

Pages Missing

The O. A. C. Review.

Vol. VIII

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, NOVEMBER, 1896.

No. 2.

Editorial.

It will be of interest both to ex-students and students to know that, through special arrangement with the Experimental Union, those who desire to subscribe for the Review, may have it included in their Union fee of one dollar. The fee has been advanced from fifty cents to a dollar, but by this plan it will remain practically the same as in former years. Those so desiring it, should specify the same to Mr. Zavitz when renewing their Union membership. It is our wish to make the paper interesting not only to those at present attending the College, but also to all who have gone out from here in the last eighteen or more years. Therefore, we are always pleased to receive news from the men who have trod these ancient halls in time gone by.

It has been proposed by some of the boys that a tour to the Pacific Coast be arranged for the summer of 1897. Their idea is that a party of fifty be formed from among the students, a colonial car engaged, and a special journey of, say, from four to six weeks, be made of it. The purpose will of course be to advertise the College. It has been suggested that each member of the party pay so much, that the Government supply the necessaries to keep the fellows alive, and also one of the officers to preserve order in the household and deliver orations on the "Ontario Agricultural College" to the good citizens and villagers of the West. Concerts, of course, would have to be given at several stopping points, but the O.A.C. Glee Club has promised to attend, and would undoubtedly provide sufficient entertainment for such occasions. Now, who on the staff will be generous enough to volunteer their lives for the good of the College and of its students?

As stated in the College circular, the aim of the course given here is the educating of young men on practical lines, giving them in-

formation and training which will be of use to them as farmers. In carrying out this policy many new features have been introduced, especially during the present year. During the spring term Mr. Reunie was called upon to give a series of talks to the second year students upon the operations of the farm work—seedling, preparation of land for roots, use and care of implements, &c. This term the specialists in agriculture of the third year will visit some of the more noted farmers and stock raisers of the vicinity, in order to observe the methods practised by them, and to take notes. Prof. Reed has given a number of stable lectures to the first year on the feeding and care of horses, in addition to the regular veterinary lectures. These innovations are all in the right direction and tend to win the good opinion of farmers, too many of whom look with contempt upon agricultural education.

The page of the Review devoted to locals is perhaps the one most attractive to the students in residence here, and to outsiders it is not always without interest. As the name suggests most of the incidents and jokes pertain to "the boys." On one or two occasions last year some offence was given, because, as the victims thought, the items were too personal. We cannot promise that the locals of this year will escape criticism altogether, for the reason that personalities are unavoidable; if they are excluded the page becomes conventional and uninteresting. We will say, however, that nothing will be published which in our opinion will cause offence to be taken by any one.

The Literary Society have now under consideration a proposal to furnish the reading room with some of the better class of magazines, at the expense of the Society. This would necessitate the placing of a desk or table along the middle of the room on which to place them. If a proper choice can be made in selecting suitable papers the money should be well spent. In the opinion of some of the students a number of the journals at present on file might have something more readable substituted for them, as they remain for weeks without showing a trace of having been used.

Agricultural.

The Feeding of Hogs in the Fall.



THE successful hog raiser is generally an enthusiast in his business, and we seldom hear of a man who has engaged in the work for a number of years, discarding it for another branch of farming. To him there seems to be no work on the farm which gives more genuine satisfaction than the ripening of a good bunch of hogs in the fall.

Hogs which have been kept in a healthy growing condition, but not fat, for a sufficient length of time to build up a strong frame, will, when put on a fattening ration in the fall, lay on fat very rapidly. The change to a full ration, however, when not properly done, is often attended with serious results. Too many pigs are kept on a starvation ration all summer, but as soon as the grain is threshed they are given all they will eat. The animals then try to satisfy their abnormal appetite by gorging themselves to the utmost capacity of their stomachs. As a result their digestion is so impaired that they are about worthless for profitable pork production.

The change from feeding for growth to feeding for fattening should be brought about so gradually that neither the breeder nor the pig could tell where the grass and slops were left off and the grain ration begun. The man who has allowed his hogs to pick their own living all summer and then succeeds in a reasonable time in bringing them up to a full grain ration without ruining the digestion of any of them, may be considered a passably good feeder.

The feeding of hogs more frequently than twice a day results in a waste of fodder. If the hog be given a full feed of grain in the morning, and then killed at noon, the stomach will be found on examination to be half full of mass, but undigested grain. By evening it will be entirely empty, but the digestive apparatus will be ready to assimilate a fresh supply of food. Even when fed only twice a day, they should not be given any more than they will eat up clean before leaving, as the hog has an appetite beyond his power of digestion.

If grain is left in their troughs from one feed to another the pigs soon become "stalled," and their digestive and assimilatory power greatly impaired. Watch them for a few minutes to see if they come to their feed. If they run quickly and eat rapidly they are in a first-class condition for fattening.

The Dairy Cow an Artificial Animal.

