

and success will be theirs. The trouble is, that confidence is not placed in them, and hence they are not given a trial. Give some of the boys a chance next year and nearly all the Professors may stay at home or take their families out for a sleigh-ride through the "beautiful" (mud).

3. Next year try sending out but one or two Professors into those parts which are specially in need of help and in a year or two the Institutes will become self-sustaining with some help from ex-students and specialists.

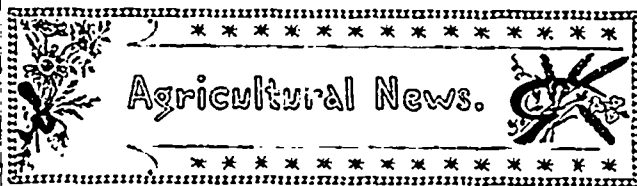
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Our readers will please excuse this No. of the REVIEW if it is not quite up to the mark as all the editorial staff (Exchange excepted) have only recently recovered from a severe attack of La Grippe, and those who have been there will know how to sympathize with us. As for our self, we had a great tussle with old man Grip. At first the old fellow entrenched himself in the lower vaults, armed with a large squirt gun, and he kept firing an incessant volley of liquid of some kind or other at the upper portion of our head until it seemed as if the walls would give way. We begged of him to let up, but he didn't let up worth anything. We begged and coaxed, fumed and sweat, kicked and tumbled, but it was no use, the old man held the fort, until becoming discouraged we called in the aid of Dr. Rennie, who, armed with a large bottle of hot water and two mustard plasters, which he applied to the pedal extremities made the old fellow turn his attention in the other direction and his firing being thus divided we felt considerable relief. But the old fellow was not going to be beaten that way, so he started a great fire in some of the internal heaters and concluded that he would roast us if he could not drown us or punch a hole through the cranium. We then called in the services of the College physician who declared that he could knock old Grip out in one round of twenty-four hours. We were a little dubious about the Doctor's abilities, but as he is of no small size and did not appear afraid of the old fellow we concluded to let him try his skill. Old Grip made a hard fight, but science and the commanding appearance of our physician won the day, and in about twenty-four hours the old fellow was subdued. But he did not leave without giving us something to remember him by, and we prefer to be excused from furnishing the battle field for Grip and the Doctor on any future occasions. We have a back, limbs, and in fact a whole framework that we will dispose of cheaply or exchange for a new one guaranteed to have never been gripped.

Had it not been for the excellent services of our two Doctors, the encouraging words, soothing touch, and inspiring influence of our excellent Matron (oh, who can value the services of a woman's presence in such a time when a fellow is sick and far from home) we fear that before this No. would have been issued another would have occupied our place and we should have been no more. But alas! how all our prospects in this world are blighted.

In fairness to old Grip we may say that we hardly gave him a fair chance, having called in so many to our assistance; but we feel quite confident that if he is given a reasonable amount of encouragement he will make a good fight. Dear reader, be on your guard or he will likely "do you up," to use a pugilistic phrase.

The more cows are fed on cleanly cultivated and siloed crops, the less likely is their butter to be affected with disagreeable tastes and odors.



At the coming meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, to be held at the College, Feb. 6th and 7th, are to be read many papers of vital importance to agriculturists, and especially to ex-students. Concise reports of experimental work by the various committees will come before the meeting for discussion, and Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell University; Prof. Wm. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and Prof. Robertson, are expected to be with us to assist in the meeting. May many ex-students and interested agriculturists take advantage of this mental treat. We extend to you a very hearty welcome.

THE DAIRY BARN. - Most of our readers will no doubt remember the old building situated near the creamery and generally known as the "south barn." This has, during the season, been completely remodelled into a dairy building by Prof. Robertson, and is now a place of much interest to the students and to the numerous visitors who come to the College. The barn contains a silo, a stable for sixteen cows, four box stalls for calves, and sufficient accommodation for one horse. The inside may be considered, as near model in its arrangement as can well be made in an old frame sixty feet long by thirty-six wide. Could not many of the old barns of Ontario be converted into dairy buildings of a somewhat similar nature to the one herein mentioned, and consequently much economy of space be saved with but moderate expense. The building is well adapted for winter dairying and the work being carried on has for its object the advancement of this very important branch of Ontario farming. Even the peculiar structure of the silo is for the purpose of ascertaining the cheapest and best way of preserving the green fodder for dairy stock. The silo occupies the greater space of what was formerly the bay-mow of the old barn, and is 22 feet long by 20 wide, and is 18 feet in height, being sufficient to hold about one hundred and forty tons of silage. The studs forming the walls are 2 x 10, and the sides are all made differently. Two of the walls face the open air. One is made by tacking tarred paper on the outer side of the studs over which is nailed dressed siding and bats, and on the inner face of the studding is first rough boards, then tarred paper and inside of all is nailed straight-edge planed lumber. The other outside wall is similar to the one just described with the exception of the inner lumber being matched. The remaining two walls are inside the barn and have no facing outside the studding. One has tarred paper on the inside next the studs and planed matched lumber inside of that, while the remaining wall is lined by rough unmatched boards, nailed upon the studs. The half of each side was painted with coal tar; the other halves of two sides painted with petroleum, and the remaining two unpainted. The silo has been opened, and experiments are now being conducted with corn and millet silage for milch cows, and rape silage for pigs. The results of the tests are being looked forward to with much interest.

MILK AND DISEASE.

By E. A. Rennie, O. A. C. Associate.

There are many articles of food, found daily upon our table, which, under certain conditions, might become the medium for the conveyance of microbes of the contagious diseases to the human race.