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THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

The Dignity of a Calling is its Utility.

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THE O. A. C. REVIEW,

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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.

When the sun rides in Taurus, and the earth is endeavoring to look as gay as the garlands of spring can make her, with what new energies they seem to inspire us. While these two, father sun and mother earth, have been doing their utmost to make things beautiful and pleasant for us, and have been causing the leaves to gradually expand that they might also assist in the work, we thought, as we watched the Syringas struggling into bud and then into leaf, how much they resemble the intellect of the student which is being gradually unfolded until the parts are developed.

Sometimes development is hindered by frosts which are the discouragements a student receives in life, but he should imitate the plant and pursue his course with a determination to produce leaves, then flowers and fruit. Sometimes the weather is very changeable in spring and so is the mind of the young, but as sudden and many changes of atmosphere are not good for plants, neither are sudden and many changes good for the development of the intellect. Have an aim in life and pursue that with the tenacity and persistency which is characteristic of plants, for example, an oat will produce an oat; barley, a barley, and wheat, a

wheat; and if given suitable conditions all the power of man cannot make them produce any other than their own kind; so, if you intend to be a farmer, resolve to be one of the very best farmers, and this you cannot do if you are a farmer to day, a mechanic next week and a merchant a month after; and so it is with every occupation. "seek to make thy course regular so that men may know beforehand what they may expect."

* * *

While in one of our cities on a Saturday evening not long ago, we watched for a few minutes the throngs that kept promenading up one side of the walk and down the other, and as we looked upon them we thought what a great waste of time. Young people who ought to be improving every moment to fit them for life's sterner duties, seemed to be sauntering back and forth with no thought, apparently, for the future. The crowd still keeps on its ceaseless round - but see! On the other side of the street is an old man clothed with rags. As he goes along he too, doubtless, glances at the idle multitude and reflects upon the time when he was young and wasted his energies in a frivolous way as these are now doing.

Young people, stop! On the other side of the street is a type of the person you are likely to become if this needless waste of time is persisted in for a few years.

What hours and hours are wasted by young men and boys in loitering around the corners, villages and streets. If this valuable time were improved in developing the physical part of their nature or in cultivating the intellect, how different would be the persons that soon would inhabit our villages, our towns, our cities and our farms. What need would there then be for houses of refuge or jails, constables or police, turnkeys or guards? All these might be dispensed with and their labor directed into more profitable channels. Idleness is the great cause of crime. If means could be devised to occupy the whole of the time of young people while not engaged at their occupation, either in pursuits tending to elevate them physically or intellectually, the moral standing would be raised and a great many persons who now obtain their living from the results of crime would be compelled to seek employment elsewhere.

But all time that is wasted does not occur outside college walls. Time is idly spent in the halls, in other fellows' rooms, in silly conversation and in many other ways which college men, if they wish, can find to kill time. Not to dwell on these, but when we consider the great amount of time that is almost wasted in cramming for examinations, would it not be better to make as few as possible in a year. Two in a year are plenty (one, better still) and it would have the effect of making better men, men of broader knowledge, wider reading, and better able to grapple with a subject. They would learn how to read and digest, instead of performing feats of the memory, such as memorizing three months lectures, which, as Bacon says, may be classed with exhibitions.

given by rope dancers and tumblers: "The one is an abuse of the powers of the body; the other is an abuse of the powers of the mind. Both may perhaps excite our wonder, but neither is entitled to our respect."

"Waste not want not" is an old adage and one that ought to be considered by everyone, but especially by young persons. Then shall we not all resolve to waste no more of the moments that are allotted to us? Let us determine that all our time will be spent in improving ourselves physically, mentally, morally and spiritually.


Agricultural News.


During the past week there has been sold from the Experimental Farm, fat cattle to the value of \$1,171.74, and fat hogs to the value of \$102 making a total of \$1,273.47.

The number of tests upon the plots in the Experimental Department of this Institution has been considerably increased during the present year. There are sixty varieties of fall wheat, sixty-four of barley, ninety-five of oats, twenty-six of peas, seventy-five of spring wheat, thirty-six of potatoes and ninety-one of field roots at present sown. A number of experiments is also being conducted on different methods of corn, rape and potato cultivation, on different dates of seeding with oats, barley, and wheat, and on different systems of growing lucerne, besides tests with the various European grasses in Canadian climate, with fertilizers upon cereal crops, with the application of salt upon four kinds of soil, etc., etc. The experimental plots, varying from one hundredth of an acre to one acre in size, occupy during the present year an area of upwards of fifty acres.

ENSILAGE AS CATTLE FOOD. An experiment was commenced in the college stable at the close of 1889, for the purpose of gaining some definite knowledge regarding the value of corn ensilage as a cattle food as compared with some of the other foods more familiar to the Ontario farmer. Six steers, as uniform in every respect as could be obtained, were selected for the test and were divided into three groups of two animals in each. On December 31st, 1889, after the animals had received similar treatment for a few weeks previous, the experiment proper was commenced, and continued up to April 26th, 1890, making a period of 147 days or exactly seventeen weeks. All the food given to each animal was weighed and a note was taken of any left uneaten. The feeding took place three times and the watering twice daily, and the animals were carefully weighed twice each week. Those in No. I group received all the corn silage, and those in Nos. II, and III, groups received all the hay they would eat.

