

THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

The Dignity of a Calling is its Utility.

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



Agricultural.

BIRDS AND THEIR HABITS.

W. T. Shaw.

The study of Bird Life presents a fascinat-
ing aspect, be it that of the Eagle, with its
majestic sweep through space, the tiny Hum-
ming Bird, as it hovers among the blossoms,
or the Swallow, with its graceful curves, as it
circles in and out among the caves. It is in-
teresting to note the similarities which may
be observed as common to the various species,
and also the peculiarities which distinguish
each individual. Every student of Ornithology
will remember the thrill of delight he ex-
perienced on discovering a new specimen as
each new discovery lends a charm to the pur-
suit. In speaking of this study, an American
writer says, "Audubon on the desolate coast

of Labrador, is happier than any king ever
was; and on shipboard is nearly cured of his
sea-sickness when a new gull appears in sight."

Song birds are the most abundant of our
land birds, among our native song birds the
Blue Bird is one of the most distinguished.
John Burroughs, a writer on Ornithology, in
Wake Robin, gives the following beautiful
description: "When nature made the blue
bird she wished to propitiate both the sky and
the earth, so she gave him the color of the one
on his back and the hue of the other on his
breast, and ordained that his appearance in
in spring should denote that the strife and war
between these two elements was at an end.
He is the peace harbinger; in him the celestial
and terrestrial shake hands and are fast friends."

Arriving about the latter end of March, his
rich, plaintive voice may be heard for a few
days before the bird is seen, as he hovers
about not knowing whether to alight or go
further north. It is frequently seen on a fine
evening in March about sunset. The nest is
frequently built in a bird-house put up for
them, but more commonly in an excavation
made by the woodpecker in some low stub.
Among birds such as the ground builders there
is generally some way to decoy intruders
from the nest, for example the partridge when
driven from the nest, will flutter off appear-
ing to be wounded or lame, with the purpose
of inducing you to give chase and thus draw-
ing your attention from the nest. The blue bird
has no device of this kind and its nest is easily
found.

The great American Horned Owl is one of
the noblest birds of the owl family. It is of a
secluded disposition rarely venturing near the
buildings except to prey upon poultry, as is
sometimes the case. It inhabits dense pine
forests, also heavy timbered, hardwood forests.
Its cry is a dull succession of hoots, conveying
a dismal sound, which may be heard at a
great distance. This species of the owl family
is not wholly a night bird, being exceedingly
difficult to approach in the day time. Re-
maining in this country all winter it is the
object of persecution by the crows in the

spring, as their nests suffer severely from its raids. A terrible din made by the crows will sometimes attract your attention and on approaching nearer you will observe the owl moodily surveying his cowardly, black enemies, who keep at a safe distance and give vent to their by-gone woes with their tongues. At last Mr. Owl becomes thoroughly disgusted and makes his escape to some secluded shelter, closely pursued by a black cloud of enemies. I once had the good fortune to find the nest of this owl with the aid of the crows. They were assembled on the top of a large oak which had a hollow trunk. Judging from their movements that something was up I watched them. They would go very near to the cavity of the tree, turn their heads wisely to one side and look in, then retreat with loud and angry cries. The Owl is often discovered by the Blue Jay, which will give the alarm and in a short time his noisy brethren are by his side to molest the owl. The Great American Horned Owl will never become thoroughly domesticated, although it thrives in captivity. The nest is usually built in the cavity of some large tree.

The Pileated Woodpecker wears a bright scarlet crest, from which it derives its name. Its beauty and size combine to make it the finest of the species. This bird remains with us during the summer months. It is a solitary bird, never venturing near the abode of man, its favorite resort being a dense forest, where it will perch on the trunk of some decayed tree and chisel away in search of insects. The strength of this bird's beak is remarkable, it makes a large cavity in an apparently sound tree. The hammering made by its beak may be heard at a great distance on a still day. Our bird is always on the watch for enemies and is not easily approached. On first observing an intruder he ceases his work and mounts to the top of the tree. On coming nearer he utters his loud, warning cry, and is gone to some remote corner of the forest. The cry of this bird is a number of loud, quick notes, uttered in rapid succession, and may be heard for some distance. We look for the nest; it is not hard to find, like all others of the same family, it is an excavation chiselled in the side of a dead tree.

The Cow Bunting, when compared with the Crow Blackbird, which it resembles, is about half its size. The Cow Bunting appears about the first or second week in April. They go about in small flocks sometimes accom-

panied by the Red-winged Blackbird. In the months of June and July they may be found in the fields among large heads of cattle. They seem quite fearless and are often in danger of being trodden upon by the cattle. They subsist upon insects and have the peculiar habit of depositing their eggs in the nests of other birds smaller than themselves, such as the Summer Yellow Bird and many of the warblers. The offspring of these small birds suffer severely in consequence, as the young Bunting is larger than the others in the nest and secures a greater portion of the food: its growth being so rapid that in a few days the others are crowded into such a small space that they die.

