

# THE REVIEW

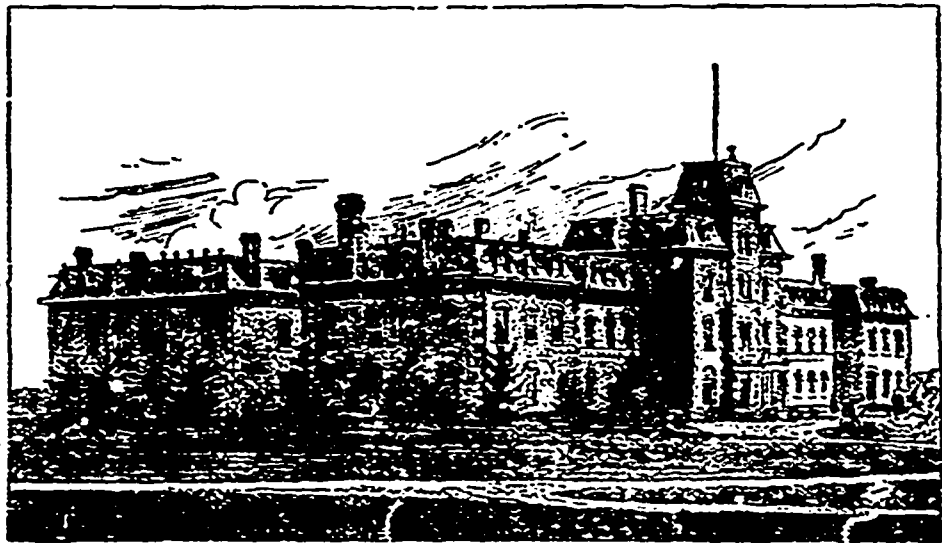
Vol. VI.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, NOVEMBER, 1894.

No. 2.

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# The O. A. C. Review.

The Dignity of a Calling is Its Utility.

Vol. VI.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, NOVEMBER, 1894.

No. 2

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is with pleasure that we present to our readers this month a short article on a popular subject. To every thinking man a retrospect becomes a matter of habit. To him a contemplation of things past is as essential as earnest thought is in his present business. But to those of us who have time to think of present cares only, this article is very opportune. For although meant evidently for the class of '94 we think that valuable hints may be gleaned by all. We are confident that those who had the pleasure of reading last year's editorials will recognize in "Looking Backward" the same "spicy" style.

\* \* \*

In the balmy days preceding the late wintry weather, our senior Agricultural Editor seized with a spirit of adventure, resolved to tread the paths of the unknown. When a man, lithe and active, engages in a feat requiring superlative agility, spectators look on in wonder. But when a somewhat portly gentleman attempts to ride a bicycle, people look on with bated breath. Realizing the gravity of the undertaking, and with a faint idea of the probable consequences our friend had prepared himself for the worst. He was not disappointed. For notwithstanding the fact that he had provided himself with the available cricket and baseball protectors he now lies in solitary confinement with the College physician in attendance. Fearing that in all probability he would not be able to attend to his editorial duties this month, he immediately considered the advisability of providing a substitute. As soon, therefore, as he had recovered sufficiently to permit of his using pen and ink he communicated with an ex-student friend, who, ever ready to aid the sick and comfort the sorrowing, has responded with an excellent article on Dairying.

\* \* \*

Dairymen of to-day, in order to keep the standard of their dairies ever on the advance, must take every precaution to keep abreast of scientific investigation. A few years ago, to mention bacteria in connection with the dairy, was to call forth volumes of invective against scientific investigation. But now ideas are changed. No longer are our progressive dairies governed by the traditions of our grand-fathers; but, by the more recent rules of scientists. Therefore, we take pleasure in presenting to our readers some facts, which, although not new by any means, are of great importance in the dairy.

\* \* \*

Earlier in the season we were promised some very interesting

contests in the football arena, but we have been disappointed. True a match or two have been played by our teams, but they have been confined to foreign territory. Very little enthusiasm has been stirred up at home, and it looks as if we had decided to give football a severe letting alone. This state of things is to be regretted. Without football enthusiasm practice will be irregular, and without regular practice no team can hope to stand before an opponent. We have seen several instances of the results of irregular practice in the past; but hope that they may not be repeated.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Common Ferments in Milk.



THE work of investigation along the line of agricultural chemistry during recent years has been exceedingly fruitful, and in no part of this broad field have the results obtained been of such real practical value as those ascertained in connection with the dairy. The causes of many important phenomena hitherto unexplainable have been revealed; and the cause known a remedy at once suggests itself.