The following table gives the daily ration fed to each animal in the different groups

FOODS.	GROUP I.	GROUP II.	GROUP III.
Meal—equal parts barley, oats, peas	12 7 lbs.	12 7 lbs.	12 7 lbs.
Corn Silage	25 1	11 5	
Roots			11 5
Hay		11 1	14 4

The animals of No. I. group gave an average increase of 1.850 lbs., those of No. II, group 1.857, and those of No. III, 1.697 lbs. per day.

The steers were bought in October, 1889, for \$50 each, and sold on May 15th for slightly over \$89 per head.

Road Making.

The ordinary road making in the country is not creditable, and I suppose for the reason that the road makers do not try as they might to make it so.

There are, doubtless, difficulties in the way, but every farmer may have a tastefully built piece of road opposite to his own farm, if he is so minded. There may be obstacles in the way of this in the form of stumps and stones and unevenness, but these are far easier of removal than the apathy in the mind of the average farmer in regard to this sort of improvement.

The aim should be in all road making to combine good taste and utility. Evenness and uniformity of grade throughout the entire length of the road should be sought, with shallow ditches made straight as a line, and the sides of these so sloped that even a mower could run along them and do effective work. Then the portions between the ditches and the fence should be made level as a cultivated field, free from every form of lettering, and should be planted with trees at intervals not too near. The reformatory is the proper place for the man who litters the sides of his own highway.

To admit of tree planting in best form it will be absolutely necessary to prevent live stock of all kinds from running at large upon the highway, to the endless annoyance of every one concerned, including the benighted owner of the said stock.

It seems almost incredible that townships under the shadow of the Ontario Agricultural College are so far behind the age as to allow stock to run upon the highway. If the councilmen of these Townships do not take action lest they should lose their seats by so doing, they are simply what the Norman Rose would have been had he and his followers kissed the Archbishop's foot—that is *wards*.

When highways are thus built they require no further additions for a century by way of grading, or for that matter for many centuries. Repairing sluiceways, putting on gravel when needed, and keeping grass and weeds cut with the ordinary mowing machine are all that is required when the road is once made. Where gravel is not to be had they may be made smooth in summer by running over them after heavy rains with the road scraper, but on no account allow them to be meddled any more by that semi-barbarous individual in his modes of doing the work—I mean the ordinary overseer of highways.

"He that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief."

For taste, systematic arrangement, and careful selection of material, the *Argis*, from Wisconsin University, is equal to our leading exchanges. The literary portion of the paper attracts special attention for the well written articles, which gives a cheerfulness to the reader we will be always glad to welcome the *Argis* as one of our exchanges.

Correspondence

* and Contributed.

Museum Evolution.

Having been requested to contribute something for the present issue of the O. A. C. REVIEW the writer has thought a few words referring to some phases in the development of our museum might be read with interest by the students of the past, and those now with us. Many of our first students will be at a loss to recall the appearance of a museum in their day; their immediate successors will remember the old cupboard-like cases that stood around the upper class-room, now entirely occupied as a museum.

The collection then consisted chiefly of innumerable bottles filled with many varieties of grain that had been exhibited in '76 at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, and a few fossils many of which had been presented to the College when the present lecturer on geology was a student in Toronto University. For a few years the museum continued in this larval condition, but in due time the building was enlarged, the upper class-room was left to be used as a museum, and lecturers were confined to rooms upon the ground floor. Not long after this the Educational Department at Toronto underwent a change; its natural history museum was abolished and the specimens donated to Toronto University and the College at Guelph. This was a great boom to our empty room, it at once formed a good nucleus for a museum and afforded an interesting place for visitors to frequent. However, this scarcely met the demands of an institution pre-eminently practical in its instructions, for many of the specimens were more curious than instructive. Consequently as the years have passed an effort has been made to introduce specimens which are calculated to illustrate, in a marked degree, the instruction given in the class-room. The old cupboards with their bottles of grain still had a place around the walls and were associated with the great company of lifeless animal representatives about them. But this state of affairs soon changed, a higher altitude reached and the standard of progress shifted nearer the carator's ideal.

A gallery was placed around the room, a large gaselier suspended from the centre of the ceiling, the old seed cases passed out of sight, and the whole place assumed an air about it, never possessed before. The gallery has been set apart for specimens in geology and entomology, while the first floor is devoted to the departments of zoology and botany. The cases in geology are so arranged that the systems of the geological records follow in consecutive order, each case containing the characteristic numerals and fossils of a system.

