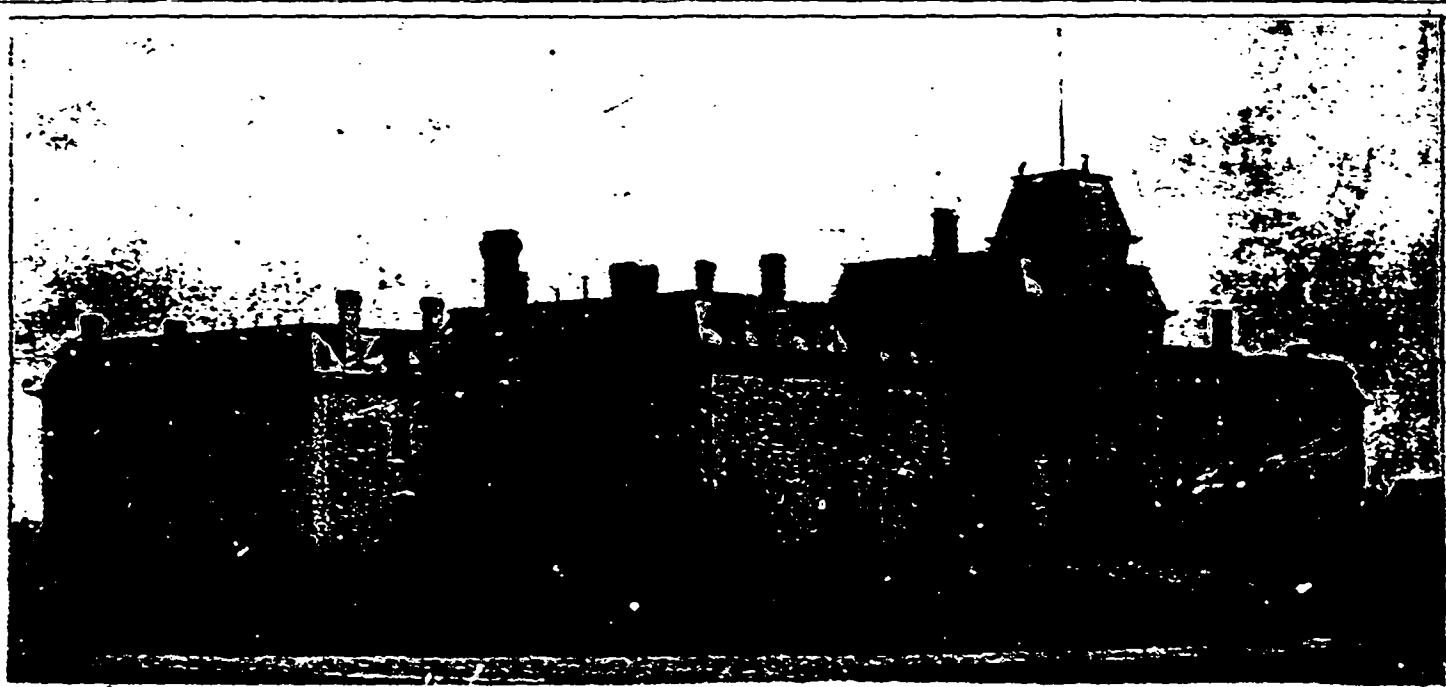


THE

O. A. C. REVIEW.



Published in the Interests of the Literary Society of the O. A. C.

... GUELPH. ...



NOVEMBER, 1889.



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THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

The Dignity of a Calling is its Utility.

VOL. I.

GUELPH, ONT., NOVEMBER, 1889.

No. 1.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, BY THE
LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE, GUELPH

EDITORS.

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LOCAL
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CORRESPONDENCE AND PERSONAL
EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS MANAGERS.

J. HARCOURT

J. A. B. SEFCHITZOFF

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Advertising rates on application.

The O. A. C. REVIEW will spare no endeavor to furnish reliable news and information to those interested in farming operations.

Ex-students will confer a great favor on the Editors of this Journal by sending news, particularly experiences of practical value.

EDITORIAL.

After several unsuccessful attempts to issue a paper in connection with the O. A. C., at last dawned the day when our maiden number is to be published. That this event will be hailed with delight by students, ex-students and friends of the College is what we expect. In case it does not receive the hearty support which it ought to receive we shall not be discouraged, but in time we shall surmount all obstacles. In fact we mean business and do not intend that our efforts shall end in failure. We have eagerly looked forward to the day when a paper managed and edited by students of the only college which has for its avowed object the training and uplifting of the agricultural classes, should be sent out from the walls of so noble an institution as this which graces our fair Province.

Our stout little craft is launched upon the sea of criticism with some misgivings as to the success of its voyage. There is no doubt it will pass through many a fight and gale. Possibly, it may ship water at some points, yet we would ask of its readers that they be not too harsh or severe in their criticisms—"sleep gentle winds before the prow." You must not expect raw recruits to be as good marines as veteran tars. After some of the bullets have flattened against our good ship's sides—or possibly some may pierce her bulwarks—her occupants will then look about to see

where she is lacking in strength and remedy the defects as far as possible. Meanwhile, every precaution has been taken to ensure success and a prosperous trip. Over areas wide, by land and sea, she must go reminding absent ones that they are not forgotten and those present that a new field is opening before them. Ex-students and friends we wish to shake hands with you through the columns of our paper. Do you feel discouraged with yourself and your work? We wish to give you encouragement by letting you know of the good work that is being done here and the good effect it is having on the agriculture of the Province. Would you like to visit the scenes of bygone days? We extend to you a hearty welcome, and if you have never paid us a visit, do so, and see the place for yourself and the work that is being accomplished. Does the project of a paper in connection with the College meet with your approval? If so, we should be pleased to note it and any suggestions you may make in regard to improvement shall receive fair consideration. Although her sons are scattered in almost every land where the rays of the sun fall, yet the O. A. C. has a maternal interest in the welfare of all of them. Nothing pleases her better than to have her children gather round the "festal board" once a year at the annual reunion of the family. If you cannot be here in person send your greetings and we shall be pleased to acknowledge them for the young dame who may be too busy with her present family to attend to the wants of absent ones.

