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Editorial

WHAT did you get out of your college year? To the student who has just poured out weeks of pent-up knowledge on an examination pad, anything better than two sups. and 60% might be considered ample reward for a year of strenuous work, but, after all, marks are not always significant figures when estimating the returns to a student's labor and capital.

After the day of reckoning is over, and one is no longer afraid to open the morning paper, it is possible to relax and see the value of a year at College, in its true perspective. To the student who is something more than a bookworm, college life has taught self reliance, it has made possible new and lasting friendships, it has allowed him to develop his executive, literary, or dramatic talents, and it has made him a better man physically through his participation in organized athletics.

Extra curricular work seldom add much to one's percentage, yet it is frequently just as useful for a person to know how to conduct a public meeting correctly, as it is for him to be able to tell the difference between colletotrichum lindemuthianum and Aaltje Posch.

It is hoped that this editorial will be a consolation to some students, and an inspiration to many others, especially to the
freshmen, twenty of whom braved the portals of Mills Hall to vote on Literary Society elections.

To all appearances the term, "Summer Holidays," will be taken very literally by a great many students this year.

With the third year away, Mills Hall will be in comparative peace, but the maximum number of pieces cannot be expected until the final day of the fourth year examinations.

This issue of the Review would not be complete without a word of appreciation to Professor Blackwood, whose solos have added much to the programmes of many College gatherings.

DONT BE

UNEMPLOYED

This Summer

Write Something for the REVIEW

Stories, Poems, Sketches

or

Articles of General Agricultural Interest

The Review presents the logical medium for the development of journalistic ability.

MAKE USE OF IT!
MUCH interest has been shown by agriculturists and students in the status of the Ontario Research Foundation in relation to agriculture. With so many institutions in our Province already engaged in educational, research, and extension work of immediate value to agriculture, why another organization?—and just what niche does it fill in the development of the agricultural industry, both from the standpoint of the farmer and of the scientific worker?

In 1928 the Honourable G. Howard Ferguson, then Premier of Ontario, conceived the idea of a central research organization where investigators in all branches of science could cooperate in the solving of Ontario's industrial problems. The enthusiastic and generous support which his idea received from our leaders in industry showed their appreciation of its possibilities. Mr. Ferguson realized that the success of such an or-

* Mr. T. D. Jarvis is a member of Year '99.
ganization depended upon complete co-operation between industry and research workers, financially and otherwise. Consequently the Ontario Government agreed to grant one dollar for every dollar subscribed by industry for this work.

The policy of the Ontario Research Foundation may best be expressed in the one word "co-operation." Co-operation between the Foundation and industries, co-operation with other research and educational institutions at home and abroad, and finally that complete co-operation between individual research scientists at the Foundation, which is the essence of the true research spirit. When Mr. Ferguson secured the services of Sir Joseph Flavelle as Chairman of the Foundation, its success was assured.

Although many of our basic industries already retained successful research departments, it was obvious to executives that efficiency and economy would be increased by co-operation and collaboration in research work. By the establishment of a public foundation where a group of scientists pursued their individual and varied investigations under one administration, it was possible to achieve that interchange of ideas and pooling of resources which is so desirable from the purely scientific, as well as the economic, standpoint. In those cases where the united efforts of several specialists or departments are necessary for the solution of individual problems, the possibilities of success at a minimum cost to industry are vastly increased.

Offering as it does such opportunities to large corporations, it can readily be seen how these advantages are multiplied for those numerous industries whose size and nature do not warrant the retention of large research staffs, but which are nevertheless often confronted with industrial problems whose solution requires highly specialized scientific investigation.

Although all our basic industries stood to benefit greatly by increased collaboration in research, none offered greater opportunities for constructive accomplishment by such methods than agriculture. This is due to the fact that although the individual agricultural research worker must specialize, basic agricultural problems are not specialized, but require for their solution the composite findings of many isolated investigations. Soil studies, for instance, require collaboration of chemists, physicists, and ecologists, and, before soil studies may be made the basic of
land utilization policies, climate, light, and economic factors must also be considered in all their interrelations and in relation to individual crops. Then again, pathological problems must be considered in the light of geneology and ecology. Such investigations also require for their foundation the accumulation of much primary data gained in routine investigations, and co-operation minimizes the need for repetition in such work.

Before the adoption of any agricultural research policy by the Foundation, a review of the status of agricultural research in the Province was made. Much very valuable work was under way at Dominion, Provincial, and privately owned institutions throughout Ontario, and it was essential that duplication and overlapping of such work, and a consequent waste of public money be avoided.

Owing to the fact that investigations of value to agriculture are being carried on at so many institutions, public and private, co-operation among agricultural investigators within the Province has been difficult to achieve. Consequently, in spite of the valuable work accomplished at these centres, individual farmers are finding great difficulty in applying such results to their own problems. Co-operation in agricultural research is particularly necessary in Ontario owing to the great diversity of agricultural conditions in the Province. This diversity makes it impossible to base agricultural procedure upon the results of individual investigations until these results have been related to other isolated investigations, and the whole result considered in relation to the particular environmental conditions under which the farmer is operating. It is obvious that individual varieties or crops, special cultural procedure, or parasite and disease control measures would not give the same result in Essex as in Guelph, or in Northern Ontario as in the Niagara Peninsula. A soil type practically worthless in one environment may have valuable potentialities in another district with different climate, light and topography. The variations in climate, length of day, soil types, geology, and topography in Ontario are so numerous that any blanket recommendations as to varieties, dates of seeding, cultural methods, etc., are unsound.

Moreover, in the past both public and private funds have been available only for specified subjects of research, and investigations necessarily developed along distinct and separate lines, without relation to each other or to any general scheme.
The outstanding needs of agricultural research seemed to be:—

I. Some medium for closer co-operation and collaboration between agricultural investigators.

II. Fundamental research which would determine and define the actual conditions under which agriculture is operating in all parts of the Province, so that present and future research findings could be related to individual problems.

III. Provision for special investigations which might be necessary from time to time, but for which no grants have been made, and which do not fall within the scope of any individual or group at present engaged in agricultural research.

IV. Closer co-operation between practical agriculturists and research workers.

In agriculture as in other industries a central research organization must provide the necessary machinery for consolidation of research effort. It must also provide a clearing house for the accumulation and correlation of all relevant research data available at many research institutions, but which are not applicable to our farmers problems until the more obscure and technical findings are interpreted in terms of practical procedure.

In order to make this possible all research projects of value to agriculture must eventually be incorporated in a comprehensive policy or programme of provincial agricultural research. The conception and development of such a programme is essentially an effort to promote co-ordination and continuity of research within the province, but it must also provide a basis for the assimilation and interpretation of all foreign research findings, which may be applicable directly or indirectly to Ontario's agricultural problems. Much valuable work done in other countries may be applied to our own problems once we have determined that the environmental coincidences contributing to these results may be duplicated in our own country. Fortunately international co-operation in such work is simplified by the fact that in many countries centralization and unification of agricultural research has already been effected.

While agricultural research of this fundamental nature has been in progress, the Foundation has also carried on important investigations of immediate and vital interest to agriculture.

(Continued on page 435)
Robert Sidey Shaw was born at Woodbury, Ontario, on July 24th, 1871. He is the son of Thomas and Mary Janet (Sidey) Shaw. After passing through the local district schools he attended the Collegiate Institute at St. Catharines for some time; then when his father, Thomas Shaw, was appointed Professor of Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, young Robert moved with the family to Guelph where he completed his high school work. Soon afterwards he enrolled as a student at the O.A.C., where he took a leading part in student affairs throughout his entire course. Prominent among his classmates were Dr. R. Harcourt and Professor W. R. Graham of the present O.A.C. Faculty, Professor G. E. Day, Secretary Dominion Shorthorn Breeders’ Association, and Dr. A. M. Soule, President of Georgia State College, who was his room mate. “Shaw and Soule” were a pair of notable half-backs on the Association Football Team of those days, and Dr. Shaw’s interest in athletics has never waned.

From the time of his graduation in 1893 until April, 1898, he managed the home farm (the Riverside Stock Farm near Smithville, Ont.) except for one winter when he was instructor in Animal Husbandry at the School of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. The home farm consisted of five hundred and
twenty acres, and Mr. Shaw specialized in pure-bred Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn cattle.

In 1898 he was appointed Professor of Agriculture at the Montana Agricultural College, and remained there until September, 1902. On January 2nd, 1901, he married Miss May Travis, of Portland, Oregon, a graduate of the University of North Dakota. In 1902 he accepted the position of Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent of the College Farm at Michigan Agricultural College. In 1928 he was appointed President of Michigan State and for the past thirty-one years he has given abundant and well appreciated service at that institution. In 1908 he was appointed Dean of Agriculture and later Director of the Experiment Station, which positions he held until 1928. In the years 1921-23 he was also Acting President, and in 1922 the degree of Doctor of Agriculture was conferred upon him by his own College. In 1923 he was appointed President of Michigan College and has filled that position with distinction and honour up to the present time.

Under his guidance the College has had a sure and steady development both in enrollment and in standards of scholarship. He is held in the highest esteem by his Faculty and by his fellow townsmen and is a member of the fraternal societies of Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi and Sigma Delta Psi.

Dr. Shaw is the author of numerous bulletins based on his researches in animal nutrition and livestock production at both the Montana and Michigan Colleges. He is also a contributor to the "Book of Rural Life."

Dr. and Mrs. Shaw have two children, a son and a daughter, and the family church affiliation has been with the Presbyterian Church.
To the enthusiastic investigator, pasture improvement offers a very interesting and worthwhile field of study. It is a study which should interest not only the Agronomist, but also the Chemist, the Live Stock Breeder, and the Economist.

The first pasture improvement investigation was begun in 1896 by Sir Wm. Somerville, at Cockle Park, Northumberland, England. He found in these early experiments, that applications of "Basic Slag," a high phosphate carrying fertilizer, gave very profitable returns in the increase of yield from the pasture. This was mainly due to an apparent stimulus to Wild White Clover. When "Ammonium Sulphate" was applied along with the mineral fertilizers, there was a marked decrease in the amount of Wild White Clover in the pasture with a similar falling off in the profitable returns in live weight increase from the application of the fertilizers. From these early studies, interest has spread to different countries, until now, pasture research is being conducted in nearly every country where the pasture crops is of any great importance to
agriculture. Pasture investigations have received a great impetus from the results of definite research work carried out in the last few years along the following lines:—

1. Variation in Mineral Content of Pastures.

Differences in mineral content of upland and lowland pastures was first observed by Dr. Orr, of Rowett Institute, Scotland. He noticed that sheep grazing on upland pastures had a marked percentage of rickets developed among the flock. On a chemical analysis of the pasture, he found a low calcium and phosphorus content in the upland pastures. By very careful study, Dr. Orr and his colleagues have found that many mal-nutritional diseases among livestock are due to an improper balance of minerals in the pasture. It was found that animals exhibit selective grazing, choosing that flora which is highest in mineral content.