The insects, as far as possible, have been grouped according to the plants they affect, and in each case where they could be obtained, egg, larva, pupa and imago represented. One of the latest improvements in the museum will be in this department, as an effort is being made to have the complete life history of each injurious insect illustrated in a single box with glass over, 12 inches long, 8 wide, and the whole so arranged that the student may see any type represented. Another essentially practical feature has been lately added by putting glass cases upon the wall on each

side of the entrance to the botanical laboratory. These are to contain specimens of the most common weeds found in Ontario. The case are so arranged that they will exhibit 40 orders and some 75 specimens. Reader, if you are one of the early students, you will at once be struck with the advance made in this room, now commodious, bright, cheerful and attractive, yearly becoming more and more practical. You and all others who are interested are asked to aid in this work by contributing to its collection. There are many things to be added, and some of these you might readily present. Specimens presented are labelled and bear the donors name.

It would be much more pleasing to see our specimens largely derived from donations made by our students, than to purchase them where we see fit. It is pleasant to see the names of the students, who were once with us, attached to gifts made for the advancement of science. It recalls pleasant memories and many a time suggests periods in the past that might never recur to memory were it not for the specimens that bore a student's name.

Let our museum be to student visitors, and officers an album, to recall the plodding, the faithful and the true, we meet in life, while sojourning at the O. A. C.

Before sending any specimen it would be advisable to inquire if such is now on the collection, for if such a course is not adopted in many cases contributions will be useless. We are much in need of the complete life history of several insects, and require good specimens of some weeds. Student, reader, you are asked to contribute. What shall it be? We want to read your names after you have left us and entered fully into life's battle. Ours should be more than passing interests in each other. We have touched on the stream of life, and though we sail out on the great oceans, and become widely separated, yet to some extent we should take pleasure in being remembered. Your name as a donor will aid in this.

J. H. PANTON.

The Gymnasium as an Aid to Morality.

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

Sir, The urgent need and the advantages of having a gymnasium at this College were so well set forth in by Captain Clark in the December number of the REVIEW that one might think there is little left to say on the subject. However, one aspect of the question, and that, the most important aspect, remains to be noticed—the moral aspect.

The "Forum," for February, has a paper on "Moral Aspects of College Life" by President Adams, of Cornell University, which should be read by all who take any active interest in higher education. He states that "the only way to improve morality is either to strengthen the moral impulses or to weaken the forces tending to immorality." While discussing the influence of four forces to strengthen the moral impulses, viz.:—Religion, public opinion, philosophy, and good example, he clearly shows how in each case the forces that make for righteousness are much more active and more potent in Colleges than in the community at large." After proving that in all these things that strengthen the moral impulses the student has the advantage of his brother in the street, or in the shop (or on the farm), he goes on to speak of the means to weaken the forces tending to immorality, as follows:

"It cannot be denied that what may be called the subjective forces tending to immorality in our colleges are strong and in need

of constant restraint. So far as these forces are amenable to moral and spiritual influences, they have already been considered. But they are largely physical in their nature; they are therefore influenced by physical as well as by moral considerations. Here, for example, is a young man of overflowing physical vitality. Following either his own desire, or the desire of his parents, he finds himself in College. He may be a strong scholar, or a weak one; but the time comes when his pent-up physical energies demand scope. Twenty-five years ago this exuberant vitality had a vile habit of spending its energies in the unhangings of gates, in the tearing up of sidewalks, in those multitudinous escapades with accounts of which the alumni of '50 or '60, with more or less of shame, are now apt to regale one another. It is certain that a great change has taken place. Nothing is more true than that there is vastly less of riotous disorder in our Colleges than there was a generation ago. What has been the cause of this? The answer, I have no doubt, is to be found very largely, if not chiefly, in the moral power of regularly-prescribed gymnastic exercise and athletic sports.

The nature of this influence needs only to be stated to be fully understood. It has sometimes been said that the College gymnasium is chiefly used by those who need it least; that those who are already strong are the ones who resort to it most frequently and most willingly. It is inferred that because the well need not a physician, therefore the strong need not a gymnasium. But this assumption is based on nothing better than a very incomplete view of the truth. Those who take this view must suppose that the only function of physical exercise is the invigorating of the body. But, important as this purpose is, there is another advantage in careful and vigorous physical training that must not be overlooked. I believe there has been far too little understanding of the moral import of college athletics.

And here perhaps I may be permitted to declare my belief that the best results of gymnastic training will never be secured, unless regularly-prescribed exercise be rigorously made a part of the work required of all students during the first two years of the course. . . . The sermon I would here preach, if there were time and space, would be devoted simply to the moral uses of the gymnasium and of the athletic field.

Everybody knows that the time when College boys, as well as others, incline in mischief, in the evening and the night. The work of the day is done, and, if there is no anxious fear of coming examinations, the temptation to physical exuberance is just in proportion to the degree of healthy physical vitality. Now, if those hours can be tided over, if the exuberant impulses can be turned to other uses, if the physical energies can be cared for and satisfied in some well-regulated way, a great moral end will have been subserved. And this is just what the gymnasium is admirably adapted to do. *At four or five o'clock in the afternoon, an hour or an hour and a half, under the direction of a skillful teacher of gymnastics, does the work completely.* The moral use of the gymnasium, therefore, is in the fact that it breaks the force of temptation by furnishing an outlet for all superabounding physical energy. The boy that has had to keep his arms and eyes a-flying for an hour is in no mood to do what used to be called "making night hideous." He yields himself to the prosperities of life with the utmost docility, and prepares himself by a fair amount of study and a large amount of sleep, for the duties of the next day. While the physically weak, therefore, are developed, the physically strong are kept in moral, as well as physical tone."

