen on the campus but, under the circumstances, worthy of the tradition that has been maintained by the Philharmonic Society. Without doubt the Defendant, Bob Keith, "stole the show"—not only was he very much better than he has ever been before on the Memorial Hall stage—but his voice was so clear that one could hear every word he uttered; a marked contrast to his last year's performance in "The Gondoliers".

Angus Banting as the Judge was sufficiently judicial—his relapse into burlesque when he despatched tender epistles to bride and bridesmaid was very well carried off. The Usher was excellent in the delivery of these epistles but he rather overplayed the rest of the act.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff was somewhat unconvincing and failed to quite bring out all the humour that his part allowed him.

The Bride and Bridesmaid were very good, both had several opportunities to overplay their parts and neither of them fell to the temptation but rendered very charming and natural characterizations.

Taking it as a whole it was too short—it was over before the players had really got into their stride and one can quite well imagine that, with this cast, second and third acts would have been very good indeed. We well realize the fact that in many respects it is far more difficult to put on a short play than a long one. An amateur cast usually requires a little while to get complete stage confidence and we firmly believe that this cast playing a full opera would have made a remarkably good job of it.

SPECIAL S.C.M. SERVICE

The World's Student Christian Federation Universal Day of Prayer for Students was fittingly observed at the College by a special Chapel Service held on February 21st, at 11.00 a.m., in Memorial Hall. There were about 350 present, including students, faculty and friends.
Included also were several representatives from Western University and the University of Toronto who had come to take part in a weekend programme.

Three short addresses were given by students from Victoria University. Ed. Newberry painted a rather gloomy picture of world conditions as they are at present. Ruth Sparling followed by giving us a new interpretation of missions and missionary enterprise, taking as her subject "Missions as we saw them at Buffalo." Robert Clark then spoke on the subject, "God and Man in the Redemption of Life". Delivery of the addresses was good in all cases, and they were much appreciated by the congregation. These addresses were based on impressions from the S.V.M. Convention in Buffalo during the Christmas holidays. Miss Gertrude Rutherford, National Secretary of the S.C.M. and member of the General Committee of the W.S.C.F., was present and took the prayer for students throughout the world.

Special music was prepared for the service. The anthem, "Come to My Heart, Lord Jesus", was nicely rendered by the choir of 35 voices, and Angus Banting sang a solo. Art. Stewart, president of the local unit, presided throughout the meeting. The collection, amounting to $16.00, will be given to the W.S.C.F. as a direct contribution.

Besides the special service, meetings were held on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. Part of Saturday night's programme consisted of a progressive crokinole game which proved a very novel and efficient method of making the guests feel at home. This was held in the new Cafeteria.

The meeting Sunday afternoon was of a more or less International nature. There are eighteen different nationalities represented in our student-body. A short talk was given by Art. Des Iles on "Trinidad"; Yukino Ogawa attracted particular attention by giving us "A Child's Prayer", reciting it in Japanese, then in English, and then singing it in Japanese. Group singing was led by Prof. Blackwood and short talks were given by Gertrude Rutherford and visiting students. Light refreshments were served by the girls of Macdonald Hall.

Visiting delegates were greatly impressed by our dining hall, our beautiful Chapel, tours through the new greenhouses, the livestock and most of all by the tour of the new Administration Building, led by Dr. Christie.
Visiting delegates were:—Western, Jean O’Brien, Mary Skene; Toronto, Ed. Newberry, Robt. Clark, Harry Garbut, Clarence Parker, Ruth Sparling, Mary Sibly, Isabel McClure, Jean Elder, Gertrude Rutherford.

**ELGIN HOUSE CONFERENCE**

September 17th—26th, 1932.

What could be more satisfying after your strenuous summer’s labour than eight joyous days in the heart of Ontario’s Highlands, the Muskoka Lake District? Wouldn’t that just set you up in right style for the busy round of College activities next term?

"The richest experience in my College career" has become the slogan of everyone who has ever attended the Annual Central Area Conference of the Student Christian Movement of Canada, held at Elgin House, Muskoka. What glorious experiences those words recall to the minds of those of us who have been there! One hundred and fifty students from Canadian Universities and Colleges meet together to study under thought-provoking leadership and to enjoy the unsurpassed beauty of this watery paradise which, in September, is a blaze of colour. The O.A.C. will be well represented there this year as usual. Will YOU be among the group? Don’t say you can’t go. Begin to plan now, to save your pennies and reserve your holidays. If you could possibly appreciate in advance the worth of the experience, you would be willing to sacrifice a great deal in order to make it possible. Just ask those who have been there. Consult any of the following:—Outram, ’34; Buchner, Ainslie or Stewart, ’33, or Briggs, ’32.