Milk is an exceedingly complex substance, and, owing to the many changes it readily undergoes, it has been a very difficult body to successfully deal with. During the last few years, however, the science of bacteriology has taken such unprecedented strides, that, though the exact nature of many of its phenomena has not been explained, still the causes which lead to them and the manner in which they occur are fairly well understood. The idea once held, that all changes in milk were due to something inherent in the milk itself has been proved erroneous, for it was soon discovered that these agencies, whatever they were, were introduced into the milk after the time of milking, and more recently it has been proved beyond all doubt that all forms of fermentation, such as curdling, acid development, putrefaction of various sorts are due entirely to the action of various classes of minute microorganisms (bacteria, etc.) existing in the milk in innumerable numbers, and that these get into the milk after it is drawn from the cow. They do not exist in the mammary glands of a healthy animal, for if milk be drawn into a sterilized tube in such a manner as to prevent the access of air or any other foreign matter and kept thus it will remain perfectly sweet and unchanged for any length of time, showing no tendency to ferment in any way unless contaminated with bacteria. There are a great many classes of these, all of which produce their characteristic effects, and in many of the classes a score or more of different species have been found. The number of individual organisms is almost inconceivable, depending upon the age of the milk, but more particularly upon its temperature

and surrounding. Thus milk kept at a temperature of  $57^{\circ}$  F for fifteen hours contained only 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, the same milk kept at  $95^{\circ}$  F for the same time held, per cubic centimeter, 72,000,000, showing very forcibly the effect of temperature upon their development. The most favorable temperature is that at which it is drawn from the cow. So that if the milk be immediately cooled down, all development is practically checked, and in order to induce fermentation it is necessary to warm it up again.

Let us now turn our attention to some of the more common forms of fermentation occurring in milk. The most universal one, of course, and the one with which we are all so familiar, is that of souring. In this a certain class of organisms have the powers of attacking the milk sugar and breaking it up. The exact nature of the change is not quite understood, but the first visible product is lactic acid. This acid in common with all others has the power of precipitating the casein which exists in a state of semi-solution in the milk, and as soon as sufficient acid is developed it is coagulated and appears in the form of curd. The power of producing this acid from milk sugar seems to be quite common amongst these organisms, many species possessing it, though none of them act in just the same way. With a large number the amount produced is not sufficient to cause any trouble, but other species develop more rapidly and form large amounts of acid. To the presence of this is due the peculiar flavor of sour milk. As just mentioned, however, if the milk be at once cooled down the increase will be checked, and by practicing scrupulous cleanliness their number may be greatly minimized. It should be remembered that milk is the most easily contaminated of all substances and that when just warm from the animal it is especially susceptible to any such influences. In no other way except by the action of these organisms can milk become sour. The phenomena of souring during a thunderstorm so often attributed to the electrical condition of the atmosphere, is due to no other cause than that the warm sunny conditions that usually accompany such a storm are just the conditions most favorable to the rapid development of these lactic ferments. Milk deprived of its bacteria shows no tendency to sour or change in any way during these storms, or even under the influence of electric currents.

Just here it may be of interest to notice the difference between this form of fermentation and that occasioned by the action of rennet during the process of cheese making. In both cases the principal result is the precipitation of the casein. In the former, as we have seen, it is thrown down by the acidity of the milk without any change taking place in its nature, but in the latter the case is very different. There is no tendency toward acid development at all. The action of the rennet appears to be such that it breaks the casein up into two compounds, one of which is soluble and is lost in the whey, while the other, in the presence of certain of the salts, particularly those of calcium, is insoluble, and as these are always present the milk is at once coagulated, forming the curd of the cheese maker.

Besides that of souring there are a great many other kinds of fermentation which commonly occur in milk, though most of them are not of quite so much importance. Some, however, are worthy of notice. There is one class which produces alkalinity in the milk and occasionally causes some trouble, but as a rule the acid-forming species are more numerous and, getting the start of them, develop much more rapidly, producing sufficient acid to counteract their effect. There is another class which appears to attack the albumin

ous contents and give rise to bitter milk. Sometimes accompanying these and sometimes alone is found a class giving rise to butyric acid. The well known phenomenon of blue milk is due to a species which appears to act in conjunction with the lactic organisms, giving the milk a very characteristic blue color. Slimy fermentation is common in some parts, and often cause a good deal of trouble as such milk can furnish no cream. Its formation is due to a number of species which have the power of changing certain parts of the milk, making it exceedingly stringy. Besides these mentioned there are innumerable other classes all of which if allowed free action would produce their peculiar results.