This recommendation of President Adams would fit in exactly with the peculiar circumstances of this college. We already have an efficient instructor. The students studying in the afternoon, who are free from four to six o'clock, have no place, during the greater part of the year, to work off their superabounding vitality except the class room, the reading room, the dining room, or the College halls. Is it any wonder that they find it impossible to keep the regulation about "noisy and boisterous conduct?" Is it any wonder that lights are seen in rooms long after John's call at the eleventh hour, "Lights out, gentlemen, please?" Is it any wonder that sleepless heads protrude at midnight from the fanlight to see if the lamp of the Professor still shines as a danger signal from the radiator in the hall?

Every farmer knows that many substances which tend to corruption may be and are converted into the beautiful flower that gladdens the eye, and into the luscious fruit that sustains the life. In like manner *with a gymnasium*, the raw material of the impulses and passions, which are now at the maximum, may be converted not only into increased physical strength, but into robust cheerfulness of disposition; at the same time the aesthetic tastes may be educated, a seasonable self-restraint developed, and the moral fibre of the student preserved. *Without a gymnasium* this will produce lewdness of thought, coarseness, and a selfish disregard for the rights of fellow students. Those intimate with life at the O. A. C. will at once perceive the writer's meaning.

A College becomes the guardian of the young man at the most critical period of his life. The O. A. C. receives the pick of the young men from the farms of this Province. The College should not only give them a knowledge of agriculture and the kindred sciences, but at the same time should lay the foundation of a broad and liberal culture, and send them back to the farm with a strong and refined manhood. For this purpose it is important that the most potent influence, the teaching staff, should consist of men of the highest Christian character whose life and words give evidence of diligence, integrity, dignity, firmness, gentleness, and all that is becoming to the scholar and the man. Such examples will foster in the student an admiration for scholarship and manliness. But this power will be weakened in every instance, and rendered wholly imperiative over many students so long as such places as the dining room and the reading room must serve as a gymnasium.

The question then is not whether the Government ought to provide a place of amusement, but whether it is not well, nay imperiative, to provide so important and indispensable an agency in the physical, the mental, and especially the moral upbuilding of the young men who are to be the leading agriculturists of the future, and who are to mould our national life.

"RURAL."

The Division of Labour in Agriculture.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in large manufactories the cost of production is lessened by limiting the extent of the work performed by each individual so that each requires to produce more than would otherwise be possible. Thus the man who manufactures nails is employed at nothing else, or it may be that more than one is thus employed, each having his particular part of the work to do. The result is more nails are produced than if each person requiring nails were to occupy himself at their production for an hour and have some other employment for each hour of the day.

Upon attempting to apply this to agriculture it is at once apparent that no such mode can be adopted. The farmer must sow in the seed time and reap in the harvest. He cannot plow all year, neither can he cultivate beyond a certain period. There is a season for doing everything and everything should be done in its season, or it may as well not be done at all.

At this point the application usually drops. I think, however, that a closer consideration of the subject will show that a relation exists between the producer who is a manufacturer, and the producer who is a farmer. They appear both to be subject to the same conditions and the remedy would seem in both cases to be the same.

The great consideration with the manufacturer is to secure a market. In order to obtain this he must produce an article equal to those already offered for sale, which he must sell at a price as low. His success in the former will depend upon his inventive genius, that of the latter upon his ability to reduce the cost of production. Wherein competition is a "spur to prick the sides of my (his) intent." One mode of securing this end we have already noticed.

The produce of the farmer is also subject to competition. He too must reduce the cost of production. He must acquire a dexterity in some line which will enable him to increase the quantity of his produce. And not only the quantity but the quality as well, for it is the nature of a competition that the best should win. The best always follows the application of the best methods and the greatest care. Then, too, it is necessary in order that the best article may be produced that the natural facilities be favorable for the production of that article.

If this be true the natural conclusion is that the farmer should work on an intensive system, cultivating no more land than he can thoroughly manage, and producing only those articles for which his circumstances are adapted. Should it be necessary to cultivate a less number of acres there will be no loss sustained. Besides the advantages we have indicated there are many of a practical nature which would result from this division of labor. Weeds would be less prevalent than they are, and others which are at once apparent.

W. RUSSELL BISHOP.



Local News.

THE sparrows on the roof chirrup "Liz, Liz."

LONGINGS to let on Upper Hunt Street. Apply to H. Wills.

THERE are plenty of tetradynamous test-tubes on view in the laboratory.

THREE new Holsteins arrived on the 22nd. ult. a bull, a cow, and a bull calf— from the herd of Mr. Hallman, New Dundee.

GUN drill has re-commenced under the careful instruction of Capt. Clark and Major Davidson. We hope to send a good large contingent to camp.