The good dairy cow—the one which gives a good flow of milk and keeps it up for ten or eleven months each year—has been made such by the hand of man. The cow in the state of nature, like the female of other species, gives only milk enough to nourish the young animal and gives milk only the length of time the young animal needs it, which in the case of the cow is but six or seven months. The true dairy cow is an artificial animal produced by careful selection, through many generations, in breeding from those families and individuals that show the greatest propensity for giving a good quantity of milk for

long periods; by feeding the young animals during their period of growth on the best of milk-producing foods and not on fattening foods (as that would induce the beef habit) and, after the heifer comes to giving milk, by feeding, milking and handling in such a way as to stimulate the giving of milk to the greatest possible extent. With all of our domestic animals there is a constant tendency to revert back to the original type and, do the best we may with our cows, there is occasionally one even in the best of dairy breeds and families that does so revert back and ought to be discarded from a dairy herd.

How Can Life in the Country Districts be Made More Agreeable?



WHILE PASSING through the country districts a traveler cannot fail to notice the dreary desolation and premature decay so manifest in many of our country villages. The people appear discouraged and thriftless; while a look of hopeless discontent clouds the countenances of the hotel and post office loungers.

The young people become disgusted with this monotonous life and long for the excitement of the city. They leave the country and swell the already overcrowded population of the metropolis. This tendency to centralize our population in a few cities is sapping the life and vigour out of our country districts.

The detrimental effect of this rush to the cities, by the young people, is easily seen: the country people are the mainstay of any nation, and their condition is a criterion of a nation's civilization. The city inhabitants of different nations possess almost similar characteristics. It is the country people who give to a nation its distinguishing peculiarities. We have to look to the country districts for people of solid, independent, habits of life, and any retrogression in their moral standard means danger to the national life. Our city inhabitants are largely under the heel of the capitalist or the manufacturer, and their individual independence is destroyed, consequently we have to look to the country for that moral stamina necessary for the stability of our country.

The practical question, then, is how can we counteract the allurements of the city and broaden and elevate country life? In some districts great improvements have already been made; free libraries, lecture courses by College professors, and literary circles, are doing much to make country life more agreeable and educative. Through petty jealousies and sectarian differences these sources of mental improvement often come to grief, so that it is very important that the leaders of these societies be persons of broad and sound judgment.

In the country we find the material unimpaired, for making a vigorous intellectual people, their minds are not engrossed with the frivolities of life, or their consciences seared by sensationalism. They can appreciate the best in nature or art, and under the direction of a good organizer and leader there is no danger of mental starvation. Some fostering of local patriotism; some endeavor to make the village not merely a place of habitation, but a union for intellectual life; an enthusiastic co-operation; some self-sacrifice on the part of those competent to lead, and the country people can enjoy all the benefits of modern civilization, while free from the dangers and vices of city life.

Improvements.

MOST of our ex-students are doubtless aware that the old Chemical Laboratory and contents were almost entirely destroyed by fire in the Spring of the present year. The loss at the time was quite a heavy one, and put professors and students, particularly those taking special courses in that department, to a great deal of inconvenience. A temporary laboratory was fitted up in the lower story of the Agricultural building until a new Chemical Laboratory was erected.

The fire that had destroyed the old Laboratory had hardly stopped smouldering before the authorities in charge were clearing away the wreckage in preparation for the erection of a larger and more modern one. The Professor of this department was sent to different parts of Canada and the United States to inspect the best buildings doing work of this kind. He was more favorably impressed with the Laboratory of Toronto University than any he had seen, and consequently the O. A. C. building is modelled after it, only on a somewhat smaller scale.

The building, which is now almost completed, is erected on the site of the old one. It is built of white brick; is three stories high; and has a somewhat blocky appearance. It is not what would be called a striking building, but the impression of it is greatly heightened after having inspected the commodious interior.

To give a description in detail of the several rooms which make up the interior would necessitate much more space than is at our disposal, and our ex-students may no doubt have an opportunity, some time in the near future, to see it for themselves.

The second story contains three large rooms, with apparatus for analytical work, and several smaller ones for the holding of chemicals, and balances. In the balance room is erected a brick pier which stands from the ground through the first floor. Upon this pier, about three feet from the floor, rests a large stone slab, on which the balances are placed. [There is, therefore, no jarring of the balances in any way, and more accurate results can be obtained. The room in the east end is for station work; the one in the north side where the old class room used to be, is for analytical work for the second and third years; the room in the west end is for the third year specialists in chemistry.

The third story contains the class-room, office, and chemical store rooms;—all fitted in the most modern style.

One of the striking features of the building is the manner in which the fumes are removed from the several rooms. An electric fan is constructed in the basement, driven from a dynamo placed in the engine room of the main building. Wires are stretched from one building to the other, and thus ample power is supplied for driving the fan and lighting all parts of the building. A draft is placed in front of where each student works, and the fumes are instantly sucked down tubes which lead to the fan. The air of the building will therefore be pure at all times during work, and all danger from irritating gases is thus avoided.

In conclusion we may say that the building is a credit to the institution, and reflects great credit on the authorities who have had a

hand in its erection. It is recognized as the best agricultural chemical laboratory on the continent at the present time. The professors in charge are men of ability, and the people of this country may look forward to some good work being done in agricultural chemical analysis. This station has done important work in the past, although hampered by lack of room and necessary apparatus. A new era of things has dawned, and the outlook is now everything that could be expected.