Let us now turn aside from these theoretical considerations and view the matter from a more practical standpoint. We have seen that nearly all changes occurring in milk, and this applies also to cheese and butter, are due entirely to the presence of certain organisms which are introduced, owing to filthy conditions, after the milk is drawn from the cow. Some of them such as "ripening" or the "curing" of cheese are, when occurring at the proper time, quite necessary, but others are always to be avoided, for they invariably lead to mischievous results. The presence of a certain number of these organisms must be looked upon as inevitable, for under practical conditions it is impossible to help them all out. It is possible, however to reduce their number to a minimum, and to prevent those which are in from developing fast enough to cause any trouble. The source of all contamination as just mentioned is in unclean surroundings. An impure atmosphere, filth of any sort about the animal, especially the teats or udder, any form of uncleanness in the pails, are common sources of many of the germs, and as is universally known no substance is so susceptible to contamination as milk. The minute pores of a wooden vessel out of which it is impossible to wash the small particles of decayed milk is often the unknown source of a great deal of trouble, for they serve as resting places for myriad of germs. The temperature at which they are absorbed most readily and develop most rapidly is about  $95^{\circ}$  F, while their activity is diminished as the temperature lowers until at about  $40^{\circ}$  F, it ceases altogether; so that by cooling the milk down as soon as possible not only is their development checked but also their absorption, and by practicing most scrupulous cleanliness in every department the media from which they are derived are removed.

Let us glance hastily at the very important part which bacteria play in butter and cheese making. In the former the butter maker always "ripens" his cream. This is done by warming it for a time, thus allowing the lactic ferments a chance to do their work. It is exactly similar to the process of souring. Besides facilitating the operation of churning this imparts a much finer flavor to the butter. This is done by certain species working in conjunction with the lactic ferments. These have been isolated and cultures obtained, and in parts of Germany are put in the milk artificially to insure the development of the proper flavor in the butter, and are said to work with fair success.

In cheese making these organisms play a much more important part for without them the cheese would be absolutely worthless. New cheese is just like curd and it is not until the process of curing has gone on for a time that it is at all palatable, the right flavor only appears after it has been somewhat changed by the proper ferments within it. These are always in the milk and if the conditions be such

as to allow them full sway the desired flavor will be developed and no trouble will arise. But it often happens that in spite of all precaution on the part of the cheese maker the cheese will be bitter, or black or spotted. The reason is, that owing to the milk having been kept under improper conditions it has become contaminated with bacteria, which produce some abnormal form of ripening and are in sufficient numbers to overcome the influence of the normal ferments. Here again by careful attention to the milk they may be practically kept out. A few however will always get in and if the cheese be kept in a warm, moist place there is great likelihood of their increasing here and causing trouble.

Following these facts very closely comes the subject of artificial ferments. We have noticed that all imported phenomena, except the rennet ferment, occurring in milk or connected with the manufacture of butter or cheese, and the various qualities of these are due directly to the influence of certain classes of bacteria. We also notice that many of these classes have been isolated and artificially developed and that when injected into the milk will produce their characteristic effects. Thus the ferments giving rise to the aroma of butter when injected into cream previously sterilized produced butter of an excellent flavor. The species causing bitter cheese have also been isolated, and when artificially added to pure milk gave rise to a very bitter cheese, while cheese made from the same milk without such inoculation was perfectly good. Seeing that a great many other species have also been isolated and studied it is not at all unreasonable to expect that the time is not so very far ahead when the dairyman will be able to purchase any desired ferment and use it, somewhat on the same principle as the "starter" is used to-day to ripen the cream or as brewer uses his yeast. Even at present, in some parts, ferments causing rapid ripening of the milk or proper flavor of the butter are on the market and are used with considerable success, and we are not too sanguine if we expect that before many years the butter and cheese makers will not only use artificial ferments with which to flavor their produce but will also have a variety of flavors from which to select.

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### Looking Backward.

**U**NLIKE the famous Bellamy I do not propose projecting myself into the dim and hazy future, and from that vantage ground surveying present times and seasons. To most of us ordinary mortals, past and present prove sufficiently large; we feel no over-mastering desire or yearning to encroach upon the boundless unknown before us.

Anticipation versus realization has for ages past proved a fruitful subject to the profound philosophers of village debating clubs. Despite their nightly arguments, pro and con, we, of this age, still hesitate before expressing our decision. Of one thing we are all sure, that in the past we have had joys and pleasures which we do not hope to have surpassed in the days and years to come. Friendships have been formed, ties have been woven, which bind us heart to heart, and soul to soul, with the kindred spirits we have met. And is it not well that it is so, for did we lack those friendships and those ties would

life be to us the full and joyous thing which it is? No, never; a thousand times no.