It will ever be the aim of our paper to stimulate the interest of the students in the institution of which they form a part. To the ex-students we wish it to be a bond of union between them and their *alma mater*. Like a letter from home or from a friend, we wish the REVIEW to be to them telling them all the news of their once temporary home and what events have occurred on the farm, in the halls, class-rooms, and different societies during each month of the College year. Old faces and scenes will be brought to remembrance and life will be more pleasant after a perusal of its columns. By means of the Professors attending a great many Farmers' Institutes the farming communities have been made acquainted with the men who are in charge of the Farmers' College and the work which is being done, and by means of the paper we hope to make them acquainted with the class of students who attend here. A new era is now beginning to dawn more bright, more illustrious, and more productive of real and lasting good than any which the College has yet seen. To aid on the good work and to gain for it a standing of merit among the many institutions of learning will be a cardinal principle in the management of the REVIEW. We shall always be pleased to publish news in regard to any one who has been connected with the College, and any person who may possess information concerning ex-students, as to their whereabouts and occupation, will be conferring a favor by sending us the same. We shall also be pleased to receive from students and alumni short, racy articles on any popular subject.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

In this way we hope to make our paper readable, interesting and instructive. We invite the hearty co-operation of all interested to make the REVIEW a success and worthy of the cause which it champions. While some departments may have been overlooked yet we feel that we would not be justified in undertaking too much at first. As we grow in knowledge, experience and ability the field may be extended; but for the present we shall content ourselves with the more important branches which it may be expected of us to deal with. It is much better to rise on stepping stones to higher planes than to regress, which is a melancholy thing. Ever onward! Keep abreast of the times! Let a contemporary lead you? never! shall be mottoes to inspire us in this struggle for the survival of the fittest. Shall the stigma, that the students of the O. A. C. have not the ability, nor the enterprise, to successfully carry on a paper, longer remain as a blot on their records? Students, ex-Students and friends of the College, answer. The success of the enterprise depends in a measure upon the support which it receives from you. It may be said by some that there is no need for such a paper; that already there are more papers than the public can support and read, and why should they be further taxed? Among other reasons that may be given for the publication of our paper, we would say that every year there are men going from these halls who will one day occupy the foremost places in the country, and it is a fact to be lamented that they receive very little, if any, notice by the press. No word of encouragement is spoken to them; they feel that they are being slighted, and if they are ever to be brought before the public as persons who will accomplish much good they must enter one of the professions, while if they remain on the farm they will generally be passed by in silence. In this way a number of young farmers are discouraged and their affections are weaned from the farm and from the principles of agriculture which have been taught them. All that a great many young men who are starting in life need is a word of praise and they will be incited to persevere until success is theirs, while if it be withheld they become disheartened and instead of making their mark in the world drop into mediocrity. We shall try and remedy this as far as possible; and as to those who have already added fame to themselves and to the institution which gave them training we shall be pleased to note from time to time the progress which they are making and thus we hope to keep up the enthusiasm of all concerned until we reach that plane which it is ours by right of inheritance, but which owing to indifference in the past has been occupied by others. Shall we not arouse ourselves and take our appointed places? Shall we still continue to be door-mats while the men of other colleges are being installed as Lords of the Manor? A. O. A. C.'s, B. S. A.'s, aspirants, and friends, unite your forces with those that are already mustered and grand indeed will be the victories which we shall win. If we march shoulder to shoulder none shall be able to stand before us. Already the heights of fame are being scaled and will you not share in the glory? Lives there a man so base that he will not subscribe for his college paper? If any, speak; for we should like to hear from him. Lives there a man so rude that he cannot contribute to the interest of its columns? If any, we do not expect to hear from him. Lives there a man so vile that he will not love his *alma mater*? If any,—

"Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this moth should tear this hand
For lifting food to it?"

We pause for a reply.

Agricultural News.

Experiments, with cattle, sheep, and swine, are being arranged for the winter months.

The cheap construction of silos, and the value of silage as a food for farm stock, are subjects receiving much attention at the College during the present year.

We hope in our next issue to give our readers some knowledge of the thoroughbred stock, used for educational purposes, at this Institution. Some of the breeds of cattle are not yet seen in the farm herd, but we understand that in the near future representatives of all the valuable breeds will be procured.

The following table shows the comparative amounts of rain-fall at the College for five summer months during 1887-89:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.
	ins.	ins.	ins.
May.....	1.58	1.68	3.59
June.....	2.36	2.92	4.25
July.....	.61	2.21	2.67
August.....	2.71	2.16	1.92
September.....	1.52	1.55	1.04
	8.78	9.92	13.47

Among all the cultivated grasses from Europe, as grown in the experimental plots, there is probably none more promising for Ontario, than the Meadow Fescue. It has held well in our climate for at least seven years, where it was sown with a mixture of other grasses. It is relished well by all kinds of farm stock. The Meadow Fescue is a later growing grass than most others, giving a good quantity of succulent food during July and August, a time so subject to drouth.

NEW FARM BUILDINGS.—Once again has the Government erected barns at this Institution, of which every farmer of Ontario has reason to feel proud. They are at present complete, except a few days work yet remaining to be done in the horse stable. The general outside appearance of the main barn, horse stable, and sheep shed is very similar to the buildings which stood on the same site one year ago. The structure of the bull shed has been much changed. Instead of the old squat building, which was moved to the south-east side of the cattle yard, now stands a fine building of much the same outside structure as the main barn, but of smaller size. It contains nine box stalls, and has a feed room situated above at the center of the building, also a root cellar underneath extending from one end of the shed to the other. There have been some changes made in the horse stable, especially in the arrangement of box stalls. There are now two rows of box stalls with a passage between, while in the former stable there was but a single row of stalls with a passage on either side. This has given opportunity for a greater number of stalls, but of a smaller size. In the main barn the chief improvement noticed is the special provision made for experimental work. previously no rooms were allowed in which to keep and prepare foods for experimental purposes. According to the present arrangement a granary, divided into small bins for holding various kinds of feeding stuff, has been provided, and directly underneath the granary is situated the feed room, conveniently situated to the cattle stalls. Chutes enter the feed rooms from the different grain bins above. Owing to the large amount of experimental work which is being planned for, it was certainly wise to make such provision for the work as has been done. The new silo is more conveniently situated than the old, being at one end of the cattle stable. The filling is done from the barn, and the feeding from the stable underneath, the silage being dropped through a chute from the silo to the lower floor. The shepherd's room, wool room,

THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

and sheep pens have also been somewhat modified. The farmer who could visit the College during the winter months, examine the buildings, inspect the stock and witness the feeding experiments would, we feel quite sure, be well repaid for time and labor expended.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

There is probably no matter that will be read with greater interest by those engaged in agricultural pursuits, than that concerning the development of the Experiment Stations. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently published a bulletin, from which the following valuable information is gleaned:—

"Farming is a perpetual trying of experiments with soils, manures, and crops; with cattle and cattle food; with milk, butter and cheese; with plows, harrows, and harvesters; with an almost endless list of things. The most successful farmers—those who get the most out of their land, their cattle, their crops, their fertilizers, their implements, and their labor—are those who experiment themselves most industriously, most skillfully, and most intelligently, and who take the fullest advantage of the experiments of others. The best agriculture is that which, in old countries on worn and intractable soils, has learned by long continued and varied experiment to make the gain of farming sure. Within recent times farmers and men of science interested in farming have seen the advantage of using the resources of science to improve the practice of agriculture and have established agricultural experiment stations.

"The object of these stations is to experiment and to teach, to make a regular business of discovery for the use of farming, to promote agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment, and to diffuse as well as increase the knowledge, which improves farm practice and elevates farm life.

"Established for the benefit of agriculture and hence of the community at large, the most of them connected with educational institutions where experience shows their work is most successfully done, these stations seek answers to the questions which agricultural practice is asking as to the tillage of the soil; the nature and action of manures; the culture of crops; the food and nutrition of domestic animals and of man; the production of milk, butter, and cheese; the diseases of plants and animals; and, in general, whatever the agriculturist needs to know and experimental science can discover.

"Nearly forty years ago a company of farmers joined themselves together in the little village of Moeckern, near the city, and under the influence of the University of Leipzig, called a chemist to their aid, and with later help from Government, organized the first agricultural experiment station.

"The seed thus sown has brought forth many fold. In 1836 there were five; in 1861, fifteen; in 1866, thirty; and to-day there are more than one hundred experiment stations and kindred institutions in the different countries of Europe. In each of these from one to ten or more investigators are engaged in the discovery of the laws that underlie the practice of farming, and in finding how they are best applied.

"The first agricultural experiment station in America was established at Middletown, Conn., in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan University in 1875. The example was speedily followed elsewhere; in 1880 four were in operation, and in 1887 there were some seventeen of these institutions in fourteen States. In that year, Congress made the enterprise national, by an appropriation of \$15,000 per annum to each of the States and Territories, which have established agricultural colleges or agricultural departments of colleges. This has led to the establishment of new stations or the increased development of stations previously established under State authority, so that there are to-day forty-six, or, counting branch stations, fifty-seven agricultural experiment stations in the United States. Every State has at least one station, several have two, and one has three.

"These forty-six stations now employ over three hundred and seventy trained men in the prosecution of experimental inquiry. The appropriation by the United States Government for the fiscal year just closing, for them, and for the office of experiment stations in the U. S. Department is \$395,000; for the coming year it

is \$600,000. The several States appropriate about \$125,000 in addition, making the sum total of about \$720,000 given from public funds the present year for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the United States."

The progress of experimental work in Canada as well as a somewhat detailed account of that carried on at present at the Agricultural College, Guelph, will probably appear in the December issue of this paper.

THE FARM AND EDUCATION.

By F. J. Sleightholm, Humber, Ont., Associate of 1887.

The profession of the agriculturist is, of necessity, one of extreme complexity. Its divisions are many and varied in character. To resolve these divisions into one harmonious whole is the farmer's work, and the measure of success to be reached in the profession is gauged by the ability manifested in thus reducing to unification its divisional parts.

To perfect a system of agriculture suitable to a given soil can hardly be called child's play; to breed with ever-increasing success a single class of live stock requires not only a peculiar genius, but also a genius peculiarly developed; the feeding of live stock has in itself become a profession in whose ranks, despite the seeming paradox, are few professionals. Yet all these offices among a host of others, the individual farmer must combine within himself, if he would succeed in his chosen pursuit. From the unnumbered and chaotic minutiae of his profession he must deduce and perfect that combination, which cometh nearest to his ideal farming.

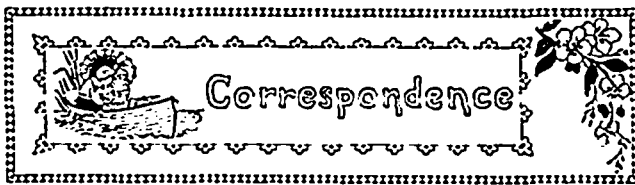
From what has just been said, two facts evolve themselves. The first is, that the profession admits of wonderful elasticity. The expansion and contraction to which it may be subjected are simply astonishing. The greatest astonishment, however, comes from the latter characteristic—contraction. Those of weak minds and weaker energy find a home (?) for their powers in the farmer's occupation. That some of these continue to eke out an existence upon the farm, has done more to injure the profession in the eyes of the masses, as regards the need of an education than any other power. They, the masses, forget that there is success and success, and that the one may be a failure and the other the success that succeeds.

The second fact elicited is, that a business of such extreme complexity requires an extreme of knowledge, relevant to the subject, to perfect it. And yet how many say by voice and by action that "anyone can be a farmer." The professions usually spoken of as such require of their devotees but one bent of mind and, with slight deviations, but one line of study.

It is not so with farming. He will find the foundational principles of a knowledge of his profession in agriculture proper, but agriculture is composed of many arms. Its chief one is live stock, in the breeding, feeding and handling of which the ablest minds of ablest men may find fullest scope. A knowledge of surgery and medicine becomes a desirable adjunct in the work. An intelligent understanding of the relationship existing between the various foods and the sustenance of animal life presents a field for deepest study, closest observation, and widest experience.

On the other hand who can weld the chain, complete in the number and strength of its links, which connects the inanimate of the earth with the animated organism of plant life? There is embodied in the connection not only a required mechanical ingenuity but a knowledge chemically of mother earth, of air, of water, and of vegetable growths.

A knowledge of practical botany claims attention from him who labors for his own good and the advancement of his profession; an acquaintance with insect life is forcing itself upon the agriculturist; local geology is a recognized aid in the profession; a thorough drilling in chemistry is indispensable; arboriculture demands no small share of attention—but why enumerate further? Let him who thinks the educational novice can undertake and successfully carry on the work of this profession ponder these things, and know that mental giants may find herein room for mightiest powers. The farm and education in its deepest sense are as inseparably linked together as the mind and body of the living man.