The Purple Finch makes its appearance in April and remains during the summer. This species is found more frequently in the lawn or park than in the woods, attracting our attention by its beautiful song. It is one of the finest of our Canadian songsters. The Purple Finch builds its nest in a tree; it is composed of vegetable fibres. This Finch subsists largely on insects and the buds of trees.

The Butcher Bird remains with us all the year. It is a great enemy to the sparrow and small birds. One specimen was captured while in the act of killing a sparrow which it had followed into the barn at the O. A. C. It passes so quietly from shrub to shrub that it has the advantage of the smaller birds. The Butcher Bird builds its nest in a thorn tree, the nest being made of small twigs and lined with fibres of bark and wool.

The Sparrow Hawk, one of the smallest members of the Hawk family, makes its appearance during April and remains all summer. Its sight is very acute. It will remain on the top of some dead tree where it can survey the fields. This hawk subsists largely on field mice and other vermin. Often times you may see it poised in the air, keeping the same position by a fluttering motion of the wings, then it will suddenly dart to the ground and in a few moments rise with its prey in its talons. It is much dreaded by the English sparrow as it makes great havoc among them.

The Blue Jay. This beautiful specimen of the bird family remains in some parts of Ontario all winter. Its voice, though not sweet, is capable of great variation. During the autumn and winter they abound in large numbers, making a great din. The Jay is remarkable for its thieving qualities, stealing other birds eggs which it devours. It is also

fond of Indian corn. The nest is usually placed in trees such as the fir.

The Screech Owl remains here during winter and may be heard early in the morning and late in the evening. Its cry is a trembling whistle uttered at intervals of about half a minute. The poet Gray has summed up this bird's qualities in one stanza when he says:—

"F on yonder ivy mantled tower,
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Moest her ancient solitary reign."

Although the Canadian owl has no such classical ruins to frequent as those haunted by his European kin, he does the best he can by way of frequenting old barns and hollow trees. It subsists on mice, sparrows and other small birds. Occasionally in winter you will observe a mouse track suddenly come to an end, and on examining it you will find the print of the owl's wings in the snow.

The Belted Kingfisher arrives in April and frequents all the streams in this locality. As they fly up and down the stream they have regular places to perch; these are generally situated over deep pools where the birds may have a full view of his aquatic hunting grounds. When his prey is once observed he darts at it with great rapidity seldom missing his mark. This pursuit is carried on until late in the autumn when the thin sheets of ice require him to seek a warmer climate. The Kingfisher's nest is built in a sand bank in an excavation made by the bird's long, sharp beak, to the depth of from four, six to eight feet. The nest is usually near the water, though not always so. I heard last season of these birds attempting to build their nest in an old straw stack, but on being disturbed abandoned the attempt.

The study of Ornithology is of great, practical value to the agriculturist. The knowledge thus acquired enables him to distinguish those birds injurious to small fruits and grains and to preserve the lives of those beneficial in destroying insects.

The Supply of Phosphates for the Manufacture of Super-phosphates.

(Abstract from a paper by H. Voss, London, England.)

George Harcourt, B.S.A.

Phosphorus, in the form of phosphoric acid, being essential to all living organisms, plays a

most important part in the economy both of the vegetable and of the animal kingdom. Absorbed by plants from the soil through their roots, it enters into their composition as one of the principal inorganic constituents, and is thence transmitted as food to the animal world, where it enters principally into the formation of bone, but is distributed also throughout the entire system. Eventually it is restored to the soil, there, in the discharge of its functions as a fertilizer, it again becomes plant food; thus it plays its part in nature in an endless circulation from the vegetable world to the animal world and back again to the soil.

In the early ages of the world's history, there can be but little doubt that the natural order or sequence above indicated, proceeded without interruption and with perfect regularity; were such the case now there would be no need to trouble ourselves about our supply of phosphates. However, owing mainly to our habit of congregating in large towns, and to our system of disposing of the sewage of these large communities by discharging it into our rivers, we have given rise to a very serious disturbance in the natural order of things, occasioning a displacement and a serious loss of phosphoric acid to agriculture. This loss is not only continually going on, but is ever increasing, and requires to be constantly made up in one shape or another in order to maintain our land in a fit state of cultivation.

Large quantities of phosphoric acid are carried away from the soil every year by the crops sold off the farm and no attempt is made to restore the fertility thus lost to the soil. The time is soon coming when it will engage the most serious consideration of the farmers, they will then wish they had given it the attention it deserved long ago. Our forefathers in a way already recognized the necessity of restoring fertility to the soil by resorting to auxiliary manures, they not only used rich marl for their exhausted fields, but also applied large quantities of bone meal.

However, it was only when Professor Liebig suggested that bones by treatment with sulphuric acid would be rendered more soluble, and after Sir J. B. Lawes turned this theory into practice and began the manufacture of artificial manures, that the use of fertilizers became more general in England. The introduction of Peruvian Guano about the same time put at the disposal of the English farmer another powerful fertilizer enabling him to produce heavy crops hitherto unknown.

After thus briefly reviewing the importance of phosphoric acid space will be devoted to the sources from which the supply of phosphoric acid has been and is being drawn. Attention will be paid principally to the location of the phosphatic deposits suitable for the manufacture of manures, also a word or two about their quality and quantity.