But in taking our backward glance, comparing "now" and "then," we labor under the great disadvantage of comparing widely remote objects, surrounded as they are by different lights and shadows. We too often forget to act in the living present, choosing rather to dwell upon the glories of the dead past. Could we see the two with the same range of vision, how much brighter the lives of many of us would become. Our dead Laureate seemed to realize the full force of this thought when he wrote—

"And is it that the haze of grief  
 Makes former gladness loom so great?  
 The lowness of the present state,  
 That sets the past in sweet relief?  
 Or that the past will always win  
 A glory from its being far;  
 And orb into the perfect star  
 We saw not when we moved therein?"

I do not know whether "the class of '94" yet fully realize the the "lowness" of their present state or not; but I do know that for most of its members life must now wear a different aspect. Even if in those days gone by we failed to catch a glimpse of "the perfect star" which the men of preceding years could see in the zenith of its splendor, no one of our number would object to have one or two of those old days to live over again. True we had our trials and our tribulations (every senior may expect them), but, after all, they were few in number; of our year it may be truly said that its latter end was peace. Here is where the trouble begins to enter; after our separation in the orthodox way, so many new responsibilities and cares devolve upon us that gradually and almost unconsciously to ourselves the bonds of union among us begin to weaken. And so, as is already the case with those gone before, it is decreed that we shall drift further and further apart in life's current until finally we may lose sight of each other. But should such an untoward fate befall us we still feel that we are mutually better for having met. One profited by another's mistakes; the successes of one led to friendly emulation on the part of another.

And so, old friends of '94, occasionally take a look backward. It will not hurt you; it will do you good. View our past failures and successes; be warned by the former and take courage from the latter; then press on in your chosen work. But never let business cares so master you that you cannot afford a backward glance and a passing thought to "Auld Lang Syne."

J. J. F.

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### DEATH OF PROF. PANTON'S MOTHER.

Agnes Welkie, relict of the late James Panton, passed to her long home at the age of 84, on Saturday, 10th inst. Deceased was the mother of Prof. Panton, O. A. C., Rev. J. Panton, Stratford, and Miss J. H. R. Panton, Science teacher at the Oshawa High School. She was a life long member of the Presbyterian Church at Oshawa, and was beloved by a large circle of friends. We extend to the bereaved our sincere sympathy.

# THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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

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Ex-Students are requested to contribute to our columns.

NOVEMBER, 1894.

## The Athletic Association Supper.



HE Third Annual Supper of the Athletic Association was held on Friday, Nov. 9th, and proved a great success, thanks to the care of Mrs. Craig and the committee.

After a sumptuous repast this year's president, T. F. Paterson, began his duties as chairman, which he carried out to every one's satisfaction. We thought the speeches this year were better and more interesting than last year's, and notwithstanding a long list of toasts every one enjoyed listening to the proposers, some of whom showed themselves good and witty speakers.

T. F. Paterson in the opening speech, like most of the other speakers, had some excuse to make for speaking. He said he could not make a long speech and did not mean to, as he was afraid some one might say the same as an old Scotch lady who told a minister that she did not like his last sermon at all "For in the first place," said she, "you read it; in the second place you did not read it well, and then it was not worth reading at all." The speaker expressed his pleasure at the presence of President Mills, who was seated on his left. He had much pleasure in calling upon Pres. Mills to propose the toast of the Queen, and was sorry there were no members of the Royal Family present to respond. We possessed two Kings, but whether there was any blue blood in their veins he could not say.

The President then rose to propose the toast to the Athletic Association and in his speech said he was pleased to see old members of the Association present. Athletics and study should go hand in hand and neither should be allowed to encroach on the other. He thought lawn tennis too quiet a game, suitable for ladies and ladies men, but wished the College success in all their games, and said he heartily sympathized with our athletics.

The chairman, T. F. Paterson responded, and the next toast, that of the Football Club, was proposed by Mr. Harrison. He was glad to see last year's captain, Mr. B. W. Gonin, and also Mr. A. N. Mac-

donald, another prominent member of last year's team, present. Rugby had been revived again and he hoped to see it carried on with as much success as it had been started with. Mr. F. McCallum, this year's Captain, responded, and called upon Mr. Gonin for a speech, who said he still took great interest in O. A. C. football, and wished it every success.

The next toast on the programme was that of the Lawn Tennis Club which was proposed by Mr. P. B. Kennedy. Tennis had received a great impetus last year, various matches with the city having been played. He hoped next year to see more tennis played up at the College, and as a consequence more ladies gracing our Courts. Cricket and tennis were admirable games to play when the weather is too hot for football. This toast was responded to by F. Rowe, who mentioned the various enchantments tennis had for him, and said the game must appear somewhat strange to an uninitiated onlooker, who every now and then hears the lady say "I'm 15," and the gentleman replies "30 love," and must think it rather a nice game to play.