Correspondence

To the Corresponding Editor of the O. A. C. Review.

I acknowledge the honor conferred upon me of being asked to contribute an article to the maiden issue of your new enterprise. I am very much taken up with the idea, and I hope your efforts may be crowned with unbounded success.

I should have felt better pleased had you indicated a subject for me to discuss. Perhaps, however, a few notes on the projected REVIEW may not be out of place.

In the first place I think you have acted wisely in issuing it under the auspices of the Literary Society, for to my mind you have solved a sometimes knotty problem, viz.:—"What shall be done with the surplus funds?" This will give greater satisfaction all around than any previous proposition for the use of such funds. It will furnish a medium for the encouragement of essay writing to the members of the Literary Society, which, as a rule, is so much neglected by college men to their great regret in after life.

If my own feelings are any criterion there is one class which will be interested in this movement with a vengeance. That class will constitute the graduates and ex-students, who are always interested in college affairs, and the REVIEW will bring us into more direct communication with our *alma mater* than anything else I can think of. The recounting of present events will lend a freshness to the scenes of the past which cannot help but create pleasant sensations in the minds of the readers, unless they are ashamed of their past careers at the college. It will almost make us feel that we are students still, and though never having come in contact with one another, yet we will become friends. Besides this bond of union between the Professors and students on the one hand and the graduates and ex-students on the other, it will furnish us a medium for finding out things which may some times prove invaluable to us.

For instance, I may want a pure bred animal of some breed and class. Through the columns of the REVIEW I may readily be informed where it may be obtained, thus the principle of *reciprocity* may be inculcated. The same might be said respecting applications for situations, recommendations, etc.

As there are students in many parts of the globe, with Guelph as a centre, we may become informed of what is going on in the agricultural world, and by this means form some adequate opinion of what kind of farming will pay; which, by the way, is a vexed question to many an Ontario farmer to-day.

Through its columns may be ventilated a general grievance, and all the wisdom of the past history of the college be brought to bear upon it for its elucidation.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate the Literary Society upon its selection of the editorial staff, which will, I am sure, go a long way in making the REVIEW a permanent success.

T. RAYSON, B. S. A.

THE MARITIME EX-STUDENTS OF THE O. A. C.

At the last annual convention of the New Brunswick Farmers' Association, steps were taken by the ex-students of the O. A. C. to organize a society, to be known as the above. At Truro, during the meeting of the Nova Scotia Dairy men, the first regular meeting was held, the constitution drawn up, and members enrolled.

The constitution as approved is as follows.—

1. That the Society be known as the Maritime ex Students of the O. A. C., the Maritime Provinces to be Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.
2. That the candidate for membership must be at some time a resident of the Maritime Provinces.
3. That the members submit to the levying of assessment, carried by a vote at a regular meeting.

4. That the Society in its deliberations be governed by parliamentary procedure.

The object of the society is to meet annually and discuss those questions bearing upon the higher branches of agriculture, which would escape the programmes of the Institute and Grange, and to strengthen the bond of union between the ex-students and their *alma mater*. It was proposed to unite with the Experimental Union of the O. A. C., and to conduct such experiments as would be of mutual interest to members. The motion was laid aside for future consideration.

The enrolled members are:—President, Paul C. Black, A. O. A. C., Falmouth, N. S.; Secretary, B. Eaton Paterson, B. S. A., Sackville, N. B.; W. J. Gilbert, A. O. A. C., Dorchester, N. B.; A. B. Wilmot, A. O. A. C., Oromocto, N. B.; Oscar Chase, A. O. A. C., Port Williams, N. S.; J. A. Hart, A. O. A. C., Berwick, N. S.; J. B. McKay, A. O. A. C., Stellarton, N. S.; Percy C. Poweys, A. O. A. C., Fredericton, N. B.; W. J. Palmer, A. O. A. C., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; C. H. Black, Amherst, N. S.; C. C. Black, Amherst, N. S.; F. E. Page, Amherst, N. S.; H. B. Hall, Gagetown, N. B.; W. W. Hubbard, Burton, N. B.; W. Herbert de Veves, Woodstock, N. B.; John Donaldson, Port Williams, N. S.; F. W. C. Annand, Annandale, N. S.; F. H. Soden, Petibodiac, N. B.; J. J. Gregory, Antigonish, N. S.; H. H. Beer, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Geo. Maunsell, Fredericton, N. B.; F. P. Magee, St. John, N. B.

All students eligible for membership are requested to forward their names to the Secretary for enrollment.

The next meeting will be held in Fredericton during the meeting of the Farmers' Association.

MENTAL GROWTH.

By J. E. Hutton, B. S. A.

"The waves that moan along the shore,
The winds that sigh in blowing,
Are sent to teach a mystic lore
Which men are wise in knowing."

The years roll on, bringing with them an increase in population and wealth. But beneath the prevailing desire for the latter, is a more subtle principle, which impels an enlightened race to seek for something higher. Provision for mental and spiritual needs keeps pace with that for physical. As each generation makes an advance on the preceding, it prepares the way for still higher attainments in the next. To this progressive spirit are due the various institutions, each designed in some way to benefit the human race.

Another college year has been entered on, with a largely increased attendance at very many of these centres of learning. Hither will be gathered for some time to come, youth of all classes, and from places widely separated. The effects of this change of life and scene, considered in the light of the future, cannot be other than great. It is a critical period for every student, and in the case of not a few has proved the turning point in his career. How can it be made to produce the best results?

A symmetrical development of every part is the highest ideal the student can set before him. While the mind is not all that requires attention, its proper development is a consideration that cannot safely be ignored. Whatever line of work he may afterwards pursue, the possession of intellectual strength will distinguish him from his less fortunate co-laborers. It behooves him, therefore, to carefully consider the best means of developing mental power.

At the outset every student should arrive at a clear understanding in regard to the object he has in view in attending college. Is it to get instruction, or education? Does he fully comprehend the difference? To educate is to lead out and train the mental faculties, to bring to light latent powers and develop them to their full strength. To instruct is to impart knowledge, a laudable work in itself, but one which so often degenerates into a mere system of cramming, as depressing to the instructor as it is harmful to the student. While instruction is essential, it should ever be the complement of, not a substitute for, the grander work of education.

