

## P—and Its Supporters U-S-H.

How many of us have noticed on the doors of banks and business firms the word, PUSH, and have seen a deeper meaning than is commonly thought to be expressed by the word? What better motto could be adopted by any firm or any person than PUSH? Without this a firm, a bank, a business man, or any man is like an engine that is in perfect working order but without the steam to drive the piston.

The students who hope that he will come through his examinations all right, yet idles away the greater part of his time is always a failure. "How many men would fain go to bed dunces and wake up Solomons. You reap what you have sown. Those who sow dunce seed, vice seed, laziness seed, usually get a good crop." Reader, what kind of seed are you sowing? Have you been planting any of these seeds before mentioned? If so, we advise you to stop the horses, clean out the drill, give the feeder two or three turns to make sure that all these noxious seeds are removed; then fill it with industry seed, patience seed, knowledge seed, and begin to sow; at the same time apply a good dressing of Push fertilizer.

The farmer who looks upon a bushel of wheat and imagines he sees beautiful green stalks arising out of the seeds, and afterwards the golden heads waving in autumnal sunlight, yet has not PUSH enough to prepare a suitable seed bed, sow the seed and take care of it after it is sown, will never realize his day-dream. A great many farms are dirty with foul weeds; fences and buildings are out of repair; stock are in poor condition and crops also—all these point to *involence*, and where they abound laziness does much more abound.

The business man who carries on his business in a hap-hazard manner depending upon others to look after his interests and who does not throw his energies into whatever he may be engaged in will not succeed. Eternal vigilance is the price of success and one reason why a great many fail is, that they do not possess the Push and go-ahead which are necessary.

The lecturer who appears before his audience with a sleepy look, yawns three or four times every half-hour, looks at his watch frequently to see if the time is not nearly up, which he considers necessary that he should appear in person before his listeners, who talk in a hum-drum tone which necessitates the straining of the ear to catch his mutterings, who hasn't anything new, but has a knack of rehashing things like a careful cook—such a lecturer is not very acceptable to his hearers, and to him we would say, wake up! put a little PUSH in your porridge in the morning and if this does not have the desired effect, season your potatoes at dinner with some of the same ingredient—take this regularly every day for six months and if it does not help the trouble call and see us. No matter how much genius a person may have if it never manifests itself or renders the possessor any service, it is of no use—he might as well have none. "A man of mere capacity undeveloped is only an organized day-dream with a skin on it. A flint and a genius that will not strike are no better than wet junkwood."

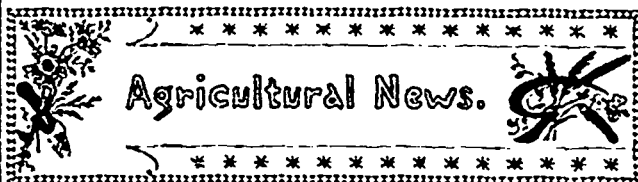
Has the physique any influence on this particular quality, which is of so much importance to make a success of life? We say, yes. Will the fat man whose presence is felt and seen by all those who come in contact with him, have this element in any marked degree? No, not likely. Will the thin man who can boast of his length without breadth—who is, in fact, "but the continuation of

a point?" More probably so, than the other. But, doubtless, even here there is a limit where too much thinness of body will produce a thinness of mind. Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon III, Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, were all spare men who had plenty of Push and courage and made their mark in the world. Pope (that was of Twickenham) is a marvellous example of what a small, dwarfed, diseased body (a body so crooked that he was called the Interrogation Point) can do when controlled by an indomitable spirit. Granting that he was eccentric, vain, fretful and demanding, yet we cannot help admiring his polished verses, onomatopoeic diction, and the large amount of English literature which he has bequeathed to us—and all this under circumstances so unfavorable. Doubtless, it would never have been done had he not been possessed of vim and go, thus becoming a benefactor to himself while living and to others after his death.

For a living illustration we have only to mention the name of Gladstone, who, in spite of age, discouragements and a task that resembles "numbering sands and drinking oceans dry," is forwarding his scheme to benefit Ireland with an unconquerable purpose, an alacrity of spirit and Push which are seldom found in a far younger man, and which are much more admirable in a man who is nearing "the sere, the yellow leaf." May his life be preserved until his heart's work is accomplished, and then may "Heaven, admiring earth's good hap, add to him an immortal crown." May we all, as young men, profit by the examples set before us, remembering that,

"The lives of great men all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime."

and in them we shall see, if we examine closely, that the element of success in all great men is untiring industry with Push as the great motive power.



## Promising Varieties of Grain.

In the winter of 1888-9, two hundred and forty varieties of grain were imported from eighteen different countries of Europe and Asia. The spring varieties, along with some of the best known Canadian cereals, were grown upon the experimental plots of this Institution during the past year. From among ninety varieties of oats, ninety of spring wheat, fifty-six of barley and sixteen of peas, a few stand out as being very promising for Canadian cultivation. While it is unsafe to draw very definite conclusions from the first year's conduct of a new cereal, still we feel justified in mentioning those varieties which have given the best returns during the past season, and it will be with much interest that we shall look forward to their conduct during another year.

Oats—The majority of the ninety varieties of oats tested were from Germany, Russia, Scotland, England, France and Ontario, and the average yield of all the varieties was at the rate of 47.8 bushels of grain per acre. Those heading the list for quantity were two varieties of black oats from France, called Goanette and Chenailles, each yielding at the rate of 80.9 bushels of grain per