Our ex-students were informed last summer, through the columns of the "Review," that the College authorities had drilled two wells to supply the institution with water. Since that time a pumping apparatus has been put into both wells and a new engine placed in the south end of the engine room to work the pumps. Some trouble was at first experienced in getting the machinery to work satisfactorily, but at the present time the system is operating very well. The city supply is now shut off, and the College in the future will have its own system of waterworks for supplying water for irrigation purposes, and for fire protection. At present there is no reserve supply in case of fire, although the authorities have the privilege of using the city water on such occasions until such time as a reservoir is made. It is proposed to excavate for this purpose in the plot directly in front of the chemical laboratory. This reservoir will be cemented, and a large amount of water stored there for use in case of fire. The foundation has been surveyed, but as yet little has been done, and it cannot be completed until some time next summer. The College will then have a complete outfit for all purposes, and no doubt this will lead to a fire brigade being formed among the student body.

T. F. P.

Annual Plowing Match.

The annual plowing match was held during the first week of the present month. The work done was, on the whole, good, and was favorably commented upon by the judges, Mr. Wm. Squirrel, of the College, and Mr. Tolton, the well-known implement manufacturer of Guelph. Over thirty entries were made, and the results were as follows: 1st, P. Scott, Lambton; 2nd, W. J. Elliott, Huron; 3rd, C. A. Morrison, Ontario; 4th, H. P. Westgate, Lambton; 5th, J. McMillan, York; 6th, A. McPhadden, Glengarry; 7th, G. H. Murdock, Victoria; 8th, D. Ross, Glengarry; 9th, W. J. Price, Dufferin; 10th, W. T. Lucas, Northumberland.

Third Year Specialists.

The specialists in the third year are divided somewhat as last year, especially the agriculturists or "cheese-puddlers." Arranged in order of numbers, they are as below:

Biology—J. C. Macdonald.

Chemistry—W. P. Gamble and J. A. Cunningham.

Horticulture, Botany and Entomology—T. C. Bell and P. W. Hodgetts.

Agriculture—F. A. Parker, G. S. Henry, J. R. Oastler, L. H. Cass, C. H. Rogers, H. Hutton.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW,

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Experimental Union Meeting.

The time fixed for the next meeting of the Experimental Union is Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th of December. There is, however, to be a re-union of the ex-students on Wednesday evening previous to the regular sessions of the Union. The time occupied during the meetings of the Association in the past has been so completely taken up by the addresses and discussions on agricultural and kindred subjects that time for social mingling has been very limited. We believe that this is a mistake, as one of the most pleasant features of a re-union of this nature is the renewing of old friendships and the forming of new acquaintances. All ex-students are asked to meet in the College reading room on Wednesday evening at 6.30 o'clock in order that there may be a good hearty hand-shaking, and an appropriate commencement of the evening's entertainment, arrangements for which are being made.

Instead of having a regular session of the Union on Thursday morning, December 10th, there will be a systematic inspection of the Poultry, Dairy, Experimental Feeding, Live Stock, Bacteriological, Experimental, Horticultural, Botanical, and Chemical Departments, which will be explained by those in charge of these departments. The heads of the different departments, two-thirds of whom are ex-students of the College, will be greatly pleased to explain the various lines of work which are being carried on at the present time. We believe that three-and-a-half hours spent in this way will be both profitable and interesting to those who have at some time been students at the College, and who continue to take a very warm interest in the welfare of their Alma Mater.

The regular sessions of the Experimental Union will be held on

the afternoon and the evening of December 10th, and the forenoon and afternoon of December 11th. One of the principal features of these sessions will be the presentation of and the discussion on the results of experimental work conducted by the Union during the past year. These discussions will be along the lines of live stock, dairying, horticulture, apiculture, botany and agriculture. This is the first time that the Committee on Live Stock will present a report to the meeting of the work accomplished, and we are sure that the information which this Committee will present at the coming meeting will be received and discussed with much interest. The report of the Committee on Agriculture will deal with fifteen distinct experiments conducted during the past year. This report will be of much value, as no less than 2,260 ex-students of the College and other farmers throughout Ontario has been engaged in this work since the last meeting of the Experimental Union.

All those who anticipate attending the Union will be pleased to learn that the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada; Mrs. J. Hoodless, Principal of the School of Science, Hamilton, Ontario; Mr. Chas. E. Thorne, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio; and Mr. Thos. Greiner, author of "How to Make the Garden Pay," etc., La Salle, New York, have consented to be at the meeting and deliver addresses. Mr. Thorne, in reply to the invitation to be present and deliver an address, wrote as follows: "I am in receipt of your kind invitation to attend the next meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, which I assure you that it gives me much pleasure to accept, as there is no group of agricultural educators and investigators in America in whose work I have greater interest than those connected with the Ontario Agricultural College." It will be pleasant for the ex-students to know that Prof. J. A. Craig, of Madison, Wisconsin, who addressed the Union meeting last year, wrote the following after his return home: "I cannot speak too highly of the peculiar field of the Union and its usefulness. I believe it is the most valuable kind of experimental work which is being conducted in any part of the world."

As the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, and the annual meeting of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations are to be held in Guelph on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the same week as the annual meeting of the Experimental Union, an opportunity will be afforded those who attend the Union meeting to also attend any or all of these gatherings of the Live Stock Associations within the one week.