The delegation for 1932 is being arranged NOW. DO NOT FAIL to leave your name with the S.C.M. executive before leaving College. You will be surprised how easy it is to go. For detailed information, see R. A. Stewart, 217 Mills Hall, or any member of the executive.

**RECREATION—WORSHIP—FELLOWSHIP**

S. C. M.

**ELGIN HOUSE CONFERENCE**

Theme:

"THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE LIFE OF TODAY"

September 17th—26th, 1932

Study Groups—Forums—Addresses

An Adventure in Friendship
THOUGHTS ON READING POPE!

LEAVES FROM MY DIARY

"In this age of propriety and decorum, Pope was the outstanding figure. He was remarkable for his conciseness, his ability to say much in a few lines. What he could put in two lines, would take me five, and you, probably thirty. . . ."

What I in five, and you in thirty do,
Great Pope himself could write it down in two.
But you so dumb, and I conceited be,
That Pope himself might well revive in me!
PRAYER: (Before Examinations)

O Lord perched high on Heaven's lid
Look down on me, your little kid,
And in this last dread awful hour
Help me with your Almighty power.

I've lapsed a little, Lord I know;
I sometimes hike down to the show,
I've danced a bit and skated too,
But never more than others do.

Some mornings Lord, I've let things slip,
Of course I didn't have to skip,
But you who know all secrets deep
Can tell how much I craved the sleep.

Perhaps to you O Lord it seems
I waste much time on foolish dreams.
But if you knew this little dame
I'll bet a buck you'd do the same.

So, perched up there on Heaven's lid
Look down on me, your little kid.
Forget the times I've been an ass
And help me now to get a pass.

R. Rod '32

Amen.
History repeated itself when the O.A.C. Basketball team journeyed southward to Hamilton and defeated the strong McMaster team 17—14, thereby winning the group title, finishing the season without a single reverse.

Right from the start O.A.C. completely outplayed the maroon clad team, being superior in every department. The Aggies used their four man passing offensive and a trailing guard and worked it to perfection. All their baskets were scored from close in, and were dead on. McMasters game was a one man threat and they tried numerous long shots from away out. The period ended with the Aggies having a four point lead and the greater part of the play.

With the 12—8 against them McMaster returned in the second half to roughen up the game considerably. This spoiled our boys' system of basketball. Fouls were handed to both teams. The Aggies managed to hold their small lead till the final whistle and finally came out on top. The entire O.A.C. team played clever basketball. The deadly shooting and persistent checking of Brown and Monroe was a feature of the game.

O.A.C.—Forwards, Folland (3), Brown (5), Logan (2); centre, Monroe (6); guards, Elliot, Chisholm, Richardson (2), Crane.

REPORT OF YEAR'S BASKETBALL

The Basketball season is over and O.A.C. won the group with six straight wins.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Group</th>
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<tr>
<td>O.A.C.</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>McMaster</td>
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<td>Varsity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western</td>
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The team played much better Basketball than any of its competitors and rightly won the group. Most of the players are from the first two years and prospects look good for next year. Captain "Snooks" Elliot, from the Vet College, was a big asset to the team, holding the younger players down to a steady fast game. Crane, from 3rd Year, Folland, Brown and Monroe are from 2nd Year, Chisholm, Richardson and Logan, from 1st Year. "Snooks" Elliot is graduating this year, but the rest of the team will be back next season.

The League games resulted as follows:

O.A.C. 24—Varsity 21, at Varsity.
O.A.C. 21—Varsity 12, at O.A.C.
O.A.C. 27—McMaster 26, at O.A.C.
O.A.C. 33—Western 27, at Western.
O.A.C. 28—Western 13, at O.A.C.
O.A.C. 17—McMaster 14, at McMaster.

The O.A.C. team scored 150 points and had 113 points scored against them. Monroe was high scorer with 40 points, and Brown a close second with 39 points; Folland 27; Logan 19; Chisholm 14; Elliot 3; Richardson 9.