BONES.

As already indicated, bones were used at an early date as a supplementary manure, they were also the first source of phosphoric acid for the manufacture of artificial manures. England derived her supply of bones from home collection and foreign importation. Some years importing as many as 100,000 tons of bones from India, Russia, Turkey, Germany, Holland and South America. The home collection is continually on the increase amounting to about 60,000 tons, of which 22,000 were gathered in and around London. The bones now so commonly thrown around our yards would give much better service to the country if gathered and converted into fertilizers.

GUANO.

The most important source of the phosphoric acid used in agriculture is undoubtedly guano, of which the best and most abundant supply comes from Peru.

The first shipment of Peruvian guano to England was made in 1840, since then the trade has grown very rapidly.

From the Chinchas Islands (Peru) alone, during the last 28 years, some 10,000,000 tons of excellent guano has been shipped.

Soon after the appearance of Peruvian guano, adventurers hunted the world over for deposits, with the result that deposits have been found all over the world, lying principally from 10 to 20 degrees both north and south of the equator. The principal are as follows:

1. In the Pacific—
Baker, Jarvis, Howland, Starbuck, Flint, Enderbury, Maldon, Lacedpede, Browse, Huon, Chesterfield, Sydney, Phoenix, and Arbrohlos Island deposits.
2. Miji's deposits on the coast of Bolivia.
3. Patagonian and Falkland Island deposits on the east coast of S. America.
4. Avis, Moana, Tortola, and other Island deposits in the West Indies.
5. Ichaboe Island, Saldanha Bay and other deposits in S. Africa.

6. Kuria Muria Islands in the Arabian Gulf. Besides the Peruvian, only the Ichaboe, Patagonian and Falkland Guanos are nitrogenous, all guano from the other deposits being of a phosphatic character, the soluble constituents having been decomposed and washed away by wind and weather.

(To be Continued)

Weeds.

Have you seen the city-folk riding by,
With hungry glances at field and sky,
And exclamations of quick delight
At the sight of a meadow with daisies
white?

They do not know
That a field of daisies should never grow;
And I envy them so!

Have you ever at eve of a mid-summer's
day,
When the air was sweet with scent of hay,
Felt a sweeter perfume upon you steal?
And strangely that perfume makes you
feel

So sad, for you know
A field of thistles should never grow,—
I am sorry 'tis so.

Have you heard of the distant desert
land,
Where the cactus blooms in arid sand
So thick it blocks the traveler's way,
And no green on the lovely plain but they
Can live and grow?
So the cactus is only a weed, you know,
Though we prize it so.

Have you ever noted a field of wheat
As it waves in the summer breeze and
heat,
With here and there in the yellow rows
A pretty pink blossom as red as a rose?
It will please you so!
But the weed ought not in the wheat
to grow,
Still they never can weed it out, you know,
And I'm glad its so.
But wheat would not be allowed to head
If it set its roots in an onion bed—
You'll find it so;
If a stalk of wheat in the garden grow
It's a weed, you know.
From the daisied hay

And the thistly grain
The moral we draw
Is simple and plain
And cogent and brilliant
And lucid and clear--
*A weed is a flower
Dropped out of its sphere.*

—SELECTED.



Correspondence

NATURE AS SEEN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

F. B. L., '91.

The microscope is not a new invention, but in its simplest form, as a magnifying glass, it was known at a very remote period.

The compound microscope, the progenitor, if we may so speak, of our modern instruments, was not invented till about the end of the sixteenth century. Imperfect as it was it revealed a world which was before invisible, and at once lead to an increased interest in the natural sciences; the workings of nature were unfolded to man as never before, and it is surprising, considering the defects of the instrument, how many and important were the discoveries of those early microscopists, and how accurate their observations, for it is a noted fact that in the majority of their researches the more perfect instrument of to-day has but verified their work. But they only opened the way; they turned the initial pages of a book that future generations were to further unfold. They stood, as Newton said of himself, "But on the beach and pointed out the vast ocean of knowledge that stretched away beyond."

The modern and more perfect microscope, invented about sixty-five years ago (for the instruments of to-day are but improvements in workmanship, not in design), gave to scientists an increased power for investigation; they dipped deeper into the book of nature, and with each succeeding year unfolded new beauties and new wonders. Natural science was fanned into a living glow and made rapid advancement, but even to-day we seem to be merely launching on a sea, the vastness of which the greatest minds seem lost in contemplating.

To show what has been done and at the same time to indicate a field of instructive and entertaining inquiry, we will enumerate a few of the prominent sciences that have been aided very materially by the use of the microscope, and in fact without its aid could not have attained to the position which they now occupy.

One of the first sciences that opened its secrets to the magnifying glass was Botany. Many of its forms could be easily studied with very simple instruments, and the structure of the different parts of the plant, as the leaf, stem, root, and appendages of these, the cell and its contents, and the various changes in the growth of the plant were easily seen and described. With our better instruments, reproduction in many of its varying forms and the growth and formation of microscopic plants, have been investigated and made plain, and the movements and changes of the protoplasm, that invisible organic matter, through which life seems to wore, have been carefully examined. But why multiply examples? We cannot open a work on Botany to-day that is not full of illustrations and explanations that depend directly on the microscope for their elucidation. Vegetation is teeming with sights and problems that are passed unnoticed by the ordinary observer, but under the microscope arrest our attention and demand an investigation from the inquiring mind.

