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VICTORIA UNIVERSITY



THE
O.A.C.
Review
 JANUARY, 1899.



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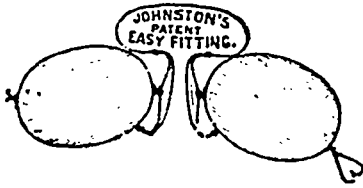
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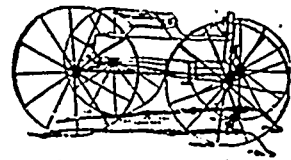
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VOL. X.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, JANUARY, 1899.

No. 4

Editorial.

THE knowledge imparted to us through the professors constitutes an important part of what we learn at college. Among the other things we learn, and which is especially impressed upon us this term, is the fact that a man's capacity for work, while it may not be always equal to, is directly proportional to the amount of work to be done.

The college having to be closed in April this year, as required by the introduction of the new course, has made it necessary for third and second year students to cover by that time the work which formerly was finished in May and June.

The receiving, reviewing and preparing for seven lectures each day, with the necessary hockey practices to offset the debilitating results of the same is keeping most of us pretty busy. In fact, the second year find the work so pleasant that they have not once complained of being denied the pleasure of working on the farm in the afternoons. However, it is to be hoped that after this year a fair amount of outside work will be required of all juniors for it is one of the things that has made the past work of the college so eminently successful in sending farmers' sons back to their homes with an increased and intelligent liking for farm work, instead of the fancied superiority to such labor which is commonly said to be acquired by an educated agriculturist.

We are pleased to publish this month an able article from a successful graduate. He discusses a live question and offers plans and suggestions which may be quite acceptable to the Ontario Government in view of the fact that it is considering the advisability of establishing a school

of domestic economy in connection with this institution.

Our ex-students do not give us the support which we have a right to expect in the way of contributions to our columns. The Review is intended to be a connecting link, not only between the college as at present and the graduates, but also between the graduate classes of the various years. In the future we shall expect a freer intercourse between our ex-students through these columns. We will be pleased to allow you to explain your discoveries or to tell us the lessons your mistakes have taught you, that we may reap the benefit of your reverses without needing to endure the discomforts.

We would request our subscribers to overlook the evidences of mismanagement in this number. The editor-in-chief has not recovered from the effects of the holidays and the performance of his duties has fallen to the lot of the sub.

The college has entered a team in the Ontario Hockey League. This is the first time we have been represented in the league but we have reason to expect a degree of success.

No doubt many farmers, and among them some of the college's most useful friends, will think it rather strange and perhaps inconsistent that the O.A.C. should be spoken about in sporting circles and columns, but an unbiased re-consideration will remove all questionings as to the propriety of such a course. An agricultural student has the same right and need to play in a hockey league as has a student of law or medicine, and he can also do it as well as can his brother students in other institutions.

It were better that a student should slightly impair a good standing in class by a youthful

over-indulgence in sports than that he should impair his health by too close study.

Business firms, realizing the importance of advertising, are willing to pay large amounts to simply familiarize the public with the names of their establishments. The O. A. C. will be brought to the attention of a not unworthy class of citizens, but a class who might know little of us did we not strive to assert our position in the athletic world.

The New Fruit Culture.

BY L. WOOLVERTON, M. A., GRIMSBY, ONT.

It has been so fashionable of late years to talk about "The New Onion Culture"; "The New Strawberry Culture," etc., that it seems quite in place to make a few remarks about the "New Fruit Culture." Certainly, if we may judge by the experience of the past three years, the old fruit culture is no longer profitable, and some new methods must be adopted or else the business will be declared a failure. One-half the varieties of apples are worthless for scab, one-third the whole crop of tree fruits for worms and curculios; grapes, raspberries and currants have glutted our markets, and what are we to do?

Right here comes in the value of improved methods such as the O.A.C. can point out, the faithful observance of which will make fruit culture as good a line of agricultural life as it ever was.

Let us very briefly refer to some of the apparent difficulties and see if we can find a solution.

