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The O. A. C. Review.

VOL. VIII.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, DECEMBER, 1896.

No. 3.



THE Experimental Union of 1896 is a thing of the past and already arrangements are commencing for a big meeting next year. The ex-students returned to their Alma Mater in goodly numbers, but there is yet plenty of room for increase in the membership of the Union. Why should we not have together at this occasion four or five hundred of the old boys? Surely of the thousand or more who have attended this institution within the last ten years, enough of the loyal ones are within reach of the College to meet together once a year, see the improvements made in the buildings, etc., and talk over the grand times spent here during their own course. Then it is desirable that the present students should become acquainted with those who have "gone before" them, and thus keep up the union which should exist between those of the past and those of the present. This year was noted for the warm feeling of fellowship which was shown everywhere among the large number present. Though the rooms and beds were all occupied by the students themselves, yet in plenty of cases was there a "doubling-up" process undertaken to make room for the visitors.

It was proposed at the meetings that the fee for the Union be reduced and probably an increase in the membership would result. This suggestion would hold good for the students at least. After paying up the subscription to the numerous societies already in existence here, many of us feel that our purses have become light enough, and therefore when the Union Secretary calls for his fee of one dollar he may meet in many cases with a decided refusal. Then those who come here from a considerable distance feel the expense of travelling and are not altogether willing to part with another hard-earned dollar. Probably something will be done before the next meeting, as a committee was appointed to see the Government, chiefly concerning this matter.

Under the present arrangements those who attend the annual meeting are about the only ones who pay the membership fee. The farmers who receive the material for the experiments bear none of the expense, while they are in many cases able to turn to profit the product of the new varieties of grain or seeds sent to them. Why not charge a nominal fee of twenty-five cents, the payment of which would be necessary in order to share in the distribution. This would check, perhaps, for a year, the rapid increase in the number of experimenters, but such a result might not be altogether an evil. There is

a danger of being led away by the desire to make a good showing of the number engaged in the work. Accuracy, however, is essential to render the results valuable, and with new and unknown experimenters this cannot always be obtained.

The need of more accommodation consequent upon the increased attendance at the College was touched upon at the meetings. On this point there may be difference of opinion. The erection of a new building for the library and museum, and the refitting of their present quarters into dormitories would mean the extension of the residence system which is now subject to so much criticism. If something were done to establish suitable boarding houses near the College a choice would be given of remaining in residence or outside. At present there is practically no choice, for a student boarding outside does so at an increased expense, and with considerable inconvenience in the way of attending roll call, lectures, and work.

This month much of our space is allotted to the report of the Experimental Union meeting. The supper of Wednesday evening, the 9th, also demanded a page or two, but so many good things coming together could not all receive attention, so it was decided to leave a report of the latter over until next month, when we may expect to give some of the speeches delivered on that occasion. In the short synopsis of the papers read at the different sessions of the Union we have attempted to give the gist of any good points brought out either by the reader or by those who took part in the discussion. The value of these addresses does not always lie in the facts that are presented, but rather in the spirit of inquiry which they arouse and which prompts the members to think for themselves. Some of the ideas advanced might very properly be discussed in these columns, and we should be much pleased to hear from any of our readers who have any comments to make on the subjects which were under consideration.

The December number of Farming has several articles on the Agricultural College and its work. Many illustrations of buildings, class rooms and laboratories, showing the professors and students at work are interspersed through the pages. An article written by Mr. Bryant contains many comments concerning the system of instruction followed here, and offers a few suggestions for the improvement of the course. He evidently has a thorough knowledge of the workings of the institution and of educational principles generally.

Experimental Union.



THE eighteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union was held at the College, December 10th and 11th, 1896. The attendance was large, the number of ex-students being greater than in any preceding year. The addresses were excellent, and the discussions lively. One thing noticeable was the number of persons with note books in hand who jotted down any new ideas contained in the papers.

Thursday morning was spent by the visitors in a tour of inspection through the different departments. The afternoon session was held in the large upper room of the Experimental building which was comfortably filled, the number present being nearly three hundred. In his opening address, President Lick referred to the fact that the Union was a pioneer in the particular department of experiment work which is carried on under its supervision, and that its operations were the most extensive of any. The object of the Union was not to oppose the seedsmen in their business but to co-operate with them. The question of securing an increased grant or limiting the number of experiments was laid before the meeting, as it was desirable that action should be taken upon the matter at once.