Zoology has been no less dependant upon the microscope in many of the branches of the science. In stagnant water, in the ocean, and to a greater or less extent in all water that has been exposed to the air, animal life abounds, varying in size from those, which to be seen require to be magnified 4000 diameters, to those that are just visible to the naked eye. But though they are so small they have been classified by the microscopist, and their parts explained, with almost as great precision as many higher organisms. Insects also under the microscope from the arrangement and symmetry of their organization impart an hitherto unfelt interest, and raises in us a reverence for that Being who so wonderfully adapts the most insignificant of creatures to their needs, and puts such thought into the work of nature that the mind of man seems lost in attempting to unravel it.

In all branches of Biology the microscope is ever in demand, searching directly or indirectly for that which gives organization to the inorganic, puts growth and animation into the inanimate, covers the landscape with a

garment of green and peoples the world with objects, moved by a power within, that power which we call life, that mystery before which the keenest intellects bow— science can explain no farther.

In searching the records of the past as they are revealed in the rocks upon which time has written the history of the world, the microscope has lent a helping hand. Rocks, which looked but a shapeless mass, under its penetrating gaze have been shown to be made up of countless animals and plants, that lived and died ages ago, but have left their skeletons to prove that they once existed. In reading geological books we cannot help but be impressed with the fact of how important an agency these organisms had in the formation of the rock stratos, not through their size but through the multitude of numbers. Fossilized wood, and fragments of bone, teeth, and hair have yielded the structure and classification of the plants and animals to which they belonged, to the microscope, so that scientists can arrange the plants and animals of bygone ages almost as accurately as they can those of the present.

In the science of Chemistry the microscope has not been without its uses. In spectrum analysis it has recently achieved remarkable results in the detection of metals, that, owing to the small quantity present, could not possibly have been detected without its aid. In defining the shape of crystals it has also opened an interesting line of study for the chemist. In recently examining a work on this subject no less than ninety-one different salts were noticed that had interesting crystals, which reveal their true shape under varying conditions only to the microscopist. These are crystals of comparatively common occurrence, and are but a mere fraction of those that come under the eye of the investigating chemist.

In the few sciences thus reviewed what a vast field we find for instructive research, and how broad a field for intellectual development and scientific thought. From the contemplation of books, to contemplate nature herself, as she is revealed under the microscope, cannot help but impress vividly upon our minds the lesson learnt, to make us take a keener interest in the study of those objects in nature, that at once fill us with wonder and admiration, and to excite in us a curiosity and insatiable desire to know more about them.

While, however, the mind is elevated and

expanded, microscopic work is no drudgery, it is accompanied by a fascination that leads the mind to forget itself and is in the highest sense entertaining and recreative. When time hangs heavy on the hands, the mind, for want of food, is preying upon itself, and seems dissatisfied with all its surroundings. What better relief than to get more intimate with nature, by searching her treasures as seen under the microscope. A leaf with its stomata, cells, and their contents, starch, crystals, &c., are a revelation that lead us to exclaim, how wonderful the simple things in nature! The examination of the hairs from the filament of a tradescantia flower reveals one of the greatest sights a person could look upon, to see the protoplasm moving backwards and forwards, apparently never at rest, is something never to be forgotten.

Only a few objects easy to procure and easy to examine have been mentioned in this paper, but microscopic organisms, both animal and plant, offer a boundless field for exploration to those who wish to investigate along this line. The principal thing is to make a start, and once interested in the subject something new to observe will never be wanting. The pleasure of a walk or a days sport is greatly enhanced by gathering objects for after study; every new insect or plant seen, the teeming life from a stagnant pool, or swamp, and even stones may be added to the collection, they all contain a wealth of thoughtful investigation, and the enjoyment of the day's outing is doubled by the after examination of the objects gathered.

Again by looking for such objects our powers of observation are sharpened. By training the eye to see, and the mind to appreciate the varying objects that are ever crossing our path, develops in us a habit which not only helps us to see in nature, objects never observed before, but will aid us materially in dealing with our fellow man, and add not a little to our success in life. The same habit of close observation enables us to see new sights and new beauties in everything around us and thus increases the pleasure of life. The contemplation of such objects, in their beauty and mysteriousness increases our reverence for Him who fashioned those things for his pleasure, and leads us to mould our lives according to the harmony, beauty and perfection that He has displayed in all His works.

"PROFESSOR."

Abuses of the term and a Remedy.

(Adolphus Loodtzwig.)

We all admire old institutions and old terms, but when I hear and see an honorable term, which properly belongs to the best and most learned men of the land, bandied about and used by every quack and ignoramus that struts about the country, I feel like raising my voice against the abuse of a designation which should characterize learning and ability. Before speaking of the grosser abuses, allow me to say one word against the tendency at the present time to prefix "Prof." to the names of persons, who, either from lack of experience, or ability, have not yet shown that they are not worthy to be so called, which I hold is a libel on the legitimate use of the expression. No person ought to be allowed to use the term, (or if it be changed, one having the same signification), until he or she has demonstrated that they are eligible for the distinction.

