

# THE REVUEW.

VOL. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, OCTOBER, 1893.

No. 1

**G**UELPH'S  
**Palace**  
**DRY GOODS**  
—AND—  
**CLOTHING STORE**



Cordially invites all its friends to  
the O. A. C.

**OUR** best services are at your command. The remodeling and enlarging of our store and the fitting up of one entire floor for the Clothing and Gents' Furnishing trade, places us in the very front of the Clothing Trade, with no one in a position to serve you better.

**ORDERED CLOTHING.**—The factors that produce first-class Clothing are: 1. First-class material; 2. First-class Cutter; 3. First-class workers. Added to these the fact of the moderation of our charges, we possess in a foremost degree all the requisites for your comfort and satisfaction. Come and see.

**READY TO WEAR CLOTHING**—All of our own make and wear guaranteed.

**WATERPROOF CLOTHING** in best and most reliable makes at low prices.

**FURNISHINGS.**—Elegant styles in Hats, showing always the newest and best.

**SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, Ties, Scarfs, Braces,** at regular staple retail prices.

**UNDERCLOTHING, GLOVES AND HOSIERY** are especially cared for, and you will find the very best and cheapest goods at our counters.

**FUR GOODS.**—We buy direct from the makers, and supply value and quality of first-class merit.

**UMBRELLAS.**—Always good and cheap.

There isn't anything in Gents' wear that you cannot buy from us with advantage to yourself.

As we do not sell on credit, but adhere to a strictly **CASH BUSINESS**, you are saved the extra charges usual to a credit business.

**E. R. BOLLERT & CO.,**

25 & 27 Wyndham Street, GUELPH, ONT.

**WE MANUFACTURE**

The clothing we sell, and our ready-to-wear Overcoats and Suits are both in fit and finish equal to most and better than some merchant tailors' productions.

Inspection and comparison invited.

**THORNTON & DOUGLAS**  
ONE PRICE

**IF YOU WANT** NEW SHOES  
GO TO **JOHN BROWN.**  
He has the BEST LINE OF BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in the market.  
Quebec St. Opp. Montreal Bank.

**HAVE YOU TRIED**

**THE LEADING SHOE STORE ?**

The BEST and CHEAPEST place in the city to buy.

**BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS AND OVERSHOES.**

**W. MCLAREN & CO.**

**G. B. MORRIS & CO**

**GENERAL HARDWARE,** LAMPS, CUTLERY, &c.

**LOWER WYNDHAM STREET.**

**ONTARIO**

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE**



Full Course of Lectures on Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying  
Veterinary Science and other subjects required by farmers. For  
circulars giving full particulars as to terms of admission, course of  
study, costs, etc., apply to

**JAMES MILLS. M. A.,**  
*President.*

# THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

VOL. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, OCTOBER, 1893.

No. 1.

## EDITORIAL.

### GREETING.

WITH this issue, our REVIEW once more enters upon another of its short but happy annual voyages. During this year, it will be manned by an almost entirely new crew, who, although they may possess the regulation supply of muscle and average amount of brain, are still sadly deficient in the knowledge so essentially necessary to a successful career on the much-troubled sea of journalism. In the past, our vessel has proven herself so thoroughly seaworthy that we entertain strong hopes that she may weather any gales which she may encounter and come safely to anchor in port next June with all her crew alive, though in all probability some of them may be badly shaken.

If, during the year, our scribbling zeal should appear to our readers to lag somewhat, we would ask their kind indulgence. Do not attribute any failure of ours to entertain and please you to any weakness in the spirit of our purpose, but rather to—well, put it down to the depressing influence of the bread pudding.

As these columns have so often informed you, our paper has several objects in view. One of the chief of these is to serve as a link which shall unite in the bonds of acquaintance and fellowship the members of the great ex-student body and those who are still privileged to drink from the fountains of knowledge within the halls of their *Alma Mater*. Consequently, it is to our students and ex-students that we look for the largest measure of our support. But, at the same time, we hope and intend trying, to have the tone and teachings of our little sheet such that any one interested in the great science of which we are humble students will be pleased and benefitted by a perusal of its pages.

In addition to this, items of local interest will be served up in the most palatable style by a couple of our most wide-awake second-year men who are literally lights among the ranks of their fellows. The effect of which will be to acquaint those living outside our college walls with the fact that our institution is still a live and thriving one.

And now, after having evaded the dreaded subject for so long, we at last feel that, since it is in the interest of humanity in general and the financial department of the REVIEW in particular, we are in duty bound to inform our readers of a few facts in connection with the successful management of our paper. In the first place, then, our publishers are men who exist in bodily form, and as such they require some "tangible evidence" of our thankfulness towards them for the printing of our paper.

It depends largely upon you, kind reader, if this "tangible evidence" be forthcoming at the proper time. During the past few years, hundreds of copies of the REVIEW have been sent to our subscribers; for a large number of these we have received no return other than the now classical re-emption "stop my paper," with the more modern addition "your remarks were a personal insult." Now, nothing is further from our intention than to insult any person, even if he be as meek and harmless as a first year man. But we do take the stand—and we think rightly so—that if a man is able to read our paper he ought also to be able to pay for it. So then, when you receive a copy of this number,

if you wish to become a paid subscriber for the coming year please notify us to that effect. At the same time kindly remit to us the price of your subscription for this year, and, if at all possible, the amount for which you may perhaps half-unconsciously be in arrears. Our object in writing thus pointedly is to avert any possibility of having our worldly goods threatened by the Sheriff's officer, as they came very near that dread consummation a few short years ago.

We would not like to be forced to utter our Macedonian call again during the year; neither do we desire to be reduced to the humiliating condition of having passers-by gaze up at the window of our sanctum and seeing there the doleful legend, "Stopped publication because the source of our vitality dried up."

And now, gentle reader, we have dwelt long enough on the subject of "filthy lucre." Kindly receive these few practical points in the same spirit as that which prompted them, but at the same time do not forget to respond in a more mercenary one.