There is a slight seasonal variation in the mineral content of pasture. The per cent. of calcium increases during the mid-summer season, while the phosphorus content also increases, but in a lesser degree, thus making a somewhat wider calcium phosphorus ratio during the mid-season. From experiments dealing with plots fertilized with minerals, and plots unfertilized, it has been found by several men that fertilizers do increase the mineral content of the flora. Legume plants, such as White Dutch Clover, Red Clover, and Alfalfa, show a higher content especially of calcium than do the grasses, for example, our Kentucky and Canadian Blue Grasses.

2. Digestibility and Nutritive Value of Pasture.

In 1925, H. E. Woodman, of the Animal Nutrition Institute, Cambridge, England, began a series of experiments to study the influence of various stages of growth on the nutritive value of the pasture. His results and those of other investigators show that young tender grass on good soil is quite equal to Linseed Cake in Protein content, and can be looked upon as a protein concentrate. The digestibility of the grass remained very high and relatively steady up to the fourth week of growth. Following this period the digestibility falls off rapidly. It has also been found that the starch equivalent of the total weekly cuts was about equal to a crop of hay plus the aftermath, while the digestible protein of the hay, plus the aftermath, was only 2-3 that of the total weekly cuts of pasture grass. In other
words, an acre of pasture produces more digestible nutriments than an acre of hay on similar ground, although the hay will give approximately twice as much dry matter per acre, much of which is unfortunately not digested.


R. G. Stapledon, of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station (Aberystwyth), and his co-workers, have accomplished much in the selection and breeding of indigenous pasture strains of the ordinary grasses and clovers. By selecting persistent biotypes from old permanent pastures of various climatic and ecological areas, he has succeeded in establishing distinct pasture types or strains of various cultivated grasses and clovers. These pasture types of grasses and clovers are superior to ordinary commercial hay types for pasture production because they are more leafy, low growing, and persistent under grazing conditions.


Although first originated in Germany about 1895, this system was not greatly extended until Germany was unable to import concentrates during the Great War. She then made an effort to force pastures by intensive manuring with artificial fertilizers, thereby producing a high protein food as substitute for imported concentrates. This was made possible through the improved Haber process of making synthetic nitrogen for munitions, but at the same time provided cheap and plentiful amounts of nitrogenous fertilizer. This Hohenheim or Rotational system consists of:

1. Balanced manuring.
2. Controlled rotational grazing.

In the fall of the year, the pasture is given a basal application of phosphate and potash fertilizers. In the early spring when growth commences, a dressing of ammonium sulphate, or other rapidly soluble nitrogenous manures, is given to stimulate early rapid growth. The pasture is fenced off into four or five equal fields, and the animals allowed to pasture on each field until the grass is evenly and satisfactorily grazed, when they are then pastured on the next field. After each grazing period, the field is again given an application of nitrogen according to the season and management, and the soil is aerated by the use of the chain grassland harrow, which also spreads
the droppings. Each plot receives three or four weeks rest period between grazings, according to the management required on the particular pasture.

By this system, animals graze the pasture more evenly, thus preventing loss from large areas becoming mature and indigestible. In this system, too, overgrazing can be avoided. The increased leaf surface in the resting fields increases the food fixation capacity of the grasses, and much higher yields are obtained than where the pasture is overgrazed. A number of experienced graziers in Ontario, particularly in the beef sections, testify that in their experience, it pays to give their pastures regular rest periods.

The following table is the results of experiments at Aberystwyth, where the yields were taken from different intensities of grazing. The yield was estimated by the gain in pounds of live-weight of the sheep pastured on the plots and in the total number of lamb days of pasturing that each plot provided:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resting period of Sward</th>
<th>Gain in lbs. of Live Weight</th>
<th>No. of Lamb Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>1557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortnightly</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>1355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Days</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ontario Pasture Problem**

In Ontario, about 25% of the improved land, or 3,000,000 acres is under pasture. Besides this, there is an additional 3,500,000 acres of unimproved land used for pasture making a total of 6,500,000 acres. Besides this area, there is a considerable amount of pasture obtained from the aftermath of the hay crop of approximately 4,000,000 acres and from annual pasture mixtures. Much of the pasture land has received no fertilizer treatment, with the result that with years of grazing the flora, nutritive value, and production has been reduced to a low level. At the same time, the pasture areas have been overgrazed which has lowered the total annual production of these lands.

Nowhere can a concentrate food be produced as cheaply as on well managed pastures. The cheese factory industry in Ontario has been developed largely by summer production of milk.

(Continued on page 441)
The British National Union

Arthur Canham

I have much pleasure in writing a few lines respecting this Union, and do so the more readily because of the splendid hospitality the Authorities of The Ontario Agricultural College extended to the British and South African farmers on the occasion of their visit in June last. Everyone was impressed on that occasion by the magnitude, the organization and the efficiency of your great institution and felt it a great privilege to be shown through its many departments of activity.

The Union was established in 1925 by an enthusiastic Imperialist, the late Sir Peter Stewart-Bam, a South African gentleman of Dutch descent, who, fired by the success of the great Exhibition at Wembley, desired to perpetuate its results. He was satisfied that nothing could better achieve this purpose than by bringing the people, and especially the primary producers of the Empire into closer and more intimate relations with each other and enabling them to discuss at first hand all those matters of material and spiritual concern which form an enduring link between people united by ties of interest and tradition. He was a great believer in the personal touch and thought there was far more potency in the handshake than in all the wonders or wireless or the efficiency of the postal service.

I think he was quite right. We know too little of each other and consequently often fail to appreciate the point of view of those who live under completely different conditions from ourselves and with aspirations and ideas which however novel they may appear to others are entitled to consideration and respect.

Our scheme of Empire Tours breaks down whatever barriers of apathy and ignorance exist, fosters a family feeling, stimulates patriotism and leads to a fuller knowledge of our people and their problems.

* The British National Union is an organization that should have a great deal of significance to O. A. C. men. It has done much to bring the agriculturists of the Empire together, through its scheme of world tours. The writer is the former Trade Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.
These are the cardinal principles of our existence as an Empire organization.

We never allow our visits to become mere pleasure excursions. We set a high ideal before the members of our parties who invariably recognize the missionary aspect of their visit and do their utmost to make it a real demonstration of Empire unity and goodwill.

The Tours themselves are entirely self-supporting. Members pay their own expenses, and so keen has been the interest shown in these visits that we rarely fail to secure the numbers we desire. We work closely in touch with the Governments and Agricultural Authorities of the countries we propose to visit and always find them most ready to co-operate with us.

Since 1925 when the Union brought over to Great Britain a party of between sixty and seventy South African farmers we have organized no fewer than eight Tours. The complete list is as follows:

- 1925 South African Farmers to Great Britain.
- 1926 British Farmers to South Africa.
- 1927 South African Farmers to Great Britain.
- 1928 Australian, New Zealand and South African Farmers to Great Britain.
- 1930 British, Canadian and South African Farmers to New Zealand and Australia.
- 1930 British Farmers to Canada.
- 1931 South African Farmers to Great Britain.
- 1932 British, South African and Irish Farmers to Canada.

In the 1930 Tour of New Zealand and Australia we had with us four of your own farmers.

In January of next year we propose to arrange a Tour of South Africa and as this will coincide with your own winter season my Committee is hopeful that a few Canadian farmers will join us. In any case, the Office of the Union at Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E. C. 2, is always available to our Canadian friends who may desire to be brought into touch with British agriculturists and stock-breeders.

(Continued on page 443)
The Canadian Banking System

By Arthur J. Reynolds

In the course of my duties for my bank it is my privilege to spend a good deal of my time in the territory of our good neighbours in the United States. Over there at present, with one exception, no subject is engaging closer attention than that of banking. A sound banking system is, after all, the backbone of a nation's trade.

In my travels I find that next to our laws, our generous southern neighbours admire our banks. And rightly so, for in the period of business inertia through which we have all been passing the Canadian does not even stop to question, let alone admire, how marvellously our banks have stood the strain as compared with those of other countries. Our banking system was grounded partially on principles enunciated originally by a great American, Alexander Hamilton, in 1825. In addition to this we also had the favourable experience of the branch banking system of Great Britain to draw upon. I will not go into details of our evolution, but it is sufficient to say that even though it started out on safe principles, it was by no means perfect, and it has taken years of growth and change to produce the good banks we enjoy here to-day. Our Bank Act, under which we operate, is an elastic piece of legislation, allowing for revision or changes as circumstances indicate their necessity. And even yet we shall go on, each decennial revision of this Bank Act making such alterations or improvements as time or circumstances may deem advisable.

The purposes of a bank are fourfold: to provide a safe place where the public may keep money and valuables; to loan its own money paid in by its shareholders and deposited by the public safely at a profit; to act as an agent for the collection and remission of money; and to provide the public with a convenient currency in the shape of its own promissory notes intended to circulate as money.

The principal purpose, that of providing a safe place for

* From Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada.
money and valuables, is really the meaning of "Bank." A modern bank is equipped for the safe-keeping of money, and the bigger the bank the better and more elaborate these arrangements are. To-day, through the various devices utilized, the safes and vaults of the modern bank are almost impregnable. In addition to that, you will notice the banks advertising safety deposit vaults. These are really small compartments in a bank's vaults, where the individual can store his own papers or valuables privately, maintain his own key, and, in fact, have a small safe of his own for a mere trifling annual rental. So generally speaking, the safety of a bank from external robbery is pretty well established. However, internal robbery is to be provided against, and there is no enemy more dangerous than the one within the ranks, and the failure of banks caused by the betrayals of trust and mismanagement by its officers have been often the chief causes of losses. The best protection against this is the character of a bank's staff. In Canada we pick our staffs very carefully. We take young lads of about 17 years of age from families of good antecedents, who are trained in the bank's services. They go through a school that teaches the high ideals of the profession, and in the formative years are carefully watched and guided by the senior officers. The clerks develop an esprit de corps similar to that of a great school or a regiment. In addition to this we have internal inspection by head office officials, double custody of cash and securities, and head office inspection by Government, so that, all told, we also avoid many alarming losses from within our banks.