(1) *The Glutted Markets.*—This is only an imaginary difficulty, a mote that obscures the visions of larger things. Our little Ontario has filled its own markets with home-grown fruits, and fancies it has filled the whole world, and individual growers are giving up in discouragement. How foolish, when the big markets have hungry mouths wide open for our luscious fruit products; when Covent Garden, England, will take all the apples we can send, and when Antwerp in Belgium and Hamburg in Germany are both clamoring for a share of our dessert apples.

I have just received returns from Hamburg for some prime apples sent to that market in cases; they were fancy apples of course. What do you think were the net returns? Fifty cents for a one-third bushel, or \$1.50 per bushel. Similar prices prevailed in other European markets. Is that a failure or a success?

Does that look as if there was no market for Ontario apples?

Then our magnificent Canadian pears. We have shipped several car loads to Bristol this year, and the net returns have varied at from 50c. to \$1.25 per 3rd bushel case. Is there then no encouragement for growing pears in Ontario? I might go on and enumerate other fruits in the same manner, but time forbids.

I have shown, I think, that there is plenty of market for tip-top stock that is worth conveying to a distant market.

The next difficulty is "*How to sell the fruit which won't pay to export?*"

Why, you must stop growing such stock entirely. It will pay to export Duchess, Alexander, Gravenstein and Wealthy apples; it won't pay to export Fall Pippins, Rambos, or any soft, poor looking apple that is given to spot. It will pay to export Bartlett, Bosc, Anjou, Bowery, Clangean, Boussock, and such pears; but not Buffum, Tyson, Rostiezer, Vicar, or other such inferior varieties. It will pay to export a firm peach like Elberta and Smock, but not a tender variety like Early Crawford. What must be done? Why you must plant with a purpose, the varieties that will export, and then you can capture the best markets of the world.

But *the worms, the scab*, etc., what about them? Why, kill them. You must, or they will kill your trade. Fight them with the spray pump. Not with a little shower from nozzles held by men riding lazily about in the wagon, but by wide-awake chaps who will get under and into the tree and cover every inch of wood and foliage with the deadly mixture.

You must fertilize, cultivate, spray, prune, and thin in a new and improved fashion, until you learn how to produce the largest and finest fruit in the world, and then you will find fruit culture not only inviting, but quite as remunerative as any other line of agriculture.

A Letter from Utah.

COMMENTS in the May number of the O. A. C. Review, on a School for farmers' daughters in connection with the Agricultural College, were the immediate cause for the following notes. I had laid it aside, but an article in a recent number of *Farming*, and also the initial number of another volume of the Review, induced me to look it over, and dress it up for your editorial inspection. Though I am situated some distance off, yet I follow with much interest the work of the Ontario Agricultural College, the change made, and the work done for the future agriculturalists of the province.

The advisability of a course for young women has been agitated for some time, and the following is the result of a few of my thoughts upon the proposition. In looking at this subject it has always appeared to me that there were two questions involved: First, shall the Government support a college for the girls and provide for them such a practical training in home work as is provided for the boys in Agriculture? And in the second place, shall this college be connected with the Ontario Agricultural College?

Then in the first place, should a college of Domestic Science be established for the benefit of the young ladies of the farm? To me the answer is self-evident, they have as much right to receive opportunity for special training in their special calling as have the boys, and from what I have seen of the result of such courses, I am fully persuaded that the girls will reap as large an advantage therefrom, as will the boys from the study of their special lines of work. Granting the soundness of the basis upon which provision for all popular education is based, the logic of the above statement is unassailable and therefore needs no further comment.

The next point to consider is, shall the work of the Agricultural College be enlarged so as to include a course in Domestic Arts? From the historic standpoint we find that Domestic Arts as a college course is of quite recent origin.