Prof. J. H. Panton presented the report of the committee on Economic Botany and Entomology. It consisted of a summary of the replies given to questions submitted to farmers throughout the Province on troublesome insects and weeds. The list of weeds remained much the same from year to year, but new ones which had appeared in some localities and were likely to be injurious were: Perennial Sow Thistle, Bind Weed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Prickly Lettuce, Penny-cress, False Flax, and Worm-seed Mustard. The insects which had attracted notice by their ravages during the past season were the Army Worm, Tussock Moth, Hessian Fly, Canker Worm and the Aphis on the oat. The Horn Fly did not seem to be increasing, and in some parts was reported to be on the decrease.

Mr. T. F. Paterson noted the fact that the replies from ex-students were generally accurate and valuable.

Dr. Mills said that the farms along the railway from Guelph to Toronto were becoming badly infested with Mustard, and around the O. A. C. many of the fields were so overrun with the same pest that he was ashamed to take foreign visitors around the neighborhood. Farmers cannot afford to grow a double crop on their fields, one of which was of no value in itself and detracted much from the profit of the other.

Mr. Rawlings, of Forest, gave a remedy for Wild Mustard, which he had tried with success. English Mustard was sown in the infested fields with the result that the Wild Mustard was entirely smothered. Cows were pastured on it and the flow of milk was doubled. He also used the same mustard to sow in strips among the rape: this would obviate the danger of lambs bloating when turned on in the fall.

Prof. Day as chairman of the Live Stock Committee, presented their report. From 363 blanks sent to leading dairymen all over Ontario, to learn their experience and more especially their feeding

ration, 170 replies had been received. From these a chart had been prepared, and by the aid of it Mr. Day demonstrated that, while we might be able to improve our present feeding system, the individuality of the cow must be taken into consideration in every case. Of the 170 replies, 142 reported trouble from the horn fly. The Professor's remarks were tersely presented, and the audience very attentive.

Alex. Yuill, '92, Carleton Place, followed, and his Scotch humor made his remarks especially interesting. With regard to dehorning, Mr. Yuill gave some good advice. Personally he is against the practice, but says that if he followed it he would use the saw and not dehorn any animal until it was two years old. Dehorning when too young makes muleys that would learn to hunt.

Prof. Thorne stated that a darkened stable was the only sure check to the horn fly.

Mr. Rennie, who feeds the live stock on the O. A. C. Farm on the most economical principles, and, as he said, endeavors to make it a truly Model Farm in this respect, gave his experience in feeding. In the first place he never wanted a man who professed to be experienced and knew all about it. He wanted one who was willing to learn, who loved his animals and treated them kindly. He would always have a balanced ration of chaff, silage and roots which was prepared beforehand and steamed. In this pile—made on floor—the action of the ensilage and roots caused the steaming of the whole. No grain fed except the corn contained in the silage, in 14 tons of which 4 tons were ears. The animals were fed early—5 o'clock in the morning. The early rising man would succeed best. Given just what they would eat in an hour. Always aimed to feed for health of animal. Were fed again in evening. The steers got 45 lbs. of the mixture a day; the milk cows got about 6 lbs. mangolds and some bran in addition. On buying his steers in the fall he would always feed them rape at noon for a couple of months.

When not working, the horses were fed on the same ration as that for the steers. They usually work 8 months. To keep them for the year it costs him \$52 each. This ration was particularly useful when there was a scarcity of hay in winter.

The sheep were usually fed on clover, roots and bean meal, and he also aimed to give them pea-straw for one meal at least. Plenty of moisture with the food was essential. They always got rape in July. The pens were cleaned out often to get rid of the poisonous gas. Had formerly lost several sheep by their getting wool in stomach, but this was now avoided by giving plenty of succulent food. They were usually sheared by the end of April, and also dipped twice a year—usually in July and October.

The pigs were fed usually on roots and bran, which was boiled in winter but not in summer. When any grain was fed it was usually in the form of crushed screening or bran.

AN OPEN MEETING.

In the evening an open meeting of the Experimental Union was held in the Convocation Hall of the Agricultural College. The immense hall was crowded despite the inclement weather. President Mills presided and on the platform were seated Hon. John Dryden, Mrs. J. Hoodless, of Hamilton; Mr. C. E. Thorne, director Agri-

cultural Experimental Station, Wooster, Ohio; Mr. Thos. Greiner, LaSalle, N. Y., and Prof. Taylor, of Lincoln, Neb.