**The Bank Act**

Now we come to office number two, that of loaning the money paid in to the bank by its shareholders and depositors, to the public safely at a profit. This comprises the main work of the bank, and is really the most arduous and responsible of its duties. The hazards in banking are many. Fraud on the part of its customers, strange to say, is not as prevalent as many people think, but a bad crop, for instance, in Western Canada, generally leaves an aftermath of losses, or commercial failures in Eastern Canada do the same thing, so banks have to be very careful in their loans. There is always a big demand for money in good times which is very hard to get in when prosperity slackens. Now the Bank Act under which Canadian banks operate, lays down very stringent regulations regarding what a bank can loan upon, and, broadly speaking, a Canadian bank is supposed to
supply only liquid capital for commerce. It is debarred from long term loans in the shape of mortgages, property or other real estate investments. Loans of this sort are taken care of by other institutions such as trust companies, insurance companies and the like. The insurance companies puts on a twenty-year endowment policy, and it does not have to pay that capital out for twenty years. It therefore must invest the premiums that are coming in for a term of years to get adequate income on it, and it looks to the mortgage loan field to put its money out for five to ten, even fifteen years. A bank, however, has its funds constantly at call by its depositors, and it must always be in a position to be able to draw in its loans quickly to meet any unusual demand. Consequently, the term of bank loans is reckoned in months rather than in years, and, generally speaking, a bank advance must be cleaned up annually so that its resources will always be turning over, and thus be kept in a liquid position. Of course, experience has shown the bankers pretty well how to invest their funds, and a percentage of a bank’s reserve is put out on what is known as call loans on stocks and bonds. These loans bear a low rate of interest, but they are secured by twenty-five to fifty per cent. margin in readily marketable stock securities and are placed in larger cities such as New York, Chicago, Montreal. They can be collected within twenty-four hours, and the money transferred by wire or otherwise to where it is needed to meet emergency withdrawals. Just to illustrate what I mean I will briefly mention how my own bank invests its funds. The branches of the bank loan their moneys in various ways. For instance, a branch finances a lumberman to take out rough lumber and manufacture it, and he pays back when he sells it. The textile manufacture is financed to buy raw wool. He pays when it is marketed in the form of yarn. The farmer is financed for his spring expenses. He pays from his crop in the fall. In fact, any industry that buys and sells for a quick turn-over can be readily financed by the bank, provided, of course, that the industry is in good shape.

There is no job so hard on a conscientious banker as the loaning of trust funds, and possibly no feature gives rise to so much criticism on behalf of the public because it is very difficult to remove the question of human nature from a thing so vital as this. Of course, it is the invariable experience that money is easy to get during prosperous times, and in periods of depression a good many chickens come home to roost. In spite of criticisms
that have been sometimes made regarding Canadian banks, I might emphatically state that in our system branch managers are usually given enough latitude in loaning to suit their communities. In the case of larger loans, far from being a detri-
ment to have to refer them to head office, it is really an advan-
tage and a safeguard to the depositors' money, because the local manager has the opportunity of getting the broader experience of a trained staff of experts in his head office to steer him away from pitfalls he might easily enter into otherwise. If a loan is sound it is pretty sure to be authorized. A high banking author-
ity speaking on the subject recently, stated that 85% of the loans of Canadian banks are made by the branch managers. Under the individual bank system of loaning, while the argument has been advanced that as the bankers are all local and the director-
ate of the bank are all local, they have local interests very closely to heart, I would ask—Is this not in itself a very great weak-
ness? Does it not lead to moneys being loaned, possibly through ties of friendship, blood relations, local pride or sympathy, in-
stead of on recognized economic grounds?

The first requisite of a credit in the eyes of a banker, is, in my opinion, a good character; ability to pay comes second.

**Collections and Currency**

The third function, to act as agent for the collection and re-
mission of money, is one with which the public is only partially ac-
quainted. You see on bank advertisements that drafts, money orders and travellers' cheques are sold. A bank draft is used when remitting fairly large amounts, say, over $100. Another type of bank draft is that which the merchant uses to draw on his customer in another place for payment of goods shipped. This is one of the collection services of the bank which is used very freely by wholesalers and manufacturers. Besides this, the bank will also act as collection agents for mortgage payments, agreements of sale, and, in fact, will collect almost anything that can be so effected without the use of legal means. Travellers' cheques and letters of credit are in a sense like money orders, payable to oneself, which an individual takes with him when going abroad or otherwise travelling, enabling him to get money for these cheques in strange towns where he is not even known. It is a very useful service. In addition to all these collections and remitting services, the banks also act as large purchasers and remitters of exchange and currency of other countries. A large
exporter of wheat to Great Britain wants the proceeds of his wheat shipments collected in Liverpool, Manchester or London. The bank undertakes that collection by cashing drafts to which are attached bills of lading for the goods. Currency of other countries is bought and sold on the exchange market in large volume to adjust international trade balances, and while, of course, the smaller branches of the bank do not have occasion to deal with this feature, the main offices do a large business in trafficking back and forward with large remittances of currency of other countries by drafts and cable transfers.

The fourth purpose, that of providing the public with a convenient currency, is one that is generally known but vaguely. Years ago, payment for the exchange of commodities were made in merchandise. For instance, in Biblical times, one man would buy corn in bulk from his neighbour, and he would pay for it by sending his neighbour back some cattle. Later on, when gold became one of the precious possessions as a medium of exchange, so many ounces of gold were used in payment for merchandise. This was also an unhappy medium because of the difficulty of weighing it properly, and also danger of robbery when carrying it. Also, it was cumbersome. Eventually, after many false starts and failures, a system was evolved whereby the banks issued, as to-day, their own notes freely to the public, which took them, knowing that the bank notes were secured beyond any doubt with the Government and that these notes were redeemable any time on demand. Bank notes are in multiples of five dollars, can be issued in Canada to the extent of the bank’s paid-up capital, and temporarily exceed this if needed. They are the first charge on the whole assets of a bank. Each bank pays in in amount to the Government equal to five per cent. of its circulation as additional security, and behind that there is the double liability of the shareholders. I will not go into the technicalities of the matter further, but will content myself with saying that bank notes in Canada are a very satisfactory currency.

One of the chief differences between the Canadian bank and that of our American friends is that we use the branch bank system, a system of large, strong banks, few in number, but with branches reaching out over the whole country. This method enables Canada to have strong banks in towns, and hamlets even, that could never otherwise have a bank at all. A village of 500 population has as good a banking service as a city of the same (Continued on page 438)
Reminiscences

Randall M. Lewis, '21

Out of black night comes a faint, pulsating sound, a persistent, droning murmur, drawing nearer, and nearer, and nearer, approaching from the east. I stand at the door of my dug-out and watch. The sound grows louder. It seems incredible that I cannot see the thing that I can so easily hear. All other sounds seem to cease. Like a vast audiences about to witness an awe-compelling drama, an army watches breathless for the rising of that star-decked curtain of night to announce the players in a scene of unpredictable length, whose entrances and exits no man can know.

Thus I watch; and presently see at the right and at the left of the point where the hero is passing over No Man's Land strings of white lights float up, ghostly and ominous, pointing toward him like slanted strings of beads, directed by the throb of his double engines. An immediate display of activity follows this announcement. The silence has concealed a great and splendid welcome. By twos and threes the searchlights come into play; turning their prowling beams, like "pseudopods," into the eastern sky, they strive to bring the approaching 'plane into the glare of their spotlight. At the same time rifles and machine-guns open a scattering fire into the abyss where the beams of the searchlights converge, and anti-aircraft guns add their deeper voices to the growing din, their shells bursting in sharp flashes in the vortex of fire and cold light in which, almost incredibly, the object of their attentions still remains hidden.

Meantime the German is not motionless. Minutes are miles to him, and seconds are life and death. Nearer and ever nearer comes the pulsing roar, until........

See there! They have him! A beam of light has spotted him. He dives—not quick enough. Other lights hasten to bind him in the deadly glare of their strong arms. The spectacle is one of transcendent beauty, wholly unearthly; a gigantic iridescent moth, caught in all the lights of fairyland. He withers

* This is the second of M. Lewis' vivid war reminiscences that will awaken old memories in the minds of many of the Alumni.
and turns, this way and that, trying to escape from his tormentors. He releases his whole cargo of bombs, and thus lightened he suddenly rises, while the bombs crash in fearful thunderings among the watchers below. Turn as he will, rise, dive, twist and caper, he cannot throw off his pursuers. They are too many for him. On all sides now machine-guns turn on him their streams of living fire, lighted by weird tracer bullets. The sky is a-flash with the bursting of shells. Some of us are even potting at him with rifles; and a staff officer forgets his dignity, forgets also the details of range and trajectory, while he plugs away with his revolver.

Pity, pity! Have they no pity, these blinding lights, these mechanical range-finders, these spit-fire tracers? Does not beauty, does not the sight of torture, does not humanity itself move them to forbear their relentless chase? Can these who proclaim their love of good sportsmanship and a square deal, can they thus hound a lone enemy to bitter death? Beauty, beauty! Are they not spell-bound by beauty such as most of them have never seen before? Horror, horror! Do not their own vitals churn in revolt at the thought of a fellow man being riddled in mid-air? Will not his flesh (which is the same as theirs) char and reek in the burning? Will not his bones (which match theirs, bone for bone!) crunch and snap when his frail body strikes the earth? He is young and brave and terribly alone. Stay your hands, ye killers, and let him go home in peace! Stop, stop the ghastly play! Spare, spare, while there is yet time!

It may not be. Somewhere in the horrid din is a bullet with the mark of destiny upon it. Fashioned in who knows what remote corner of the world, by who shall say what unguessing hands, it has travelled hither with deliberate steps; it has tossed from wave to wave over stormy, mine-strewn seas; it has lain dormant for uncounted months in ammunition depots; and now it is threaded on the fateful belt, drawing swiftly to the climax of its doom. Unnoticed in the universal uproar that is orchestra to this desperate drama, it passes through the breach chamber and—is gone. Pity? Beauty? Horror? Spare? Not this time! These are but idle concepts in this dire moment. Not more are we killers than is he who has come this night to slay and mangle us. Let him go, would you? Ay! Back to his squadron to boast of his mad escape, to renew his supply of

(Continued on page 452)
Note on T. S. Eliot

D. E. Calvert, M. A.

Department of English

[Born in St. Louis, Missouri, 1888; A. M., Harvard, 1910; has lived in England (naturalized) since 1914; taught and lectured in London; became ass't editor of Egoist and later editor of Criterion; this year Visiting Professor of Poetry at Harvard. Chief works: critical—Sacred Wood (1921), Homage to Dryden, For Lancelot Andrews, Dante, Selected Essays (1932) poetical—Poems 1909-25, Ariel poems, Ash Wednesday (1930).]

To arrive at a sane estimate of T. S. Eliot, poet and critic, is not at all easy: for most people, he is either god or devil—there is no third. The undergraduate coffee-shop wits, whose mental volatility allows them to pronounce finally upon all the Great Cultures and to dispose of each (with bored gesture and platitude masquerading as epigram) within the space of three minutes—these will kiss his shoe and swear themselves his subjects. He is their god, and they will have no other. And it is true that, for better or worse, Eliot’s poetic and critical work, though small in bulk, has been the chief single factor in turning attention away from the nineteenth century Romantics and directing it upon the later-Elizabethan dramatists, the seventeenth century Metaphysicals, and upon John Dryden. His extreme devotees, not without some slight affectation, tell us that they simply cannot read the poets of the last century. Yet some of the Old Guard will have it that his influence as poet and critic is pernicious, and that his poetry is artificial, affected, pedantic, perversely obscure, a mere hodge-podge of literary allusion and quotation. Although one usually finds it preferable, because less wearying, to be bored by an unadaptable than by a sophomoric intelligence that has only enthusiasm to recommend it, I think that with regard to Eliot’s work as a whole one will do well to take sides with the latter. Nor is this juvenile Eliot-cult the only or genuine support. Well-established critics inform us that ‘in the field of criticism he remains a directing influence’, and that he presents ‘a small but intense poetic world of the same qualify as Shakespeare’s and Dante’s’. Harold Monro, in an in-
A modern anthology, says that he has been the most important influence on poetry since 1920 and promises to remain so until 1940. It would seem that T. S. Eliot is a man worth watching.