In order to secure reduced rates on the railroads, visitors to the Union must purchase first-class full rate one-way tickets to Guelph (or to the nearest Junction station, if through tickets cannot be obtained), and obtain from each agent from whom a ticket is purchased, a Standard certificate form, certifying that a full rate one-way ticket has been purchased. All agents are instructed to supply these free of charge to all who purchase tickets as above and ask for a Standard certificate. This certificate must be filled up and signed by the Secretary of the Union, and will then entitle the holder to return at one-third of one-way first-class fare. The reduced rates will commence December 4th and continue until December 15th.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Secretary.

Prospects for Agricultural Education in Ontario.

NOTHING is over at a standstill. All things in nature must either go forward or go backward. If there is no life in a body to produce a healthy change in growth and replenishing of tissues, then decay steps in, and still a change goes on, by disintegration and dismemberment. So it is with Institutions; which, unless they give evidence of power to adapt themselves to the ever-varying conditions upon which they depend for health and growth and life, must appear even to the most hopeful and most sanguine mind to be struck with disease and death.

What are the prospects for Agricultural education and the Ontario Agricultural College? The College has done good work in the past. In spite of all that science and scientific methods have done for agriculture in Ontario, there is still a good deal of scoffing and disbelief in the value of these studies and methods as applied to agriculture. But where there is an atmosphere of interest or belief in, or reliance upon these principles, it has been created largely by the Agricultural College. She has sent abroad over the Province many young men who have come to her for instruction, and these have become centres of intelligence and influence in their several districts. She has systematized and greatly enlarged the work done by the Farmers' Institutes of the Province. And with all this she has advanced steadily in power and influence and excellence of equipment, against the factious opposition of politicians and the indifference and prejudice of those for whom she was working and who should be her warmest friends and supporters.

In this latter respect her prospects are brightening. She is becoming popular. Year by year thousands of farmers, with their wives, sons, and daughters, visit the College, and while some inspect only to find fault and condemn, still it is only just to say that the farmers of the Province who visit the institution during the months of June and July are awakening to an intelligent appreciation of the earnest and faithful work that is done by the College.

But summer excursions can disclose only a very partial view of the work undertaken by this school of agriculture. A still greater and more fruitful cause for the growing popularity of the Institution is found in those who have spent a sufficient amount of time in the College classrooms to be able to appreciate properly the instruction imparted. Now, it is not the purpose of this article to decant upon the elevating and refining influences of a course of study in Scientific Agriculture, or in any branch of education. Perhaps, too much has been said, or said in the wrong way, upon this question. Still less is it intended to advertise the College by announcing it as the best equipped and best managed institution of its kind on the continent. It may be that. It probably is that. But this College must stand, not upon what it can say for itself through the members of its staff, but upon what it can do: upon the results it can achieve in the general improvement of agriculture and agricultural methods, and especially upon the regard which students and ex-students have for it as the place where they have obtained a large share of their intellectual furnishing. For assuredly the approval or condemnation of the great body of students may be taken as a fair guarantee of the worth or worthlessness of the College as a teaching centre. They are prone

enough to criticize, when they see anything wrong. Their approval is never given until it is faithfully earned. We are not complaining of this in the least. It is as it should be, for expressions of approval under such circumstances are all the more gratifying. Now, how do students express their love for and faith in their Alma Mater? In a silent, but quite unmistakable fashion. Not so much during their course here, where they are too near, both in space and time, to judge impartially, but after they have left the College and have had time to estimate how large a space it is which their "benign mother" holds in their affections. Then we find them returning occasionally for a visit. They try to be in attendance at the Commencement Exercises or at the Experimental Union. And they express, in many ways, their interest in College affairs. But the strongest and most convincing proof of the faith that our ex-students have in the College is seen in the number of students now in attendance that have been directly influenced in taking this step by old students. Thousands of dollars have been spent in advertising the college course in newspapers and periodicals; parents sometimes make this College their choice as a finishing school for their boys, after due consideration of the merits of other institutions; other factors may operate in adding to the number of our students. But neither advertising, parental choice, nor any other influence, can be at all compared with the influence of the ex-students. It has been already commented upon, more than once, but the fact will bear repetition here, that this matter of influences has been put to a numerical test at the College this year with the result as above stated. And it is but reasonable that the College staff and management should accept this as significant of the degree to which their work as teachers, and experimenters, and managers, is appreciated, and as a very fair proof of the success that has attended their work in the past.

Another very strong reason for hopefulness in the future of the College is found in the vigour of the unrest that at present pervades the general educational system in Ontario. It is well known that we have one of the best systems of education in the world. It is cheap and excellent. The manner in which the Public Schools, the High Schools, and the University dovetail into one another is calculated to ensure the least possible waste of energy. But in spite of the general excellence of the system, a few evils have crept in; evils that could not have been foreseen, and even if foreseen, possibly could not have been prevented. For they belong to that numerous class of evils attending human affairs that must work their own cure through reaction from excess.

The whole tendency of the High School and Collegiate Institute and University has been to educate for the professions. The course of instruction laid out by the Education Department for the guidance of our High Schools has in the past inevitably led to preparation for a profession. The policy of the school management has also been to encourage preparation for professional examinations.