### SUMMER CARE OF CATTLE.

Where late spring and early summer join is perhaps the only time when cattle may safely and profitably be left to themselves.

The length of this period will vary with the season and with local conditions. It is, however, much shorter than the average practice would indicate,—six or seven weeks under Ontario conditions being an average length.

Pasture, temperature, and absence of annoying insects all tend to make it the most satisfactory both to owner and stock. But this, like many other good things, ends, and summer care begins. A goodly supply of fodder and of clean water become matters of immediate concern. Shelter from the heat and protection from the flies also require serious consideration.

An abundance of good fodder regularly supplied becomes a necessity, but not more so than any other of the aforementioned requirements.

Clean water, pure if possible, must be secured for the stock: since it is the carrying medium for the circulatory system, and the wherewithal to supply the needs of the respiratory system.

A spring creek convenient to the buildings is perhaps as satisfactory a supply as can be obtained except the artesian well, which, if a strong flow of good water be struck, is undoubtedly the most desirable.

Wells and cisterns entail a vast amount of labor at a very busy season unless wind power be used.

Shelter from the heat is absolutely necessary if more than meagre profits are looked for.

Protection from the annoyance of flies, or the lack of it, usually draws a line approaching very nearly to that dividing profit and loss.

In order that proper attention be paid to the first, third and fourth of these requirements it is unquestionably necessary that cattle be stabled during the day.

It would be useless to advocate such a course from any

other standpoint than one of profit. Then does it pay? Yes; it pays. The only real difficulty in the way of its general adoption throughout Ontario is the dearth of capable and willing hired help.

In order that it should pay it is not necessary that the cattle be pure bred, but if grades, that care be taken in the breeding of them.

Supply green fodder (make provision for this early), all they will eat up clean, once, twice or thrice daily, depending on the supply of pas ure. Under no circumstances is it good to keep cattle in the stable at night at this season. Give the fodder regularly, by the clock if possible, drawing it in fresh each day. Except for a short time at feeding time keep the stables darkened by hanging some coarse material before the windows. This for the double purpose of securing a time of peace from insect pests and of keeping the stable cool. Stone or concrete stabling is to be preferred under these circumstances.

Keep a supply of salt either in the stable or yard adjoining, always. It will not be necessary to waste the stock in the stable if they have free access to it while out.

Let the supply of fodder be as varied as possible both inside and out. The common cereals with tares added are as good as any for the fore part of the season. As soon as the early varieties of corn can be cut, no other fodder need be fed.

Clean the stables immediately after the cattle are turned out at night.

We have known an instance where the difference between stock stabled and fed as indicated and stock equally well fed but not stabled was so marked as to the flesh carried and general thrift that strangers readily picked out the two classes.

So important do we consider the matter of stabling stock during the heat of summer that even if not fed we are quite confident it would be profitable to provide the shelter.

F. J. S.

October, 1893.

### FENCING.

At the time when many of our Ontario farms were first surrounded and divided into fields, the idea that accompanied the word fence was very little more than the old zig-zag rail structure, which even now, stands in many sections as an evidence of its durable nature. Yes; the old cedar rail fence had many admirable qualities. The boy who wished to proclaim its lasting qualities declared that "It would last a life time as his father had tried it twice." came so near expressing the truth as not to be readily misunderstood.

As we have often heard, "Every dog has his day," so the zig-zag has to drop out. While it served its purpose, when appearances were of little account and economy of space was not considered, well nigh perfectly, we now see that something more tidy and less extravagant of space would supply the present needs much better. As weeds have become one of the most troublesome enemies of the farmer, everything that would tend to harbour these nuisances should be done away with if possible; hence we have one great consolation coming with the loss of an old stand-by that has had so many redeeming features.

The time has arrived when farmers are called upon to look on the fencing of their farms as rather a serious matter, as money must be spent now for what used to be done by the farmer and his men during the slack months of the winter. The cedar swamps which were formerly at almost every man's door are now things of the past. Other kinds of timber have been used to good advantage, but these also have disappeared gradually until now a choice has to be made from a great many sorts of material and styles of fences, which are yearly increasing in numbers.

On farms where rail fences have become shakey and unfit

for keeping stock, it is well to see if a new one cannot be constructed out of the old, which will answer for a few years at least, and thus put off the day of outlaying money for new material. There are several patented plans for this purpose from which may be chosen some very good ones, for which the right to use can be obtained for a small sum, generally about four or five dollars for each hundred acres. There is a source of economy in adopting this plan beyond obtaining a more substantial fence, as there are generally more than enough rails to construct the new fence, and a great deal of broken and partially decayed wood to use as summer fuel. I do not think it is saying too much to state that the value of the wood for fuel will pay for all the labor of reconstructing the fence. The best patented plan that has been noticed by the writer is constructed in the following manner: Five or six rails high is sufficient according to the height desired. These should be straight and of good average size. The first thing to do after clearing away all obstacles is to select sound cedar stakes placing them perpendicularly eight or ten inches in the ground and three and one half or four feet out, as far apart as the length of a panel. Four or five rails are then laid up against the stake and fastened to it by means of a wire passing around each pair of ends which meet and overlap seven or eight inches. Two cedar stakes are then crossed over each perpendicular stake, and set in the ground about ten inches, and held together by a wire passing beneath the rail next below the stakes. Riders are then put on and wired securely. Some recommend stretching one barb wire along the top, but the cases where that is necessary will be rare.

The barbed wire fence has perhaps reached the climax of its popularity, at least in countries where fine stock are kept in considerable numbers, as the annual damage done to animals, especially horses, would go a long way toward putting up a safer kind of fence.