The association of this course with other lines of technical education, as far as I have an opportunity to observe, has been an outgrowth of

Western enterprise. I believe the Agricultural College of Kansas was the first of the Agricultural Colleges of this country to offer such a course, or at least the first to place it upon the same basis as other college work. Iowa Agricultural College was not far behind. The idea has spread rapidly westward, and is slowly making its way toward the east. These colleges believe in co-education for the boys and girls of the farm and home, and I believe it is a fact that in every place where it has been tried the course for the young ladies has rapidly increased in popular favor, and in support from those whom it was destined to benefit.

From a study offered in these various colleges, I do not know of any place where the work in Domestic Science could be provided with so little expense, as in connection with the Agricultural College of Ontario. To handle the technical work called for by the new course, but two extra teachers would be required: a Prof. of Domestic Economy as head of the course, and an instructor in sewing. The cost in salary need not exceed \$1600.00 to \$1800.00 per year. It is very important however, that a thoroughly competent person should be placed in charge of this course; one who is a graduate of such a course and who is thoroughly familiar with similar courses as offered by the best colleges in the land.

As the course grew in popular estimation and support it would of course be necessary to provide some assistance in the various departments, particularly in the preparatory work in language, mathematics and science.

An examination of the requirements of the Domestic Arts course will show that the foundation work in natural science is exactly the same as for the agricultural course, viz, physiology, physics, chemistry, geology, botany, zoology, entomology, bacteriology, etc., etc. The work in English and mathematics is the same, and I believe it will be found that the young ladies will be just as well prepared to take up these branches, as are the young men who come to the College.

Further, the application of this foundation is the same in several branches, viz, dairying, hor-

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Ex-students are requested to contribute to our columns.

JANUARY, 1899.

A Letter from Utah—continued.

ticulture, gardening, floriculture, and even the chemistry and economy of foods.

The differences are not so great as many may think. In the special agricultural work the boys take the subjects of veterinary science, animal husbandry, soil crops, manure etc., while the girls would devote their time to the science of nutrition, cooking, household economy, fruit work, hygiene, etc., larger subjects perhaps, than those who have not looked into them would think.

One of the most difficult questions, it appears to me, is that in relation to the practical work. There are two possible solutions. In the first place the girls may do the work inside the college as the boys do it outside. They would, too, of course be detailed to do certain suitable work in the garden, greenhouse and dairy. A second proposition, and a better one, would be to dispense with the paid labor, and devote all the afternoons to laboratory work. Chemistry, physics, botany, entomology, geology, bacteriology, dairy, the kitchen, the sewing room, and the laundry, would afford ample opportunity for afternoon employment, and all of the practice may and should be made instructive. I do not know whether it is now the practice at the college, to herd the boys in the class-room during the afternoon or not. Certainly a change was desirable, for as I look back upon those two hours I spent there three afternoons in the week, it

seems to me that I received less benefit from it than from any time I spent at the institution. This time could be much more profitably employed in properly directed laboratory work.

If the field of the college was enlarged, new buildings would of course be needed, but probably a dormitory with a high, well-lighted basement for the special laboratories of the domestic arts course would fill all requirements, and a few thousand dollars would cover the cost. The special equipment for the course need not be elaborate to begin with and could be provided for by about \$700.00 to \$1000.00.

Perhaps the greatest bug-a-boo in the mind of many is the danger(?) of educating young men and women together. Since I have looked into this difficulty it seems to be without a shadow of foundation. These people who conjure up difficulties do not reason from what they would do, but from what they think some person else would do. Their fears have their origin in old-time customs which would not stand for a moment a little common sense investigation. Are not our boys and girls educated together in our public schools? Do they not share each others' company in the society of their own homes, and do they not expect to enjoy each others society after they get through college? Then why in the name of common sense try to build a fence around, or between them while going to college? The idea is absurd and contrary to the best interests of all concerned. I can speak only from what I have observed, yet it seems to me that the little experience which the college has had with the young ladies attending the dairy course, should be most assuring.

Reasoning from analogy, and from what I have observed in other places, I fully believe the young ladies who would avail themselves of this course would be fully equal to the young men, and as time goes on would reflect fully as much credit upon the work of the institution.