Public sentiment is largely responsible for this condition of things. The popularity, even the security of situation of the teacher has been made to depend upon the number of pupils he can push through the examination for the Education Department and for the University. His success as a teacher is estimated by the number of his successful pupils whose names appear in the different examina-

tion reports. And all of the examinations, it must be observed, are for professional standing. Naturally enough then, if the teacher has a particularly bright boy he urges him to prepare for an examination, knowing that thereby his credit and his popularity will be increased. The boy will in most cases respond to the flattering request. He is at once brought within the influences of a technical education. The studies given him, whether in language literature, or in science, do not savor of the shop or the farm, do not remind of them, and have no relation to them. They point, from first to last, to a profession. If the boy is successful he is encouraged to go on in the same direction, until he has entirely lost sight of the plain farm with its homely surroundings, and has his eye upon a very different course in life.

The result of many years of this kind of work has been to drain the occupations of manual labor of their best blood. Too often—not always, I am glad to say—but too often it has been the boy that failed, rather than the one that succeeded, that has gone back to the farm. There have been liberal contributions from the High Schools of the best blood of the Province to the professions, but too little of it to farming.

This is undoubtedly an undesirable condition of things. Those classes that have furnished the best material to our High Schools have been depleted, instead of being replenished. They are beginning to ask, "What is the good of all this?" and to wonder where and when it will end. And as these classes are largely in the majority in every community these signs of disapproval must not be ignored. Every village of any pretensions throughout the length and breadth of Ontario has its High School. The cry is arising that we have too many schools, too many teachers, too much expense, too much education.

Shall we turn some of our schools into barns and store-houses, and go backward fifty years? Or can some less barbarous treatment be suggested? It is not that we have too much education, but education with the wrong purpose in view. Our education has too generally been barren of results for the largest class in the country. The Education Department must turn its attention to the framing of a curriculum that shall recognize the existence of a science of agriculture. Students matriculate from our High Schools into law, medicine, dentistry and theology. Why not into agriculture? It cannot be claimed that preparing for a course in agriculture will not afford a broad enough scope for High School teaching. The subjects required for a thorough agricultural training are as varied as those required to matriculate into any of the professions. Of the languages, French, German, English; of the sciences, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Geology, with special reference to Agriculture; of mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry. Certainly these subjects would afford a scope wide enough for one or even for two years' work.

It would hardly be a fair objection to this suggestion that our High Schools have already too many departments to look after, for surely agriculture has at least as strong a claim for recognition in our High School as any other department of education. But if we admit the anticipated objection to have some force, there are some High Schools in small towns and villages, and perhaps even in larger towns, that are dropping behind in the race, being ill equipped in ap-

pliances and teaching force. Could not some of these be turned into Agricultural Schools? This method would utilize some waste material in the present educational equipment of the Province—for it must be confessed that there are some High Schools in the country that are barely needed—and at the same time supply a want long felt at the Ontario Agricultural College; namely, a school where some preparation could be made by students before they are admitted to the College. As it is now the College has to do its own preparatory work.

The views above expressed are not the outcome of a desire to see agriculture filling a disproportionately large space in the educational plans of the Province. It is the expression of a wide spread conviction held by our best educators. In the Toronto "Globe" of October 16th, appeared an article entitled "The Teaching Profession," written by the Principal of a Model School. I quote the following from that article. It will speak for itself:

"Our High Schools are supported by the whole community. Nearly three-fourths of our people depend directly on the farm, the rest being divided between the laboring, mechanical and professional classes. Why should the High School teachers devote practically their whole energies to preparing pupils for the occupation of about one-sixteenth of the community? Why not take half of our High Schools and turn them into Agricultural High Schools—feeders for the Agricultural College, if you will? . . . From the graduates of our Agricultural College could be secured men to take that department of the work."

Whatever changes may take place in the directions above indicated, it is inevitable that agriculture must occupy a larger place than heretofore in the educational schemes of our country. The result for the Ontario Agricultural College can only be added dignity and usefulness. She is destined to become the centre of a system that shall take charge of the education of the brightest and best of farmers' sons and daughters, and prepare them, not to leave the calling into which they were born, but to grace and adorn that calling with self-respecting intelligence and culture. To quote from a famous English scholar and philanthropist: "It is of questionable expediency to invite the cleverest members of a class to leave it, instead of making their abilities available in it, and so raising the whole class along with and by means of, their own rise." And so, with this prospect before us, it behoves us, whether as officers, students, patrons, or sympathizers, to be guilty of no narrow, illiberal, or half-hearted policy in relation to the development of our College; but to show, by building the foundation broad and deep, that we have faith in the magnitude of the super-structure that shall be reared thereupon.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

"What kind of a lay-out is that you've got there?" enquired the young rooster.

"Oh," replied the old hen, as she nestled down over a batch of eggs. "it's a little shell game I'm trying to work on the quiet."—Ex.

Personals.

J. A. Campbell, '97, is conducting a nursery business at Simcoe Ont. Mr. C. is to speak at the Union, and, as one of the first associates of the College, will no doubt be able to give us something of interest.

The Wiancko brothers, A. T., B.S.A., '95, and T. A., '96, are farming in Muskoka, having as a specialty the raising of peas for the French market. Both are deeply interested in all matters concerning the O. A. C.

Jas. Thomas, '96, is farming near Woodville. Jim intends taking the dairy course this winter.

H. R. Jones, '75, one of the first students at the College, visited us in September. He says the only familiar faces left are those of Messrs. Wm. Squirrel and Jas. McIntosh. Mr. Jones is in the cold storage business in Toronto, and is doing well.