There are many kinds of smooth wire fence which are gaining favour rapidly, among which may be mentioned the "Page" fence, manufactured at Walkerville, Ontario. It has ten horizontal wires which are tied together at every foot, making it visible, strong and harmless to stock. The "Lock Wire" fence, which is manufactured at Ingersoll, has some good features. It also is formed of smooth wire which has a slight crimp made in it, and a bent clasp, bent over the crimp, forms a space for a stay which runs from top to bottom, from wire to wire, thus securely joining each, forming a truss that makes a fence perfectly rigid and strong. There are other good wire fences which may be described but space will not permit.

There are some admirable qualities in the wire fences. They will not harbour snow drifts which are such a source of annoyance in this country almost every winter. The digging out of roads, jumping through pitch holes, driving along ditches and in fields would be done away with if the road fences were of wire.

Last but not least I would recommend the hedge fence, of which our English students could tell much more than is our privilege to know. There have been a great many kinds of shrubs used for hedge, but until recent years very few of them have given satisfaction for anything more than ornamental purposes.

In many sections of Ontario, but especially around the Niagara district and the counties west from that, can be seen a hedge fence that has surpassed all its predecessors in utility and beauty. I refer to the Honey Locust, which is one of the most hardy of shrubs, and when grown openly will grow to a great size, as much as four and a half feet in circumference being not uncommon. The Honey Locust differs from the common Locust as the foliage is more beautiful. It is called the "Three thorned Acacia." The common Locust sprouts from the roots, and thereby becomes a nuisance which the Honey Locust does not, and you will not find a tree or shrub except where planted. The seed pods are from six inches to a foot in length and like a very large bean, and the seed so hard that it is necessary to

soak them in boiling water before they can be sprouted. Hedges of this shrub, if planted properly and given the necessary attention, will make a stock-proof fence in four years. There is no doubt about this point as the first that was planted in Canada as a business was in May, 1889, in the South West counties of Ontario, and are being finished this fall.

In preparing the ground for planting the hedge, first clear the row of all obstructions—fences, stones, logs, too close over-shading trees, roots, etc.—plow the ground and prepare it for planting as soon as the frost is out. The ground may be plowed in the fall if desired. When the ground is well drained and you have plenty of room it should be prepared as follows: After determining just where you want your line of hedge to stand, plow a strip six feet wide, turning the furrows all one way to effectually turn under all sods and grass, horrow thoroughly and break up clods, making the surface quite even. Should the weather be dry rolling before planting is necessary. The planting season commences as soon as the ground is in proper condition to work in the spring. After the plants have become accustomed to their new quarters, which will not be very long, weeds should be cleaned out, and a mulch applied if the season is dry.

During the third autumn the finishing operation, known as plashing is in order, which means bending the plant at the root at an angle of forty-five degrees and attaching four horizontal wires to the canes, making a hedge and wire fence combined. The philosophy of leaning is that the sap flows on the upper side of the stalk and thereby throws all the energy to pushing sprouts upwards from the top side of the stalk, and the strongest stalk generally comes out nearest the bottom of the parent stalk. It stands the winter in any part of Ontario; grows twelve miles north of Barrie. Some of the attractive features of the Honey Locust fence are: It improves from the day it is finished, while a wooden or wire fence becomes worse. It will never blow down; stock will not push against it; pigs cannot get through it. The question of trimming comes up. With a knife twenty-two inches long, a man can trim one mile in a day, and once a year is all the trimming that is required.

In conclusion I would say, whatever kinds of fence are used on a farm or elsewhere, keep them in as good order as possible. There is nothing gives more annoyance, and unsightly appearance than ill-kept fences. J. B. S.

### TIDY WORK ON THE FARM.

*To the O. A. C. Review.*

MR. EDITOR,—In trying to think of a subject on which to make a few remarks these words came to me: "Tidy work on the farm," and I thought they were quite suitable for an agriculturist, and being a practical farmer myself, I can speak from experience.

To my mind, "Tidy work on the farm" is one of the most essential things in making farming a success.

Before entering on the subject, it might be well to observe what I mean by "success." I don't mean altogether that of accumulating riches, for that is one sided success. Neither do I mean only to succeed as a tidy workman. He who succeeds best is he who works for love. Therefore, if a man works because he loves his business, he will not work for money only.

By "success," then, I mean a general gain all along the lines in whatever direction the pursuer is inclined to follow. His gain may not be very great; indeed, if he holds his own in some things he may be said to succeed in that particular line.

"Tidy work on the farm," then. Of what advantage is it to the farmer? First, I would say along along the lines of economy. Second, it adds to his comfort. Third, it has all to do with a neat and tidy appearance of the farm in general.

First. As to economy. We all know that without eco-

nomy a man may work hard and have nothing. Therefore, a farmer above all others, should study economy. And, tidyness, as we shall see, is a great factor in the farmer's economy: for, if a man is tidy about his work around the farm buildings he will not have boards and rails lying round his barn and barn yard to harbor vermin, and more than that, to be strewn about and tramped under feet by the live stock. Neither will he allow sticks and bits of boards to be thrown about, to become mixed with the manure, as we often see in too many farm yards, which is not only a waste of fuel, but also a great hindrance to the man who may have the good fortune of loading the manure on the wagon. Not only do they hinder the work, but often bend and sometimes break the prongs off the fork. And then, if the man have an evil temper (which is very likely to be associated with untidyness), he will be very apt to lose his temper to a certain extent, and not only injure himself, but the poor dumb animals will have to suffer through his untidyness. This means more loss than most of farmers will admit.

Tidy workmen have a proper place for their tools, but the average farmer has no special place for his. In this also I have observed much loss of time and patience.

A tidy workman does his work in such a way as to facilitate his labor. For example, the untidy workman (and even those who think themselves good workmen), have no order about the barn, the stable or the driving shed, and when a busy time comes the barn is in a muss, and probably the harvest has to wait or something has to suffer because the barn is not fit to receive it. And in the driving shed (if they have one) things are in such a shape you could not get an implement out without moving so many others. All this I consider a loss of time. Small tools are left lying round and get buried and probably lost. Every time a farmer has to take time hunting for tools unnecessarily is time lost. All these unnecessary losses amount to a good deal in a year. It is those little things that eat up the profit on the farm and cause the farmer to cry hard times more than the low prices, of which he complains so much.