President Mills, in opening the meeting, spoke of the constantly increasing attendance at the College, which would before long require increased dormitory accommodation.

THE FARM AND THE SCHOOL.

The paper read by Mr. Thorne was greatly appreciated by the audience. It gave evidence of careful research and preparation. In the High Schools and Universities a great deal of the student's time was occupied with the study of dead languages. He thought the majority of students derived little practical benefit from such a course. The best works of these ancient writers were now translated into our own language and could be studied with equal advantage in our mother tongue. Besides, the study of these languages was largely a question of memory. The Chinese had trained their memories so that they could repeat thousands of verses of their ancient traditions, but what practical benefit was that to them. Memory was not all that was required in a modern education, and a person who possessed a good memory, but loaded with useless matter, would be one from whom we expect little originality or mechanically inventive genius. It is to our inventive genius that we owe our recent valuable discoveries, and by its use the biologist and zoologist have discovered more valuable information for the farmer than has been derived from any other invention of the age.

Statistics reveal the fact that the average life of our citizens is about thirty years. To the ignorance of hygienic laws in connection with our homes, and habits of life, this short period was largely due, but in many schools this subject is entirely neglected or indifferently treated. In fact a great deal of the public school education was unpractical. The primary function of these schools was to provide the pupil with tools which he could use and apply to advantage in after years. What is the study of Zoology or Biology without the objects themselves before the pupil, from which he can draw his own conclusions? The Book of Nature is the great educator when wisely studied, especially for the farmer. He admired greatly the work being done by our College, and almost looked upon it with jealous eyes. The teaching here was practical and in close sympathy with the farmers of our Province, and he sincerely regretted that the girls were not co-partners with us in enjoying the benefits of such a practical education. But happening to glance in the direction of our worthy matron, her eyes were seen directed upward as if she was imploring the fates to protect her boys from such dangerous innovations.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Mrs. J. Hoodless, of Hamilton, was next introduced. There are very few women who make a success as public orators. They always excite a feeling of curiosity, but often fail to impress their subject decisively upon their audience. This can not be said, however, of Mrs. Hoodless. She is a woman of commanding appearance, has a clear, soft, penetrating voice, and a lucid delivery. The way she turned to Dr. Mills when she had any very strong point to assert, was very amus-

ing. He smiled on her pleasantly, but as to whether she was able to drive her points home of course nobody could tell.

She spoke first on Domestic Science as related to our public schools. This introduction of Domestic Science was no new fad. In 1880 a school had been established in Boston; now they were located in nearly every city of importance in the union. Germany, always ahead in science, had established similar schools and they were now a leading feature of her educational system. England had been slow in realizing the importance of these schools but they were now fast coming to the front, while in our sister colony of New South Wales an excellent system was in operation.

The effect of similar schools in our country would be to elevate the dignity of labor, and secure for our daughters an education which would be of practical benefit to them in their every day life. Our educational system, excellent as it is, fails entirely to educate our women for practical work. The men were not to blame for this; for how could a man understand a woman's requirements? Women had allowed matters to drift and they were now reaping the fruits of their indifference.

Manual training for girls has been introduced into the platform of the National Council of Women. This feature of their work had been very successful. Girls of all classes were desirous of taking advantage of such training wherever it could be obtained. Manual training is always associated with intellectual development; it always increases the acuteness of the pupil's observation and stimulates his creative powers. In such a training, neatness, promptness, cleanliness, and discrimination were encouraged and insisted upon, and all subjects were taught in a thoroughly practical manner.

Some people object to manual training because they think it would detract and retard their mental development, but such is not the case; it rather assists them. In an institution in New York a part of the scholars devoted six hours a day to study, another part devoted three hours to study and three hours to manual work. Examination proved the scholars who devoted only three hours to study were developing mentally faster than those who only studied.

Our educational system is good, but it is not perfect. In our schools we try to guide the moral tendencies of our children by teaching moral maxims. But it is the home life which decides the morality of the nation to a great extent, and clean, well managed homes, and healthy, tasteful food have a far greater influence for good than we imagine. Our mental effort is often wasted unless it is accompanied by practical work along the same line, and in the same way our practical work has no educative effect unless accompanied by mental effort. A union of both is necessary to produce best results.