Perhaps under the new condition of things the college boys may, at times, find something beside an education, something that may prove as helpful, aye, even more so, that would not desert them when education may fail of its support. But I do not know of any better place where

they could look for such congenial help, and besides, they would not have as far to go as "down town," or perhaps need not come back from there alone, as has

Your, etc., J. B. LINFIELD.

Temperament in Cows.

In cattle, as in men, we have what is known as temperament. A man may have a sanguine temperament, a bilious temperament, or phlegmatic temperament. A cow, similarly, may have any one of these temperaments. None of them may be well marked, but she must have one of some kind. Nervous temperament governs function. Some cows have a function of laying on flesh, while others have a function of producing large quantities of milk. These latter are said to have a dairy temperament. The laws of heredity apply here as well as elsewhere, and therefore temperament is inherited. This emphasizes the fact that it is only by careful selection that we can excel in breeding either beef or dairy cattle.

The dairy temperament is built upon the nervous temperament. By this, we do not mean excitability or anything corresponding to it. We mean a strong, powerful, nervous machinery, which enables the cow to take all her food towards the manufacture of milk, without laying on flesh.

The aim of every dairyman is to breed cattle for the enlargement of the dairy temperament. But what indicates an ideal temperament for the dairy cow? The shape and condition of her udder is usually an exhibition of her ability. This is the organ for which she exists, and without it she would be practically worthless. Then the udder should be the first indication. A cow with a large, not too fleshy, square udder is the one we want. Further indications are, a lean head, long from the eye to the brain; full eyes, causing a hollow in the face, with an alert keen expression in them. This is especially an indication of temperament.

The above are some of the points indicating dairy temperament. To secure these should be the aim of every breeder. Why they are indications has been explained. The function of making milk is intimately connected with the

workings of the brain. If the brain is affected by fear, fright, anger, or other disturbances, it immediately affects the operation of the udder. Then it is necessary to be kind to animals. This also explains why we need a long head. It is to get a large brain to act upon the sympathetic nerves of the udder, which in turn act in the production of milk.

Thus, we see the necessity of having a certain temperament in cows, and that temperament must be adapted to the use which we wish to make of the animal, or else the breeder may find that he is engaged in a very unprofitable business. It is a question which should be considered by every person breeding stock for dairy purposes.

F.R.M

Wants to Enlist.

The Editor O.A.C. Review,

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find letter from Mr. A. W. Logie, an ex-student and member of the 16th Battery Field Artillery. This is a fair sample of those who attend the College. If the old flag needs any of them, they are both ready and willing and, I may add, anxious. If you think well of it you might publish Mr. Logie's letter in your next issue. That is the kind of spirit which has enabled the 16th Battery to take the proud position of second to none in the Dominion.

Yours truly,

JOHN DAVIDSON, Major.

GREENFIELD MASS., Nov. 14th, 1898.

MAJOR DAVIDSON, Guelph, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—The American papers are making quite a stir about Great Britain's enlisting men in Canada.

Is there any prospect, if war should break out between Great Britain and one or some of the powers, of B. Battery being called into active service? If there is I wish you would let me know if there would be any chance of my enlisting in it, and oblige,

A. W. LOGIE.

All amateurs in gambling, betting, and wrestling are welcomed at room 25 L. P.; also lessons in hair cutting given free of charge.

Athletic Notes.

Hockey being all the go in winter now, and having some good material to choose from, the Athletic Association entered a team in the Intermediate series of the Ontario Hockey Association.

T. H. Robertson was chosen captain of the team. Squirrell and Doherty were appointed to assist him in selecting the team. The reservoir not being large enough, arrangements were made to have the Victoria rink three afternoons in the week for practice.

Our first match was scheduled for Thursday, January 12, to try conclusions with the Victorias of Guelph. The game was played in the Victoria rink before an enthusiastic crowd from the city and college, who used their voices to cheer on the team of their preference. The opposing teams which lined up at half past eight were:—

COLLEGE.		VICTORIAS.	
McCallum	goal	Cutten	
Keys	point	Fulton	
Wilmott	cover	Macalister	
Doherty		Mitchell	
Suckling	forwards	Johnson	
Squirell		Patterson	
Hutchinson		Petrie	

The game was lively. First Squirrell put the puck through the Vics' goal, then the Vics' scored, and so on one after the other. When half time was called, the teams stood score all. During the first half, Doherty was laid off by a serious kick above the knee from Freddy Johnson's skate. Mitchell was then laid off to even up, but soon came on again to even up his own side as Johnson by a severe check was laid up for the game.