Prof. Baker gave his time again this year and deserves much credit for the team winning group honours. Ted Barton, Manager, and Bruce Cohoe, Assistant Manager.

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**BOXING AND WRESTLING**

**O.A.C. BOXERS AND WRESTLERS DEFEAT QUEEN'S IN KINGSTON**

The O.A.C. Boxing and Wrestling team made a fine showing when they won the second Boxing and Wrestling meet with the Tri-colour team from Kingston. In the Wrestling division O.A.C. won all the bouts, while they were not so fortunate in the Boxing, winning one bout. The fine showing should prove that this team is ready for senior company.

**Results**

Wrestlers:

Taylor (O.A.C.) defeated Berford (Queen's).
Read (O.A.C.) defeated Campbell (Queen's).
Duff (O.A.C.) defeated Hutchinson (Queen's).
Wilson (O.A.C.) defeated Bateman (Queen's).
Wright (O.A.C.) defeated Schwartz (Queen's).
Watt (O.A.C.) defeated Miller (Queen's).

Boxers:—
Baker (Queen's) defeated Cruickshank (O.A.C.)
Saright (Queen's) defeated Gilbey (O.A.C.)
Archibald (O.A.C.) defeated Wilson (Queen's).
Peever (Queen's) defeated Keown (O.A.C.)
Connauchie (Queen's) defeated Young (O.A.C.)
Urquhart (Queen's) defeated Jones (O.A.C.)

HOCKEY

AGGIE PUCK-CHASERS ELIMINATED

O.A.C. Intermediate Inter-Collegiate Hockey team won their first game of the season on local ice, on February 9th, when they handed the strong Western University sextet a 2—0 setback. Outplaying the London students in the first two periods, the Aggies bagged their pair of counters and had no trouble keeping in front of the visitors. The condition of the ice did not permit much combination play and there was close checking on both sides. The entire O.A.C. team turned in a smart effort.

O.A.C.—Goal, Heeg; defence, Henry and Elliot; centre, Dempsey; wings, Scollie and Thompson; subs, McLean, Stewart, Robinson and Fitzgibbon.

On February 15th, the Aggies defeated the McMaster hockeyists in Hamilton by a 5—2 score. The Baptists scored first but the Aggies evened the count before the first frame ended. In the second stanza McMaster again counted but O.A.C. tied the score. In the third session the Aggies came ahead and piled up a three goal lead. Dempsey and Henry each tallied twice with Thompson notching the final counter.

O.A.C.—Goal, Heeg; defence, Henry and Elliot; centre, Dempsey; wings, Scollie and Thompson; subs, McLean, Stewart, Robinson and Fitzgibbon.

In the last game of the series the Varsity Intermediates handed the Aggies a 6—0 defeat. By this game the Varsity team won the group championship. The game was very even, as far as play went,
but the visitors took advantage of the breaks, and their speedy three-man rushes overtook the Aggie team. The whole Aggie team worked hard for a score but to no avail.

O.A.C.—Goal, Heeg; defence, Henry and Elliot; centre, Dempsey; wings, Scollie and Thompson; subs, Robinson, McLean, Stewart.

SWIMMING

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE INTERMEDIATE SWIMMING MEET

The first Annual Intermediate Inter-Collegiate Swimming Meet held in the Hamilton Civic Pool on March 1st, under the auspices of the McMaster University Swimming Club, gave the O.A.C. boys an opportunity to show their worth which they ably did. The O.A.C. team amassed a score of 24 points to finish a close second to the Western team with 33 points to their credit. McMaster, handicapped by the absence through illness of their crack swimmer, G. New, had to be satisfied with 2 points.

For the O.A.C., McCarthy, Burton, Keith and Benallick were outstanding, McCarthy turned in a fine performance to capture the individual championship with ten points, and Higgins, of Western, finished second with eight.

On Friday evening, February 26th, the College Cafeteria was the scene of the annual banquet of the Senior Class of Mac Inst. The colour scheme was black and white and was very well carried out by the place cards, programmes and tall white tapers in black holders. Even the favours of small flash lights were black and silver. Candles supplied the light both during the dinner and the dancing and was a pleasant change from the usual bright lights at such functions.