At the present time, however, the phrase has become so hackneyed that a man of any distinction does not care to have the term used in connection with his name. Every dog-trainer, cow doctor, tooth puller, pain extractor, lumbago curer, organ grinder, trapeze performer, juggler, and a thousand others, all have the prof. mucilaged on the anterior end of their appellation. To protect those who are legitimately entitled to the use of the term a change ought to be made, either restricting its use to proper persons, or else finding a new title for men who have demonstrated that they are entitled to some mark of respect, which the world is willing to bestow upon them in consideration of their abilities, but when every fellow, who has a little (or perhaps I should say, a great deal) too much of the commodity, commonly known as "check," and makes use of it in a public manner, then it is time to call a "halt," or a change.

To give an illustration. One of the youngest Professors from one of the leading institutions in the Province, was in a hotel of a certain flourishing town, when a telegram came in addressed to Prof. ——. As the polite clerk handed him the message he blandly inquired, "Got a Company on the road Professor?" Our young pedagogue resented the insinuation in the bleakest manner possible, by replying in terms near the freez-

ing point, that he was *not travelling with any company of performers*. Such is the repute in which this once time-honored phrase is held that foolish men fondle it, honest men pass it, and wise men eschew it. In the world the ignorant wonder, the medium ridicule, and the learned pity.

What then can be done? One of three things *will* be done, and *either of two* things ought to be done. Either find another designation for teachers in Colleges and Universities, or, secondly prohibit the use of the present one by any except those who are entitled, or thirdly allow things to go on as they are.



E. A. Globensky, well known to the '88 class, is now taking a course at the Oise Agricultural College, Beauvais, France. "Globe" has been at that College for nearly three years. He will graduate this summer, then take a year's cruise through Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the British Isles, returning to Canada next year, when he will start a dairy farm in Quebec.

In a late issue of the "Independent," of Grimsby, Ont., we noticed a description of a herd of Holsteins, owned by J. C. McNiven, and Son, of the Lands-down Farm, Winona, Ont. Mr. McNiven and his son William, '86, have a large and well selected herd, headed by the yearling bull "Sepkie," a first prize taken at the Hamilton Exhibition last fall. These gentlemen are evidently doing good work in their vicinity, owing in part, no doubt, to the knowledge received by the latter gentleman while at the College.

We are pleased to note that in the recent report issued by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Mr. Shutt, the chemist, pays a high tribute of praise to A. Lehmann, B.S.A., late of this College, now assistant to Mr. Shutt. We cannot do better than to quote from the Report, Mr. Shutt's own words, in reference to Mr. Lehmann: "By the technical skill and ability he has displayed in chemical analysis, by his untiring industry and by the warm, intelligent interest he has evinced in the work,

Mr. Lehmann has shown himself well fitted for the position. It is due largely to his valuable aid that I am enabled to insert many of the analytical results, which appear in the present report." What better proof could we have of Mr. Lehmann's ability and skill than words like these, coming from one of the leading chemists in America. Mr. Lehmann is doing honor to his Alma Mater and especially to Prof. James, who so ably instructed him while here.

H. E. McCrae, '89, has recently gone to California, where he has purchased an orange grove at Colton, near Riverside, one of the prettiest places in Southern California. Land there is worth from \$100 per acre up and is capable of growing nearly every variety of fruit, while irrigated meadows are cut eight times per year, alfalfa doing especially well. The climate is warm but a sea breeze setting in every day prevents it being uncomfortably hot. Mr. McCrae seems to think that there is money in fruit growing in California. We wish him success in his venture.

A. B. Wilmot, A. O. A. C., '88, known to the students of that year by various names, (which it would be superfluous to mention here), who rendered his name immortal by his skill and oratorical ability in unravelling the Baconism-Shakespeare craze while at the College, is now studying law at Moncton, N. B. We predict for Mr. Wilmot a glorious future at the Bar, his wonderful gift of speech and his ability to use "Ark-onian" words on all occasions, especially fit him for that profession which he has chosen. We shall expect to hear before many years are past of a leader of men known as Judge Wilmot, A. O. A. C., K. C. B., at one time leader in "Argumentative Philosophy" at the O. A. C. Truly "the child is father of the man."

The Messrs. Willans and Grey, who left the College recently for the North-West, have arrived safely at their destination. Mr. T. B. Willans will remain near Brandon for a time, Messrs. N. Willans and Grey have gone on to Calgary where they intend trying ranch life, with a view of settling near there permanently. These gentlemen are decidedly missed about the College and vicinity, especially by the "fair sex," who possessed a magnetic power over them, from which they never

seemed to be able to get entirely free. Pain, trouble, sickness were considered a light thing when there was a lady in the case. Whenever a female was seen about the College, there one of the aforesaid gentlemen was sure to be found. We have noticed, since their departure, many red eyes and sad, forlorn countenances, due no doubt to sleepless nights of weeping and thinking of the happy days of the past. No words of ours can fill the aching void caused by the loss of these young swains. We can but suggest to the broken hearted maidens those immortal lines of Tennyson:—
"Tis' better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all."



