

higher education of the farmers, the broad acres of Ontario would be the better tilled.

The following prizes were then presented, with the exception of the medalists, who, according to the old established rule, are allowed to carry off the medals only:

## FIRST YEAR.

Agriculture and Dairying—1st, D. Z. Gibson, Willow Grove, Haldimand, Ontario, 2nd, W. L. Carlyle, Chesterville, Dundas, Ont.

Natural Science—1st, J. A. S. Burns, Halifax, N. S., 2nd D. Z. Gibson.

Veterinary Science—1st, D. Z. Gibson; 2nd, F. A. Wilkin, Calgary, N. W. T.

English Literature and Composition—1st, D. Z. Gibson; 2nd, W. F. Newcomen, Epping, Essex, England.

Mathematics and Bookkeeping—1st, F. A. Wilkin; 2nd, H. G. Wills, Toronto.

General Proficiency—1st, D. Z. Gibson; 2nd, J. A. S. Burns, 3rd, F. A. Wilkin.

## SECOND YEAR.

Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying—1st, H. L. Hutt; 2nd, J. Harcourt.

Natural Science—1st, H. L. Hutt; 2nd, J. Harcourt.

Veterinary Science—1st, R. E. Cowan; 2nd, H. L. Hutt.

English Literature—1st, C. F. Whitley; 2nd, G. H. Hadwen.

Mathematics—1st, G. H. Hadwen; 2nd, H. L. Hutt.

General Proficiency—1st, H. L. Hutt, 2nd, J. Harcourt; 3rd, R. E. Cowan; 4th, C. F. Whitley.

The Hon. C. Drury excused himself from speaking extempore as was his usual custom, and therefore read the following able address, which we copy from the *Mercury*.

He gave an excellent epitome of the aids given to and instituted by the Canadian farmer during the past years, and his present position. He opened by referring in most kindly terms to the students going out in life who were going to test their theories by practical experience, and the vast field of knowledge still unlearned before them. They must still labor, observe and study to compete with other countries. Ontario's educational advantages were of the best, her newspapers were intelligent and instructive, and the agriculturist should learn all he can. Agriculture was the main industry of the Province. He then touched upon the experimental work at the O. A. C., and considered the bulletins had greatly increased in value within the last two years. He went on to speak of the assistance the Ontario Government had rendered to agriculture by grants to dairy and other associations, the Agricultural Commission, the establishment of farmers' institutes and in many other ways. Speaking of the position of the farmer, Mr. Drury referred to the industrial revolution caused by the opening up of new land in various parts of the world and the cheapening of production and transportation, and quoted Prof. Ely as to the reduction in the value of the crop. The fall in prices Mr. Drury attributed in part to trade policies, instancing the case of wool in the United States, where the manufacturers claimed that the lack of free choice of material led to the use of base material, and thus reduced the market for native wools. In regard to Canadian barley the same was shown, substitutes being used because of the tariff. In this relation he said, "I am informed on excellent authority that the cheap substitutes now make up from one-third to one-half of the malt used by United States brewers, and whether that is the cause or not it is a fact that the average price of Canadian

barley last year was 13 cents less than in the year before the duty was raised from 10 to 15 cents. What the further effect will be should the duty be increased to 25 cents per bushel, as proposed in the bill now before the Senate, you may easily guess another drop in the price of barley, a further use of cheap substitutes, and I venture to say, no end to "making sugar" in the systems of American beer drinking with all the attendant physical ills which that phase implies." Among other causes of depression in agriculture he noted change in the climate, owing to the depletion of the forests, careless cultivation of the soil, the selling of produce instead of consuming it on the farm. As remedies he suggested the raising of stock instead of so much wheat and barley for market, the use of fertilizers, good drainage and better methods of cultivation and greater economy in farming operations. He dwelt upon the need of knowledge among the farmers, and closed as follows:—In conclusion I have a few cheering words to say of our college. It is now a little more than two years since it became affiliated with the Provincial University, and then provision was made for the examination of its students for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. At the same time provision was made for a three years' course at the college, with the object of qualifying students to go up to the university examinations. The result has been that sixteen students of this institution have passed the examinations and taken the degree. Since the college was opened fifteen years ago over 1,000 students have taken lectures and the experimental course, about 200 of whom have taken the full two years' course and obtained associate diplomas. Of the associates and graduates, four are professors in important institutions, two are editors, one is assistant in the experimental department and another in the dairy department of our own college. Thus seven graduates and one associate are already in responsible and influential positions, and of the great majority of the ex-students of the institution I have good reason to believe that they are pursuing honorable careers in the occupations in which they are engaged, and bearing testimony by their works to the usefulness of the training which they have received here.

Though not in the official prize list, one of the most successful in winning marks in those studies which she took up was Miss Maggie Mills, daughter of the President. Though the young lady was not given a place "officially," she was awarded a recognition of her high standing, being second in English Literature, in the form of several handsome volumes, the gift of her father, which were handed to her with some complimentary words by Sir Daniel Wilson.

The proceedings were then declared closed, having occupied just over two hours, and having been gone through with acceptable celerity and despatch. Refreshments were then served to the visitors in the reading room, and many took a walk round the grounds, before departing for home.

## The Farmer.

None can dispute that the farmer is blessed  
In true independance of labor,  
His food does-n't depend on the whim of mankind  
Like that of his mercantile neighbor.

God in His goodness looks down from above  
And paternally gives him his bread—  
Provided he works eighteen hours every day  
And devotes only six to his bed.

ANON.