The toast list was short and all the toasts well given. Dr. Christie kindly consented to act as toastmaster and proposed the toast to the King. Miss Irene Davis proposed ‘‘Our Alma Mater’’, and Dr Ross responded in a most enjoyable manner. Miss Lorna Snow proposed ‘‘Our Guests’’, and Thomas ‘‘Doggie’’ Karr was chosen to respond, which he did nobly.

After the tables had been cleared away, Tim Eaton’s ‘‘Clef Dwellers’’ got under way and provided excellent music for the dancing that continued until twelve o’clock when all the Cinderellas collected their cloaks and hurriedly vanished to Mae Hall where everyone agreed
that it was a lovely party. At least, that is what we gathered from the snatches of conversation we could catch above the groans about sore feet.

When at one time she was struggling with a new cook on the subject of bad bread, and after encountering the usual excuses of salt, flour and yeast, had invaded the kitchen and herself produced an excellent loaf, the astonished Bridget summed up the situation in an epigram which deserves to be recorded.

"That's what Education means—to be able to do what you've never done before."

—In "Life of Alice F. Palmer."

We must mistrust the chemist's retort when it pokes its nose into the kitchen. . . . The raw material of cell and fibre may perhaps be artificially obtained some day; cell and fibre themselves, never. There's the rub with your chemical feeding.

—J. Henri Fabre, in "Life of the Caterpillar."

SPRING FEVER

How many of us, even at this early date, have not felt the call of Spring? How that beautiful sunshine and Spring air gets you! And with Spring comes that urge from within to be up and doing. At this time everything starts anew and life seems to take on a new interest. So why should we as mortals differ from the rest of nature? Who is there who does not feel the extra vim, vigour and vitality in the Spring? But the direction of these three V's is very important just at this time. Some are hoping to graduate. How well are they going to do in the fast-approaching trials? Others are hoping to make their way clear to graduation next year. They, too, face the tribulations. So may we suggest a liberal mixture of the three V's with the three R's, so to speak, and be sure of good results. Why won't the window open wider? And why does the breeze blow in the opposite direction? Come, ye disconsolate, for after all, these assignments must be done, and why put off the evil day? It only leaves a helpless feeling, and if the ambitious urge strikes at all, it strikes too late. So become acquainted with the facts early, for facts count. Bottle up the bad fever which says, "put it off" and harness up the "do it now" fever to the machinery of ambition.
A is for Anxious—boys under the well.
B is for Buzzer—the morning’s sweet bell.
C is for Caf—the new eating place.
D is for Dining Hall—do you all hear grace?
E is for Energy—wasted on stairs.
F is for Fines—don’t loiter in pairs.
G is for Grab—gone out of date.
H is for Hops—they’re lasting quite late.
I is for Ill—with exams coming on.
J is for Joy—with exams past and gone.
K is for Kitchen—with stove and dishpan.
L is for Lunches—we don’t have to plan.
M is for Motoring—which has been banned.
N is for Noise—we all have a hand.
O is for Office—we like to avoid.
P is for Phone Calls—always enjoyed.
Q is for Quizz—that none ever know.
R is for Rumpus—if late after the show.
S is for Shusher—lungs good and strong.
T is for Tuck—but don’t stay there too long.
U is for Us—here in Mac Hall.
V is for Visitors—we welcome them all.
W’s for Walking—at night quite forbidden.
X is a quantity—with identity hidden.
Y is for Yes—heard oft o’er the phone.
Z is for Zero—at which we all groan.

—L. M. R
Practical CONCRETE Water Supply Tanks

The average daily consumption of water on the farm runs into hundreds of gallons. No more practical improvement could be made than a concrete supply tank which will give you this water at the turn of a tap. Capacities of rectangular tanks in gallons per foot deep up to 6 feet in height.

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FOR PERMANENCE
ALUMNI NEWS

F. J. Greaney (Toronto '22) Plant Pathologist, Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, Winnipeg, received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Minnesota, in December. He was highly commended for his thesis entitled, "The Prevention of Cereal Rusks by the use of Fungicidal Dusts".

CHANGES IN THE GRADUATE LIST

'91 H. B. Sharman, is living at Pendle Hill, Wallingford, Pa., U.S.A.

'92 J. W. Hutchinson, is a retired farmer, living at Randolph, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

'96 G. A. Smith, is Vice-President and Manager of the F. H. Levey Co. Inc., 224—44th St., Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.

'00 J. M. Livingstone, is Managing Director of the Canadian Creamery Co. He is living in the Lincoln Apartments, Nelson St., Vancouver, B.C.