Tidy work will not allow the plow to stay in the field half the winter to rust and rot, or the grain drill to remain out in the weather a month or two after spring work is over, nor the reaping machine or self binder to remain exposed to dew and rain, and thus cause these things to decay and break before they are half worn out. Then they must be replaced, which is simply an indirect way of throwing away money.

Another great source of loss both of time and labor is in the field. That man who does his work crooked and untidy loses much that he never thinks of in time and labor. So it is with him, who, when hoeing is careless and untidy; and he who spreads his manure unevenly does not get full benefit of it. In all these things it is plainly seen that tidyness leads to prosperity.

Our second thought was that of the man's own comfort. It is not necessary to dwell on this point, for we can plainly see that the man who is tidy shall inherit comfort thereby. And if his "better half" is tidy about her domestic affairs, with a sweet temper withal, he will have pleasure in the house, pleasure in the field, and in fact his home is a little Eden on earth.

Our third thought was: The general appearance of his property is greatly improved through his tidyness. The passing stranger turns aside to view his property, and is so impressed with the first appearance that he does not forget to remark about the man's farm, his buildings, his yards, etc. So he has a travelling advertisement which cost him nothing but tidyness and neatness of taste in adorning his yard, lawn, &c. And when his property comes to the market, if he should ever desire to sell, his farm is worth fully ten per cent. more than his neighbor's, who has been careless and untidy, even though his land is just as good. Hence our conclusion is, The tidy farmer is on the royal road to wealth.

A. H. CHRISTIAN.

# The O. A. C. Review,

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

## Editors:

J. J. FERGUSON, Managing.  
Wm. McCallum, Ass't Managing.  
J. B. SPENCER, { Agric'tl J. W. WIDDIFIELD, } Local.  
F. J. SLEIGHTHOLM, { G. A. ROBERTSON, }  
J. BUCHANAN, Personal. J. W. BROWN, Exchange.

## Business Managers:

F. CALDECOTT, W. A. KENNEDY, E. A. SIMPSON.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Annual subscription, 75 cents; \$1, if not paid before 1st  
February. Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertising rates on application.

Ex-students are invited to contribute to our columns.

OCTOBER, 1893.

### LITERARY SOCIETY.

Once more the lofty walls of the Convocation Hall resounded with the noise of "hurrying feet" as the O. A. C. boys began to assemble to witness the inaugural meeting of the Literary Society for the session of 1893. It might savor a little hyperbole to say that the building was filled to its utmost capacity, as there was standing room near the door, but notwithstanding nearly every seat was taken when the stentorian tone of our old-time secretary was heard—not indeed calling the roll as formerly, but issuing imperative orders from the regal chair for the meeting to come "to order."

Silence reigned supreme as the beautiful treble voice of the new secretary began to pierce the opaque stillness by the calling of the roll. It having (in a general way) been ascertained that at least two out of every twenty of the old members were present, the chairman issued orders for the reading of the minutes. This done, a speech from the chair was very ably delivered, in which much valuable advice was given; after which the soul-stirring strains of *Marche Aux Flambeaux* were heard issuing from the piano, under the magic touch of our faithful "Bruno," an exhibition that was heartily followed by well-merited applause. A shining light of the third year then began to discourse on the advisability of a "four years' course," exemplifying his views by referring to the subjects of Chemistry and Dairying, especially the latter. A delightful song from our old reliable Second-Year Man was then given, and on being re-called told a touching tale of a small man's wooing. Our old friend, Mr. Graesser, then entertained the audience with one of his descriptive talks, from which it was gleaned that Muskoka is rather an enjoyable and profitable section to live in, notwithstanding the fact that "it consists of three large bodies of water." Mr. Graesser's speech was highly appreciated, and it is hoped he will favor the Society again ere long. Mr. W. J. Brown, in his usual impressive manner, then delivered a forcible address, brim full of good advice and pointers, which were well worth the while of any member to take home to "chew upon;" after which Messrs. Reinkie and Harvard favored the audience with a good selection, the latter playing particular-

ly well. Mouth organ music seems to be scarce this year and it is hoped that Mr. Harvard will be often before us. Mr. A. A. King then proceeded to screw up his courage and also his mouth, in order to represent in his graphic manner the various vibrations of sweet sound produced by the nasal organ in performing that, to some, impossible accomplishment—

The snore, the snore, the beautiful snore,  
That filleth the chamber from ceiling to floor.

A recitation that is impossible to describe on paper, but which notwithstanding fairly "brought down the house." Our genial lecturer on Agriculture then favored us with one of his "brain-twisters," to which a hearty encore was given, after which, the critic having given his report, the Society donned its legislative garments and proceeded to transact business.

A determined attempt was made to behead that notorious practice, calling the roll, which however ended only in a light punishment—that of being suspended. After a motion for adjournment by the "Baby Elephant" the meeting drew to a close.

This being the first issue of the REVIEW for this session perhaps it will not be out of place to remind the various students, and especially the new ones, that on them will depend to a considerable extent the success or failure of the Society for the coming year. Our meetings have shown that there is considerable ability among the students of this year which needs only practice to develop, and it is sincerely hoped that all those who feel themselves capable of doing something will "pitch in" and make this year of the Society one to be remembered as more successful than any of its predecessors.

### THE O. A. C. Y. M. C. A.

The first meeting of the Ontario Agricultural College Young Men's Christian Association for the College years '93-4 was held in the College Y. M. C. hall, Oct. 5, commencing at 9.30 p. m. The President, Mr. Jas. Atkinson was in charge.