W. H. Harvey, '92, writes that he has just started farming for himself near Exeter, and that, while he would be unwise to state definitely, he will probably continue that occupation. Certainly, why not.

S. R. Curzon, '93, is residing in Toronto. Sid has not forgotten us, and with his usual generosity, donated a fine silver cup for competition on our field day.

H. D. Kewley, '96, is again into dairy farming near Sarnia. He is erecting a creamery on his farm, and has purchased the foundation stock for a herd of Jerseys. He intends taking the dairy course this winter. Mr. Kewley is much missed in the Literary Society this year.

T. W. Lang, '95, is farming near Wildwood, and we take it for granted that "Smoker" is enjoying life as well as usual.

W. D. Steele, '96, is in the seed business with the Steele-Briggs Co., Toronto. We predict a bright future for him in his chosen occupation.

J. C. Storey, for several years foreman at our College farm, has recently been appointed to a similar position at "North Dakotas," Minnesota, by its owner, President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway. The ranch contains 5,000 acres, and the salary is worth about \$2,000 per year.

G. E. Chadley, '95, has been making cheese in British Columbia during the past season. He exhibited his manufactures: the leading fairs in the Province, winning first on every occasion, excepting once, when A. A. King, B. S. A., '95, was judge. Chnd. says "Old Fatty" does not know "cheese from chipmonks."

E. A. Ponting, '65, is on his father's ranch near Moweaqua, Ill. They are in the fat stock trade and deal extensively. They buy steers in the Chicago market and after fattening them, return them to

Chicago again. The elder Mr. Ponting is justly pleased with his son and takes pride in pointing him out as the only young man from the county who has returned to the farm after taking a course at an Agricultural College.

J. Nasmith, '96, is at his home in Toronto. He spent the summer on a fruit farm in Lincoln county.

Prof. MacEwan, Dairy Commissioner for New Zealand, visited us on Nov. 13. He is an old Stratford boy and well remembers the times when he played Rugby against our team.

A. Kennedy, '96, is farming at Limehouse, and writes that his great desire is to follow agriculture, the grandest and noblest of all sciences.

E. E. Fierheller, '95, is farming at Mount Elgin. He reports a successful season, and at the time of writing had just finished harvesting 7,000 bushels of roots.

J. W. Stainton, '96, is at present farming at Oshawa, but intends shortly to go west and either take up land or invest in a gold mine.

F. C. Elford, '95, is farming at Holmsville, and writes that since leaving College he has been solving the questions, first, what is the best soiling crop for milch cows; 2nd, if he can grow sugar beets profitably; 3rd, how he can irrigate his farm cheaply. In the first case he finds lucerne to be his ideal crop; in the second he has no suitable market; and in the third he cannot state definitely, but thinks he is working towards a solution. Those who know Mr. Elford best will not wonder at his thirst for research.

P. H. Waddy, '95, has given up farming and is living in Rosseau as a gentleman of leisure.

R. S. Shaw, B. S. A., '93, has been appointed by the regents of the University of Minnesota to lecture on live stock during the winter term of this year, while his father is absent with the Farmer's Institute corps.

J. Wilson Knight, B. S. A., '96, Personal Editor of the Review for last year, went to Carlington, Ky., in May and spent three months managing a herd of Jerseys. From this he went to Chicago and worked for some time in a modified milk establishment. From here he went to Moweaqua and spent a holiday with Ponting. He is now on his way to South Dakota to take charge of a herd of Galloways. Joe has our best wishes for his future success.

J. W. Farrer, '94, is in the fruit growing and vegetable gardening business in Parry Sound. He reports having had a successful year, and is preparing to enlarge his gardens next season.

J. H. Burns, '94, is at his home near St. Marys. He has been farming during the summer.

Thos. J. Hurley, '92, is farming and breeding Yorkshires near Belleville. The return of his father, Mr. J. W. Hurley, to represent East Hastings in the Dominion House, has thrown the whole man-

agement of their farm upon him, but Tom keeps things up to the standard. The memory of his athletic prowess still lives in the College, and his work as half-back in our football team will not soon be forgotten.

—o—
 Herb Kirke, '92, is attending High School at Mitchell.

—o—
 Jas. Moore, '93, is farming near Kirkton, and is, in every sense of the word, a model farmer.

—o—
 A. S. Ratcliffe, '95, is in charge of the dairy on the Algoma Pioneer Farm.

—o—
 T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., '89, is farming at Rose Hall, Prince Edward Co. Mr. Raynor is at present out on Institute work in the Muskoka district.

—o—
 W. C. Butler, '96, writes that their Yorkshires are doing well, and that their work at the fall fairs was better than ever. His winnings were:—One gold medal, three silver medals, five diplomas, fifty first prizes, forty seconds, and twenty-three thirds. This should surely be good evidence of Mr. Butler's ability as a breeder. We congratulate him on his success and hope to see him at the Fat Stock Show.

—o—
 T. T. Gadd, '96, is on his father's farm at Varney. We learn that he is likely to be the means of starting a Literary Society in his vicinity, and we trust his efforts will be successful.

—o—
 G. W. Heacock, '88, who is farming in York Co., has, during the past summer, greatly improved the appearance of his farm by erecting a fine barn and stables. Mr. Heacock expects to be present at the Union.