'02 J. Murray, is Principal of the School of Agriculture, Olds, Alta.

'03 L. A. laPierre, is Field Supervisor with the Soldier Settlement of Canada, Langley Prairie, B.C.

'05 R. J. Deachman, is in journalistic work in Ottawa. His address is 188 Lisgar Rd., Ottawa.

'06 M. R. Baker, is with the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. His address is 129 Cartier St., Ottawa.
These days it's the last cost that counts

Thoughtless expenditures are not being indulged in—people are looking for the best value for their dollars. And in the fence post line, Burlington Red-Top or U-Bar steel posts offer economies that cannot be overlooked.

Twenty times faster to erect than old-fashioned wooden posts, the Red-Tops or U-Bars effect savings in Labour costs. Made of high carbon steel, they will give you uninterrupted service for 30 years. The use of wire clips and studs down the faces of the posts holds fence wires permanently taut. Seasonal restapling is entirely eliminated. (Another saving in time and money.) Because of their specially designed shapes the earth grips them firmly—Red-Tops or U-Bars never sag or heave.

The Burlington one-man driver saves hours in the erection of fences. With it you can drive a post-a-minute with little effort. Forget back-breaking post-hole digging forever.

Burlington Red-Tops, or U-Bars actually cost less than wooden posts set in the ground, never require repairs or replacements, last for years longer than wooden posts and give your farm a neater appearance that increases its saleability. They save you money! See them at your dealer's! You will get good value in which ever type you choose.

Made in Canada
J. R. Dickson, is a Forest Engineer, with the Dominion Forest Division, Ottawa. His address is 2 Thornton Ave., Ottawa.

'07 R. W. Mills, is a Christian Science Practitioner, 220 E. 64th St., Inglewood, Calif., U.S.A.
C. V. Twigg, is District Agriculturist, Cranbrook, B.C.

'08 I. F. Metcalf, is an Electric and Acetylene Welder, 42 Chapman St., Greenfield, Mass., U.S.A.

'09 E. F. Coke, is a Real Estate Broker, 200 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.
H. C. Duff, is a Swine Grader with the Dominion Live Stock Branch. He is living at 50 Young St., Stratford, Ont.

'10 O. C. White, is Superintendent of Agriculture for the Soldier Settlement of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

'11 E. W. Heurtley, is a Life Underwriter. He is living at 302 Belmont House, Victoria, B.C.
C. E. Main, is an Insurance Agent with the Manufacturers’ Life Assurance Co., 801 Piggott Building, Hamilton, Ont.
W. R. M. Scott, is teaching in Toronto. He is living at 203 Howard Park Ave., Toronto.

'12 P. O. Van Sickle, is an Insurance Agent with the Canada Life, Piggott Building, Hamilton, Ont.
E. A. Weir, is Assistant Director of Publicity for the Canadian National Railways, Montreal, P.Q.

'13 C. J. Culham, is a Landscape Architect in Toronto. His address is 3 Nina Ave., Toronto, Ont.
P. S. D. Harding, is Sheriff, County of Elgin, Court House, St. Thomas, Ont.
H. M. McElroy, is Branch Manager for the Ontario Equitable Life, 714 Piggott Building, Hamilton, Ont.
C. A. Tregillus, is Manager of the Private Estate of Albert D. Lasker, Mill Road Farm, Everett, Illinois, U.S.A.
C. A. Webster, is a Traveller and is living at Georgetown, Ont.

'14 I. T. Barrett, is Chief Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement of Canada, Box 1180, Vancouver, B.C.
R. L. Ramsay, is Field Supervisor, Soldier Settlement of Canada, Box 615, Chilliwack, B.C.
Yes Sir
BLENDED RIGHT!

Winchester
CIGARETTES
F. W. Gregory, is a Government Inspector with the Plant Inspection Office, Federal Building, Niagara Falls, Ont.