This principle is by no means new. With a birth long before the christian era, it still exists with undiminished strength. Not so with its methods. Through all these centuries the study of the classics and abstract mathematics has been cherished, as affording the best, if not only, means of developing the mental powers. The fruits of this system have certainly been great, as shown in the works of such as Milton and Newton, Gladstone and Thomson.

But a new era has begun, and new methods prevail. The study of nature, in the widest sense of the term, is now receiving that attention which compensates in a measure for its neglect in the past. Here is presented for investigation a field far exceeding in extent and grandeur all others combined. Rightly pursued the results are more fruitful, both mentally and materially, than any obtained in the past.

But in any study, how shall the best results be obtained? From a mere memorizing of facts? Shall the student be content to rely entirely upon the labors of others, and make no effort to search for himself?

Intelligence consists not only in knowing, but also in knowing how. A real and adequate knowledge of things can only be obtained in the presence of the things themselves, where the infinite variety of forms and conditions invites the closest observation. But observation alone will not develop mental power; reason must be cultivated as well. The exercise of any faculty promotes its development; hence the student cannot be too strongly urged to use his own powers, to rely as far as possible upon his individual efforts.

Unfortunately more work is crowded into many courses than can be properly pursued. This, with the injurious system of competition for prizes and medals induces the practice of cramming for examination, instead of laying a sound foundation for future intellectual attainment.

It is not the amount of knowledge a man may possess, but the use he can make of it, that determines the nature of his education. He might know every detail of veterinary science and be no surgeon, for lack of understanding in applying it. He might be able to repeat the name of a thousand bugs or more, and know but little of insect life. He might have at his finger's end every rule of rhetoric, or a whole volume of poetry, and still be unable to present an original thought.

There is one point which I would specially emphasize, and for which there is urgent need in the too frequent practice of dealing with the whole class as one. On no account should the student lose his own individuality. The types of intellect are as various as the forms of faces. Then let each person pursue with special zeal that line of work with which his mind is most in harmony. In that he should receive every encouragement to investigate for himself. We need less competition, but more thoroughness; less of the *what*, but more of the *why*.

"The works of God are fair for naught,
Unless our eyes, in seeing,
See hidden in the thing the thought
That animates its being."

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

From the day a boy enters college as a freshman, with all the verdancy of a rural childhood still upon him, until he leaves the hallowed precincts of his Alma Mater, his one constant thought, his loftiest ambition is to stand before a distinguished audience on commencement day, and receive his diploma from the hands of a Cabinet Minister, or some other equally distinguished gentleman.

During his first year he looks up to the Senior as one placed on an exalted throne, high above him. One who ranks in his mind far ahead of tutor or professor, and he would readily give many years of his life to become a member of the graduating class. But alas, the truth confronts him, that "lowliness is young ambitions ladder," and he must pick his steps and go slowly, before he can reach this beau ideal pinnacle of fame.

As time goes on he sees the upper classes in their turn ascend the rostrum and receive their parchments, and he knows his time is drawing near.

Convocation day at length arrives, and our gallant freshman of former years, marches up the aisle and receives his diploma, amid the loud cheering of his class-mates and fellow-students. He likewise receives a few words of encouragement from his professors,

and some prominent individual who has been called upon to make the presentation, loudly praises his merits and lauds his lofty ambitions. Slowly and with flushed face he passed down to his seat, thus closing the last chapter in his college career.

Commencement is over, and like one in a dream he seeks his room and gathering together his worldly goods, returns to the home of his father. Here he rests and the world hears of him no more. Why? Because he has "attained the upmost round," and now that he has been educated, his imagination leads him to suppose that he knows more than all the country round, and so he is now content to settle down and pass into obscurity.

How often do we hear the question asked, "What has become of that bright boy—who graduated in the class S—?" And too often comes the answer, "He has gone back home and settled down," or "No one has heard of him since graduation." His college associates, one by one pass from his memory and finally the old institution herself is lost sight of, her place being rapidly filled with the "busy cares of men."

Is this right? Do we owe nothing to the institution that gave us our education? To the old class rooms where we have so often assembled, and the debating hall where we discuss questions of seeming moment, where we have mingled with students from all parts of the globe, and by association, gained new ideas and methods which continually help us in our every day life? For all this we should at least keep up with the working and changes of the old school, correspond with the professors and students, and in every way show our appreciation of that education, which we received within her walls.

The above picture may be somewhat overdrawn and the character depicted therein, beyond the proper limits, but the point I wish to emphasize is none the less apparent, viz.—That on the day a boy receives his degree, that day his practical education should commence, and it is now more than at any subsequent time that he requires all his wits and genius to assist him in obtaining that distinction among his fellow men, which his talents and his Alma Mater have eminently fitted him for. Above all he should bear in mind that any success he may meet with in after life, is due in a great measure to the careful instruction imparted to him by his former professors.

Happily this dormant spirit is not found in all graduates, for there are some, who being born to rule, will make their presence felt in any community. But the question which naturally arises with such individuals is, to what use can I put my talents that they will yield me one hundred fold.

Not to confuse the readers of our humble REVIEW, we will speak to the point, and keep our minds fixed on our own Alma Mater, the O. A. C. Many farmers and others in the Province of Ontario, find fault with the course of instruction, maintaining that it has a strong tendency to divert the minds of the students from practical agriculture as a profession. Is the supposition correct? Partially so, mostly not. The boy who enters the college—and there have been many such—with a proper appreciation of the independent life which the farmer leads, and who at the same time is cognizant of the fact that much hard labor must be expended on every Canadian farm, will select from his course of studies, that which is practical and can be applied at home, and when he graduates will return to his father's homestead and apply such methods. He will thus be a better farmer by putting system into all his work, and by the use of labor-saving machines, which he has learned to manipulate while at college. Soon he will take the lead in his profession and be honored and esteemed by his less fortunate neighbors.

On the other hand, a boy who will not exert himself to obtain information, and expects his teachers to educate him without his assistance, would never have made a good farmer, and a poor farmer is worse than none, for he not only destroys his own farm and lets it go to weeds and waste, but like one decayed potato in a bushel, he soon taints all those with whom he comes in contact.

Such are the boys by which the standing of the college is judged, and because they themselves had not ambition or brains enough to graduate, they spend their time spreading reports among their neighbors, running down the college and her professors. As "empty vessels make most sound," so a few such ex-students can do more to injure the reputation of an institution, than many hard-working, industrious individuals, can counteract by a simple show of their work.