If the young Eliot of satiric fame, whose neatness and brilliance delighted yet confounded the wit-racked pates of the Bohemians, was not yet a major poet, at least he was the cleverest of his generation. But in 1922 came the more ambitious *Waste Land*, which revealed Eliot as being highly conscious of the time-spirit. Whether or not this poem is the most significant written in our time, at any rate no historian can neglect it: although perhaps not part of the poet’s intention, the *Waste Land* gave definitive expression to the despair that preyed upon the post-war decade, or rather upon those of the post-war decade who were spiritually conscious. And for this despair there was reason enough. Already the moderns, with a bitterness surpassing in our history only by the Restoration royalist revolt against the Puritan régime, had called down anathema upon the whole Victorian order, whose multitudinous faults, it was alleged, sprang from the general refusal to face the facts. Under this withering assault the Victorian world had crumbled, but there had been little reconstruction. Then came the war. Among the monstrous things that the war discovered was the threat to mankind of applied science, which had brought almost limitless power without an ethic. Hitherto scientific investigation had been spurred on by the lust for power over material nature, and secondly by the philosophical desire for truth, truth for its own sake; but the new physics that came in with the turn of the century had tended to enfeeble the second motive, leaving the lust for power triumphant. A study of the action of the individual atom had now suggested that Nature was not well-ordered but capricious indeed, and the principle of spontaneity, or indeterminacy, as opposed to nineteenth century determinism, was enunciated. As Nature, when minutely examined, no longer appeared to be governed by the law of cause and effect, the twentieth century theorist tended to think that science could never bridge the gulf between the world of Reality and the world of appearances, Plato’s shadows of images. That is, then, science, the new god of the last century, was impotent as a means to ultimate truth. Consequently there was a slight swing towards religion; but religious dogma had already been robbed of divine sanction by the ever increasing knowledge of the past, not least
by anthropology, and nothing had as yet been built upon its ruins. And then, as if there were not already sufficient confusion, arose the emancipated post-war juveniles, who threw themselves with Bacchanalian abandon into the orgies of the new cult of Non-morality. They pounced upon life and ate it, ate it while it wriggled, took it up in their four paws and ate it; and told each other that this was courage: they could ‘take it’. They tossed into the discard the principles of control symbolized by the traditional sages, Christ and Confucius, Buddha and Aristotle; and from their new god Licence (whom they named Freedom) they drew, to the joker, four deuces wild. The game was on, the lid off, the sky the limit, and the gin-fizz fizzed and the saxophone moaned, and they told their Uncle Dud to go ‘beat his feet on the Mississippi mud’—and Barney Google googled.... Jazz, to the cultivated mind, became associated not with joy and life, but with nightmare and with death. Such are a few of the chief elements that combined to produce the nightmare of the post-war scene. And to this nightmare the Waste Land of T. S. Eliot gave consummate form.

The background of the poem is anthropological. A knowledge of Frazer’s Golden Bough is presupposed: Eliot writes that it has influenced our generation profoundly. Also, he notes that the title, plan and a good deal of the incidental symbolism of the poem were suggested by a book on the Grail legend, Weston’s From Ritual to Romance. From Weston we find that the central theme of the Grail legend—the freeing of the waters, the redeeming of the waste land—is a survival of Aryan fertility ritual that had taken definite form as early as 3000 B.C. Aryan mythology relates how an evil giant had bound the seven great rivers of India, and how this monster was slain by the god Indra, who thus released the waters and changed the desert land to fertile. Similarly, the task of the Grail Quester was to revive the Fisher King—representative of the fertility god—whose mental and physical impotence had, through the principle of sympathetic magic, suspended the generative power of man and plant and animal, and whose restoration would break the spell of sterility and transform the desolate into teeming life. Eliot’s waste land is the waste land of the modern spirit; but there is no Quester equal to the task of restoration.

The first section of the poem is called ‘The Burial of the Dead’, an allusion to the spring vegetation ceremony of the
primitive peoples, who slew and buried the old representative of
the fertility god and crowned in his place a new representative,
young and vital. Burial and resurrection were the essence of
primitive ritual: we moderns have the first; we have lost the
second. The poem opens:

April is the cruellest month, breeding
Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing
Memory and desire, stirring
Dull roots with spring rain.
Winter kept us warm, covering
Earth in forgetful snow, feeding
A little life with dried tubers.

For primitive man, occupied only with life on the physical
plane, April, the Easter season, as it meant the awakening of
the slumbering fertility god, was a time of general rejoicing; but
for the modern it serves only to intensify his spiritual barren¬
ness. Winter had at least kept dull his sensibility: now the
awakening earth stirs up regret at his own impotence—for him
there is no spiritual fertilization, no freeing of the waters.

Again, Eliot uses the primitive waste land, bound by the
evil spell, as symbolic of our present plight:

What are the roots that clutch, what branches grow
Out of this stony rubbish? Son of man,
You cannot say, or guess, for you know only
A heap of broken images, where the sun beats,
And the dead tree gives no shelter, the cricket no relief,
And the dry stone no sound of water.

Here Eliott symbolizes the barrenness of modern life, with its
ideals, traditions and institutions shattered; our weakened
churches, our dead faith and general spiritual drought.

The setting of the poem is sometimes this primitive waste
land, used symbolically, and sometimes the modern metropolis,
which Spengler in his Decline of the West describes as 'a stony
mass, the soulless material of a daemonic stone-desert', and its
inhabitants sceptical, traditionless, rootless, irreligious. Eliot
depicts states of mind, characters and situations that are all
representative of this metropolis: sophisticated women of the
great world; Cockney vulgarity; lust everywhere triumphant; utter despair resulting from the agonized but fruitless search for fresh waters of the spirit; neurasthenia, hallucination and nightmare—in brief, the unreality of the world-city, unreal because its inhabitants are mere shadows, being spiritually dead. The poet intensifies present day sordidness by contrasting it with the glories of the heroic past: Elizabeth and Leicester on the one hand, and on the other the London typist, home at tea-time, who clears her breakfast, lights her stove and lays out food in tins—prelude to a sordid affair with a small house agent’s clerk carbuncular. Again, he suggests the character of a modern river ‘party’, and by way of contrast quotes the refrain from Spenser’s Prothalamion, thus calling up, with idealized Thames’ scenery for background, the romantic love of the fabled golden age of Elizabeth:

The river’s tent is broken: the last fingers of leaf
Clutch and sink into the wet bank. The wind
Crosses the brown land unheard. The nymphs are departed.
Sweet Thames, run softly, till I end my song.
The river bears no empty bottles, sandwich papers,
Silk handkerchiefs, cardboard boxes, cigarette ends
Or other testimony of summer nights. The nymphs are departed.
And their friends, the loitering heirs of city directors;
Departed, have left no addresses.
By the waters of Leman I sat down and wept...
Sweet Thames, run softly, till I end my song.

And of course the disintegration of post-war Europe must find a place:

What is that sound high in the air
Murmur of maternal lamentation
Who are those hooded hordes swarming
Over endless plains, stumbling in cracked earth
Ringed by the flat horizon only
What is the city over the mountains
Cracks and reforms and bursts in the violet air
Falling towers
Jerusalem Athens Alexandria
Vienna London
Unreal.

(Continued on page 454)
The Year In Review

In the Literary Section an attempt has been made during the past year to make monthly reviews of the activities of the major societies fostering dramatic art, music and literature at this College. The reviews were intended to serve two purposes; firstly, to keep our large body of Alumni readers informed of the development of the social and cultural sides of life at their Alma Mater, and secondly, to place the activities of these societies on permanent record. An effort has also been made to supply articles on general literature in the hope that these might be of interest to the student reader.

As we look back at the joys and trials of the past six months we realize that much has been accomplished in the field of literary and dramatic endeavour. The Philharmonic and the Literary Societies have each completed another successful season. The former has presented three eminently popular productions; the latter has provided many memorable evenings of entertainment in the form of lectures, recitals, debates and programmes. The noon-hour recitals have proved of especial interest as an added feature of the activities of the Literary Society. Filling, as they do, an otherwise idle hour with a discussion of some worth-while subject, we feel that these meetings might well be continued at more frequent intervals next year. The Student Christian Association has executed an active programme of chapel services, discussion groups and bible classes.

In all phases of social life the student body has applied its talent and expanded its interest. To the Graduating Class and the Alumni the record of these activities will afford pleasantly tranquil reflections of their attainments in this sphere. For the students they furnish another page in the folio-history of a career at the O.A.C.

The Question of Speakeasies

The suggestion was made in last year's October issue of the
Review that interested students should be encouraged to form clubs among themselves for the purpose of acquiring fluency in public speaking. In view of the function of these clubs the term "speakeasy" is aptly applied. It was proposed that if the clubs were organized on the basis of ten members each, they could meet once a week and every member might have an opportunity to speak at each meeting. At least one group has taken up this suggestion and the club has been functioning successfully throughout the season. The meetings have been of an hour's duration, and precision with brevity has been the keystone of the speeches.

It would be impossible to estimate the value of this experience to the club members, but it is interesting to note that three of the six men selected to compete in the final Year '28 Public Speaking Contest have been regular speakers at the meetings of the club.

"In Books we Find True Friends, New Thoughts, and Endless Hours of Happiness."

A New Text-Book on Public Speaking

SPEAKING IN PUBLIC, by Frank H. Kirkpatrick.
Ryerson, Toronto, 1933. $1.25.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is well known as a special lecturer in Public Speaking in the University of Toronto, and also at McMaster. In this, his latest book, he presents a new and natural method of acquiring effective expression. He does not profess to teach his readers the secret of successful speech, but instead he offers valuable pointers and a host of helpful suggestions from his own extensive experience.

The book is presented in two parts, the first dealing fully and lucidly with methods of voice education; the second giving exercises and instructions for conducting classes in public speaking. An additional feature is the special chapter on parliamentary procedure. The book will recommend itself to any young man or woman who aspires to greater proficiency in self-expression and public speaking.

FARMER'S GLORY, by A. G. Street

A request to name the most significant book I have read
during the present year is a difficult one to meet, for the obvious reason that significant may be interpreted in a dozen different ways. I may single out one book, however, which for its importance to all those interested in rural life; and for the charm of its style, gave me, and I am sure many others, deep pleasure. It is a small volume, entitled "Farmer's Glory," written by A. G. Street, and published by Faber & Faber.