During the second half neither team got any farther ahead of the other than by one goal. Petrie and Wilmott were both sent off the ice for a short time for body checking. When time was called the score stood seven all. Although the game resulted in a tie the College boys seemed to have had the best of it throughout.

The return match in the O.A.C.-Victoria round, was played on Wednesday, January 18, in Petrie's new rink, and resulted in a victory for the college boys by a score of 10 to 9.

The opposing teams lined up at the referee's whistle shortly after eight, before an enthusiastic

crowd of spectators among whose cheering, the college yells seemed to predominate. At first the game seemed entirely in favour of the college; Squirrell put the puck through the Vics' goal posts in a few minutes' play, and then another goal was scored. The Vics evened up and the College added four more. When half time was called the score stood 6-4 in favor of the College.

After a rub-down the teams faced again, the college scoring and the Vic's, gradually evening up. For a while the teams were even, then the college boys scored one more goal, and time was called leaving the score 10-9 in favor of the O.A.C. seven. The teams were:—

COLLEGE.		VICTORIAS.	
McCallum	goal	Cutten	
Keys	point	Fulton	
Wilmott	cover	Macalister	
Counsell		Mitchell	
Suckling	forwards	Johnson	
Squirell		Patterson	
Robertson		Petrie	

Both games were keenly contested and exciting. Although the games were not models in hockey lines, sometimes body checking being prevalent, yet it would be hard to find better examples of hockey playing. The Victorias had the better combination on the forward line, while the college had the better defence. Squirell played a crack game on forward, and McCallum made an excellent man in goal. Cutten, the Vics' goal keeper is a splendid man. In referees we had both kinds. In the first match Howitt was fair but hardly strict enough, while in the second match King, of Peterboro, did a lot of useless ruling off the ice, which did not add to his credit as a referee.

Our next match will be played on Friday, January 27, at which we cross sticks with the winners of the Preston-National round. This is not so bad for the college, considering that it is the first year that we have entered a team for the Intermediate matches in the O.H.A.

It has been suggested that we have inside sports this winter. This is done now in universities, and nearly all colleges. We have a splendid gymnasium and we might have a useful series of contests in such events as could be put on in the gymnasium.

By Our College Reporter.

List of books added during the past month: Remsen, Organic Chemistry; Spofford, The Library of Historic Characters and Famous Events, 10 volumes; Ormerod, Handbook of Insects Injurious to Garden and Bush Fruits; Napier, History of the War in the Peninsula; Creasy, Decisive Battles of the World; Richter, Organic Chemistry; —Birds; Hartwig, Polar and Tropical Worlds; Bessey, The Essentials of Botany; Behrens, A Manual of Micro-Chemical Analysis; Lawrie, The Food of Plants; Simms, Butterflies, Moths, and Caterpillars; Watts, Geology for Beginners; Burton, The Horse Owner's Companion; Barton, Everyday Ailments and Accidents of Cattle; Wright, The Practical Poultry Keeper; Woodhead, Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology, vols. 1-2; Declaux, Traite de Microbiologie; Baumgarten's Jahresbericht; vols. 11-12; Haslam, Anatomy of the Frog; Marshall, the Frog, Davenport, Experimental Morphology; The Cambridge Natural History, vol. 11, Flatworms, etc; Miall, Aquatic Insects; Kahlden & Fletcher, Pathological Histology; Thome & Bennett, Structural and Physiological Botany; Osborn, From the Greeks to Darwin; Bailey, Our Native Fruits; Rutley, Study of Rocks; Kayser & Lake, Comparative Geology; Cousins, Chemistry of the Garden; Roscoe, John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry; Steel, Diseases of the Sheep; Wilson, the Light Side of Science; Rideal, Disinfection and Disinfectants; Earl, The Living Organism; Tait, Recent Advances in Physical Science; Jackson, Electro-Magnetism and the Construction of Dynamos; Ewing, Steam-Engines and other Heat Engines; Mathews & Sherer, Problems and Questions in Physics; Neumaun, Electrolytic Methods of Analysis; Gallatly, Mechanics for Beginners; Lowey, Elementary Experimental Physics; Stewart, Elementary Physics; Besant, Elementary Hydrostatics; Garnett, Treatise on Heat; Hornby, Gas manufacture; Thompson, Elasticity; Thomson, Heat; Poore, Rural Hygiene; Poore, The Dwelling House; Voorhees, Fertilizers; Swinburne, Poetical Works; Ward, The English Poets, 4 vols.; Craik, English Prose, vols. 2-4; Clark, English Prose Writers.