CHUMPEY'S Army waxeth strong, and Chumpey's Band practiseth nightly; yea, verily, doth it make twilight hideous by its discordant sounds.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Crowe, we recently had the pleasure of thoroughly examining, in the live stock class room, one of the prettiest and best Jersey cows in Canada.

THE appearance of the farm is being rapidly improved. The lanes are being laid out, and a big undertaking has just been commenced with a long stretch of new fence on the Brock Road.

THE third year examinations commenced on the 8th. inst. We trust that those who have worked so steadily since October last will be eminently successful in battling with the protracted series of "tough" papers. Mr. E. C. Jeffrey, B. A., is again presiding.

If the student who so habitually pilfers matches from No. 35 will call round, the mighty Caesar, on whose manly shoulders the king-becoming graces sit so well, will forthwith provide him with cents enough to ensure a plentiful supply till the end of the term.

STUDENTS and ex-students will be glad to hear of the success of Mr. S. Calvert, of class '86. After taking a post-graduate course here, he entered the 2nd. year at McGill College, Montreal, and has just taken his B. A. Sc. with high honors. He called here last week.

THE G. A. A. concert on the 1st. inst. was largely attended by the boys who thoroughly enjoyed the programme, in the first part of which Mr. Worthington sang. The second part had special attractions, for then some 30 or 40 charming young ladies of the city tripped lightly on to the platform to receive medals and prizes.

THE second year had the "shop" examination on the 9th. inst. The practical work consisted in the making of an experimental stake and board from the rough lumber. L'Allegro and H Penseroso worked at opposite benches, the former was *gor* as becoms his nature and made the best time, but the musing and thoughtful man did not get his "rude axe" to work in very good shape.

A PLEASING innovation was made on the regular routine of the Y. M. C. A. meetings on the 24th. ult., by the holding of a song service. The hymns were from our regular book, while other selections were rendered by Messrs. Ransom and Newcomen on the violin and flute with organ accompaniment. The music was bright and cheerful all through and thus a pleasant and profitable hour was spent.

ON the 23rd. ult. we received a visit from Mr. C. Orsman, who was on his way back to England. He has had some wonderful experiences up N. W. since leaving the College last spring and entertained many an open-mouthed crowd with accounts of his performances at cooking, dairying, etc. There was no paper chase organized for his benefit during his brief stay here, neither had he time to go out to Paisley Block.

THE experimental steers have turned out remarkably well, and great credit is due to Mr. Cuppage for bringing them through the winter so carefully and presenting them for sale in such fine condition. The ten, to whom in 5 pairs of 2 various rations have been fed, averaged 1,563 lbs. apiece. They were bought with 5 other head at 5¼ cts. per lb. by Mr. Snell, of Galt, who paid for the whole lot the respectable sum of \$1,171.47. We hope the farm will pay this year. A few days later 6 hogs were shipped which averaged 300 lbs. and were sold at 5¼ cts. per lb. Several valuable experiments are just being started with regard to hogs, soiling, milk from cows, and actual weight of manure from an animal.

The river seems to have special attractions for boating parties, for we noticed recently, despite the continuous rain, a select few carefully make their way up stream muffled in waterproofs and covered with rugs. Umbrellas were of course in demand, and stilts would not have been out of place for one boat leaked badly. The return to the College was a triumphant procession of bedraggled skirts and soaked blazers. Playful allusions to that row up the river in the rain are still heard with patience by the long suffering local editor.

OUR readers will hardly be surprised to learn that the O. A. C. has still its old attractions for Messrs. B. and N. Williams, who arrived on the 30th ult., and are now nominally on the look-out for work. We must say they hardly appear to be actuated by any stronger desire for exertion of any kind beyond that compelled by the exigencies of tennis and bicycling. Some allowance must be made, however, on account of the influence of W. J. Palmer, A. O. A. C., of '88, who is again with us preparatory to taking the 3rd. year work, and is now open for engagements to instruct students in picking stones or playing tennis.

WITH great regret we have to announce that Mr. Ellerby has left us. During his stay here he has endeared himself to almost everybody by his frank and kindly manner and unfailing good humor. Several boys assembled in the grey dawn of the 17th. inst. and lustily cheered him as he departed. He leaves behind many warm friends who cordially wish him every success. Reports says he may be enquired for at Ottawa. Remembering his own experience here on the night of his arrival, he will not be surprised to hear that Mr. Putman, his successor, had to hunt for his trunk and eventually found it on top of the lockers.

We had the pleasure lately of a flying visit from Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth. It will be remembered that he was 1st. silver medalist of '82, and then for three years and a half had charge of the experimental work. In the fall of '87 he entered the 2nd. year at McGill College, Montreal, with Mr. Calvert, and, like him, has done splendidly, taking a very high position in the lists for the B. A. Sc. We all tender him our hearty congratulations on his appointment as lecturer at Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island, on Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry, and we trust that this work for which he is so eminently fitted will prove very congenial.