RHUBARB!!

AYLE(S)WORTH gets a glass.

LIFE's problem with a certain first year man is to Dyer live (die or live)!

SEVEN and twenty blood-thirsty warriors are drilling three times a week, and doubtless the college battery this year will be as smart and active as its predecessors.

PROF. PANTON'S "Botanical Instructive Bed" is certainly a very useful institution. Without it how would our mashers get button holes on Sunday evening?

THE mind of one of our first year has been violently torn from his studies for some time past. Now that she has gone back to London we presume he will gradually recover.

MR. YOULL has been suffering for the past three weeks from a gathered hand, caused by a splinter, and is therefore unable to work.

WHAT the Editor would like to know:—

1. Who took Mdle. de la Rouge home?
2. Who stole the pies from the football supper?
3. Why is Crealy so fond of making rows?
4. Who makes daily pilgrimages to the rhubarb bed?
5. Who tries to catch M---'s eye in the dining-hall?

THE "Rising Stars," a cricket club formed by the juveniles, meets and practices tri-weekly. Edgar Mills is captain, their colors black and yellow, motto Excelsior, and their ambition to thrash the College team. Bravo youngsters.

TWICE a week the second year may be seen wandering about the lawn and Instructive Bed, taking copious notes on the blossoming, bardiness, etc. of the various shrubs grouped so artistically on the College campus.

IF ONE'S progress in Analytical Chemistry can be measured by the rate of destruction of his test tubes, then Sparrow, precocious youth, had a full comprehension of that science before the term was a month old.

SOME rash young men from the 1st. year flat, who invaded the upper flat one evening when the 2nd. year were all out, and upset their rooms were considerably surprised a few evenings later, to find their own beds protecting the grass, just outside their windows from a gentle summer shower. *Moral* Don't trifle with the 2nd. year.

H. G. WILLS, '90, put in an appearance here on May 25th. He has grown considerably during the last year, but is as cheeky as ever, and seemed to greatly enjoy revisiting his old haunts, reminding him as they do, of many daring deeds of frolic and mischief.

"PICADOR" has returned after a forthright's visit to Toronto, thoroughly *blase* and disgusted with the world in general, and Guelph in particular. A joke he has brought back with him, is to ask a girl how she spells "parlor." If she answers p-a-r-l-o-r, he says "No, p-a-r-l-o-u-r, I prefer it with a (you) in it."

TENNIS is in full swing, and every evening on the courts, may be seen the enthusiastic and aspiring young members of our club; the pretty costumes of the ladies lending beauty and colour to the scene. A meeting was recently held, where our secretary, Harrison, submitted a code of rules which were adopted; and we hope every member will carry them out, not selfishly preferring his own pleasure to the welfare of the club.

A FOOTBALL match was played on the Exhibition grounds between the "Royal City Juniors" and the "Excelsiors" on May 25th.

The game, a slow one throughout, resulted in a tie, neither side scoring. The Excelsiors are a recently formed team, composed partly of O. A. C. and partly of city men. The following from the College played on that occasion: Goal, F. McCallum; $\frac{1}{2}$ Backs, W. McCallum and Wilkin; Forwards, S. Curzon, A. Curzon, Storey and Miller.

ON May 9th, the college team drove thirty-four miles in order to play Orangeville the first of the cup matches, and was beaten by 3 to 0. A strong wind was blowing, of which Orangeville had the advantage during the first half, and then it was that their goals were scored. During the second half the Orangeville team clustered right in goal, playing defence and not trying to score, this, combined with the rather wild shooting of our forwards, was the reason the College did not score. The game was a gentle one throughout, no one being hurt on either side. The return match, played May 23rd, resulted in a defeat for the College of 3 to 0.

BEING fortunate enough to find Mr. Carpenter at home, our reporter seized the opportunity to obtain from him his opinion on various interesting topics of the day, as follows: "Mr. Carpenter how did you enjoy the eggs you had for breakfast this morning?" "Well," answered that individual, "do you know I think it was awfully kind of them to give us spring chickens so early in the year, although personally I would prefer them minus their feathers." The question as to what he thought of roadwork for the students he refused to answer, saying that his loyalty for the Government prevented him from expressing his views on this subject. Having stated that he thought reciprocity would be for the benefit of the country, he intimated to our representative that the interview had lasted long enough.

ALL Students were glad to welcome to the O. A. C. once more Mr. H. B. Fraser the General Secretary of the Varsity Y.M.C.A. It will be remembered that Mr. Fraser was very intimately connected with the founding of the Association here and has already proved of exceptional service to many students. The bright, manly address at the regular meeting on May 21st, proved a capital introduction to these who were yet unacquainted with him and prepared all for the cheerful, social intercourse during his brief stay in the College. Dr. Malcolm, an old

school friend and chum of late years, who hopes shortly to go to the Congo as a medical missionary, was up on the Sunday following in company with Mr. Fraser, and cheered us all with a few inspiring words on mission work. Their visit will long be remembered, and we trust their earnest, stirring words will speedily bear much fruit.