Prof. G. E. Day and Mr. E. F. White proposed and responded to the toast of the Literary Society, both mentioning the great advantages the Society gave to its members, making them good speakers and broader in their views.

The next item on the programme was a song by Mr. E. J. Edelsten, entitled "Fiddle and I," sung by special request, and very heartily received.

Prof. Reynolds and A. H. Christian were the proposer and responder for the Y. M. C. A.

Then came the toasts of the various years. J. F. Clarke proposed the Third Year; A. A. King the Second Year, and F. Elford the First Year. G. A. Robertson, E. J. Edelsten and J. Shields responded for their various years.

Mr. Robertson referring to how he felt when he was asked to respond for the Third Year, told rather an amusing anecdote. Mr. Spurgeon's students had to preach extempore sermons to fit them for their work. It was the custom for each student to receive a slip of paper with his text on it. One student got a paper with the word "Zaccheus" on it. He stood up and said "Zaccheus was a small man, so am I; Zaccheus was up a tree, so am I; Zaccheus made haste and came down, so will I."

The next item was an instrumental trio by Chadsey, Lailey and Edelsten, who gave the "Shoo Fly Gallop," and as an encore "The Girl I left behind me," which was very enthusiastically received.

L. W. Lang and W. A. Kennedy proposed and responded to the toast for the Press. Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Hutt the O. A. C.

Mr. King then gave two of his inimitable recitations, which were received as heartily as usual.

J. J. Yuill proposed the toast of the Militia and Fire Brigade and G. E. Chadsey captain of the Fire Brigade, responded. The Hockey Club was proposed by W. G. Campbell and N. F. Wilson responded. The last toast of the programme was that of the Ladies, ably proposed and responded to, by W. M. Doherty and Mr. G. A. Patnam. A very pleasant evening closed with the College Yell and National Anthem, the boys rendering both with equal enthusiasm.

We are sorry space does not permit of a fuller account of this year's Athletic Supper, but we hope the speakers will not be disappointed by so meagre an account of their admirable speeches. We are so sure what they said will sink deep into the hearts of the students that there is no need to put their speeches in print.

## Locals.

Did you hear about Thom's adventure Saturday morning?

..

McGillivary (awakening Chadsey to go out on cattle)—Fire!  
Chadsey, Fire!

Chadsey (thinking he was out at camp)—Guards, turn out!

..

One of our students, although suffering from a severe attack of vaccination, eluded his nurse and escaped to the city Sunday evening, taking a relapse he was rescued by the once—Bird of Knight. We are glad to state he arrived safe and sound, 11 p. m., same evening.

..

Who was it perched upon a chair,  
Behind the curtains, hidden there,  
The janitor revealed and stared?

P. B. S.

..

Some things we would like to know:—

Why Kidd wants to petition the Government to build an elevator to transport King from the dining room.

Why Chadsey and McGillivary go to Dublin Street Methodist Church so regularly.

Why Butler mistook a lady for one of the students.

What attraction there is for Clark in the city.

Why Lang looks so Green at present.

Why A. W. McDonald, although often seen by night, is sometimes seen *by Day*.

..

A large number of our students were vaccinated a few days ago, and now, are reaping the benefits in the form of swollen arms, increased appetites, and excuse from outside manual labor, the latter being specially prized by some. Under the treatment of our kind matron, Mrs. Craig, most of them are now convalescent.

It was reported that there were a few small-pox cases in Honolulu, so it was thought advisable to have its ravages checked as far as the College students were concerned.

..

The following question appeared recently on the Dairy Exam. Paper:

What constitutes a good dairy cow?

Second Year Student, answer—She must give at least 2000 lbs. of milk and have well sprung ribs.

(Scientific dairyman please take note).

..

Our worthy Muskoka representative is at present in a precarious condition, owing to the chilling effects of Mill St. climate. The other inhabitants assure us he is suffering from thinness of blood but this is nothing extraordinary as all great poets and ancient minstrels on becoming aged suffer from this affection. The only remedy we have in

stock at the present time is to take a bowl of gruel before going to bed and after being stretched on the night couch, have a hot brick put to each foot.

..

Student (to little girl who has been talking to two prominent second year men)—

Do you know these fellows?

Little Girl—Yes, one is Mr. McCallan, and the other is the fellow that wears a red cap and flirts.

..

Professor, to Waddy desiring an excuse from Church on Sunday morning—

Well Mr. Waddy, what is wrong with you this morning?