We were all glad to have Professor Robertson with us for a short time at the beginning of this month. He only had time for a few brief words with us late one Saturday night, when in his own intensely amusing style he sketched the delights of sleeping on the hard slats of Nova Scotia accommodation cars. Bobbie looked particularly amused and radiant when a high compliment was paid to the belles of that Province, but we all sobered down to listen with attention and eagerness to the earnest words of our revered Professor when he endeavoured to instil into our minds the principles of true unselfishness and helpfulness. We again felt the power of his magical influence; and the cordial grasp of the hand, as the beardless youths filed out, convinced us that "touch" is not yet broken with the boys. May it never be!

We regret to report two recent driving accidents which happened within a few hours of one another. Some visitors from the city had the misfortune to be run against the post at the entrance by their frightened horse, the result being that one of the front wheels was smashed to pieces. After a few yards of most

uncomfortable travelling the animal was stopped: fortunately nobody was hurt. We all sympathize with the Chief of the Fire Brigade in the loss of his fiery steed. Mrs. Angell was driving from the College when the animal fell and broke its leg: an end was put to its suffering in a few minutes by a well directed rifle bullet. A noble army sallied forth in the afternoon to bury it, and returned to the class room with spades, picks, and dissecting knives all completed, meanwhile whistling the "Boulanger March" with great gusto.

Good old "Dr." Rennie has left us. The last quack was uttered in the dining hall on the 22nd ult., when in a forcible and manly speech he wished prosperity to all students here and bade us a kindly farewell. We shall miss him very much, especially those of our number who at any time fall sick, for in waiting on the afflicted ones, and administering timely relief to any in dire necessity, the doctor shone at his best. He has made a specialty of dairy work while here, in fact almost the last time he was seen outside was on the occasion when conducting an experiment in milk analysis, he was discovered in the barnyard endeavoring to urge a mild colley attack an irascible cow to see what effect the chasing would have on the lacteal fluid. Several interested students offered doubtless valuable suggestions, but we fancy "bossy" got the best of it, for we left the scene with a last glimpse of the chief, lashed to the dog (or the dog lashed to him, it matters not) rushing madly round the yard, pausing by whites either to give the dog a breath, or else dodge a pool or skip over the tank when the cow turned on to her pesterers. We understand Mr. Rennie has gone to Watford there to run a cheese factory.

THE results of the Easter examinations are as follows:—

PASSED IN ALL THE SUBJECTS.

First Year—(Ranked according to standing in general proficiency), 1 Gibson, D. Z., Willowgrove, Ont.; 2 Newcomen, W. F., Epping, Eng.; 3 Burns, J. A. S., Halifax, N. S.; 4 Morgan, R. N., Kerwood, Ont.; 5 Wilkin, F. A., Calgary, N. W. T.; 6 Carlyle, W. L., Chesterville, Ont.; 7 Ransom, S., Sydenham, Eng.; 8 Harris, J. C., Calne, Eng.; 9 White, E. F., Clarksburg, Ont.; 10 Perry, E., Smithville, Ont.; 11 Conn, W., Heathcote, Ont.; 12 Cox, E. P., Roschall, Ont.; 13 Harrison, F. C., Rondo, Spain; 14 Wills, H. G., Toronto, Ont.; 15 Haight, W. L., Wellington, Ont., and Thompson, A., Thorton, Ont.; 17 Worthington, F. H., Brockville, Ont.; 18 Murphy, A., Sydney, C. B., N. S., 19 Milne, H. C., Brown's Corners, Ont.

Second Year. (Ranked according to standing in general proficiency), 1 Hutt, H. L., South End, Ont.; 2 Harecourt, J., St. Ann's, Ont.; 3 Cowan, R. E., Galt, Ont.; 4 Buchanan, D., Hensall, Ont.; 5 Sleightholm, J. A. B., Humber, Ont.; 6 Whitley, C. F., Enfield, Eng.; 7 Hadwen, G., Lille, France; 8 Hewgill, E. A., Heathcote, Ont.; 9 Mulholland, F., Yorkville, Ont.; 10 Elliott, R., Seaforth, Ont.; 11 Dolson, W. H., Chatham, Ont.; 12 Cowan, J. H., Galt, Ont.; 13 Brown, H. H., Chatham, Ont.; 14 Field, H., Cobourg, Ont.; 15 Webster, F. E., Creemore, Ont.; 16 Holliday, W. B., North Shields, Eng.

