

those of the Hoosac, Mount Ceniz and St. Gothard tunnels, and in our own country the great St. Clair tunnel. Remarkable canals with locks operated by hydraulic power are among other features accomplished by engineers. The Suez canal, Manchester ship canal, and Sault Ste. Marie canal may be instanced. And then, lastly, there are the big business buildings of iron and steel, dwarfing churches. Many difficulties are to be met with in the building of these, the matter of foundations being especially of hard construction; consequently the ingenuity and inventive faculties of the engineers are often put to severe tests, but these difficulties are always solved.

What progress has invention made among the agricultural population, the most conservative community of the world? Inventions have given them the binder, the mower, the threshing machine, and numerous other smaller inventions connected with farm work. The wind has been harnessed, and made to pump the farmer's water and grind his corn. His plowing and harrowing have been done by steam power. Inventions in spraying machinery have enabled him to preserve his crop from insect and fungous foes. Discoveries and inventions in biology have increased and improved the quality of his butter and cheese, by the use of microbes, and this new science hold out to him the hope that some day he will be able to liberate the all important nitrogen by supplying cultures of the right kind of bacteria. Surely, this is the highest triumph of the investigator, to handle life and nature so as to be productive of great good. Further, these methods of biology have revolutionized the brewing industry; on the presence of its organisms depends the success or failure of many of the industrial arts, such as the leather industries, the manufacture of wines, vinegars, bread, etc. In addition to this there is an incalculable boon given to mankind, by the work of Pasteur and his associates. Mention might also be made of the great progress of hygienic science, as instanced in the purification of city drinking water. The disposal of sewage, and sanitary plumbing all claim inventors, who have revolutionized past methods and lengthened our lives.

Chemistry has also furnished many inventions, and seems apparently destined to give more. The names of Liebig, Hyman and others are well known, and arts and manufactures have been greatly helped by their researches. Dyeing received an impetus from the inventions and discoveries of Hoffman. The profitable extraction of sugar from the beet root, the separation of aluminum from its combinations, the making of ice, are all examples of what chemistry and its exponents have done. The invention of the spectroscope by Bunsen & Kerchoff has permitted the astronomer to analyze the composition of the sun, and watch the movements of the distant star.

Then, in conclusion, there are the thousand and one little inventions that make life healthier and easier, living more economical, the home brighter and happier: such inventions as the bicycle, the sewing machine, gas stoves, appliances for heating, the newspaper and magazines with their new process engravings, the steel pen, the type writer, apparatus used in the canning industries, shorthand writing, and many, many more, so small, yet, how important.

"MARCO POLO."

Locals.

Mr. McIntosh, to Second Year students:

"Well, boys, we might take a few minutes to explain some of the principles of the logarithm rules."

The boys are willing.

Mr. McIntosh—"Do you know anything about them, Rosa?"

Rosa—"No sir."

Mr. McIntosh—"Perfectly ignorant?"

Rosa—"Yes, sir."

Mr. McIntosh—"I know that."

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Cullings from the campus:

It is a great season for dandelions.

Whigham thinks it is a beastly shame that lectures should keep him from his beloved lawn tennis all forenoon.

Alhson is losing flesh, since the opening of the football season. E. S. Wilson keeps about the same, thank you.

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The other local editor (reading from Tennyson's Locksley Hall):

"Better fifty years of Europe than a sickle of Cathay."

"Please, Professor, was it this man Cathay's grain sickle that is meant?"

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Kennedy:

A man may smile and smile, and be a villain;

At least you know it may be so on Mills street.

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The College group for 1896-7 has been completed, and now adorns the window of Mr. Briggs. It is proving to be a counter attraction to the millinery displays of the dry goods stores, for at almost any hour of the day a group of girls may be seen admiring the handsome young men, of whom the group contains a large proportion. Mr. Morgan and Sandy Clark come in for a large share of the endearing and complimentary expressions. G. W. takes the medal, while Sandy comes in for the consolation prize.

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Eagle (muttering to himself, as he walks away from the bulletin board): "Well, what does it matter, anyway? I never could do men-suration. That was a hard paper, and I knew I was plucked, so I wrote PLUCKED at the bottom of the page, expecting to get one mark for doing it neatly. But blame that examiner if he didn't give me a goose egg."

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One of the Third Year was observed carrying a lump of salt in his pocket while on his way to the examination hall. On being questioned he explained that on some of the papers he did a lot of guessing, and, therefore, he added a few grains of salt for the use of the examiner.

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Some interesting experiments in animal physiology have been carried on of late by the presiding officer at No. 1 table for the purpose of ascertaining the capacity for protein assimilation of a Quebec monstrosity. The results are as follows: Period of previous fasting, unknown; ration fed, milk and eggs; protein consumption, in excess of the amount fed; quantity of milk and eggs left for the other boys, nil. Conclusions: Chateauguay has reason to feel proud of her representative at the O. A. C.