Waddy (with great earnestness)—I have a bad cold in my feet Sir.

The only explanation we can give of the above is that the upper storey was so filled with knowledge that the admission of cold was impossible.

..

Well third year, thou art noble, yet; I see.

Thy honorable metal may be wrought

From that it is disposed; therefore it is not meet

That noble men lie ever in their beds,

For ye in past breakfast have been late;

And when the gong peated forth its warning loud,

Which made thine ear drum tingle and vibrate

The bed's attraction held the firm and fast.

The fine was fifty cents.

..

The green houses, for the past few weeks, have been thronged with admiring visitors from the city and surrounding country. The flowers, especially the handsome Chrysanthemums, being special objects of attraction. The banana tree has also borne, this year, a large bunch of fine fruit, which is a novel sight to those, in this northern climate, who have never seen this delicious fruit growing in its native home. The appearance of the green houses as a whole is superior to what it has been in the past, and reflects much credit on Messrs. James and Wells, the pains-taking and obliging Horticulturists.

..

When Paterson goes to another social, he says he will put his overcoat and polished cane where he can get them on a moment's notice. We hope so, for we know the result will be kind words to his room-mate if he comes back.

..

Our enterprising experimentalist, Mr. Zavitz, is at present enlarging his experimental department. This spring, a part of the woods in the north-east corner was cleared and ploughed, to make it ready for experimental purposes. This necessitated the removal of all obstructions in the form of stumps, stones &c. Accordingly the stumps were removed by boring into their trunks and placing charges of dynamite in the hole. On exploding, the stumps were broken into

fragments and may now be removed quite easily, and what was a forest a year or so ago will next spring be laid out in plots similar to those in the other fields of this department.

..

#### REMOVAL.

The Bursar's office, which was formerly on the second flat, is now being removed to a large room between the No. 1 Class Room and the President's office. The large safe was successfully lowered a few days ago to the lower flat, and soon we shall find our worthy Bursar in his new quarters.

..

We are sorry to learn that the evening strolls of a second year man do not agree with him, for he is at present suffering from a very severe Payne in the head. We fear he shall not be able to take his usual Sunday evening walk for a few weeks, but perhaps a counter irritation in the heart may cure the irritation in the head.

..

The new Opera House is to be opened soon. We understand that the Managers are endeavoring to secure the best talent that can be obtained. No doubt the students will avail themselves of this good opportunity offered and turn out in full force, for we hear that among the latest attractions is Mr. King's first appearance in Guelph with his wonderful bicycle performances.

..

We are always pleased to note any success connected with any of our students. We understand that Mr. Devitt is about to launch out as a lecturer on Agriculture. Mr. Devitt's first attempt at lecturing was a decided success, and listened to and appreciated very highly by the students of the first year. He speaks in a loud, clear tone of voice, and commands the attention of his hearers as well as does an old time stump orator. We wish Mr. Devitt every success in his new departure.

..

The new swimming bath, which was constructed under the gymnasium last year, is now in working order and is much enjoyed and highly appreciated by the students of all years.

The water is kept at a sufficiently high temperature to make it comfortable and prevent chills.

Such an addition to our gymnasium has many points in its favor. It affords an opportunity for learning the art of swimming which no person can afford to do without. It also gives a person exercise which he cannot get in any other way. We have to congratulate the promoters of the idea of its construction.

..

The quartette club, which has recently been organized, is looked upon with great interest in the College. Their pieces are exceedingly well enjoyed by the Literary Society. They are also fast gaining favor among the people of the city, as is shown by the great demand

for their services; but, there is room for doubt as to whether it is their good singing or their fascinating and pleasant countenances that gain for them their numerous engagements. Knowing that Mr. King, the old reliable, is a member, we are disposed to incline to the latter view.

Whichever view is taken the quartette club "is alright."

..

#### A NARROW ESCAPE.

A certain student, whose desire for the taste of a delicious apple was very great, happened one day to spy an orchard laden with the fruit which he so much desired, and took upon himself the trouble of climbing over a very high picket fence with the object of procuring some. He managed to get over and was in the midst of them when a vicious specimen of the canine species came bounding out to protect the evidently forbidden fruit. The trespasser at once took to his heels and made a bold rush for the fence, and, on attempting to get over, his Gamble string caught in the uppermost point of a picket; but, in all perilous undertakings, there is always some circumstance which favors us, and, in this case, it proved to be the shouts of the on-lookers which frightened away the vicious canine, and the student was extricated from his peculiar position in safety.

..