C. O. Hand, is Superintendent of the MacFeeters Creamery, 52 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont.

W. A. Hansler, is farming at R.R. No. 1, Ridgeville, Ont.

E. H. Heatherbell, is a Salesman with the Quaker Oats Co., Philadelphia, Pa. He is living at Frederick, Md., U.S.A.

F. J. Parish, is Secretary, Toronto Creamery, 28 Duke St., Toronto.

A. H. Kennedy, is Assistant at the Ontario Government Fur Farm, Kirkfield, Ont.

M. J. Morton, is Proprietor of the Royal Grille Restaurant, Guelph, Ont.

J. W. G. McEwen, is Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

C. G. L. Reid, is an Agent for the London Life Assurance Co., 160 Victoria Ct., S., Waterloo, Ont.

F. Richardson, is at present at his home, R.R. No. 1, St. Paul’s, Ont.

J. G. Wharry, is with the Quaker Oats Co., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

G. E. Thompson, is a Graduate Student in Forestry Pathology, Plant Science Building, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

G. C. Warren, is in charge of Horticulture, at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

F. F. Baird, is Live Stock Promoter with the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

H. R. Boyce, is an Insect Pest Investigator with the Dominion Entomological Branch, 228 Dundas St. E., Belleville, Ont.

A. R. G. Emslie, is a Graduate Student at the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, Scotland.

C. E. Misener, is District Supervisor for the London Life Assurance Co., Bank of Nova Scotia Building, St. Catharines, Ont.

R. Thomas, is engaged in Soil Survey Work with the B.C. Department of Agriculture, Kelowna, B.C.

G. E. Hall, is a Student in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto. His home address is 170 William St. N., Lindsay, Ont.

Helen W. Robertson, is a Missionary of the United Church of Canada, Missao de Dondi, Bela Vista Angola, W. Africa.
Good Tools Always Make a Difference!

In times like these, both industry and agriculture must face their severe problems with careful planning and good management. The manufacturer, if he is to survive, must cut his costs to the bone, using every labour-saving advantage and adopting every possible method that means economy.

The farmer, too, must make new plans. The prices he receives today for his products are low—so low that it is extremely difficult to make more than a bare living. Yet many farmers made fair profits in 1931. They reorganized their operations. They learned how to accomplish much more work with much less labour.

They learned that a farmer's profit depends not only on his selling price, which is usually out of his control, but also on his production costs, which in large measure are in his own hands. They answered their problems by cutting their costs with modern equipment.

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A. R. Marston, is Superintendent of the Michigan State College Corn Borer Experimental Station, Monroe, Mich. U.S.A.
E. H. Marston, is Turkey Farming at St. Williams, Ont.
C. G. Pilkey, is teaching in the East York High School, Toronto. His address is 139 Linsmore Crescent, Toronto.
T. C. Rogers, is Agriculturist for the American Cyanamid Co., 535—5th Ave., New York, U.S.A.
G. A. Scott, is teaching at the Agricultural School, Kemptville, Ont.
C. A. S. Smith, is a District Inspector, Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, 410 Commercial Building, Winnipeg, Man.
C. E. S. Smith, is Acting Commissioner of Immigration, Immigration Hall, Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
J. H. Stanley, is Teaching at the Hon. J. C. Patterson Collegiate Institute, Windsor, Ont.
A. F. W. Thompson, is a Chemist with the Universal Silk Dyers Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

'24 W. D. E. Donaldson, is Teaching in the Hon. J. C. Patterson Collegiate Institute, Windsor, Ont.
M. R. McDonald, is a Sales Engineer with the Northern Electric Co., 637 W. Craig St., Montreal, P.Q.
F. Moran, is a Timber Scaler and Cruiser, and is living at Suite 1, Post Office Chambers, Fort William, Ont.
A. G. Skinner, is in the Mortgage & Loan Department, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

'25 F. W. VanAllmen, is a Heating, Ventilation and Refrigeration Engineer. His address is Tetthe Lesperance, 2114 Rue Rachel, Montreal. His home address is Apartment 6, 3410 Delorimier Ave., Montreal. He was married in 1931.
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J. K. McPherson, is with the Heinz Co., Leamington, Ont.

D. J. Petty, is living at 60 Glengarry Ave., Toronto, Ont.

J. R. Colquhoun, is Foreman of the Bramshot Farm, Orillia, Ont.

W. V. Drury is with the Co-operative Packing Co., Barrie, Ont.

C. E. Mighton, is doing some research work in the Department of Botany, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

A. S. Mitchell, is a Salesman for the W. H. Dunn Co. Ltd., Toronto. He is living at 24 Mont St., Guelph, Ont.

J. L. Ramsbottom, is Manager of the Westboro Dairy, Westboro, Ont.

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BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Loveless—a daughter, Marelyn Joan, on February 21st, 1932.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

Correspondents are requested to write clearly on one side of the page only.