Mr. Street was brought up on a farm in Wiltshire, England; came to Canada as a young man and farmed for a time in the Canadian West, and then returned to Wiltshire, again to farm. The book may be classed as an economic treatise on farming, or as literature. It is both. And from both sides the book made a strong appeal to myself, for I grew to manhood in England, farmed for many years in Ontario and British Columbia, and have all my life trodden the fields of literature in, I hope, not an unprofitable way. The book is a wise, practical and most human document.

Martin Burrell.

Library, House of Commons, Ottawa.

Microbe Hunters

An amusing revelation has recently been made by Professor A. Davey. During the fifteen years that he has been connected with the extension work of the Department of Bacteriology, the professor has accumulated a selection of some extraordinary envelopes in which, to the infinite credit of the postal authorities, correspondence has reached the Department.

One phonetician addressed his communication to "Back Taria Vligie," at Guelph, and succeeded in conveying his meaning to the postman. Another correspondent sent to "The Dept. of Labberatorys, Guelph;" others addressed "The Labatory Dept., Royal Agricultural College"; "The Back Laboratory", and still another the "L. of B., Guelph."

A communication to the Apiculture Department was addressed "The Government of Ontario, Dept. of A-pig-culture, Guelph." An explanation of the frequent designation as "Bacteriological Lavatory" is to be found in the common mis-pronunciation of the word laboratory. An unusual association
of ideas, too, is conveyed by the envelope bearing the address "The Bacterial Illogical Dept." Curiously enough, most of the letters are addressed in a hand which would compare favourably with the average student scrawl.

Scotsman at O. A. C. Reputes an Old, Old Story

We all know the failings of the Scotsman. The world tells us that we are parsimonious and avaricious. Until recently we have accepted these accusations with a grin which suggested that we found them flattering. Nowadays, having become more conscious of our nationality, we are inclined to resent the repetition of the old jokes which associated us with Englishmen and Irishmen, and with nickels and saxpences. This resentment arises from the feeling that our nationality is not taken seriously enough.

Our legendary meanness had its origin in the south—in England. It owed its inception to the fact that the Scots were always poorer than Englishmen of the same social standing and the English did not recognize this truth. There is no one who seriously pretends to know us, who will not admit that our hospitality is overwhelmingly generous. True, we think twice about spending—if we did not we could not manifest such generosity. (It is supposed that the worthy Scot was in a reverie at this point.—Ed.)

The 17th Century Englishman could not get over the joke that a country less rich and not more populous than the City of London should boast of more nobility than the whole of England. Englishmen of the last two centuries have laughed heartily at the thought of sansculloted Highlanders (Presumably these Highlanders wore kilts—Ed.) who insisted on calling themselves gentlemen. They were contemptuous of Scotsmen, who, while living in houses which surpassed in outward appearance many that the West end of London had then to boast of, were yet leading lives of primitive simplicity. They could not forget that an earl was an earl and that a gentleman was always a gentleman. When Scotsmen of these classes failed to be agreeably lavish with their hospitality it was easier to ascribe the shortcomings to a national stinginess than to think of a more plausible explanation.

(Continued on page 443)
In the Department of Animal Pathology directed by Mr. Seymour Hadwen, assisted by Dr. Gwatkin, specially valuable contributions have been made to agricultural research. This Department was one of the first organized by the Foundation, and undertook as its first special problem the investigation of infectious abortion in dairy cattle, as it exists in the Province of Ontario. Tremendous losses were suffered each year by dairy farmers from this disease, and the number of affected herds was rapidly increasing.

As a result of preliminary investigation, it was decided to isolate a definite area of dairy country in which control measures could be put into effect under the direction, and with the assistance of the Foundation. The Schomberg area was chosen for this work and the results have been particularly gratifying.

This area comprises 58 farms and 3 villages. There are 96 owners with 616 cattle under observation and control measures. The testing and isolation of new animals coming into the district have been strictly enforced. Owing to the rigid adherence to their agreement with the Research Foundation, and whole-hearted co-operation in carrying out control measures on the part of the owners, infectious abortion has been practically eliminated from this area. This has resulted in an increased value on all cattle and an assured market for milk produced within the area. The results have been so successful that a second area, Schomberg No. II, has been planned at the request of neighbouring farmers and eventually will be linked up with Schomberg Area No. 1.

The investigation into co-operative marketing of agricultural products in Ontario has been made by B. P. Skey. The case method has been adopted and representative organizations for co-operative marketing of fruit, vegetables, tobacco, live stock, honey, wool, cheese, butter, eggs, poultry, hay, grain and straw, studied. The aim of the investigation is to suggest a policy leading to a permanent and complete adoption of this system in the agricultural business of the Province.

One of the greatest detriments to that standardization of products which is essential to a successful co-operative marketing movement, is the great diversity in yields of individual crops within a given area. These diversities mean equal diver-
sities in costs of production, and prohibit a sound basis for co-
operative marketing. The fact that these diversities occur on
individual farms, or on adjoining farms of almost identical
management, shows that they are largely attributed to misuse
of land. When fundamental research within the Province has
been completed and a scientific basis for crop distribution de-
finied, the path of co-operative marketing movements will be
much smoother.

Special problems, such as beet leaf-spot which has a ser-
ious economic effect on beet sugar industry, water core of turnip,
and dead arms and other effects of restricted root range of sweet
cherry trees, are in various stages of investigation at the present
time.

In addition to research which has a direct and immediate
bearing on agricultural problems, work is also being carried out
at the Foundation in the field of plant physiology and biochemis-
try under Dr. Hanes. This work has been directed mainly to a
study of the respiratory behaviour of various types of plant
organ and tissue, with a view to defining more clearly the
nature of the actual catalytic mechanism which is responsible
for the process of respiration in the plant cell. Certain inter-
esting differences between the respiratory systems of plants as
opposed to animal tissues have been investigated. It is found,
for example, that in certain plant tissues, respiration is not at
all inhibited by cyanide, whereas this substance acts as a power-
ful respiratory poison to animal tissues.

Although such researches may seem to have no practical
significance at the present moment, yet they ultimately assist
in building up a clearer picture of the nature of plant life, which
is one of the primary requirements of a truly scientific agri-
culture.

In all such work the closest co-operation has been maintain-
ed between Dr. Speakman and all those members of the Re-
search Staff whose co-operation was necessary for solution of
specific problems. Assistance and co-operation have also been
received from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, various
departments of the Ontario Agricultural College, Toronto Uni-
versity, Meteorological Bureau, Natural Development Bureau,
Dominion and Provincial Experimental Farms, and many other
research bodies, public and private, at home and abroad.
A Message From the President

The College year for students of the Ontario Agricultural College consists of about seven months in residence and five months in field and laboratory work. The five summer months should not be classed as holidays and considered apart from the College work. It is understood that a student, as well as others, will require some holidays and some relaxation from the stress and strain of the winter months. On the other hand, one cannot afford to lose the opportunity to use the summer months in developing projects which should form a part of the College course. Every student who intends to return to the College next fall should carry out some definite piece of work in cooperation with the Department, or Departments, in which he is interested. Such work may be used to develop a thesis and to gain information which will be helpful not only in the College course but in the field of work he undertakes following his graduation.

I take this opportunity to express the hope that students will make their plans to return next October and complete their course. While conditions are backward and there are some real difficulties in securing funds, yet it is very evident that this is the time for young people to prepare themselves for the larger work which will come with the improvement of conditions throughout the country. There is evidence now of an upward trend with better prices and an improved situation. New conditions will demand better training and better equipment for everyone who hopes to succeed in his field of work. This is the time to make the effort and every sacrifice required to get an education.

Awards for 1932-1933

The following awards have been made by the Student’s Administrative Council.

COUNCIL A’s—W. H. Minshall; A. Banting; E. H. Stoltz.

LARGE C’s— J. A. Scott; W. H. Minshall; A. C. Buckner.
SMALL C’s—T. M. Appleton; T. Bell; F. Bunt; R. W. Greenwood; H. Denis-Nathan; F. K. Anderson; R. H. Davey; P. Heming; L. Marshall; R. A. Stewart.

The following are the 1932-33 “O” awards made by the Athletic Association.

TRACK— G. A. Wright*; A. G. Douglas; Alan Secord.

HARRIERS—A. Bucnker.

SOCCER—R. O. Wood; W. Davidson; Alex. Watt*; G. Cruickshank*.

RUGBY—Dan. Dempsey; Geo. West; W. Jennings; G. Mills; A. Hales; K. Borisuk; Pollock; G. Elliott; E. Kellough.

WRESTLING—Jack Read; H. M. Duff; L. G. Vickars.

BOXING—A. W. Archibald; E. H. Saunders; J. Jones.

HOCKEY—S. Mitchell; R. Dempsey; W. Thompson; T. Heeg.

BASKETBALL—J. L. Crane; R. Chisholm; J. E. Ridley.

*These men have already been granted an “O” for another sport so only bar was awarded for this sport.

CANADIAN BANKING

(Continued from page 423)

number of thousands. It enables money to be automatically transferred to localities where funds are scarce from places where there is a surplus. It enables us to carry financially weaker portions of the country over their difficulties by nursing them along towards recovery. I feel certain that, were we not operating under the branch system in Canada, in the past two years whole areas in certain parts of Canada would be bankless to-day.

I believe that the reasons for our satisfactory banking experience in Canada are due largely to adequate capitalization, liquidity of loans, proper internal and external inspection and audit, and the branch banking system.
Canadian Honey Goes Overseas

Canada supplies about 9 per cent. of the honey imported into the United Kingdom, states a report recently issued by the Empire Marketing Board, on "The Demand for Honey" (H. M. Stationery Office, London, Is. net).

The Board has completed a survey of the position of Canadian and other Empire honey on the market. Members of the Board's economic section visited 1,138 retailers' shops in London and Glasgow to get the information. Questions were also asked of 25 honey importers and brokers, over 50 manufacturers and catering firms controlling about 250 restaurants.

Canadian honey was more popular in Glasgow than in London, the report says. It was found in 10 per cent. of the shops stocking honey in Glasgow, and in only 3 per cent. of those stocking honey in London. Large quantities, particularly of "Bee-kist," were, however, being sold in some of the big London department stores. "Bee-kist," the Ontario brand, seemed to be most popular in London, and "Quebec" in Glasgow; this is because Ontario honey arrives at the port of London whereas Quebec honey goes mostly to Liverpool, which is nearer to Glasgow.

CONSUMER'S ATTITUDE TO HONEY

One object of the survey was to find out in what trades honey was stocked. In London and Glasgow combined, it was found honey was stocked in only 32 per cent. of the shops visited. By the majority of retailers honey was regarded as a minor item in their business. "The lack of interest in honey as a food was attributed to its price, which was relatively high compared with jam; to the lack of any marked variety of flavour, and to its associations in the minds of consumers with medicine," states the report.

