

recommendation was the establishing of the School of Practical Science in Toronto, and the purchase of 600 acres of land at Mimico.

The contract for the erection of buildings was made in 1871, but a change of government in that year delayed the operation of building indefinitely. The site at Mimico was objected to, and at length the Hon Arch. McKellar requested the Board of Agriculture and Arts, and also Prof. Miles and Dr. Kedgis, of Michigan Agricultural College, to report on the matter. Both reports were unfavorable and a committee was appointed to examine farms and report as to the best location for the new school. The outcome of the investigations of this committee was that the Government purchased 550 acres from Mr. Stone, of Guelph, in 1873.

The name chosen for the new school was the "Ontario School of Agriculture and Experimental Farm," and the motto of the new school, "Practice, with Science." In March, 1874, an advertisement appeared, announcing the opening of the new school.

The officers at opening were:

President—H. McCandless, of Cornell University.

Rector—Rev. W. T. Clark, Guelph.

Farm Foreman—James McNair, Richmond Hill.

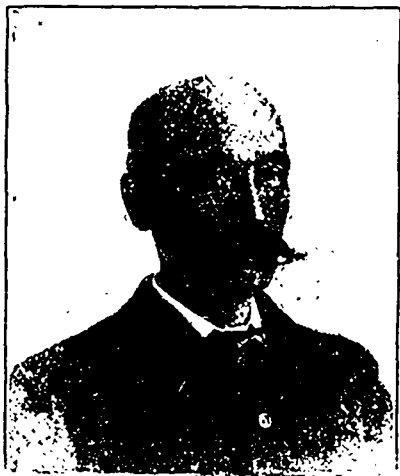
Stockman—James Stirton, Guelph.

the college till the present time, outlining the way in which it had been governed from its inception till the present time.

He then showed the enlargement of equipment since the founding of the school. At present the college had a good equipment and, he believed, with the able staff now in charge, was able to do good work, not only in teaching, but in spreading knowledge among the people at large, and in experimental work. Yet, though the equipment was good, the increasing numbers of students made it imperative that larger buildings should be erected to accommodate them. In closing, the president expressed the hope that in the near future, these might be erected, and also that a school of domestic science, in connection with the college, might be established before long.

Prof. J. W. Robertson spoke on behalf of the ex-officers. He had, he said, had a chance of seeing the work done by agricultural colleges in England, France, and Denmark, and he found the O.A.C. equal in efficiency to any agriculture colleges he had seen. To increase the intelligence of the students, it is necessary that they should do things for themselves and by themselves, and he believed the college was doing good work in encouraging work of this sort, and in forming habits of industry in its students. In speaking of the ex-officers, he traced the career of several of the ex-officers, including Prof. Brown, Prof. Shaw, Dr.

THREE LONDON CITIZENS ACTIVE IN PROMOTING PROVINCIAL WINTER SHOW.



Col. Wm. Gartshore,
President Western Fair.



Sir John Carling,
Chairman Public Meeting.



J. A. Nelles,
Secretary Western Fair.

Foreman Carpenter—Jas. McIntosh, Guelph.

Gardener—Thos. Farnham, Toronto.

Engineer—T. Walton, Toronto.

Matron—Mrs. Petrie, Guelph.

At the opening, there were 28 students in attendance, and the outlook was encouraging. Very liberal terms were offered students at the outset, viz.: Tuition and board and \$50 at the end of the year, in return for seven hours' labor per day.

Divided authority at the outset caused considerable friction among the officers. President Mills traced the history of the trouble; at the first, resulting in several changes of principal during the years from the founding of the institution till 1879, when President Mills took charge of the college. The first principal of the school was H. McCandless, appointed 1874, resigned in July of same year. He was followed by Mr. Johnston, who was rector at the time, till April, 1875, when Mr. Roberts, of Haslemere, Surrey, England, took charge, but almost immediately resigned on account of illness. Mr. Johnston was appointed principal then, and held the position till 1879, when President Mills was appointed. At the time of Mr. Johnston's resignation, and at his suggestion, the name of the school was changed to the Ontario Agricultural College.

Continuing, the president sketched briefly the growth of

Greenside, Rev. E. L. Hunt and Prof. James. Of Prof. Panton, who died in February 1898, he said. "He is a man whose influence will linger long, for good only. He was a scientist of high attainments, and besides, a Christian gentleman. His gentleness hath made him great." In closing, he expressed his hopes for the prosperity of the college, for only according to the agricultural knowledge of our people was our land valuable. The institution was grounded securely in the confidence of its ex-students, and he believed would, in the future, realize the highest possibilities.

Prof. C. C. James, speaking of the future of the college, said he was afraid to say much, for fear his words might be misconstrued. He believed the darkest days of the O.A.C. were past, and that the future would be much brighter. This institution, though doing a good work, could only reach a few of those requiring agricultural education. The college must reach a greater number of our people, or its work would be a failure. The students who go out from here must be trained as teachers for the people. To this end, the value of public speaking on the part of the students should be more fully recognized. He also emphasized the need for a broader training in the duties of citizenship of the students. The O.A.C., unlike other schools, returned most of its students to the farm and so kept them in the