Good music and singing constituted a pleasing feature of the hour. The President addressed the students in an earnest and happy style, emphasizing strongly the importance of right beginnings. The Vice President, Mr. Christian, and F. J. Sleightholm also gave short addresses.

Mr. J. B. Reynolds, B. A., closed with prayer. A large attendance and a good meeting.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8.—Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at 2.30 p. m. Dr. Mills, President of the O. A. C., addressed a very large attendance of students appropriately and forcibly on the excellency of the society, the good it had done, and how to make it a success.

The meeting closed with prayer.

THURSDAY, Oct. 12.—Our regular Thursday evening meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Glassford, of Guelph. The young men of this College should ponder well this address, which was brim full of forceful, helpful and practical thought.

Meeting closed with prayer.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15.—The Bible Class under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. held its first meeting under the able guidance of Prof. Reynolds, who directed attention to "the first of a series of lessons from the Epistle to the Hebrews,

THURSDAY, Oct. 19.—Meeting opened at the usual hour singing and prayer. The President of the Association gave a short address, after which a business meeting was held. New members were received, and a nominating committee appointed to nominate officers for the year.

Singing and benediction.

SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.

## PERSONAL.

J. H. Comfort, '93, is teaching school in Lincoln county, and commands a good salary. His talents as a literary and business man are greatly missed in the various associations in connection with the College.

R. McMordie, '92-93, is attending High School in Clinton, Huron county. We hope he may be as successful there as he was at the O. A. C.

W. H. Harvey, '92, is at present taking a course at the Ontario Business College, Belleville. We understand that he is fitting himself for the managing of his farm on business principles, and consider that he is following a wise course.

Mr. Harkness, '87, is a prosperous farmer in Dundas County. He engages principally in winter dairying, and is advancing the agricultural interests of the Province by attending the Farmers Institute meetings in his district and imparting the results of his experience to his fellow farmers.

W. W. Cooper, '83, is managing his father's farm, near Kippen, Huron county. They have a large flock of very fine Shropshires, and have recently made extensive and important sales.

R. E. Cowan, '90, is farming in Waterloo county. He is a successful breeder and exhibitor of improved large Yorkshires.

E. A. Wells, '90, is farming in the beautiful and fertile Chilliwack Valley, one of the most favored agricultural districts in the Province of British Columbia. He engages in general dairying and is a very successful breeder of Ayrshire cattle. His most important accomplishment in the agricultural line has been the introducing of silos into B. C., which is a reflection on the merits of the course at the O. A. C. We understand that he has recently chosen a partner in life, and we wish him a happy and prosperous future with his heart's choice.

R. A. Thompson, more familiarly known to the classes of '89-90 as Irish Thompson, is prospering in the agricultural profession. He is wisely introducing pure bred stock into his district, and thus, as becometh his generous nature, he is working for his neighbor's advancement as well as his own. He exhibited Shorthorns and Berkshires at the Simcoe county fair this fall, winning several first and second honors. We are not aware that he has succeeded in getting "hitched" as yet. Those who had the pleasure of attending College with Mr. Thompson will readily recall the realistic manner in which he used to render his favorite recitation, "An Irish Courtship," the concluding words of which were, "If it's gettin' hitched yer after I'm in."

We understand that Mr. T. Mackinson, '88, has developed wonderfully since leaving the College, and is now a swarthy Newfoundlander of more than average size. He is in every way a law-abiding citizen, and has probably headed no rhubarb pulling expeditions since his departure from the O. A. C. He carries on extensive farming operations and has recently visited Ontario for the purpose of purchasing a number of dairy cows as well as other stock. He seriously contemplates taking the special dairy course here the coming winter.

G. A. Brodie, B. S. A., is a prosperous farmer in York county. He is doing work which reflects credit on his *Alma Mater*. His farm is well managed and well stocked with the right kind of stock. He has been an extensive exhibitor of Durham cattle at the fall fairs, and carried off a goodly percentage of the honors. His friends need not be surprised if he fails to appear at the annual meeting of the Experimental Union, and offers the old excuse "I have married a wife and therefore I cannot come."

C. H. McNish, '83, is a partner in the firm of McNish Brothers, Lynn, Ontario. They make a specialty of dairying, and have recently purchased a herd of Gurnsey cattle,

with which they have during the past autumn competed successfully at the Industrial and other leading fairs.

G. M. Freeman, '90, continues in the profession for which he was trained. Dairying evidently has attractions for him as he has established a very choice herd of Jerseys.

C. Harrocks, '88, is running an extensive dairy business on Yonge street, Toronto. He has to work rather more than ten hours a day. However, to be diligent in business is the only way to succeed in this age, and this Mr. Harrocks is doing.

E. A. Globensky, '97, is evidently not allowing the grass to grow under his feet. He is farming at St. Eustace, Quebec, and was an exhibitor of French Coach horses at the World's Fair. †

T. B. Williams, '99, writes from Manitoba as follows: "Our crops are not quite up to the average this year as the weather has been very dry. I find that it will be impossible for me to pay my usual visit to the O. A. C. this winter as I intend visiting England the following summer. We sympathize with the young ladies of the city in his absence as his visits were always looked forward to by them with sanguine expectation.