Honey is looked on as a medicine rather than as a delicacy by large sections of the population, the report states. "From early childhood, in a great number of homes, honey was remembered as the invariable vehicle of cough mixtures." This accounted for the marked seasonable variation in sales, which

* From Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada.
were heaviest in late autumn and winter. Propaganda is put forward as the most effective means of counteracting this early impression. Considerable quantities of honey are actually sold through chemists’ shops, in cough cures, lung tonics and balsams. One chemist was found who even used honey in the manufacture of tooth paste.

Per capita consumption of honey in the United Kingdom is only about \( \frac{1}{4} \) lb. a year, compared with 2 lbs. a head in Canada. Some 100,000 cwts. are consumed annually, of which about one-third is home produced. Honey is used in confectionery, particularly in nougat, and chocolates, and also in toffee, marzipan and Turkish delight. It is used for flavouring cakes, rusks and gingerbread, and to an increasing extent in the catering trade. By far the most important use, however, is domestic consumption.

**CHANGES IN PROGRESS**

Honey may be packed in transparent glass jars, crocks or cartons. “Crocks are not popular with the Scottish housewife, who preferred to see both the colour and the quantity of what she bought.” In London a different attitude prevails. “At seasons like Christmas, honey was sold in highly decorative jars and pots, which sometimes cost far more than their contents.”

A change-over in honey preference is, it appears, in progress. Clear honey used to be the most popular kind, but now taste is veering towards “granulated” honey. London likes its honey light; Glasgow prefers a darker shade.

Imports of honey into the United Kingdom have increased considerably in recent years. Before the war about 30,000 cwts. were imported annually. In 1918 the record figure of 320,000 cwts. was reached, but this total declined after the war. In the five years, 1926-1930, the average annual imports of honey into the United Kingdom were about 77,000 cwts., of which overseas Empire countries supplied slightly under half. The United States is the most important source of supply, and accounted on the average for a quarter of the supply. The British West Indies and New Zealand come next with 18 per cent. and 17 per cent. The New Zealand percentage is generally higher, but 1930 was an exceptionally bad year. Then comes Canada with 9 per cent. Some honey is obtained from Cuba, St. Domingo, Chile and Russia.
because of the low cost of production, while the cows are on grass. A survey of six dairy farms in New York State, in 1927, show the following results:—

Value of product for 6 summer months......... 34c per cow day  
Cost of pasture and supplements................ 10c per cow day  
  Profit...................................... 24c per cow day  

Value of product for 6 winter months......... 38c per cow day  
Cost of winter feeds........................ 34c per cow day  
  Profit......................................  4c per cow day

E. G. Misner (1929) points out that in six areas of New York State, the following costs of production exist:—

**Summer**

Returns from Milk.......................... 34.0c per cow day  
Average cost of pasture....................  5.4c per cow day  
Average cost of supplements................  4.3c per cow day  
  Profit...................................... 24.3c per cow day

**Winter**

Returns from Milk.......................... 34c per cow day  
Average cost of feed........................ 38c per cow day  
  Loss........................................  4c per cow day

In the summer season, the pasture crop furnishes pasture of high food value, which is very digestible at very low cost. Moreover, it is the season when our animals in Ontario are under favourable climatic conditions for metabolism growth and economical production of milk and meat. With our short grazing season, as compared to the long season of Australia and New Zealand, the Ontario stockman must make greater use of the favourable season by improving their pastures and methods, and increase the production of this cheap concentrate feed, if he is to successfully compete with these countries in the live stock industry.
Laying Down a Pasture Mixture

It is very essential, when laying down a permanent pasture, to have the soil in a state of high fertility and reasonably clean of weeds. The soil furnishes the plants with much of the raw materials used in building new plant tissue and essential organic compounds, such as proteins, carbohydrates and minerals. Therefore, remember that it is as necessary to feed a pasture as any other crop.

At the time of seeding with the nurse crop, it would be very profitable to give a dressing of mineral fertilizers at the rate of about 400 lbs. of superphosphate and 100 lbs. of muriate of potash. These fertilizers will increase the clover content of the pasture which in turn will increase the mineral content and also utilize free atmospheric nitrogen in the production of proteins. Much of the cost of the fertilizers will be returned in the nurse crop and their effect will be observed for about three years on the pasture.

Great care should be observed in pasturing to prevent over-grazing, especially during seasons of low productivity. Owing to Ontario climatic conditions the last half of July and the month of August show a marked decrease in yield of pasture, and at this season, over-grazing is very prevalent. This shortage in the permanent pasture can be substituted:

1. By cutting the hay crop slightly earlier than is customary, thus obtaining a higher protein quality of hay and increased growth of easily digested high protein aftermath for pasture in the late summer season.

2. By providing an annual pasture crop which can be used until the permanent pastures again return to a higher level of production in the autumn of the year.

With careful fertilizing and management of grazing, earlier growth can be obtained in the spring with much greater production throughout the growing season of higher quality pasture. The following is a suggested permanent pasture mixture for average Ontario conditions:

- Timothy, 4 lbs. per acre.
- Orchard Grass, 4 lbs. per acre.
- Meadow Fescue, 4 lbs. per acre.
Kentucky Blue, 3 lbs. per acre.
Alfalfa, 5 lbs. per acre.
Alsike, 2 lbs. per acre.
White Dutch Clover, 1 lb. per acre.
*Red Top, 2 lbs. per acre.
*Meadow Foxtail, 2 lbs. per acre.
* Include for pastures on low ground.

Annual Pasture Mixture

Oats, 80 lbs. per acre.
Sweet Clover, 20 lbs. per acre.

It will pay you to look after your pasture crop, the most neglected crop in Ontario to-day.

BRITISH NATIONAL UNION
(Continued from page 418)

Our Union is not a profit-making body nor are the aims political except in the larger sense of seeking to attain the greatest possible good from our common citizenship of the British Commonwealth.

I may add that the Union contemplates the organization of another and much larger party to visit your Dominion in the near future.

LITERARY SECTION
(Continued from page 434)

One of the few real foibles in my countrymen lies in our inane determination to sacrifice all to make an impression and to "keeping up appearances" beyond our means. And again, as Scotsmen, we are practical men, and hence our tendency to receive every original suggestion with a great deal of head-shaking and a cannie "Aye, Aye, but will it pay?" has been over emphasized. There has never been a hint of meanness. If we have any, these are our shortcomings—and I think you well agree, that even these have been grossly exaggerated!

A. M.
Sports Review

The college year of 1932-33 has been one of athletic achievements and O. A. C. has reason to be proud of her record in the various fields of sports. It would be impossible to give here a detailed outline of the successes of the individuals and the teams who have contributed to these records, however, we will endeavour to give a general survey to freshen your memories as to what actually did happen.

O. A. C. Intermediate Rugby Team won the Intermediate Intercollegiate Championship of Canada and were Ontario Canadian Rugby Union Finalists.

O. A. C. Intermediate Soccer team won the Intermediate Intercollegiate Championship of Canada.

O. A. C. Senior Soccer team won the Western Group and were senior Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union Finalists.

A remarkable record for two soccer teams from an institution of this size.

O. A. C. Intermediate Basket Ball Team won the Intermediate Intercollegiate Championship repeating their success of last year.

O. A. C. Senior Intercollegiate Basket Ball team made a very creditable showing for their first year in senior competition.

O. A. C. Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Team won the Intermediate Intercollegiate, and the Interfaculty Assault. Both victories giving evidence that O. A. C. teams are worthy of Senior ranking.

Hockey, Badminton, Tennis, Track, Harrier, Aquatic, Interfaculty and Junior Basketball, Junior Rugby, were well represented by teams. We cannot hope to be outstanding in all the various types of athletics listed above, but one can surely interpret from the above the fact that Athletics play an important part in our college activities.

Not only have the teams performed remarkably, but always in the most sportsmanlike manner. O. A. C. has made a name for herself in this regard.
Men Behind the Scenes

SOCCER
W. Archibald, Senior Mgr.
T. Walker, Senior Capt.
Prof. Blackwood, Coach
D. Kennedy, Intermed. Capt.

BOXING AND WRESTLING
G. Cruickshank, Boxing Capt.
G. A. Wright, Wrest. Capt.
Art. Adie, Boxing Coach
D. A. Dalziel, Assistant Mgr.
E. Mundy, Manager

HOCKEY AND HARRIERS
H. M. Scollie, Coach
R. A. Dempsey, Capt.
A. Wilkes, Mgr.
R. A. Potter, Manager
R. W. Greenwood, Mgr.
Harriers
C. A. Young, Asst. Mgr.

MINOR SPORTS MANAGERS
E. Martin, Swimming
R. Ainslie, Tennis
Geo. West, Golf
G. McNeil, Baseball
R. Thorpe, Badminton

(To be continued)
The teams of the future now have a more difficult task to maintain this year's record, but we have every confidence that they will, and we are looking forward to next season with keen interest.

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**Rugger**

A year ago last fall many will remember that a very interesting contest took place on our campus. It was the occasion when the Hamilton All Blacks, English Rugger Team, visited the college to defeat, by a very narrow margin, a pick-up team. Our team, with very little practice and without team competition experience, was able to hold a very superior squad to a small score. Those who remember the game admit that they came to criticize the English game of Rugger Football, but remained to cheer. The excitement created by the "healing-out" process, tackling and scrimmage was enough to leave the spectators in a state of exhaustion.

The reason for bringing this to your attention again is to arouse any interest that may exist in order that a team may be formed next fall, for there is now a possibility of having some outside competition.

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**Lacrosse**

Mention has been made of Lacrosse, and why we should not be represented by a team. There are several reasons which make this impossible. The athletic society even at the present time have not a surplus financially and Lacrosse is an expensive undertaking. Our school year is not adaptable for outside competition and finally there are too few who have had any experience in this game to form even a nucleus of a team that would be able to make a showing.

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**Inter-Year Athletics**

With most of the Intercollegiate competitions relegated to the shelf we can devote our attention to a phase of athletics as keenly followed, if not quite so important as inter college sports, namely, inter-year games. The popularity which these contests have attained, especially during the past few years can be vouched for by the great enthusiasm displayed on the actual field of battle and by the gallery.

Last fall, Juniors chalked up year championships in rugby and
soccer, and the Seniors eeked out a victory in a closely contested Track and Field meet. Since full accounts of these events appeared in former issues of the Review, we merely mention them in passing, intending rather, to consider the results of the Winter team activities along this line. The inter-year Assault-at-Arms, last January was the first on the program. Because the results are a big factor in choosing the personnel of the Interfaculty and Intercollegiate teams, boxers and wrestlers competing in the Inter-year put forth a keen effort.

It may be that the Sophomores were more anxious to go places than the other years. At any rate, they fielded a squad which, figuratively speaking, swept the boards, and thus assured places on the college team for five or six of their men.