—o—
 A. F. MacVicar, '85, is in the Customs Department at Sarnia.

—o—
 A. C. Rastric, '79, writes:—"I would, no doubt, have followed farming as an occupation, had not circumstances forced me into mercantile life. I have, however, always felt a kindly interest in everything pertaining to the College, and find myself reading with evident relish anything referring to agriculture. Circumstances permitting, I shall be at the coming Union meeting.

—o—
 Up to the date of writing, we have learned of the following who have expressed their intention of being present at the Union: C. Silvertorn, '92; R. H. Henderson, '94; T. A. Merrill, '95; C. J. Brodie, '83; T. H. Mason, '77; and J. A. Campbell, '77. In view of the trouble and expense which is being taken to arrange for this year's meetings, all ex-students should make a special effort to attend. The students will be pleased to welcome as many of the old boys as can possibly come. Books will be placed at the disposal of visitors, and by registering they will confer a favor on the Review staff.

Athletics.

SINCE the issue of our last number, many comments have been heard on the results, and on the form, shown by the contestants on field day. Several are very just in the opinion of many. There was evidently a great lack of training, many having entered for the events without having done any work whatever to fit themselves so that they might do justice either to their own name or their college. Of course it is desirable that there be a large number of entries, but at the same time it must be remembered that there is usually a good crowd of outsiders who witness the games and pronounce upon them. It is likewise very desirable that these carry away good impressions with them. If they see men exhausted and quitting a race in the very start, they decry athletics and say such things ought not to be allowed. Happily these are the extremists, but even they can do much harm by setting the ball rolling. There are others who admire "game," and say, "There's a good man, but it's a pity that he hadn't trained more, and made a record for the college." We need some better records for some of the events, and only training will give them.

The idea of having the sports in the fall is, we think, a good one, as the number of spectators, the interest, and the competition, show. To the committee of management much credit is due, as they spared no pains to have everything work nicely, and to satisfy every body. This was much appreciated by every man who took part in the sports.

In our last number we made no mention of the supper, because of a lack of space. However, it was a decided success. The eatables and drinkables were sumptuous, the waitresses attentive, and the speeches pithy, especially that of our Honorary President, Dr. Mills. We hope the freshmen will take it to heart. The songs lent variety and were well rendered. The most interesting event of the evening, however, was the presentation of the prizes. This has never been done before at the supper, but hereafter the practice is likely to be continued. The prizes this year were badges, of which the ground work was college ribbon, and the trimmings gold and silver.

—o—
 Since the sports, Rugby has been booming on our campus. Association seems to have somewhat died out. This is noticeable all over Ontario. In places where there used to be four or five teams, they can now only muster one. We think that Rugby should be the game played here in the fall, and that Association should be boomed in spring, as there is a league formed during that season. This would give the adherents of each game a chance. We have a Rugby match to play with the "ex-students" on Saturday, the 28th of November, and hope to beat them, because several of the new boys have developed quickly into fair players, and these, together with some of the old students, will make up a fairly good fifteen. The old boys hope to have some fast men, so we are putting in hard work at the practices.

—o—
 We take the opportunity of thanking Mr. Geo. Eiceman for the handsome medal which he so kindly donated as the prize of honor for

the man receiving the highest number of points on field day. It's a beauty and was won by M. N. Ross.

—o—

Mr. W. J. Elliott, late of the "Hurons, of Seaforth," but now our crack Association player, is going down to Toronto on Thanksgiving Day to play for the Western team, against the picked team from the Toronto league

—o—

Because of the success of our hockey teams in 1885, we thought that a good team could be formed this year. Our hopes are somewhat blighted, however, but we may yet have a team which will be able to beat the city teams. Only two or three of the old players remain, and we only know of one new man who has played before.

—o—

Seven million less cigars will be smoked this year than last, and all on account of the bicycle.

Locals.

The latest judgment: One dollar and costs, or two weeks out.

—o—

Scotty (to Prof. in Agriculture who is giving the boys a calling down)—"Please, Sir, may I open the window? It's getting hot here."

—o—

Prof. to Snider—What are you doing there, Mr. Snider?

Snider—I was just thinking, sir.

Prof.—Well, don't let it occur again, you disturb the class.

—o—

ANSWERS TO ANXIOUS ENQUIRERS.

Alpha—We have made careful enquiries, and from what we can learn have every reason to believe that the Government will not provide toothpicks for the dining room. You may continue to use the point of your index finger unless some new regulation is adopted to forbid such a practice.

—o—

Specialist—It is not true that one of the local editors slept out on the roof of the tower one night lately. It is true his bed clothes were exposed to the chill November dews, but the editor himself was taken in by kind and sympathizing friends, and given a half interest in a single bed for the night.

—o—

First Year—Yes, attend all the church socials you can, and widen the circle of your acquaintance. Guelph girls are very attractive, and in the past many of them have lost their hearts to those dear College boys, so there is some encouragement for you. Like most girls,

though, they have no use for boys who simply stand around and try to look intelligent.

—o—

A. C. Wilson has been very much interested in Institute work, but of late poultry has gone up, and he is now directing his attention in that direction.

—o—

Boys, for reliable information on "Splints," apply to Jones.