T. F. Marsh, '86, who, after leaving this College, took a course at Wyetle College preparatory to taking a mission on the McKenzie river, writes the following interesting account of his trip from Edmonton to his destination:

"Having left Edmonton we drove through prairie and bush a distance of one hundred miles, reaching Athabasca Landing on the river of the same name on the last day of May, 1892, whence we took a steamer and sailed down some two hundred and fifty miles to the Grand Rapids, which is the first of a series of eight rapids, which take in a distance of ninety miles of the river. Here we had to leave our large boat and take two large row boats, in which we ascended the rapids after a delay of a week, which was occupied in portaging the steamer's cargo around this first and greatest of the whole series. Here I might linger a week in thought, and revel in the grandeur of the scenery, but I must forbear and pass on, even more quickly than we ran the succeeding seven rapids. At Port McMurray, at the foot of the rapids, we found another steamer awaiting our arrival, and after spending a day there we were ready to push on another two hundred miles to Port Chippewagan, on Athabasca Lake. Here we found that the day lasted twenty-four hours and that they had no night through the mid-summer season, so after a delay of a few hours we pushed on down the Slave River in search of night, but, alas! in vain. On this river we had to make another portage of about sixteen miles around the Smith's and Athabasca Landing. This great McKenzie is truly a mighty river, being a mile wide at its source and expanding to six or seven before reaching its outlet. From Port Simpson I was destined to proceed up the Liard in an open boat. I did not leave until the 18th of August, having had another delay of more than a month during which time the nights came back to us again. The Liard is a most beautiful river, winding in and out among the Rocky Mountains for miles below here, and keeping within sight of them all the two hundred miles from Fort Simpson.

Now, I have not told you anything about the country. It seems to be one vast tract of almost useless territory as far as one can judge as he passes through, but I dare say that back from the river we would find some extensive prairie lands and especially on the west side of the route. Whether these will ever be of use for agricultural purposes remains for future generations to tell. Lower down the McKenzie there is coal in large quantities as well as salt and some kinds of quartz, and salt and coal are both found on the Athabasca and Slave rivers; but until the Government undertake to pierce the heart of this great country with a Railway, its value as a mineral-producing country is not likely ever to be known. At present it is a vast fur garden, but, alas, that is beginning to diminish very rapidly, so that in fifty years more it will most probably be a thing of the past."



## LOCALS.

Freshman—Are we allowed on the pumpus?

Elliott—"I love this pudding more than I fear death."

Kewley, looking at the newly-posted pay list—Is this a new bulletin?

"I'm going to subscribe for the REVIEW if I have to give up my best girl."—Vipond.

Moore looking at the Sussex bull:  
"Is this the red poll?"

Wood in Veterinary class—"Please, Sir, how do you spell spavin? Is it s-p-a-s m?"

Prof. of Chemistry—Where is Marsh(s) gas found?  
Graham—In "The Farmer's Advocate."

First year student inspecting hook-points of an animal in the live stock class room—"He's got nice, flat, round bones, hasn't he."

Sleightholm—What is the effect of salt on the human system?

Brown—It stimulates the secretion of acetic acid in the salivary glands.

A meeting of the Athletic Association was held on the evening of Oct. 9, 1893, for the purpose of electing officers for the year. The following were chosen:

Hon. Pres., G. A. Day, B. S. A.

Pres., J. Buchanan.

Vice-Pres., A. DeHart

Sec. Treas., M. W. Doherty.

Executive Committee—W. E. McKay, P. B. Kennedy and F. Caldecott.

The Presidency being made vacant by Mr. Buchanan's resignation, Mr. J. H. Findlay was elected to fill the position.

Our Literary Society, which has always been a credit to the College, is now in working order again, and judging from the display of talent at recent meetings, both in the musical and literary departments, it is likely to be a greater success than ever.

The following programme was rendered on the evening of Oct. 27:

Chorus—Glee Club

Extempore Speech—Robertson.

Song—Reinke.

Debate—Resolved, that Canada has been benefited by the scheduling of her cattle from the British markets.—Affirmative, Messrs. Spencer and Simpson. Negative, Sleightholm and Kennedy.

Discussion on debate

Critic's report—Ferguson.

Judges on debate decided in favor of affirmative. Audience in favor of negative.

The officers elected for the current year are as follows:

Hon. Pres., H. L. Hutt, B. S. A.

Pres., Wm. McCallum.

Vice-Pres., A. E. Simpson.

Sec., J. H. Burns.

Treas., W. R. Graham.

Critic, J. J. Ferguson.

Reporter, J. H. Burns.

Programme committee, W. J. Brown, J. G. Laird, J. B. Spencer, J. H. Burns.

Musical committee, J. Buchanan, T. F. Lally, C. E. Reinke, E. A. Bruneau.

Lovers of art should not fail to see Herr Graesser's masterpiece in yellow ochre and linseed oil. This great production was wrought while working at the shop. The size of this painting is two (of Graesser's) feet long and proportionately wide.—See the latest shade in tan colored boots.

Extract taken from a lecture on Horticulture: "In applying the wax to a graft, the wax is better applied when heated. This may be done by the aid of a small furnace which may be carried about."

By looking at the head of a cow you can get a very fair idea of what is behind the head

Student—Can you tell by looking at the nose whether a cow is affected with tuberculosis?

Teacher—No, not always, tuberculosis is a very hard disease to diagnose.

At a Literary Society meeting recently held, Mr. Graesser delighted the audience with an account of his ramblings in Muskoka. In the course of his remarks he said: "We were greatly at a loss to know where to get a supply of fresh meat. I think there is a good opening in this vast country for a first-class butcher who would sell good roast beef."

Brown—I can scarcely realize it, just think, I'm in my third year now and enjoying all of its privileges.

President, at roll call next morning—Heretofore we have allowed the third year students the privilege of using the front entrance, but we intend to revise the rules and all students must come in the back way.

Since returning from our vacation we have looked with pleasure upon the many local improvements, among which we may mention the renovation of the College proper, and the erection of the new dairy building.

The improvements of the College consist in the painting of the rooms with the construction of book shelves, which take the place of the former ones erected by the students which were not made for ornament.

One cannot help observing the changed appearance of No. 1 Class Room which has been somewhat shortened in order to furnish space for the Bursar's new office, while the repainting and addition of new seats give the class room a decidedly improved appearance.

The most noticeable change, however, is seen upon looking from the College towards the dairy, where a large two-story building almost completely shuts from view the former one. This new building contains various rooms, among which is a butter room some forty feet square with an elevated platform at the end where the milk is to be received. In front of this on a level plane the vats will be placed, while on the floor proper the newest and latest improved churns and separators will be in operation. A refrigerator eight feet square opens into the butter room, while the remaining portion of the ground floor is taken up by a commodious store room, and at the further end a live stock class room. On the upper flat is another class room, with seating accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five students, also bath, wash, and dressing rooms for the use of the students.