The Editor invites criticisms and suggestions.

The Editor cannot accept letters in which the real name of the author is not enclosed, even if not for publication. All contributors should enclose with their MS. an address which would find them in case of need. If they do not do so they must be prepared to find considerable alterations in their productions.

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As I sat down at a table in the dining car, the elderly gentleman opposite spoke to me.

"I see by your button you are a returned soldier," he said. "May I ask in what part of France you fought?"

"All the way from Ypres to Amiens," I replied. "I was more than three years in France and Belgium, and there are not many places in that part of the line where I have not been. I could hardly say I did any fighting, for I was in the signal service, and usually at some distance behind the line."

"But you have been in Ypres. That is what interests me. Where were you in Ypres?"

"Our headquarters were for a time in the canal bank north of the city. There is a quai there where the canal comes to a dead end, and along the east bank, pretty well protected from the German guns, we had a series of dug-outs."

"I know the place," he cried, "I know it well. It is as you say. But I must tell you more about my interest in Ypres. When I was a boy my father lived for some years in Ypres, and part of the time I was with him. He was a cloth merchant. We lived in a house on the street that goes out in the direction of Poperinge, on the south side of the street, about the fourth house from the square in front of the Cathedral. Would you know that part of the city? Tell me more about Ypres. Tell me about the damage it has suffered in the war."

But his talk of his boyhood home had brought to my mind, not the sad picture of the shattered remnants of Ypres, but rather the recollection of the street to which he had referred, and of certain curious details that the ruins had revealed. He had asked about Ypres; I would tell him the secrets of his own home.

"I have been in the very house in which you lived," I said. "All the houses in that neighbourhood were much damaged, and I went..."
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through several of them one day, looking about for odd scraps that might reveal the character of their occupants before the war. In one of those first few houses there had been an estaminet, and the garden behind it was used as a beer garden, for I remember the artificial rockeries, and strange shapes in cement and plaster."

"That's right. It was next door to my father's house."

"Then let me tell you a little more. Do you remember that at Dickebusche there was a lake, about four miles southwest of Ypres?"

"Yes, I know it."

"And its outlet flowed toward Ypres, and disappeared under the city wall not far from the railway station?"

"Yes, that is true."

"And then can you tell me what became of the water?"

"Why I don't suppose I ever thought about it. No, I certainly don't know where the water went."

"In the beer garden beside your house a shell had burst that made a most unusual shell-hole. It had opened to view an underground passage, vaulted over with brick; and through the passage flowed a considerable stream, from southwest to northeast. The waters of Dickebusche Lake flowed under the city of Ypres, flowed under the house you were living in, and emptied into the dead end of the canal at the north side of the city.

"The waters of Dickebusche Lake! Flowed under that house! Ah, well, ah, well!" His gaze was far away; he fell into a reverie, and dreaming of his old home, now so remote in time and space; the home now laid in ruins; and the unguessed presence of the underground river.

And in that reverie I left him, and went my way, to reflect on certain thoughts of my own.
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A "LETTER" TO THE EDITOR

DEAR SIR,—

It has been with profound regret that I have heard the frantic appeals for support made by our Literary Society. I venture to suggest that this lack of interest is largely due to the fact that students do not cherish the prospect of listening to a number of orations upon ridiculous motions, which are mostly uninteresting. Why not replace this society by a body with real legislative powers? Why not create an O.A.C. Parliament?

This would prepare members, not only for going to Ottawa, or belonging to such an enlightened body as a town council, but would give them practice in carrying out an election campaign as well.

There could be a nominated Upper House, consisting of the Seniors, and an elected Lower House of Freshmen and Sophomores. Every Year or Option could be represented by at least two members (Agriculture and Entomology Options excepted). There could be a general election each term, and a proper party system introduced, e.g., the Athletic Party, (in favour of compulsory athletics); the Socialists (no compulsory athletics, legal strikes against too much study, etc.); the Peace Party (disband the C.O.T.C.).

As at Ottawa, the party which held the most seats would constitute the Government. The following are a few suggestions as to Government posts, which would entail a seat in the College Cabinet:

Premier and First Lord of the Treasury. (Not the Bursar.)

Chancellor of the Exchequer. (To deal with matter connected with contingency fees, etc.)