At the close of the fall term the members of the third year class fell into a state of mental relax, and, owing to the thoughtfulness of the beloved mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the members, who kindly furnished the wherewithal, a considerable degree of high living was indulged in and a general free and easy time was enjoyed for a week or two, but at the expiration of the festive holiday season a meeting of the class was called, for the purpose of considering the seriousness of life. The unanimous opinion was that, for the next few months at least, life must be a very serious thing indeed. After some deliberation it was decided that, owing to the immense amount of work to be accomplished during the remainder of the College year, it would be necessary to do everything possible to preserve good health and to brighten the intellect. Someone suggested that the common practice of going from lecture to lecture bare headed, might possibly be detrimental to the health, and chilling to the brain. This suggestion met with the approval of the members present and the consequence is that we now observe third year students wearing the jaunty Tam o'-shanters. But the donning of the Tams was a minor outcome of this important meeting. It is a well known fact that nothing broadens a man's mind so much as a comparison of his own opinions with those of others. In view of this fact the class formed itself into a society, to be known as the "Tam-o'-shanter Club," which will meet weekly for the discussion of various subjects taken up in the general course of work, with an occasional outside subject by way of variation. It is hoped that these meetings will result in much mutual helpfulness and a fuller appreciation of the subjects under discussion.

Operations are again under full headway at the Dairy School, and the term promises to be one of great success. The number of students registered is greater than at a corresponding date last winter, the total enrollment at the present time being eighty; eleven of whom are ladies. A notable feature of this year's class is that a large proportion of the students are men of several years experience in cheese and butter making. This is an indication that the value of the course is

becoming more fully appreciated, and that many who have attained a fair degree of success as practical dairymen, are beginning to feel the need of a knowledge of the science of dairying in order to keep fully abreast of the times.

On Thursday, Jan. 19th, a large number of dairymen, who were in the City attending the annual meeting of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, paid a visit to the College and made a careful inspection of the Dairy School. They also took a hurried run through the other departments of the institution, and were afterwards entertained at lunch by the college staff. After having done justice to the good things provided by our worthy matron, they returned to the city well pleased with their visit.

Personals.

Note— We wish to remind our readers that the number placed opposite the names of ex-students indicates the year in which they first entered the college.

The total number of students in attendance at the College during 1897 was 275, 212 who took the College course, and 63 the Dairy course; in 1898 there were 333, 223 in College course, and 110 in Dairy. The indications are that the attendance during 1899 will show a corresponding increase. Nine new students have registered since the beginning of the present term.

J.J. Ferguson, B.S.A., '91, left on the 9th inst. for New Brunswick, to commence a six weeks' tour of that province, to engage in institute work under the auspices of the N. B. Department of Agriculture.

The following ex students have recently been married: A.G. McKenzie, '89; E.V. Ivory, '96; J.M. Vipond, '92; and H.M. Judson, '97.

T.T. Gadd, '94, is well pleased with Manitoba, where he has had charge of a creamery owned by The Birtle Dairying Co.