"JOE" is both lazy and cunning; and if there is one thing he especially detests, it is sewing on buttons. Accordingly when two lady friends visited him recently, he supplied them with needles and thread, and complacently watched them stitching on a number of these necessary appendages, beguiling them with interesting little anecdotes meanwhile, so that they should not notice how rapidly the time was slipping by.

Urox Brown, as head of his table, devolves the duty of rising to propose the health of anyone leaving the college, who feeds with him. This duty, together with the others appertaining to his position, he usually discharges with great ability. Recently, however, he began his tribute to the "dear departed" as follows: "Prof. and gentlemen, if you will come to order I would like to say a few words before I begin." * * Speaking of farewell speeches, how is it, by the way, that they always run something like this: "I thank you for the hearty manner in which you drank to my health, I hope you will all do well in your exams, (frantic cheering) and all come out top (laughter). If ever you are around my way be sure and look me up. I don't think I have anything more to say, except to thank you again for the hearty manner, etc."

OUR B. S. A'S.

Buchanan Familiarly known as "Dave," has distinguished himself during his college career by his assiduous attention to the various sports. He knows how to study, nevertheless, and just before exams, will learn as much in one day as any one else in two. That he is appreciated by the Literary Society is evident from the fact that he was given the position of vice-president during the past year. He was also president of the F. B. C. We predict for him a successful life, more especially as a horse-breeder.

Conroy—While not shining with the brilliancy of an electric flash either inside or out, he has kept on the even tenor of his way, never losing sight of the fact that the exams

were approaching. Unless his moustache saps all his energy, he will probably live to a good old age.

Field Poor ducky. His natural proclivities lead him towards all kinds of frolic, he revels in evenings down town, and no one can win the heart of a fair damsel with greater ease than this youth. But all these amusements have been sternly shunned for the last six months, and he has worn himself thin by over study. His future, we would say, will not be spent on a farm, but rather will he be a shining light on the staff of some literary magazine.

Hewgill Oh, how great is the change that has been wrought in the appearance of this individual during the last three years. The smooth-lipped boy has been transformed into the bearded giant. His energies have been directed not to outside amusements, but rather to those inside; where he has done, as long as the writer can remember in both the Y. M. C. A. and Literary Societies. Earnest and steady in all his ways, he will make himself a power whose influence will be strongly felt for good, in whatever community he takes up his residence.

Hull Gold medalist of '99. How true it is that great minds are enclosed in small bodies. Doubtless it is the continual effort to keep his soul within bounds, that causes this gentleman to always wear so thoughtful a look. He will eventually blossom out into a learned professor at some American college.

Linfield Silver medalist of '99. "Let me have men about me that are fat, sleek headed men, and such as sleep of nights." If such were the case, here, then Linfield would have to pack up and go far away, for who ever saw him asleep, or his light not burning? No one, not even those festive youths who revel late at night even unto four in the morning. A little thinner, and he will make an excellent book-mark.

Palmer Good-natured and kind-hearted Joe. A more faithful, attentive, and loving squire of dames, the world has never known. Somewhat fickle in his nature, his affections are frequently transferred from one object to another. The third year study has made him thin, and compels him to leave the Guelph angels more to themselves. We believe he is planning a good time next summer, such as he enjoyed last Christmas.

Sharmun—A logical philosopher, and one whom the professors think a hard worker, but

those who look behind the scenes know of frequent trips down town. He-hares with his room-mate, Whitley, the honor of being the best college speaker, and we who have often listened, in the Literary Society, to his convincing arguments delivered in that persuasive manner of his, can testify that they are particularly unpleasant when directed against some pet scheme, hatched under our protecting wings. A fleeting glance into his future, revealed a science professor, thoughtful and aged beyond his years.

Sleightholm O, thou serious one, did you ever rush a girl, did any one ever see you glance at a member of the fair sex, temporarily closing your left optic? No, never, and no one will while the sun keeps on its accustomed course. Such levity will doubtless shock our thoughtful friend, should he ever glance at these lines. Mr. Sleightholm has taken an active part in the Y. M. C. A. as well as the Literary Society, and his cheering influence has always been directed in the right direction. That he will farm successfully, who can doubt? That he will ever marry, who will believe?

Whitley— Oh! thou be-whiskered individual, managing editor of this far-famed paper. Written in fear and trembling, who knows whether these words will pass thy censorous eye. Full many a time, and oft, has thine eloquent voice rung out in impassioned debate, or pathetic, soul-stirring, recitation within the walls of our Literary Society. As critic of that illustrious assemblage, during the season 1889-90, didst thou not chide and encourage us, and but for thy patience how many of our budding orators, would have survived the unkindly jeers of their friends. Mr. Whitley intends to grow wheat in Manitoba, and that he will grow it successfully, those who have watched him labouring so enthusiastically at this institution, will not deny.

 Our . . .
Exchanges

The *Albion Campus*, from Wisconsin, has paid us a visit. It is deficient in an exchange column, but will soon find that this is one of the needful requisites in successful college journalism.