—o—

The literary style of asking for ham at the 3rd year table: "I thank you for that elegant extract of bacon."

—o—

New College song:

Docked on Monday,
Docked on Wednesday,
Docked on Friday,
Docked!

—o—

COGNOMENS OF THIRD YEAR.

Pompey—T. Bell.

Cæsar—J. O. Macdonald.

Cassius—H. Hutton.

Hamlet—L. H. Cass.

Macbeth—O. H. Rogers.

Romeo—J. A. Cunningham.

Lucius (the boy that sleeps)—T. H. Robertson.

Antonio—J. R. Oastler.

Falstaff—W. P. Gamble.

King Lear—G. S. Henry.

Brutus—P. W. Hodgetts.

Hotspur—F. A. Parker

Chee Ho; Chee Ho! Chee Ha!

Third Year! Third Year! Rah, Rah, Rah!

—o—

Nicholson (before and after the mitten):

Before—

"'Tis sweet to meet, though sad to part,
For now have I a splintered heart."

After—

"I know a maiden fair to see,
Who seems so true, yet false can be,
For now that she is mashed on Mooney,
I find she has no use for me."

—o—

1st Year Man—"We've got the best all round man in the College."

2nd Year Man—"Who is he?"

1st Year Man—"What do you say to "Fatty" Wilson?"

—o—

WARNING TO FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

Be careful never to promise rash promises, nor wish rash wishes.

Never tell a young lady you intend to marry her, unless you have already met her mother, and are satisfied with her. Never hope awful hopes such as Wilton hoped. You see how it has ended. He is now too big to go through the dining-room door, even edgewise.

Exchanges.

The first number of the *Albert College Times* contains an admirable article on *Student Life*. We think a synopsis of it is worthy the attention of our students:

Every student should realize that the years spent in college give the complexion to his whole life. If the student is idle and careless, it is likely that life for him will be more or less a failure. If he spends his time profitably when at college, he is likely to do the same in after life. He should do all his work independently, and thus learn to have confidence in his own views; he should not allow himself to be led by the crowd.

Many students spend too much time at books. Nature cries for a certain amount of exercise. He who studies and does not like exercise will accomplish much less than his fellow classmate who spends part of the time in exercise and recreation. Besides, it must be remembered that a thorough education does not consist in book knowledge alone. A student should rub up against his fellows, and in this way have the corners worn off (so to speak). The student societies are a great factor in this line. Hence every student should be an active member of the different societies.

We are pleased to receive the *Acta Victoriana* this year. It is a monthly which contains many articles of interest to all classes of students. One on "Our Country and College," is very timely. It speaks of the necessity of the cultivation of a cosmopolitan spirit, the need of rising above partyism and recognizing capable men in all parties. It recognizes that the colleges are naturally one of the great factors in advancing this spirit of broad-mindedness. A college that does not accomplish this to some extent at least is not living up to its opportunities. A student also who does not imitate the same of this spirit during his college course has to that extent failed in his education.

In the October number of *The College Chronicle of Nashville, Illinois*, we find an excellent speech entitled "Original Humor." We give you a couple of the more striking paragraphs:
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I will not give you a lecture or make you a stump speech. Although you have the "speaker" before you he is lacking in two things: first, the stump, and second, the speech. Should he attempt

it without these, you would probably find the speech stumpless or the stump speechless.

I have made a careful study of "the rule forbidding "young gentlemen and ladies walking together for recreation," and found the solution, which I give for the benefit of all. In the first place, it is unconstitutional, because it goes against a person's constitution. Secondly, it embraces a great deal but allows no embraces; and thirdly, it conflicts with the laws in physics, viz.: "The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection when both are in the same plane." Now, if one by incidence starts out, he cannot help but meet the object of reflection, and if reflection starts out it will surely meet with incidents (incidence.)

In *The Adolphian*, a college paper of Brooklyn, N. Y., there appears a short article on "small colleges," the substance of which may interest some of our readers. A large or a small college? Which is the better for one seeking his first degree? For a graduate, pursuing special studies, the large University has many advantages. It is likely to be fully equipped in its special lines and so the student is not confined in his work. But in the case of an undergraduate, no such simple answer is possible. Such a student is being trained not by the aggregate of all the appliances of culture, but by such items in that aggregate as he touches. If a man eats steak and potatoes for dinner he can dine just as heartily where only steak and potatoes are served, as at a hotel table where there are a hundred other items in the bill of fare. A small college usually has facilities for giving to ordinary undergraduates as much as they are capable of taking. A large university can give no more. Which is more likely to do the work most thoroughly? For some student the large college is the better. But for the average student it is better to come in personal contact with 150 students than to associate with 15 out of 1500 students, better to be taught by a professor who is making a reputation for himself, than worship the professor of a large university. There are advantages and disadvantages in both; but it is far from being altogether a misfortune to a man that his lot is cast in a small college.

AN EPITAPH.

Here lies the chronic office-seeker,
Michael T. McGout,
Who never sought a single place
But that he was left out.

'Twas in the month of August last,
The late lamented died;
And now he is in the only place
For which he ne'er applied.—Ex.

A TROLLEY DODGER.

There was a young maiden named Grace,
Once the prettiest girl in the place,
But she's changed a great deal
Since she took to the wheel,
For she now has a bicycle face.—Ex.