W.J. Brown, '91, was married on the 28th ult. to Miss Deike, one of Guelph's brightest young ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, left at once for St. Louis, Mo., where he has charge of the educational work being done in connection with the Y.M.C.A. of that city. W. J. and Mrs. Brown, have the very best wishes of all who know them.

E. A. Bruneau, '93, is now engaged in farming on his own account, and states that the prospects of success and continued happiness are excellent.

J. D. McPhail, '93, joined the ranks of the benedicts on the 11th inst. He also was fortunate in getting one of Guelph's fair ladies; it is hoped that he will not, because he has won the prize, cease visiting the College.

W.J. Kennedy, '96, has been successful in procuring an appointment to the Farmers' Institute staff of Minnesota. Mr. Kennedy takes the place made vacant by the removal of W.L. Carlyle, B.S.A., '89, to Madison, Wis. Mr. Carlyle is now Prof. of Animal Husbandry at Wisconsin's Agricultural College.

J. K. Rourke, '88, Heathcote, Ont., tried his fortune in Rossland, but returned to his home last summer, and is now farming.

W.A. Ruthven, '90, Alliston, took possession of his well equipped 100 acre farm during the past year.

C. Harcourt, B.S.A., '87, is now employed on the "Nor'West Farmer," and is well pleased with life in the western country.

J.H. Cook, '92, who has been in Minnesota for some time, has returned to the college to take a full course at the Dairy School. He states that J. F. MacLennan, '93, who took the dairy course here in 1896, is now employed as instructor in cheese making at St. Paul, and is looked upon as one of the very best authorities on that subject.

G.B. McCalla, '95, spent the summer on a farm near Brandon, Manitoba, and is at present engaged in journalism in that city.

J.H. Tozeland, '96, has charge of his father's farm at Kiliarney, Manitoba.

Fred Row, B.S.A., '92, has a ranch at Moosomin, N.W.T. He is still quite a society man, and attends social functions dressed in his leather coat and buckskin moccasins.

J.R. Ostler, B.S.A., '94, who has had charge of a creamery at Crystal City for some time, is now butter-maker on Premier Greenway's farm.

W. F. Newcomen, B. S. A., '89, has spent considerable time in travelling through South America. He is now thoroughly conversant with nine different languages. Dairy bacteriology is

his chief study at present, and it is his intention to publish a book on this subject at an early date.

L. H. Cass, '93, is now in Manitoba, and intends to purchase a farm in that province.

Local.

Notice to Collectors of Historical Objects.

For Sale: (1) The sawdust of the live-stock class-room.

(2) The pen with which the vice-president of the Literary Society signed his resignation.

(3) Feathers of all qualities (5c. a ton). Apply to the Prof. of Organic Chemistry.

(4) An essay on the "Culture of Bermuda Lillies" scored full marks for originality. Note—Title may be changed to suit any particular culture. Very good opportunity for 2nd year men.

(5) Tin cans, 5c. a dozen, apply to Freshmen.

Scientific Dictionary.

1st year men contributors.

Cotton wool—Product of the lamb of the goat. This interesting animal is raised mostly in Yorkshire Co. (W-r-o-th).

Potato—One of the best cereal crops of Ireland. (B-a-m-t).

Berry—A fruit with the seeds stuck in a fatty mass. (Forbes).

Fuicrum—Same thing as a siphon. (Ice).

Spy apple—A round fruit, with a greenish green color. (Monroe).

Who says that spoon feeding is not what the first year require? Look at the honor list on book-keeping: 52 names! and there might be a good many more if the rest had not handed in blank papers.

How can a Crow's eye be suddenly changed into a Hawk's eye? Well the thing has been done in playing "Hawk-ey."

"I'd rather loose \$25 than to be seen on a manure load" said once this noble young man. How the mighty have fallen! Is not that same young man seen every day hauling the despised stuff from the Royal town? O stop! or your girl won't know you.

"New varieties of grain may be obtained by careful and scientific crossings," said the Prof. of Agriculture, "but *Sports* always spring by accident." It is said that a certain first year man got wild and left the class.