In hockey the Junior Ice experts lived up to the standard set by their rugby and soccer brethren when they annexed the college title. The semi-finals proved the most interesting part of the series when the third and second years battled for the privilege of crossing sticks with the faculty all-star team. Two quick goals gave Thirds the edge which the Sophs succeeded in erasing by the middle of the second period. From then until Juniors flipped a fast one into the opposing net, it was a nip and tuck affair with the honors evenly divided. With victories over the Seniors and the Sophomore years to their credit, the Junior squad met the Faculty in the deciding game, which they took after a stiff battle by a 4-2 score.

The basketball series was next to claim the attention of inter-year sport fans. A ruling which debarred all intercollegiate and interfaculty players, leaving only novices eligible, made the schedule interesting from the year viewpoint. Second and Third years met in the finals. The Sophomores took partial revenge for their hockey defeat by trimming the Junior Squad by a large margin.

Last but not least on the Inter-year sports programme was the Aquatic meet at which those natators who have been representing O. A. C. in Intercollage competitions during the past year, fought for supremacy amongst themselves. Every event was keenly contested, and in two instances, the year relay and the 104 yard back-stroke, new times were set. George McCarthy, with four firsts, and a third to his credit was the individual champion. Year '34 with the largest number of points was the winner, followed by years '35 and '36.
Results of Inter-Year Acquatic Meet

Events—

52 Yard Speed—Montgomery ’36 29, 3-5; H. Burton ’35; J. Charles ’36.

208 Yard Speed—G. McCarthy ’34; 2, 49-3; J. Sparling ’34; L. Vickers ’35.

Long Plunge—J. Sparling ’34, 41 ft.; G. Thorpe ’36; Art Bell ’34.


208 Yard Breast—C. Hutchings ’35 3.32; H. Burton ’35.

104 Yard Free Style—Shantz ’36 1.4; J. Sparling ’34; G. McCarthy ’34.

Life Saving—Paul Heming ’34 28, 3-5; G. Hutchings ’35; Waterhouse ’35.

440 Free Style—G. McCarthy, 7.2; ’34; J. Sparling ’34; G. Hutchings ’35.

52 Yard Novice—H. Duff 38.4, ’35; J. Moles ’34; A. Oliver ’34.

Inter Year Relay—Freshmen 1 20 3-5, Montgomery, Charles, Shantz, Thorpe.

Novice Relay—Third Year 1-54; Watson, Meridith, Graham, Folland.

One Mile Swim—McCarthy 28-17 ’34; Hutchings ’35; Sparling ’34.

One Half Mile Swim—McCarthy 14-2 ’34; Sparling ’34; Hutchings ’35.

May we add our comment on the meet. The officials, Bert Martin, Mr. Porter, Mr. Ozburn are to be commended for their efforts in staging a very successful swimming meet. As a direct result of the meet we find increased interest in swimming and prospects of a very strong swimming team to represent the college next year. There are certainly some promising aquatic stars, and with coaching results are to be looked for.

We will miss Bert Martin next year and it is hoped that someone will take an interest in an almost thankless task, and carry on the good work.
The World's Grain Show

R. E. Goodin, '34

When the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference was organized over three years ago, the idea uppermost in the minds of those interested in it was to provide an additional stimulus to better methods in Agriculture, and higher quality farm products, with special reference to field crops. What therefore has come to be known as the World's Grain Show, scheduled to open in Regina on July 24th, 1933, is in reality an Exhibition and Conference, with special reference to Agriculture.

It is an all-Canadian undertaking, financed by the Dominion Government, the Governments of the Provinces, the City of Regina, both Canadian Railways, and many large business and financial institutions in all parts of the Dominion. Participation is open to all the world, and over 40 countries, provinces and states have already accepted the invitation to take part in some form or other.

The Exhibition may be conveniently divided into four sections—competitive, national, commercial and educational.

The prize list for competitive exhibits consists of nineteen sections and fifty-seven classes. Fourteen hundred cash prizes, totalling over $115,000, with firsts ranging from $75 to $2,000 will be offered. These exhibits, beautifully displayed under glass, will comprise thousands of samples of the best grain and seed gathered from every corner of the globe.

The main building, that has been built especially to accommodate the Exhibition and Conference, has a floor space of approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A large section of this building is reserved for national exhibits, representative of the life of the nations taking part, their occupations, their exports, and products of their industry.

Another section will be devoted entirely to commercial display. Here one may see and learn of internationally known products from all parts of the world. Seed companies, milling firms, farm implement manufacturers, fertilizer companies, cereal food makers, meat packers, and a thousand and one others will all be represented.
Since 35.8% of Canada's total income from all sources comes from agriculture, and since more than half of this agricultural revenue is produced from field crops, the conference of experienced agriculturists and technical experts from so many countries, continuing as it does for two weeks, will constitute the most important (to Canada at least) gathering of those interested directly or indirectly in the production and marketing of field crops ever held at one time. The conference programme includes the names of over thirty of the best agricultural men of as many countries. These authorities will deal with every conceivable subject having to do with field crops: soils, culture, fertilizers, implements, plant diseases, weeds, pests, farm management, transportation, markets, milling, etc. Then, when the conference is concluded all these papers and discussions will be compiled and printed in one volume, a book which undoubtedly will constitute an encyclopaedia of information regarding the production of field crops, the equal of which it would be impossible to produce in any other way.

In making plans for this great event due consideration has been given to the importance of interesting the younger generation of the farm population. Over $10,000 is set aside in awards for junior judging competitions in two sections, one for competing teams representing provinces or states, and the other for teams representing agricultural colleges. Elimination contests in provinces and states have been in operation for some time, and the final champions will be chosen at Regina.

Ontario will be well represented at the show. The Ontario committee, under the chairmanship of Col. the Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, is preparing an educational display that will occupy 240 feet of exhibit space. This will represent the Natural Resources of the Province, including Agriculture, Forests, Mines and Tourist possibilities.

Seed growers from the Province have made entries in 35 of the 57 classes in the prize list, and it is expected that when judging is completed, many Ontario entries will be well up in the money.

Boys from every County in the Province have competed at elimination judging contests held at Guelph, London, Kemptville and Bowmanville. The four high boys from the final elimination contest will represent Ontario in the Junior Judging Competition, and four high men from the O. A. C. will represent the College in the Senior competition.
Exams

Another examination week has passed and gone, and with it, the accompanying hustle and bustle and anxiety. Now we can smile at those sleepless nights—we can even smile at the thought of poor little, defenseless dogs whose howling keeps us awake all night. How foolish we were to leave everything until the last minute. Of course, next term will be different. Oh, yes, we will study a little every night so there will be very little left to do at the end of the term. But I can see the next term rolling around, and with it the inevitable rush of exam. week. After all, it seems to me that it is only human nature, and we are not such peculiar people after all.

And so another term passes on to the tune of “Will somebody please explain this to me?” “I don’t know a thing, not one single thing.” “Sh…… the Seniors are trying to study.”

Address By Judge Watt

On March 13th, Judge Watt gave a very interesting lecture to Macdonald Institute students on laws relating to women and children.

The freedom of the state depends on the supremacy of the law over the individual.

Children

At the birth of the child, the clerk of the municipality must be notified, and it must be registered within thirty days.

All persons are minors until they are 21 years of age. Anyone with the custody of a child must support him until 16 years of age, or be liable to a fine of $500.

These were the most important laws pertaining to children. We were also given a resumé of laws pertaining to wills, marriage, divorce and land. It was a most interesting address, and Miss Mary Ainslie thanked Judge Watt on behalf of the girls.

—Muriel Greene.
SPRINTS

With the passing of basketball, all eyes are turned towards our badminton team, who have covered themselves with glory. They have won both their games with our old rival McMaster on the home floor and in Hamilton.

May we congratulate the team, composed of Messrs. Fraser, Squier, Burke, Robinson, Clinton, Rumball.

REMINISCENCES

(Continued from page 425)

bombs, to return tomorrow, possibly even this very night (so, at least, we believe in infantry) to deal sudden death to more and still more among us. Will pity, beauty, horror, humanity, persuade him to forbear? "Go in peace," you say? What peace will he espouse if once we release him from the grip of intangible, inescapable light in which we hold him? There is no peace in him. He is in our power and he must die. The fatal stroke has even now been dealt, and the end is very near. Let it be so.

Our bullet of destiny has pierced his fuel tank, and before words can tell it the tiny spark that follows has become a mighty flame that shines terribly in the heavy sky, while the searchlights illumine weirdly the cloud of smoke from which he now seems to hang. His wings take fire; his engine has stopped; he falls rapidly in a streak of flame. Suddenly his supply of signal rockets takes fire; red and green and white in wanton profusion, they shoot out in all directions, astonishingly lovely and altogether graceful as they curve and arch and fall, gaily indifferent to the agony of tragedy from which they spring.

It is the end. While the visible spectacle has claimed our attention we have not noticed that, one by one, the machine-guns have become silent, the rifles have ceased their intermittent barking, and the gruff voice of the artillery is no longer to be heard. The red streak that was so lately a proud and capable enemy has touched the ground. The searchlights have withdrawn their "pseudopods."

Silence and black darkness reign again.
The following letter was received by Dr. Christie from one of his classmates who represented the O.A.C. in the Boer War. It will, no doubt, hold a special interest to many of the Review readers.

C-o The Straits Trading Company,  
Singapore, Straits Settlement.  
20/2/33.

My Dear Christie:—

Your greetings from Guelph, with an enclosure of the Experimental Union, was received this morning and brought back many very pleasant memories of my stay in Canada and particularly of Guelph, which to me was one of the greatest value and the turning point in my life. I have now been in the present firm for thirty-two years, and shall be retiring at the end of this year with a moderate competence, chiefly got by hard work and moderate views of living. We shall leave Singapore about January 15-20 next year, and go home to Scotland via Manila (to see our son who is employed in a Scotch firm there—trying to beat the Americans on their own ground), then via Australia and S. Africa home. While in the latter country I propose to go over some of the country which I traversed in 1900 with D Battery R. C. A. in which were Lieut. McCrae, Sergt. M. Ross—with Bancroft, Bapty Richmond, Williams, Russell (Lord) and myself, all O. A. C.

I often think of my years at Guelph with the happiest and liveliest recollections of many events that occurred there, from the day I arrived feeling an alien (Sept. 1898) till the time I left in April, 1901, no longer an alien or rather no longer a feeling one—but as good a Canadian as anyone could be. I occasionally get letters from Rive and W. J. Black, and have kept in touch with them more or less all these years. Some day I hope to have another trip to Canada when I get well settled down and you may be sure that Guelph will be about the first place I shall make for. Going across the Atlantic in 1928 I met two men from U. S. A. and Canada, one knew B. S. Pickett, of Ames, Iowa, and the other W. J. Rutherford (since dead) of Manitoba or Alberta. Black I met in London and Glasgow through the meeting of Professor Wallace (Man. College) in London in 1924 at a Metallurgical Conference there. Usually I bump into folks like that and by judicious advances often learn of folks I have not heard of from years.