Secretary of the Interior. (To deal with erring Freshmen, etc.)

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President of the Board of Trade. (To deal with shop acts regarding the Co-op, Cafeteria, prices charged for broken scientific apparatus, etc.)

Minister of Transport. (Road traffic acts, car parking, etc.)

First Lord of the Admiralty. (Swimming tank.)

All Bills passed by the Lower House would have to receive the approval of the Upper House, and the consent of the President before becoming Law.

Such an organization would create interest and excitement should it come into being. I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

THETA.

[We do not know what inspired this classic, but we would suggest that it be not taken too seriously.—ED.]

The Editor.

The "O.A.C. Review."

DEAR SIR,—

I was greatly interested in the summary of "Class Memorials at the O.A.C." as presented in the January issue of the Review.

As the writer suggests, the compilation of such a summary, accurate in all details, is a difficult task. I should like to congratulate Mr. Cullen on his presentation of the article, and, at the same time, to point out a slight error which seems to have led to some misunderstanding. Under the heading of "Class '28", appears the following note:

"Class '28 was interested in public speaking and established a fund to provide two cash prizes for the first and second prize winners in the Oratorical Contest."
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The contest for which the fund was provided is not the Oratorical Contest but the Public Speaking Contest. I mention this because some of those who intend to enter the competition, have suggested that their speeches will be in oratorical style.

Class '28 felt, in deciding on the contest, that the type of speaking in which the worker in agriculture should be versed, is the direct reasoning and informative type which appeals to the intellect rather than that which appeals primarily to the emotions—that is, public speaking rather than oratory. The class felt that this distinction might well be made, that logic rather than emotional appeal is of first importance in the field of agriculture.

It was not intended, then, that the speeches should be oratorical in style.

One other point may be of interest. It was suggested that "Class '28 was interested in public speaking." As a class we were, but as a matter of fact we considered that as individuals we were not sufficiently interested, and that, in this respect, we did not stand alone. There was, at that time, a decided and rather deplorable lack of interest in public speaking and, while there were contests, they had become rather dead letters. In one year, at least, no contestants were forthcoming and for several years there were only few. The incentive of "class spirit" was lacking since the contest was between individuals rather than classes, and because of the general lack of interest there seemed little incentive for the individual. Prizes were awarded, it is true, but it was felt that if prizes of greater proportion could be given, interest might again be stimulated, and so under the Class '28 agreement, fifty dollars were made available annually for this purpose. Interest in public speaking we considered to be of great importance.

The result has been exceedingly gratifying; the speeches have been of a high order and there seems to be no suggestion of a lack of interest on the part of the student body.

I have been instructed by the executive of Class '28 to convey their heartiest congratulations to those who have taken part in the contests, and to the executives of the Union Literary Society for the way in which they have organized the programmes.

Very truly yours,

G. P. COLLINS,
President Class '28
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The judges, Messrs. Templeman, Durant and Chapman, of Guelph, gave the decision in favour of the affirmative team.

On Tuesday evening, February 23rd, the Annual Public Speaking Contest was held in Memorial Hall. This event was held under new rules, the speakers being allowed only six minutes in which to deliver their speech. Because of this there were an added number of entries.

Mr. E. H. Stoltz, the winner of the event, gave a very interesting speech, the subject being "Facing the Facts". He deplored the phrases which were used to describe the natural resources of Canada, and went on to show that they were not in accordance with the actual facts, particularly in the case of Canada's forest wealth.

Mr. H. B. Pass, the winner of the second prize, also gave a very interesting speech. His subject was "Canada's New Livestock Industry". He described the steps which the Canadian Government are taking to establish reindeer ranching in the northern part of Canada where conditions for such an undertaking are very suitable.

Mr. R. A. Stewart, winner of the third prize, spoke on the subject, "A Challenge to Our Graduates". He dealt particularly with the place which agricultural missionaries have in the world today, and outlined the requirements which are necessary in an individual who is considering this as his life work.

The remaining seven speeches were very interesting and educational. At the close of the programme while the judges were choosing the winners, Mr. F. Lucas, as chairman, expressed the view that the ability to speak in public was an essential, regardless of what field of endeavour our graduates decided to follow as their calling.

He also gave an outline of the experimental work being carried out at Robhampstead.

This was followed by an open discussion.

The judges were Messrs. T. Goring, E. C. MacLean and G. Collins.