Red Top begs us to announce that he has found an infallible preventative against the Grip. The only objection against the remedy is that it tends to produce red hair and red noses. This however, he assures us, can be prevented by Dr. Andy's cure.

"Students of the O.A.C. receive every day an unlimited supply of fresh dairy butter." (Statement made by Pres. Mills, Jan. 9, 1899).

"A bird in the hand—said "Blow-me-down" in a moment of eloquence—is worth two in the bush."

"A tooth in the mouth," said cynical Sports, "is worth two on the floor."

"They have been advertising that strong man 'Bovril' for a long time," said the freshman, "I wonder when he is coming to Guelph?"

It can hardly be denied that a Chester, even if not quite white, is still better than a snake (*with apologies.*)

A 2nd year man, aimlessly wandering through the college halls has found a new bath-room, the existence of which nobody ever thought of; strange to say it seems to have been used already.

Prolonged and grating noises, in the midst of the night, have recently thrown into alarm the residents of the tower. Careful investigations have revealed that these mysterious sounds were due to Crow winding his watch.

I will get a box of candies for that girl, even if I had to buy a dozen, by dad!

Cote has given up the pipe and is taking dancing lessons. What would not a good young man do for his girls?

Chemistry class room—Prof: "Do you follow all right, Mr. Va—?" Joe: "He was all right when I went home at Xmas, thank you, Sir." (turning to a class-mate) "Wonder where Mr. S. met my father?"

Unfortunate Joe had understood: Is your father all right?

Once upon a time 3rd year men could be easily distinguished from the rest of the mortals at the O.A.C. They used to raise moustaches and were quite skilled at it. Some could even show a decent crop of whiskers, ranging in color from the deepest black to the brightest red. This

was their privilege, alone they could do it properly, and every man with a hairy face was then known as a *senior*.

But this august body has since felt the degenerating influence of the times. "Snakes" excepted, there is not the slightest shadow of future crops on their beardless faces. Their undaunted looks were not sufficient to prevent the fearful possibility of being taken for verdant freshies. Urged by the sense of their dignity, which had to be upheld in some way, the 3rd year have now found a distinguishing mark. It is a cap, very flat and somewhat round. Oh! such a lovely cap, raising with it visions of home-made pancakes. Now when you meet a man overtopped with that apparel, know ye, he is a senior, and take off your hat to him.

Our Exchanges.

In this, the first number for the new year, the Review extends to its many exchanges, most cordial new year greetings.

Judging from the small number of exchanges received of late, the editors of our numerous contemporaries have been taking advantage of the holiday season to enjoy a brief respite from journalism. At the time of writing however, the new year issues are beginning to come in.

The *University of Ottawa Review* comes to hand regularly. Its pages are always replete with high class reading matter. The December issue contains, among other articles of interest, a description of a series of football matches, leading up to the winning of a beautiful trophy by the Ottawa College team.

To the Editors of *Acta Victoriana*, we would extend congratulations for an especially good Christmas number. Its attractive appearance, at once commands the attention of the reader, and leads him to anticipate a rare literary treat within. Nor are his hopes to be doomed to disappointment. An examination of its pages fully confirms his first impressions. Therein are contained productions from the pens of many of our most prominent writers, consisting of literary criticisms, incidents of travel, poetry, and fiction, suited to a wide range of tastes, and having a special significance to the student world.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of an excellent Christmas number of the *Sunbeam*. Several new features have been introduced, some of which are pleasing in the extreme. We predict for *Sunbeam* an increased popularity in the future.

Oh, pensive scholar, what is fame?

A fitful tongue of leaping flame,

A giddy whirlwind of fickle gust

That lifts a pinch of mortal dust,

A few swift years, and who can show

Which dust was Bill and which was Joe.

—Holmes.

First Farmer—"Son Bill coming home for Christmas?"

Second Farmer—"Yes; had a letter from him saying he'd done a lot o' cuttin' at college, and reckoned he'd cuts lots of ice when he come home. There's one boy college hasn't spoiled."
—Ex.

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