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There is another class of graduates, those who come from towns and cities or from large families in the country. These have no farms to go to and they take an agricultural college course, for the sake of its thorough instruction, or the hope of obtaining a position in some of its departments after graduation. To such I would say, make a specialty of something and stick to it, sink or swim. The day of diversified education is over. Where formerly we had Biologists in our agricultural colleges, now we have Zoologists, Entomologists, Botanists, and Ornithologists. Experimental Stations are employing only competent specialists and where they get a man to suit them, he gets almost any salary demanded. To all students I would say fit yourself for the position and it will be ready for you, and if you cannot find employment in your own broad Dominion, come over to Uncle Sam's territory, where there are already many O. A. C. graduates, all prospering in their several fields of labor.

MISSISSIPPI.



PERSONAL.

G. C. Donald, A. O. A. C., of '87, is in California.

W. Budd, A. O. A. C., of '88, is farming near Delhi, Ont.

A. Nicol, A. O. A. C., of '79, died during the past summer.

A. Lehmann, B. S. A., graduate of '89, is at home running the farm.

The Elton Brothers, associates of '88, are farming in the Northwest.

W. S. Carpenter, A. O. A. C., of '88, is farming near Simcoe, Ont.

H. I. Sharman, A. O. A. C., of '87, is teaching school in Birtle, Man.

J. G. Scroggiam, First Silver Medalist of '87, was married recently.

R. M. Soule, B. S. A., graduate of '89, is also working the homestead.

J. W. Hart, A. O. A. C., of '87, is Dairy Instructor in the State of Alabama.

J. J. Simchir, A. O. A. C., of '88, is working the home farm at Ridgeway, Ont.

John Fee, B. S. A., graduate of '88, is in Toronto engaged in the mercantile line.

F. J. Sleightholm, Gold Medalist of '87, is a thriving farmer near Hampton, Ont.

A. D. Harkness, A. O. A. C., '87, is a prosperous farmer in the Eastern part of the Province.

Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., graduate of '89, is assistant in the Dairy Department of the O. E. F.

N. J. Clinton, A. O. A. C., of '79, is a prosperous horticulturist and dairyman, near Windsor, Ont.

S. P. Brown, A. O. A. C., of '88, is engaged as chairman on a dairy farm near Fort Atkinson, Wis.

T. Rayner, B. S. A., graduate of '89, is studying practical agriculture on his farm at Roschall, Ont.

T. H. Tinn, 2nd Silver Medalist of '89, is demonstrating scientific farming near Oakville, Ont.

C. A. Zaritz, B. S. A., graduate of '88, is still at the head of the Experimental Department of the O. E. F.

H. B. Jeffs, A. O. A. C., of '83, residing near Bond Head, Ont., is taking the front rank as a sheep breeder.

The following compose the present Third Year, Messrs. Brodie, Dean, Gelling, McEvoy, McCallum, Monteith, and Shantz.

J. A. Craig, B. S. A., of '88, is editor of the *Canadian Live Stock Journal*, which position he has held since his year of graduation.

Wm. Randall, A. O. A. C., of '89, row of Campden, was recently injured by his team running away, but is rapidly recovering.

A. Shuttleworth, A. O. A. C., of '82; S. Calvert, of '86, and Mr. L. Paterson, of '88, are in attendance at McGill College, Montreal.

W. G. Birdsall, A. O. A. C., of '88, entered the matrimonial state not long ago. His many friends wish him a happy and prosperous life.

E. Sturge, A. O. A. C., of '86, Gold Medalist in '89 at the Veterinary College, Toronto, is now practising veterinary in Pennsylvania.

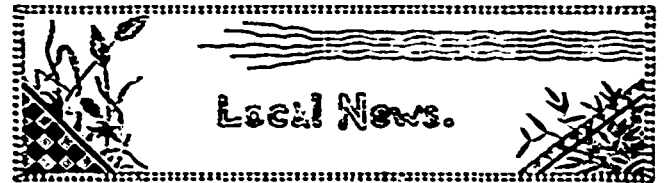
H. L. Ridings, a medalist of the Special Class of '85, has bought a 200 acre farm near Stockdale, Hastings County, Ont., and is a successful farmer.

R. F. Holterman, A. O. A. C., of '80, is in the Bee Business at Romney, Ont. He is also Secretary of the International Beekeepers' Association.

T. W. Ballantyne, A. O. A. C., of '81, has a fine herd of Short-horns on his farm near Stratford, Ont., and is counted one of the enterprising farmers of that locality.

B. E. Paterson, B. S. A., of '88, is in the journalistic business being editor and joint proprietor of the *Maritime Agriculturist*, a semi-monthly published at Sackville, N. B.

The many friends of Prof. Morgan, B. S. A., of '89, will be glad to learn of his success. He is lecturer on Entomology and Horticulture in the Agricultural College.



Local News.

LECTURES commenced Oct. 3.

LOOK out for Angel after the 4 ft. burners.

THERE was a slight fall of snow on Oct. 6th.

"ONE, two, three—Cowan's had his hair cut."

How nice it would be to keep to the time-table!

BOYS, read the advertisements and patronize the stores mentioned.

COMMITTEES multiply: some poor fellows were on duty lately from 7 to 11 p.m.

THE battle-cry, "Our Flat," once more resounds through the hall's when a "tower" man gets too cheeky.

SOME generous visitor offered the Secretary a quarter the other day for so courteously showing him round.

THERE are 87 students in residence, 51 in the first year, 26 in the second, 7 in the third, and 3 taking a special course.

THE boys appreciate the advent of sauce dishes on the supper tables, and are also glad to have the porridge better cooked.

THE Social at the Congregational Church on the 29th was well attended by the students who are fond both of cake and girls.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

SUCH is the improvement in the fare, that we could not resist giving the matron 3 ringing cheers and a rider on a recent occasion.

THE principal door, in the College, through which last winter used to come such searching winds, have now been fitted with strong springs.

THE Englishman, who didn't come to this country to be laughed at, naively enquired one Friday evening, "What time does the President's begin?"

A SECOND football team has been started. The members have been very busy in the early morning going out for a smart run of from one to three miles.

IT is noteworthy that we have here students from Nova Scotia and British Columbia, as well as from France, Switzerland, Spain, England, India, and Japan.