The former dairy building has also undergone some changes. The office is to be used as a testing room, while the former testing room contains a new twenty-five horse power engine which will furnish the power for the machinery of both buildings. Two cheese vats have also been added. The cheese curing room has been doubled in capacity, while the butter room is to be used for those students who desire to take a partial course only.



## IN TERRORISM.

These few lines are respectfully dedicated to creamery and cheese factory patrons, city milk men and others who have been running their business on the chalk and water plan:

Your misdeeds may not find you out in this world; the various detective agencies invented and employed by man may prove ineffectual; the lactometer, the creamometer, the pioscope may not criminate you; the lactocrite, the lactoscope, and the lact-butyrometer may fail to accomplish their test; but eventually a test will be made more effectual than the Beemling test; yea, even mightier than the great Babcock test. For this infallible test a composite sample is now being taken, and just as sure as your name is Snider you may expect to hear:

On that final day of reckoning,  
When deception doffs her cloak,  
The despatching agent beckoning  
"Snider, you go mit de goats."

## EXCHANGES.

WALTER JAMES BROWN.

With the first issue of the REVIEW we desire to extend a hearty welcome to all our exchanges, and express the wish that many more may join our circle to enjoy with us the sweetness of journalistic intercourse.

You cannot find a braver man than the one who always does what is right.

When Opportunity knocks at your front door, don't wait one moment to "slick up," but open to her at once."

A good argument can be made in favor of either the general farmer's method or the 'specialist's. But the man whose opinion is best worth having is the man who has made a success of one or the other.

The method of farming which gives the most satisfaction and usually the most profit is that which is suited to a small area, which can be worked mainly by the owner. As soon as he comes to employ labor his expenses increase, and there are many things he can never hire done so well as he himself would do them.

We do not like to see a farmer sell any animal by guess. Know what you are doing when you buy or sell, and know what a thing costs before you sell it.

"The world generally gives its admiration, not to the man who does what nobody else ever attempts to do, but to the man who does best what multitudes do well."

The theological department of the *Western Plowman* has decided that an abused horse has a better chance of getting to heaven than his abusive master.

The *Chicago Humane Journal* considers that when a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness a horse should promptly seize an end-board or cart-stake and pound him on the head and on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the belly. This treatment will restore him if persistently administered.

"A man of genius and virtue is but a man. All his powers cannot be equally developed; nor can we expect from him perfect self-knowledge."

*What we Think,*

'Tis sweet to hear the birds that sing  
Each morning in the trees,  
When sunrise comes and bids them fling  
Their music to the breeze.

Yet while the sounds that morning brings  
Have subtle joys and deep,  
'Tis sweeter not to hear these things  
And spend the time in sleep.

There is not an honest farmer in the country but what

prefers an honest dollar to a dishonest one. Unhappily, we cannot all see the dollar from the same point of view.--*Ex.*

Now, ye commencement speakers, get down and dig, that ye may the better enrapture the suffering audience on commencement day.--*J. A. C. Student.*

O. A. C. students note above and do likewise.--*Ed.*

Ye come to us,  
Untaught barbarians. Freshmen as you're called,  
To turn the world around to your own views;  
To your own views, indeed what views have ye?  
Ye know not enough to doff your hats  
When Profs. come round or Seniors pass ye by,  
And in your class debates the saying's good  
That "fools rush in where angels fear to tread"  
Ye know not yet the art of holding peace  
When ye have nought to speak. If ign'rance  
And vile conceit and rank stupidity  
Can fill your train with glorious praise, then ye  
Will come off well.

If nought but wretched pride  
Can pave the path to fame, then you in truth  
Will stand on timbales of wondrous height.  
If egotism in this world can make  
Your deeds to shine, then when you graduate  
The heavens shall blaze. But I who near the goal,  
Looking up your simple, child's ways,  
With Shakespeare say, "What fools these mortals be."  
—*The Pathway Gazette.*

A Freshman once to Hades went,  
Some things he wished to learn;  
But back to earth he soon was sent,  
He was to green to burn.

—*Wes'ian Echo.*

Why would the nick name "Thistle" be applicable to some girls?

Because they are loved by donkeys.—*The Seminary.*

*The Cadet* has in this month's issue an excellent article on "The advantages of a Technical or Scientific over a Classical Education." The author deals with his subject in a thoughtful, liberal and practical manner. We certainly wish that every college paper would endeavor to produce as much as possible of this kind of literary work, along their special lines. The more we ponder the advantages of our chosen profession, and the more we speak and write about them, the more enthusiasm we instill into our work. No man is considered foolish because he likes the work he is suited for best; therefore, let us make much of our studies and not be afraid to write about them. It will do all of us good.—*Ed.*

The *J. A. C. Student* says: "Jack Craig is horticulturist at Guelph, Ontario, in the Experimental Station." We were not aware of Mr. Craig's presence in this vicinity; however, if it be true that he is here we shall welcome his appearance. Let him appear! Let him appear! Let not his shadow remain hence!

Ambition has but one reward for all;  
A little power, a little transient fame,  
A grave to rest in, and a fading name. — *Ex*

An American professor proposes as a substitute for "the three R's," in teaching, the five L's—Life, Liberty, Light, Law and Love. This is an improvement worthy of universal acceptance, says the *Educational Journal*. Children are living beings, and as such need development, not repression. They instinctively love liberty and should be made to see, by the experiences of the school, in what true liberty consists. They long for light, which means knowledge of truth, and should be encouraged in every effort to obtain it by the free and vigorous exercise of their mental powers. They must be taught subjection to law, and should learn in school how to render willing obedience to the former. Above all, they are susceptible by nature to the emotion and impulse of love, the strongest force and noblest motive in the universe, and they should be enabled to live and grow up in an atmosphere of love. As far as possible—and it is possible much further than many pessimists suppose—love should be made the motive of all labor, all obedience, all service. *Such an education would be education indeed.*

## THE FIRST YEAR.

The majority of them, since coming to school,  
 Try their dead level to observe every rule.  
 To the girls in the kitchen they never would talk,  
 If out of the course they'd a mile extra to walk.  
 When sent to the kitchen with milk there to carry,  
 They reached the coal bin and there let it tarry ;  
 They thought if the can to the kitchen they'd take,  
 They'd talk to a girl, and then a rule break.