AT about 5.45 last Tuesday evening the peaceful hour of study was rudely disturbed by a fantastically appared figure rushing along the halls crying in hoarse, discordant tones the appalling words fire! fire! In an instant the most intense excitement prevailed, as scattering notebooks, pens, and chairs right and left, forth from their several rooms rushed the breathless students to gather for a moment in anxious groups about the dim lights of the 2 feet

gas jets and eagerly exclaim where? barn, office, or what? Having satisfied themselves that everybody was trying to find out and that nobody knew definitely, they cleared the stairs at a bound almost precipitating themselves into the arms of some ladies at the foot, who in a startled knot re-echoed the the blank enquiry -where? On yet, but at another turn of the corridor the mystery was solved. During the rounds of the Professor on duty the serpentine coils of rubber tubing, which connect the pipe in the wall with his portable gas lamp, had tumbled from their support dragging the stand on to the floor. The burner being jerked out in the fall a huge jet of gas flared away across the carpet and issued beneath the door. Fortunately at that moment a student noticed it, and no key being available, a violent rush against the door by two others forced it open, when the tap was quickly turned off. Hardly five cents worth of damage was done, but the loss must have been serious if the flames had remained undiscovered for two minutes longer. Meanwhile, the fire drill standing the boys in good stead, the hose had been got in readiness but poor Jack was balked of his fiery prey, and subsequently could hardly be restrained in his overwhelming desire to test the dissolving power of water on the crowd that had almost instantaneously gathered even from the remotest rooms in the building. Rumor says that the small youth upstairs had his trunk packed in a twinkling, and after running down town to get his life insured, could hardly be persuaded to return to his lonely room. Another frightened one retired to the bath room and burying himself chin deep in the water remained there so thoroughly scared and mute that he got locked in.

FOOTBALL. In order to get the team up to cup form, two matches were arranged with the town. The first took place on the College lawn; though we had the game mostly under Guelph's goal yet owing to inferior shooting we were unable to score, while by two hot grounders Orton credited a win for the town; Bayne scored the only goal for the College by rushing through. The return was played on the Exhibition grounds, when the College reversed matters by 3 to 1. The game was most agreeable, it being evident that the College forwards had improved in their attacks though they might still do better shooting; all their goals were gained by Bayne rushing through. On the average the team is heavy, especially in the back division. The forwards have plenty of pace, but should check and shoot more. The second eleven have some first rate material and can give the first a good game.

On Saturday the 17th. inst. a game was played on the college campus before a moderately large attendance, between the O. A. C. and Elora, it being the first draw for the Wellington district cup of the Western Association. At 4.30 the ball was started by Elora against a strong wind. With this advantage the college soon had the game in close proximity to the visitor's goal. Shot after shot were put in but owing to the grand goal-keeping of Norris no point was obtained; a relief by the Elora backs and good passing of the forwards carried the ball into the College territory, when McFarlane became very busy several times using his hands. Elora then put the ball through but the point was disallowed owing to an appeal by Elora for hands. After a couple of corners to Elora, from which nothing resulted, the ball was carried by a combined dribble of the College forwards to within shooting distance, nothing, however, resulted. "Time" being called soon after the teams changed over, Elora now having the advantage of the wind. On re-lining the leather was set in mo-

tion by Orton and immediately carried in front of Elora's goal. A warm grounder was cleverly saved by Norris. The College now pressed for several minutes, "corners" being the only result. Relief now came to Elora, the ball being carried into College grounds, where it remained for several minutes, Shantz and Ransom showing a fine defensive game. From now till "no side" the sphere was carried from end to end, but without definite result, a splendid and most enjoyable game resulting in a draw, neither side scoring. Of the individual play of the visitors, Norris' alone was above the average, his defence being nothing short of brilliant, and alone saving Elora from defeat; the forwards played a sound passing game, but lacked dash and were seldom able to get beyond Shantz or Ransom. For the College, McFarlane (in goal) had but little to do, but did that well using his hands better than in practice matches this season. Of the play of Shantz and Ransom at back enough has been said to prove they were indispensable to their side; of the half-backs, Dolsen and Webster showed themselves difficult to get past, but neither are too strong in their kicking. Among the forwards Orton showed to great advantage as centre. Raymond on the wing did good work. Willans, Monk, R. Ransom and Bayne in the first half did not seem to be playing with their accustomed dash, but on changing ends woke up and put in some good work. As a summary, the game was most agreeable, being free from all wrangling. The college showed better combined form than their opponents. The grounds were in the pink of condition. At the close of the match a tasty supper was partaken of, and a few short speeches afterward finished the proceedings. The return match is fixed for Elora on the 26th. The following represented the respective sides:

ELORA.

Goal Norris. Backs Elliott and McColgan. Half-backs Bryans and Scott. Forwards Allan, Krausman, Godfrey, Davidson, Kirby and Ryan.

O. A. C.

Goal McFarlane. Backs—Ransom and Shantz. Half-backs—Dolsen and Webster. Forwards—R. Ransom, Willans, Bayne (Captain), Orton, Monk and Raymond.



Geo. Westlake, of '83, is farming on an extensive scale near St. Thomas, Ont.

Jonas Jones, '77, owns a thriving horse and cattle ranch in the Pincher Creek District.

G. Wilson, '84, and J. H. Kemmis, '84, are also engaged on ranches in the neighborhood of Pincher Creek.

F. Jackson, '88, and F. Marsack, '89, are working on separate ranches near Pine Creek, Calgary. The ranches are stocked with pure bred Herefords.

S. R. S. Bayne, '88, is working on a large cattle ranch a few miles north of Pincher Creek. He had the care of 200 head of stock during the past winter, which was a severe one, but proved himself equal to the task.