Hallowe'en was celebrated by the students in a right loyal manner. The shouts of the freshmen could be heard for miles and any one who heard them cannot easily forget them. Upon further investigation, it was found that the old skeleton evidently been awakened by shrieks, and was about to interview the President when he was accosted and sent back to his usual abode by other officers of the institution, although, we are sorry to say, he had met with a severe accident to his already disabled leg. But, with Dr. Reid's treatment, we are living in hopes of a speedy recovery. We understand that several years have elapsed since he was awakened from his peaceful slumber to join in the celebration of old Hallowe'en. When morning dawned, it was found that some of the farm implements had strayed off during the night, and after wandering around the farm for some time, had got lost and were unable to find their way home; so they settled down and waited for the morrow.

The platforms under the clothes lines had evidently become weary of their low, degraded position, and so had climbed to the highest point on the post to spend the night in a "honey heavy dew of slumber."

The fire brigade was deceived by the shouts and College yell by the first year and was out in full force, throwing enough water to extinguish a second Chicago fire. Although it was a false alarm, the efficiency of the brigade is proved beyond a doubt.

"When all these prodigies do so conjointly meet, let not men say These are their reasons,—they are natural,"

For we believe, there are portentous things unto which they point

And so they did; for the College staff was obliged to walk the halls until after the midnight hour.

Long live old Hallowe'en! if for no other purpose than to remind us that the first of November is near at hand.



## The College Literary Society.



At the usual weekly meeting of the Literary Society held in the gymnasium on the evening of 2nd November, a varied and interesting programme of music, recitation and debate was gone through. Mr. Levitt a first year man amused the audience with the story of Cabel's Courtship and what came of it. Our male quartette Messers King, Kipp, McPhail and McGillivray then held the audience spellbound while rendering "Friends we come with hearts of gladness," and in response to an encore gave "Dreaming only Dreaming."

The Debate:—Resolved that the closer union of the British Colonies would be beneficial to Canada was, in the affirmative, introduced by Messers Higginson and De Witt and in the negative by Messers Payne and Butler. After a spirited discussion by the leaders and their supporters on both sides the vote of the meeting was taken on the merits of the question, those who thought a closer union of the British Colonies would not be beneficial to Canada making the majority.

Mr. Irving after the heat of the debate, soothed the savage breast with the beautiful song "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon" and thus ended the programme.

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## Y. M. C. A.



We are pleased to note the interest and good attendance at our meetings this past month. Our Thursday evening meetings and "Bible Classes" have been interesting and profitable.

Oct. 25th.—Prof. Panton gave us a very profitable address on "The Life of Joseph," noticing several valuable lessons in his character. He took God for his guide. In all his changes he was faithful to his duties. The Prof. emphasized the nobility of the word "duty," urging every young man to put a high estimate on his duty. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Joseph feared the Lord, faced temptations and resisted them, fearing to sin against his God.

Our next meeting was led by a senior student, assisted by two of our first year men. The topic chosen, "Brotherly Charity," drew forth several good thoughts. We are pleased to see the brotherly feelings that exist between the junior and senior students.

In our last meeting our thoughts were directed to "God's Greatest Gift." Two ex-students who have returned to finish their course, Messrs. Farrer and Elford, gave us some useful and profitable thoughts on the subject. We are pleased to have these gentlemen with us again, and hope to hear from them often.

"For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life."

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The library and manuscripts of the historian Bancroft have been purchased by the University of Chicago for \$80,000. The University library of 225,000 volumes is now the largest of all University libraries in America.—Ex.

## Personals.

Spencer Wood is on a visit to his home in England.

Duffett, 1894, is working his father's farm near Adolphus town, Bay of Quinte.

Andrew Wilken, after making purchases of cattle, has also returned to his native heath.

All who knew John Atkinson will be pleased to hear that his eyesight, steadily improving.

It is encouraging to have so many old students anxious to secure the REVIEW for the current year.

J. B. Struthers is now working on the farm at home, but hopes to return next year to the O. A. C.'s hospitable halls.

R. A. DeHart, '93, of Creighton Ontario Co. has been farming at home all the summer. He contemplates taking a course in Veterinary Science.

J. P. Fitzgerald, '93 of Simcoe Co. has had gratifying success in exhibiting sheep. At a recent fair held in Coldwater he secured eight prizes out of nine for sheep, a prize for the best walking team, and several others. "Well done, Fitz."

We have received news that R. Vallance, who graduated as far back as '78, is one of the leading men in Osnabruck Township. As Secretary of the Farmers' Institute and also the Osnabruck Agricultural Society he is utilizing his talents to advantage. Mr. Vallance is acknowledged to be an expert judge of sheep, and is if possible always secured to act in that capacity at the Fall Shows. He was one of the judges at the late Provincial Plowing Match.