Columbia College, with an endowment fund of \$9,000,000, is the richest college in America. Harvard follows with \$6,000,000.

When a young lady attends an evening party, she ought to have a chaperon until she is able to call some chap her own.

Before slates were used people used to multiply on the face of the earth. (*University student.*)

The Freshie thinks he own's the earth;
The Soph. is more discreet;
The Junior has a heap to learn;
The Senior, a front seat.

The article on "Home, its Influence," in the *College Chronicle*, is very fine and cannot fail to strike the tender chord of sympathy in all its readers.

Beautiful young lady (at hosiery counter): "These stockings strike me as being rather loud."

Polite Sales-man: "But consider how they would keep your feet from going to sleep."
(Harvard Lampoon.)

The *Adelphian* is out in entirely new apparel. We must say that the type is the clearest and the paper the finest put into any of the college journals.

Blaine is the only college graduate in Harrison's Cabinet, while in Congress there are a great many, the majority of whom are graduates of Michigan University.

The various sports indulged in at college go farther in making a college education a popular thing than almost any other inducement which can be mentioned, and when a college journal gives a considerable space to consideration of this subject it strikes the key note to popularity.

After a prolonged absence the *Portfolio* once more favours us with a glimpse of its benign and smiling countenance. The current number is so filled with abstruse philosophies of an Aristotelian age that we forbear to criticize, feeling that in its slight we have been surpassed and soared above like a meteor. However, that may be, the dark and mazy pathway of our college career is always illumined when we are made to feel that the ladies take a deep and heartfelt interest in our welfare and success.

We are glad to see that the students of Luther College take advantage of the opportunity given them by the authorities, in making good use of free access to the library. It is also pleasing to note that the reading room is appreciated, because how often; Ah, how often; we read in other journals of this not being the case.

[Every one does not know how easily fresh and lovely apple blossoms can be had, when the blasts of winter are howling around our doors. Get the ends of branches with plump flower buds, place them in a warm, sunny window and your care and patience will soon be doubly rewarded.

He (our local editor.)

"You ne'er can object to my arm round your waist,

And the reason you'll readily guess:
I'm an Editor, dear, and I always insist
On the "liberty of the Press."

She (Miss -)

"I'm a Minister's daughter, believing in texts,
And I think all the newspapers had;
And I'd make you remove your arm were it
not

You were making *waist* places glad."

There has been very much written and spoken about "manly" men. Without analyzing the elements and constituents in their character to find out their composition, we can always recognize them just when they make their appearance. Their characteristics are very difficult to define accurately, although they are never confounded with their more "unmanly" neighbors. The "manly man" is polite, thoughtful of others, generous, truthful, modest, honest in small things, true to his own convictions, though tolerant to those of others, and lastly one who can stand up before all the world and say, "this is a man." Such characteristics can only be bought at the price of eternal vigilance, a man cannot be polite "in company" and impolite among his companions. He cannot be generous by spurts because if put on it is soon shown above boards as spurious. No royal road exists to such a character, it comes through incessant watchfulness. An everlasting fight with self must be waged. The tyranny of the appetites thrown off and above all to seek favor in God's sight must be our greatest and holiest purpose.

College Chips looked in upon us last week. Its article on "What is Education" is good,

from which we condense the following:
"That education is merely a preparation for some certain branch of business or simply a storing up of knowledge is erroneous. Some institutions have a sole aim in imparting a certain amount of practical knowledge, as regards business or money making. Everything that does not touch on every day life is cast aside. Mathematical calculations and the memorizing of a few facts do not and can never give a thorough mental training. Ability to judge rightly in matters of a moral import, ability to distinguish between right and wrong is not developed by the study of mathematics. Here but one or two of the mental faculties are trained, whereas in *real* education all the faculties must receive a thorough and harmonious development. The aim of education is to make good citizens, true men and women, who will perform their duties conscientiously and well, to themselves and to their God, the Creator of the universe.

Among the many exchanges received this month we notice especially the *Cadet* on an article, "The Habit of Smoking." Advocates of smoking insist that the habit is accompanied with a great degree of pleasure, the narcotic and soothing effects being conducive to that peaceful state so enjoyable and important at times. Quoting the remark of Byron: "He who smokes thinks like a philosopher." They insist that the influence on the constitution is beneficial, assisting digestion and other functions of the body, quoting as an example those who have used it and yet have experienced no evil effects. They point to the untrammelled savage who sits in his wigwam and smokes his pipe after the day of war or chase; to the curling smoke which ascends from the pipe of peace, an emblem of future friendship and good-will toward men. Be that as it may, that there are some who cannot be sensible, rational beings for two consecutive hours, without the company of the pipe, is enough to condemn it. Any habit which cannot be indulged in, in the society of ladies cannot but have a debasing and a degrading effect. We all know that where smokers congregate, foul language and the cup that does not cheer, but rather inebriates go in happy unison. Even if the smokers doctrine be true in part, we cannot get over the glaring facts that many who are closing lives in debauchery and drunkenness owe the beginning of their downward career to the end of a cigarette, a pipe or a cigar.