With many best wishes for the continued progress of the good old O. A. C. including President and Staff.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) John MacArthur Russell.
Spengler, who gives Western civilization only a few more centuries to complete its cycle, asserts that world history, at this late stage, is the history of the world-city; and it is with the soullessness of the world-city that Eliot is concerned. Nor would the post-war chaos be complete without its nightmare:

A woman drew her long black hair out tight
And fiddled whisper music on those strings
And bats with baby faces in the violet light
Whistled, and beat their wings
And crawled head downward down a blackened wall
And upside down in air were towers
Tolling reminiscent bells, that kept the hours
And voices singing out of empty cisterns and exhausted wells.

And the poem ends, as it began, with despair: there has been thunder, but no rain, and the waste land remains waste—there has been no freeing of the life-giving waters.

The *Hollow Men* (1925) pressed even further this poetry of death; but his subsequent verse, Eliot having become Anglo-Catholic, has been definitely religious. Some are inclined to scoff at the genuineness of the conversion; yet Eliot's attitude to life, as to art, is deeply serious, and I find nothing in his work to suggest insincerity. In the *Waste Land* the thunder had said, 'Give, sympathize, control'; but we could not face the test. The theme of *Ash Wednesday* (1930) is repentance and renunciation, a theme already implicit in the *Waste Land*: it is now given positive expression. The poet is striving to 'construct something upon which to rejoice'.

Every disillusioned age has its various 'escapes', and critics have charged Eliot with merely seeking a refuge from the hard materialistic world and the perplexities of modern mental life. It is rather that the New England Puritan, emancipated and turned sceptic, is now struggling out of the desert to whose spiritual drought he is more sensitive than they. His religious verse, by its very technique, suggests that his thought is only tentative: his search for the Real and surrounding unrealities is not without doubt and self-interrogation. In this persistent quest, he stands out in marked contrast with the British pre-war
poets who only too easily made their dash for nature in order to rid themselves of an unpleasant world. But Eliot had experienced its despair as they never had, and he had honestly faced the facts of it in his *Waste Land*. The group of earlier poets, in their seclusion, seized upon the simple things, things that appeal to the senses, as being the most precious and, though fleeting it is true, the most permanent that life had to offer. This exaltation of the life non-intellectual has, to be sure, yielded poetry, but not, I think, poetry that is great; for its philosophy can hardly be taken seriously: it is the philosophy of a holiday mood. Eliot complains that the majority of our modern poets have 'nothing to say to the adult, sophisticated, civilized mind'. Davies, whose simplicity contrasts strangely with our complex civilization, is typical of these 'simple' poets:

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What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.
No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.
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This is the old 'return to nature,' which Irving Babbitt denounces as the mother of so many sham spiritualities. It is Rousseau again, crying, 'The man who thinks is a depraved creature.' It's Whiteman's longing to sink to the animal level: 'I think I could turn and live with animals, they are so placid and self-contained.' Some of us are thankful that Walter does not seem to suggest that such an aspiration is universal. Let Whiteman and the Rousseauists satisfy their soaring desire to flop down on all fours in the mud and wallow, and no one is going to be very much concerned: the proceeding is simply without interest—except perhaps for the animals, though even this, I think, is doubtful. It might be ventured that if life become insufferable in the human sphere, then to seek escape by struggling for spiritual realities is at least not less noble than to seek it by yearning for animal sensation and animal irresponsibility with its resulting animal bliss. Yet each to his taste: it is enough to note that Eliot preferred the first, and in so doing once more showed himself acutely conscious of his time.

To-day it would seem that there is beginning, even among the offenders, a general reaction against the new freedom of the post-war generation with its consequent impoverished spiritual life. Although it may be a false dawn, there are signs
(for example, Hulme's *Speculations* 1924) that the intellectuals of the thirties will be less irreligious than those of the twenties. This, after all, is only a natural recoil, for man cannot live for long in a world of broken images and stony rubbish, the closer he is utter despair and futility, the closer he is to faith. The nearer to death, the nearer to resurrection. Just what form this faith will take, remains to be seen. The religious dogmatist popped God into a nutshell to possess and preserve him; then the scientific dogmatist of the last century popped the nutshell into a test-tube to pierce and destroy him: fortunately, God was there in neither case. Only the untrained mind craves for definiteness in such matters: the primitive intelligence would wrap up the infinite in a bandana and, slinging it over his shoulder, only then leap-frog about in animalistic glee. But the modern has become wary of all shackling dogma, even scientific. Rather than trust the religious or scientific nutshell, he will perhaps be closer to Shelley, who held that 'where indefiniteness ends, idolatry and anthropomorphism begin' Eliot's religious verse, as noted above, suggests tentativeness only. He is in line with all present day leaders of thought, who, no matter what their differences are, at least agree in this: only a re-affirmation of spiritual values can save Western civilization from almost immediate collapse. *Ash Wednesday* may come to be looked upon as a landmark in the transition from post-war to reconstruction.

T. S. Eliot's significance, then, is fairly apparent; but it would be unfair to suggest that his detractors have no reason for complaint. As a critic, he is occasionally capricious (as in his remarks on *Hamlet*, Shelly and Milton), and sometimes this 'cool Mr. Eliot' irritates us with his sureness of tone. Also, his poetry is difficult, as difficult perhaps as any in our literature. His abrupt transitions, studied ambiguities and abstruse learning are notorious. The *Waste Land* presupposes on part of the reader a knowledge of the *Golden Bough* and *From Ritual to Romance*; its 450 lines contain quotations from, and allusions to, over thirty different writers; and the passages from French, German, Italian, Latin, and even Sanscrit, are left in the original! Without doubt Eliot at times drives the allusive method to a ridiculous extreme; yet often too he gains remarkable compression. Commenting upon difficult poetry, he has this to say: 'It appears likely that poets in our civilization, as it exists at present, must be difficult. Our civilization comprehends great variety and com-
plexity, and this variety and complexity, playing upon a refined sensibility, must produce various and complex results.' Poetry depends not only upon inspiration, but upon knowledge: fundamental brain-work is demanded of the poet. Eliot remarks that the man without an historical sense cannot write poetry after he is twenty-five. Knowledge is necessary too in order that a poet will not do badly what has already been done well: 'A poet, like a scientist, is contributing toward the organic development of culture; it is just as absurd for him not to know the work of his predecessors or of men writing in other languages as it would be for a biologist to be ignorant of Mendel or De Vriès. It is exactly as wasteful for a poet to do what has been done already as for a biologist to rediscover Mendel's discoveries.' Although Eliot is now a naturalized Englishman, this stress on erudition would suggest that he was not born an American for nothing. From the passages just quoted, it will be seen that the difficulties his poetry presents are largely inherent in his conception of what modern poetry should be; and it may indeed turn out that the poetry of the future will be even more difficult than that of the past. Yet, rightly or wrongly, the popular reader will continue to charge Eliot with pedantry and deliberate obscurity; and it is true that to one unfamiliar with the technique of the more recent writers, the *Waste Land* will appear despairingly obscure. But poetry, great poetry, has never been easy: there are a few readers who think that the effort demanded is still worth while. Whether T. S. Eliot is liked or disliked, worshipped or despised, one thing is sure: god or devil, he cannot be disregarded.

**MAJOR G. HOMER CARPENTER**

Major Carpenter, a graduate of the O. A. C., died at his Fruitland home, after a lengthy illness, on April seventh. Major Carpenter had an outstanding military record, and he took a prominent part in the public life of his community.
The O. A. C. Review is published by the students of the Ontario Agricultural College Students' Publishing Association for ten months of the year.

**O. A. C. REVIEW STAFF 1933**


Departmental Editors—H. Denis-Nathan, '34, College Life; Thomas Bell, '34, Literary; A. T. Oliver, '34, Athletics; G. C. Trenaman, '35, Athletics; F. Edwards, Mac., '34, Macdonald Hall.


Illustrator—D. Pasfield, '35.

Business Manager—N. S. Northmore.

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All subscriptions and complaints concerning the despatch of the Review should be addressed to the Business Manager. The Editor cannot reply to communications on such subjects.

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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.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.
Examinations

The following is the list of results for the term just past at Macdonald Institute:—

March, 1933.

### JUNIOR NORMALS

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March, 1933.

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March, 1933.

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March, 1933.

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### Senior Associates

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THE O.A.C. REVIEW

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JUNIOR INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

Term Average
1. Miss Moore, Lillian .. 79.63  
2. Miss Hume, Elsie .. 67.18  
3. Miss Livingston, Helen .. 63.45  
4. Miss MacKenzie, Margery .61.16  

Conditioned
5. Miss Fleck, Mildred .. 66.81  
Chemistry No. 25  
6. Miss Thompson, Helen .. 72.75  
English No. 111  
Foods No. 111  
W. Cookery No. 111  

SENIOR INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

Term Average
1. Miss Kucera, Anna .. 73.81  
2. Miss Lipsit, Fay .. 72.09  
3. Miss Bell, Maud .. 69.18  
4. Miss Campion, Ivy .. 68.54  
5. Miss Smith, Alleta .. 67.09  
6. Miss Clark, Vera .. 63.63  
7. Miss Roberts, Hazel .. 63.45  
8. Mrs. Watson, Cathleen .. 62.63  
9. Miss Bedford, Frances .60.  
10. Mrs. Thompson, P. K. .. 59.73  

Conditioned
11. Miss Thompson, Olive .. 63.1813  
Economics No. 35  
12. Miss Chappie, Frances .. 62.7214  
Economics No. 23  

HOMEMAKERS

Term Average
1. Miss Leeson, Alice .. 77.27  
2. Miss Brydon, Margaret .. 73.16  
3. Miss Vidt, Lyle .. 70.5  
4. Miss Ker, Marion .. 68.33  
5. Miss Holmes, Betty .. 68.  
6. Miss Thomson, Joan .. 67.84  
7. Miss McEvoy, Winifred .. 66.76  
8. Miss Johnson, Alyce .. 65.  
9. Miss Grant, M. Irene .. 62.92  
10. Miss Tubby, Phyllis .. 62.92  
11. Miss Mahood, Elizabeth .. 62.91  
12. Miss Huston, Margaret .. 60.46  
13. Miss Campbell, Nor .. 59.75  
14. Miss Tough, Georgena .. 59.15  

March, 1933.
## Conditioned

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## Conditioned Through Illness

### Senior Associates

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<th>Number</th>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Miss Cummins, Margaret</td>
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<td>Psychology, Physics, Physiology, Mothercraft,</td>
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### Junior Associates

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<td>1.</td>
<td>Miss Nelles</td>
<td>Chemistry, English, W. Cookery, Foods, Laundry</td>
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<td>Psychology, Physics, Pract. Cookery, Pract. Laundry</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Miss Rose, Doris</td>
<td>Chemistry, English, W. Cookery, Foods, Laundry</td>
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### Junior Institutional Management

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Miss Thompstone, Helen</td>
<td>English, Foods, W. Cookery, Physics,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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