THE new stock is coming by degrees. Two Marshies arrived on the 9th, driven by two students who arrived at 9 p.m., foot-sore and weary after a tramp of 35 miles.

THERE is good musical talent in the first year, and the Literary Society meetings have been enlivened by excellent solos from Messrs. Thomas, Buscarlet, and Worthington.

IT is amusing to see Jack run for the dishes in the dining hall. He gets there in a tremendous hurry, and on one memorable occasion waited quite a while for his fresh supply.

CLUB swinging is now all the rage, for under Captain Clarke's able instruction, the fellows are progressing rapidly. The flats are quite lively at 9:30 with both clubs and gloves.

EARLY morning lectures in the stables have now commenced on the feeding and care of stock generally. We are confident that such a course cannot fail to be of great benefit to all students.

FIRST year boys are exceptionally busy at the Vet. The skeleton is being thoroughly studied, while it is now a common sight to see 7 or 8 boys coming into lectures armed with cannons and revolvers.

STUDENTS seem to be taking more pride this year in making their rooms pretty. Step round to No. 57 for one of the nicest. Buscarlet and Faithfull are to be congratulated on their artistic furnishing.

THE first meeting of the Y. M. C. A. for the term was held on Thursday, Oct. 3. Several of the old members spoke welcoming the new students. We confidently expect a good series of meetings this year.

A GREAT many of the boys were down at Norfolk St. Social on Thanksgiving Day. A capital programme had been arranged by the young men of the Church, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

LOTS of fun at the camp in the S. W. bush during September, especially when the antediluvian "Doctor" resplendent in overalls, hat, buffalo, and gorgeous railway rug brought back the goods and chattels in a democrat.

The fine weather this fall is enabling us to get along well with outside work. Under Prof. Shaw's keen critical eye road making is progressing rapidly. Granted a little more time and we shall soon be able to boast of really excellent farm lanes.

ON the 23rd Oct. the 2nd and 3rd year boys, through the kindness of Prof. Panton, had the privilege of seeing some exquisite lantern views of the Mammoth Kentucky Cave and other notable places. A very pleasant hour quickly passed away.

THE gentleman who in sepulchral tones used to announce at 4 o'clock, "School is now abolished," has departed, and our genial friend, Mr. Ellerby, now merrily rattles away over the typewriter and performs the multifarious secretarial duties.

WE were glad to see up here that day Mr. T. B. Willans, an ex-student, who has been working up in Manitoba and touring through the States. As usual he had a hearty, genial word for everybody. He has now returned with his brother to England.

THE annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on the 6th inst., to elect officers. We are glad to announce that Mr. G. Harcourt, B. S. A., has been elected President, and feel sure we have in him one who is in every way fitted to fill that important position.

THE President recommenced his Bible Class in connection with the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 6th, with an attendance of 25. The International series of subjects will be followed. Prof. J. W. Robertson led the regular weekly meeting on the 10th.

PROF. SHAW, our esteemed lecturer on Ag. culture, has been away for three weeks purchasing stock from all over Ontario and Quebec for the farm. His place in the lecture room has been occupied by Prof. Robertson with his inimitable "talks" on Dairy matters.

AT the Literary Society meeting on Oct. 18th, Messrs. Shantz and Buchanan upheld the affirmative side in the debate: Resolved, "That Nature is better than Art," while Messrs. Brodie and Mulholland championed the negative. The last mentioned made the best speech, and after a lively debate the negative side won.

HALLOW EEN passed off pretty quietly, but invisable sprites were at work round the College precincts. The fighting editor, whose name does not appear on the first page, has reported that he noticed a Democrat on the roof of the south barn, a snake fence across the road, plenty of gates unhinged, and the lecture room skeleton hitched to a wagon.

THE Creamery turned out about 5 tons of excellent butter during the season, which has been sold in Toronto at 25c. E. A. Rennie was butter-maker, and G. Harcourt, B. S. A., acted as Professor Robertson's assistant. The "oil test churn" worked like a charm. It is very handy for thirsty students to drop in to the Creamery during summer for buttermilk.

THERE was a good attendance at the meeting of the Literary Society on Nov. 1, when the subject for the debate was "The Life of a Mechanic is Preferable to that of a Farmer." Messrs. Siegholm and Sparrow spoke on the affirmative side, but were defeated by Messrs. J. Harcourt and Cox. We must congratulate these two 1st year men on their telling speeches.

OUR new matron, Mrs. Craig, from Belleville, entered on her duties Oct. 25th. We are glad to notice several improvements already in the dining hall, and can assure her they are heartily appreciated. We would like to hear of such improved laundry machinery being put in as would wash the clothes more thoroughly, be a credit to this Institution, and save the fair Julia much hard work.

WE are glad to chronicle the introduction of an excellent new porous carbon system for the disposal of sewage. It has been put in at a cost of about \$5,000, and is in every respect a credit to the Institution. The inside arrangements are an immense improvement on the old system, while the small amount of black sandy "sludge" is a source of wonder to all beholders. Nothing but clear water now runs into the ditch in place of the former offensive and poisonous matter. A large number of influential men from Toronto and our Royal City inspected the whole system very thoroughly on the 7th ult., and reported very favorably on it. We hear that the next experiment in this direction is to be with electricity.

SUNDAY, 20th Oct., was a memorable day for our Y. M. C. A. as we were then favored with a visit of two delegates from the Toronto University Y. M. C. A., Messrs. McLean and Graham. We had a capital meeting at 8:30 a.m., when Mr. Graham gave a brief account of his trip to the Northfield Convention which he considerably enlarged upon at the afternoon meeting, giving us then a few notes from the most interesting meetings there. Mr. McLean, whom we now look upon as quite an old friend, also spoke, showing the benefits derived from an Inter-Collegiate Association of this nature. Both meetings were very enjoyable and gave us an impetus in our work here. The same day there was a special welcome to the O. A. C. boys at Norfolk Street Church when the Rev. Dr. Willoughby preached in the evening on "Spiritual Agriculture."

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OUR magnificent barns are now completed, we sincerely trust that no such terrible disaster as that which befel the old ones on Nov. 26th, 1888, will ever again visit these new and handsome buildings. The general plan remains the same, sundry improvements, however, have been made in granaries and stables, but it is a sad fact that the barn is no better for threshing in. There are more box-stalls in the horse stable, and a commodious root cellar has been excavated under the bull shed.