C. J. Mott, '88, who went direct to Kamloops, B. C., is now on a sheep ranch in the neighborhood of Calgary, considering it better to settle on prairie land in Alberta than to take up bush land in British Columbia and have the labor of clearing it.

It is with regret we chronicle the death of S. Davies, of Special Class, '84, which occurred in New York on the 22nd ult. Deceased had spent the winter in Nassau, Bahamas, and was on his way home to resume operations on his beautiful farm, "Kine Croft," near Markham Village, York Co., Ont.

C. R. Notman, V. S., A. O. A. C. of '86, is engaged in farming on an extensive scale near Warton, Ont. We glean the following from the Warton *Enchore* under the heading "Skilled Farming":— Dr. C. R. Notman has erected one of the largest barns in the county, in connection with which is a silo; the first built in this part of the country. Dr. Notman obtained the Government second prize for the best essay on the "Cultivation of green crops for soiling, and their value in farm operations."



John Hopkins, the founder of the University that bears his name in Baltimore, entered the same city at the age of 19 with 62 cents in his pockets and died worth \$7,000,000. He worked harder to make the first \$1,000 than he did to make all the rest. *Ex.*

We see by the *Ora* that the Ottawa College football team will be prepared to meet the successful team of the Union for the championship of Canada. It also goes on to say, that until this honor is won from us first place in the Union will mean little more than the custody of the cup.

The Central Luminary, from Kansas, Mo., finds its way into our sanctum with the pleasant words, "please exchange," written on the first page. This paper, published by the pupils of the High School, is a credit to the institution. We hope to be able to exchange with you regularly, as we are pleased with your first visit.

For taste, systematic arrangement, and careful selection of material, *The Aegis* from Wisconsin University, is equal to our leading exchanges. The literary portion of the paper attracts special attention for the well written articles, which give a cheerfulness to the reader. We will be always glad to welcome the *Aegis* as one of our exchanges.

The Sunbeam sheds a ray of glory on the soldier. This month's issue contains a very good account of the Mackenzie Rebellion. Last month contained an article on the Crimean war. We have always noticed the fondness girls have for the red-coat, and are glad to see them admire their courage, but we would be sorry to see them adopt the *coiffure a la militaire*.

A well written paper may be said to resemble a gentle person; it is humorous, but not boisterous; newsy, but not gossipy; serious without becoming tedious; at times enthusiastic but never to the extent of ranting; it censures evil but not persons; it endeavours to be just and thoughtful of all, and hurts the feelings of none. It is this that gives dignity to a college paper.—*Ex.*

The *Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College Journal*, after a short absence from our table, has at last filed an appearance. This paper is not as large as the average College paper, but it contains some very spicy literary articles and, no doubt, interesting local. A neat cover would add a great deal to its appearance. From its columns we clip the following: Prof. G. C. Creelman has taken charge of the green-house and floral department. He has begun adorning our railroad front with shrubs, flowers, etc., and it promises to present an attractive labyrinth of beauty and fragrance by commencement.

From among our exchanges we take the following two paragraphs. The first is from *College Chips*, Deborah, Iowa:—

"It is estimated that one man in 3,000 in England takes a college course; one in 200 in the United States; one in 614 in Scotland, and one in 213 in Germany.

The following is quoted from the April number of the *Cornellian*:

"What we need is fewer colleges, and these with a greater number of students and better equipment; fewer sham-colleges and a greater number of high-schools, academies, and seminaries."

College Chips represents a large Norwegian College in Iowa, the latter half of which our editor was unable to decipher, the Norwegian language being his only weak point.

We are pleased to welcome *The Spectrum*, from Michigan Agricultural College, among our exchanges. We especially welcome it on account of it being edited by the students of an Agricultural College similar to that of our own. Its columns tell of the interest the students feel in all that concerns their Alma Mater and shows that M. A. C. is making rapid progress in agricultural and experimental work in general. The present number contains an excellent article on the "Influence of College Life," in which it states some of the more important principles underlying the intellectual and moral development of the mind and the direct influence under which a student is brought to bear during a College course. An article on College Athletics is strong and well written and does not exaggerate in any way the benefits derived from sports in general. There are several other good articles, making a very attractive paper, and if we can judge from this number the editorial staff is doing good work of which their fellow students have no cause to feel ashamed.

That one of our students is an unusually ardent lover of poetry is evinced by the fact that a lecture on "Outlines of English Literature" caused the spontaneous production of the following rhythmic lines:

I here foresee
A pluck for me.

—*Clip N. M. C. C.*

COLLEGE NEWS.

The entire membership of college fraternities is put at seventy-five thousand.

In one of the lecture rooms at the University of Nebraska there is a clock one hundred and fifty years old.—*Ex.*

Do not be afraid of educating too many people. Be afraid of educating falsely so called and more particularly of sham and cram.—*Queen's College Journal.*

The first college paper was issued by the students of Dartmouth in 1821, and was called the *Griffon*. Daniel Webster was a contributor under the pseudonym of "Icarus."—*Ex.*