This month we have received an interesting letter from an ex-student who is ranching in Colorado. Mr. W. H. Gaw, the correspondent referred to, was a student here in 1881. After going west he spent eight years on a cattle ranch, or as it is termed by the initiated, a "cow camp," and, to use his own striking metaphor, "successfully weathered the hurricane deck of the broncho."

Now settled on a ranch of some 1700 acres, Mr. Gaw is engaged in raising horses of the Percheron breed, and Shorthorn cattle. He informs us that "horse raising with the present market is no fortune making business"; the cattle however "handsome returns."

Referring to the pleasure he has in reading the REVIEW, Mr. Gaw says "I always scan the Personal Column for old (81) students. So old O. A. C. boys of 81 or any other year: let us know where you are and

what you are doing; knowledge of your welfare will possibly give pleasure to many an old College friend and doubtless much instruction to the present followers of your footsteps.

|||

C. A. Gillespie is having an enjoyable time travelling in California. We are informed that he is pleased with the country.

|||

N. Kippen, known as the O. A. C. giant of '93, is at present living near Underwood. He intends taking a course at the Veterinary College, Toronto.

|||

R. V. McKenzie, popularly known in College circles as R. V. who attended here in '91, is working on his father's farm near Lucknow, County of Bruce. Mr. McKenzie is a foremost figure at all public meetings held in his vicinity.

|||

Franz Graesser is endeavoring to gain information respecting farms, with a view to purchasing. This is, however, not the only matter that is occupying the attention of Mr. Graesser. (Oh! that the fighting editor will get well quickly!)

|||

It will cause a thrill of joy to the friends of T. B. Willans, '88, familiarly known to them as T. B., to learn that he intends leaving his North-West farm for a brief holiday in the vicinity of Guelph. Mr. Willans, as Secretary of the Farmers' Institute, is helping to raise the standard of farming in the district where he is settled; he also takes an active part in the Local Literary and Debating Society.

|||

H. S. Robinson, with us more familiarly known by the name of "Rob" or Irish, is farming in Ireland. We have no reason yet to believe that he has been evicted or raided by moonlighters, but perhaps we may soon have a telegram to the effect that he is in the fetters of "Home Rule": these Irishmen are so precipitate, fall in love at first sight and on the spur of the moment get— but ah! surely "Rob" will retain a lingering fondness for her he left in Guelph? (It is fortunate that the Atlantic rolls between us, for our fighting editor is sick).

## Exchanges and Notes from the College World.

There is one instructor for every six students at Chicago University. Ex.

..

Prof. Lamer, of Edinburgh, receives \$20,000 salary which is the largest remuneration of any College Professor in the world. Ex.

..

President Eliot, of Harvard, in a recent address advised students

to thus apportion their day: Study ten hours, sleep eight hours, exercise two hours, social duties one hour, meals three hours.—Ex.

..

The new American University at Washington, D. C., has already received \$4,000,000 in donations, besides a \$500,000 site by the city.

..

According to Dr. Darwin and others it takes a monkey thousands of years to make a man of himself, but a man can make a monkey of himself in a minute. We lead the world.—Ex.

..

Cornell has abandoned examinations at the end of the term, and will continue recitations until the closing day. Students will stand or fall on the grades maintained throughout the term in recitations.—Ex.

..

The Leland Stanford (J.) University is the wealthiest in the world. When all its landed estates are cultivated, its endowment will amount to about \$200,000,000. The enrollment up to date is 860.—*Colorado Collegian*.

..

Pekin boasts of the oldest newspaper in the world. The first number was issued in 111, and it has not missed a number in 700 years. Before printing was invented the work was done with brushes. It is called the King Pan, and issues now three editions daily.—*Student Life*.

..

Governor Flower, of New York, has signed the anti-hazing bill, passed by the Legislature, and which provides for a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, or imprisonment not less than 30 days nor more than a year, for in any way indulging in or aiding hazing.—*The Round Table*.

..

The Board of Regents of the State University of Michigan have resolved "That henceforth, in the selection of professors, instructors and other assistants for the University, no distinction be made between men and women, but that the applicant best fitted receive the appointment. Ex.

..

A Horticultural College, with twenty-one resident pupils, all women, was established three years ago at Swanley, Eng., about fifteen miles from London, and proves both lucrative and healthful means of self-support. The course occupies two years, and the students, under the direction of practical gardeners, learn pruning, budding, and grafting; also the best methods of gathering, packing and marketing flowers and fruits. A poultry farm and aviary are among the adjuncts of the College.

J. F. C.



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