At the meeting of the Literary Society on Oct. 25th, the *fiat de resistance* was an excellent address by Prof. Panton, on "What to Say and How to Say It." Unfortunately there was not so large an attendance as usual owing to special attractions in the city, but those present got several useful pointers on public speaking. Many ex-students, who are now good speakers, have testified that their maiden efforts were made in No. 1 Class Room, and we have no doubt that much of the success of present students as elocutionists will subsequently be traced to our Honorary President's entertaining speech of that Friday evening. Many white-robed figures were flitting about the halls that night watching a big fire in the city.

THE Literary Society has commenced well, and we cordially wish it every success for the present session. The Society is exceedingly fortunate in securing such an excellent President in the person of Mr. H. H. Dean, of Harley, who is a most methodical and expeditious chairman, and withal a fluent speaker. Under his able management the order of business proceeds harmoniously and with great despatch. Professor Panton has kindly consented to officiate as Honorary President. In a recent meeting we received the good news that he is glad to offer a prize for the best speaker. As a Society we are greatly indebted to him for this encouraging speaking. Now, boys, wake up! and never miss a chance of taking the floor on Friday nights.

THINGS the Editor would like to know:—

Why the varnish was not dry when the College re-opened.

Why the drain pipes in the stable over the potatoes cannot be kept water-tight.

Why the live stock class room cannot be cleaned regularly.

Who in the 1st year get bath tickets.

Why there could not be a wash-room for students on the ground floor.

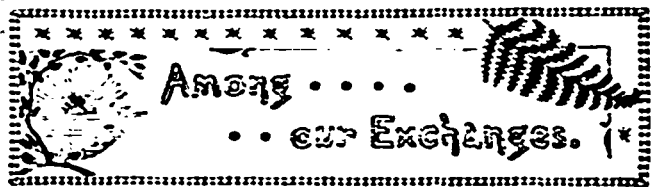
Why there is not a sidewalk from the College doors to the main road.

Why the 2nd year cannot have a "subject" for veterinary lectures.

If there cannot be an instructor in Elocution.

EARLY in October the football club re-organized, the officers elected being:—Hon. President, Prof. Robertson; President, A. Shantz; Captain, P. Barne; Secretary-Treasurer, J. A. Gelling. Committee, Musgrave, Dolson, McFarlane, Smith, and Harris. After a fortnight's practice the club matches commenced with Toronto and N.V., who visited Guelph. The College was well represented and won by 21 points to 5. The following Saturday Upper Canada College came down and defeated our club by 14 points to 9. The first out match was played at Stratford in miserable weather against an older and heavier team. Our boys did some very plucky work, but having a weak back division the result was 22 to 10 in Stratford's favor. It was universally agreed that the opposing men were a most hospitable lot and did their best to make things enjoyable. On Thanksgiving day Trinity College visited our lawn and after a hard fought and pleasant game lost by 6 points to 8. The large attendance, especially of the fair sex, was most gratifying. The home team was strongly represented and would have been better had not Barne and Musgrave been incapacitated by injuries. For the home team the forwards played a good game at scrimmaging and heeling out. Harris did some fine dribbling. Matlice's passing at quarter was very clean. Saunders was good all round, his punting at times being grand; DeMarriz made one or two good runs. Ransom and Gelling also deserve mention for good work at back and wing respectively. Supper time was very lively that night, several amusing speeches being made by members of both teams. On the 9th inst. our team drove to Hamilton where they had a most agreeable and interesting game with the junior team of the

Hamilton F. B. C. The juniors, who were ably assisted by several of the seniors, won by 19 points to 3. The scoring by no means shows the true state of the game, as our team had decidedly bad luck, both in point of scoring and also by being weakly represented in the back division. The attendance was large and the cheering dealt out with great impartiality. Our forwards repeatedly showed their superiority by carrying the scrims and had even one of the regular halves been present we should have had no difficulty in scoring, but nothing more than rouges were obtained. The College forwards, as usual, played a great game, Dolson, Harris, and Webster showing up most prominently. Ransom, at back, played well, his kicking being unusually good. Mr. Morris acted as referee to the entire satisfaction of both teams. The return match against Toronto, fixed for the 16th inst., was postponed owing to our inability to take down anything like a representative team. Challenges have been sent to Hamilton and Stratford for return matches at home.



Owing to the number of College papers as yet received being small, the list of exchanges will consequently be rather limited in this number. We hope to hear from the various colleges ere our next publication.

The *Acta Veterinaria* is the best exchange we have yet received. It contains many interesting and instructive articles. The criticisms on the Class of '93 are in many instances good, and in some cases rather severe.

The *Mississippi College Reflector* contains the following:—Prof. Phares and Prof. Irley, Higgins and Wellbom have severed their connection with the College. Dr. Phares is living in Madison County, Prof. Irley is farming in Georgia, and Prof. Higgins and Wellbom, in connection with Mr. J. W. Fox, of Class '89, have opened a large school at State Springs. The places of the above named gentlemen have been filled as follows:—Prof. Creelman, Biology; Prof. Connell, Agriculture; Messrs. Herbert, '87, and Covington, assistants in the preparatory department. Mr. Creelman is an old student of the Ontario Agricultural College, having graduated early in the summer of '88. A few months later he was appointed assistant to the Professor of Biology at the Agricultural College, Mississippi, and now has succeeded the late professor. We wish Mr. Creelman every success in his new undertaking.

College Reflector:—Mr. H. A. Morgan, of Canada, spent a few days at the College not long since visiting Mr. G. C. Creelman. Mr. Morgan took the degree B. S. A. at the Ontario Agricultural College early in the present year, and a few months later was appointed Professor of Botany at the Louisiana State University.

The Portfolio presents a great deal of taste both in dress and in the various articles that adorn its pages. Criticism of Class '89 is interesting, and the writer, according to Addison, is a true critic. We shall be glad to receive *The Portfolio* as one of our exchanges.

The credit system causes the financial death of thousands of farmers.

Trying to stop cracks in cold stables with grain fed to stock is not economy.

Shrunken wheat is of more value to feed stock than to make flour, as the nitrogenous compounds are relatively high.

Manitoba has been noted for the growth of mushrooms on her prairies. They are sometimes as large as saucers.

A barking dog and a noisy, loud-mouthed man are two things that should never be permitted to enter a cattle-feeding-pen.