## DEVELOPMENT.

M. E. NONNAMAKER IN NORTH-WESTERN COLLEGE CHRONICLE.

Activity is a law of nature. We see this law verified in the wonders of the starry heavens and amid the reigning beauties of the sea. To observe the effect of this activity is an easy matter, but to discern the cause is quite another thing. It is most natural to see the tender shoot spring from a small seed and develop into a great tree, but when we seek the cause we find it involved in mystery. By observation we have learned the conditions under which that seed most readily germinates. We may, by surrounding it with favorable requisites, aid in bringing about its development, but we cannot make a single spear of grass, give life to the smallest of God's creatures or tell why a grain of sand fails to the earth. The "Thus far shalt thou go and no further" has established a limit beyond which our power and knowledge cannot go. We can only say that God has created all and established his own laws.

As it is with the seed so it is with mankind. The Benign Parent of our race has planted within us powers capable of being developed. These germs may be deeply hidden in the recesses of the mind; they may be almost choked by tares; they may be sadly neglected or almost eradicated, but we are still responsible for their cultivation.

Our college courses are the product of centuries, and they are the best possible means of creating and storing up mental power. There is nothing which so whets the mind and develops the faculties as an hour's pouring over some Greek sentence. The study of mathematics leads to accuracy. In it there are no "maybes" or "abouts," all things are "thus" and "so." Scientific truths are very useful and fascinating; indeed, one writer has called them "The thoughts that wander through eternity." Beneficial as they are to the student, no one can use them to the best advantage without the tact and mental discipline with which to apply them.

The endowment of the mind varies with the individual. We are not all endowed with the same degree of mental power, but that should discourage no one. Some of the great master minds of the past have possessed only ordinary talent. Gen. Grant stood but twenty-one in a class of forty. And yet is he not a greater man for having overcome natural difficulties? Demosthenes used every means to overcome the defects of nature and perseverance at last rewarded him with the crown of eloquence. Scorn not that little boy as he, with slate and spelling book under his arm and a mother's kiss fresh upon his cheek, trudges to school for the first time. There is in that little being the embryo of power which may one day rule the nation. Though born in a log cabin the young American may become as refined as Sir Philip Sidney, as wise as Solon, as eloquent as Cicero, as famous, loved, and honored as Washington or Lincoln, and as useful as McCormick or Field—so far as opportunity is concerned. President Garfield once said "I never see a ragged boy in the street without feeling that I may owe him a salute, for I know not what possibilities may be buttoned up under his coat."

Then let us improve our God-given talents! Let us mount

up on the silvery wings of knowledge! Let us drink deep at the fountain of learning, so that at the coming of Him whose image we bear, we shall not be constrained as one of old to say: "Lord, behold here is thy pound which I have kept laid up in a napkin;" rather may we joyfully exclaim as did the noble William Henry Harrison, "I have tried to do my duty and I am not afraid to die."

## FLORAL NOTES.

"Fairest of all things that blossom and grow,  
 Sweet as the summer and pure as the snow,

Is the lily that tells,  
 Like the glad Easter bells,  
 Once more the sweet story which all hearts should know."

There is no flower, perhaps, except the rose, that can rival the lily in loveliness. Its beauty is proverbial, being unique alike in simplicity and splendor. From the earliest ages no writer has mentioned this flower but to praise.

\* \*

Although but one genus, the *Cypripedium* forms a study of itself. Any one who can grow a geranium can grow a *Cypripedium*, and with greater interest, for its flowers afford a curious field of observation. The odd pouch, or labellum, the variously colored petals, sometimes almost invisible, and, again, drooping in long spirals, are arranged for the best accomplishment of a definite object.

The foliage, rich green or beautifully mottled, presents a pleasing aspect always, but the crowning advantage of the *Cypripedium* is the period of its bloom. These peculiar flowers last in perfection on the plant from six to sixteen weeks, and, if cut and placed in water, remain in tact for several weeks.

\* \*

Experienced collectors risk their lives amid untold hardships in the wild forests of tropical countries gathering Orchids. Although these "Tropical jewels" cost nothing in their native haunts, the expense involved in preparing the plants for shipment is very great. Trees are cut down, boards are sawed out by hand, boxes made, carefully packed, and then transported on the backs of men or animals to the nearest stream; thence carried by small boats and delivered to the Atlantic steamers.

They are the spirits of the floral world, living on thin air and moisture, and surpassing all others. No other plant possesses such delicacy of tinting, such refinement of form, so subtle a perfume, nor is half so interesting. The regal *Callista*, the dainty *Odontoglossum* and *Lælia*, and the chaste *Cælogne* divide homage with their no less attractive sisters, breathing fragrance even in the tiniest greenhouse.

\* \*

Could the modest little blossoms of the old gardens have foreseen their evolution into the varied forms to-day presented in numerous exhibitions, how admiringly would they have gazed upon the fluffy *Chrysanthemum*, now the princess of flowers. The varieties come with the farewell of the year folded in their curving petals. They touch a chord which has not responded to the summer's profusion, filling in that period between the departure of the garden flowers and the appearance of the greenhouse beauties; the "flower-of-gold" is queen of the floral year.

"Their colors and their forms, are to me  
 An appetite, a feeling and a love."

WALTER JAMES BROWN.