She then directed our attention to Domestic Science as related to agricultural education, but a separation was difficult. In England competent teachers were employed to give lessons in cooking to farmers' and artisans' wives, and these lectures were greatly appreciated. A great deal of the present insanity could be traced to poor or improperly cooked food, most people being ignorant of the necessity of tissue-forming food for our system. She advocated the establishment

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of cooking clubs for women, and was sure they would be a source of great profit and pleasure combined. Farmers feel now more than ever the need of scientific and practical knowledge, and should that knowledge be denied the farmer's wife in her special line? The Bible says that it is not good to be unequally yoked together. At this institution we had already many of the requisites for such a school, and she had no doubt but that it would be greatly appreciated. Good housekeepers are rare. An eminent woman authority in Chicago states that only one woman in a thousand is qualified for successful housekeeping.

In the country where fresh air is abundant how often are the rooms kept darkened and closed until the air feels thick and musty with its myriad microbe inhabitants. Country life could be made just as charming as city life, and more so if people would only make better use of their opportunities. In how many parlors was the furniture arranged more as if it was intended to be looked at than used.

There is no reason why country women should not dress as tastefully as their city sisters if they would only study harmony of colors and avoid striking contrasts. She had interviewed Mr. Ross on the question of introducing Domestic Science into the schools, and he had given her plan serious consideration, which had raised him greatly in the favor of the ladies. She brought out many valuable points with a skill which carried conviction, and brightened her address by

many flashes of wit and humour which were thoroughly appreciated and applauded by the audience.

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME.

This topic was taken up in a practical manner by Mr. Thos. Greiner, of La Salle, N. Y. He said that the desolate homes of the land were to be found, belonging to both rich and poor, and after speaking on this for several minutes gave us the methods to make the home beautiful throughout. First, the inside of the home must be filled with sunshine: not only light from the sun but the sunshine of good deeds and kindly feelings. We must have plenty of light to enliven the long winter evenings and make the home so cheerful that the boys will stay on the farm. When our fathers used the meagre light of the tallow candle, the boys had to receive their cheer elsewhere, thus giving them a distaste for home. In this particular matter no pains are too great, because if we lose the young people off the farms, we lower the standard of our industry. It is better to open the window and let in the light, even if it does fade the parlor carpet, than to have the pale cheek and unhealthy form which arise from life in the musty and damp rooms that are almost always kept darkened. It is better that the carpet fade than the cheek.

Outside, have plenty of shade trees and put them close to the house so that it may be cool in the hot weather. But not so close that they exclude the light. Chestnuts and apples make very good shade trees as they supply the two essentials. Then shape the lawn, sowing it with some suitable grass, and don't neglect it, for with a little care this may be made the most beautiful part of the place.

Mr. Greiner is apparently fond of good living, as he advises plenty of fresh eggs, Jersey cream and butter, and plenty of vegetables and fruits. These, of course, necessitate well kept poultry houses and stables, with a good garden, and orchard.

The garden is one of the most important factors in farm life. It lends variety to our food; and the fruits and vegetables also help to keep our bodies in a proper state of health. There are many beautiful homes, well laid out, with plenty of flowers, but they have no currants, gooseberries, strawberries, no melon patch, or any of those luxuries which so charm and invigorate us. The garden is an ornament and thing of beauty, and this together with the money that it will bring in makes it well worthy of considerable attention.

OUR PROVINCE.

This very interesting topic was discussed by Hon. John Dryden in a masterful and interesting manner. There is no more important theme for us than our Province, and his wish was that he might convey this idea to us. The name of Ontario has an inspiring sound to him, as he was born in the county of that name, and had followed with interest the affairs of the Province so long.

Our Province is very large. We have no idea of its size till we compare it with other countries. It is larger by many thousand square miles than Great Britain and Ireland, and also larger than the New England States. Much of it at first sight appears as useless wilderness land, but, upon examination we find that it abounds in mineral deposits, large forests, great beauty, and has unequalled advantages as an agricultural country. Many go to foreign lands to

admire beautiful scenery, but if they only knew what was nearer at hand just as beautiful they would spend their time at home. Take for instance, the Lake of the Woods, with its thousands of islands; the Rairy River with its sloping banks and winding course; or the Nipegon River with its wild and rapid current, teeming with as fine trout as ever were caught. When we look at these or the falls of the Niagara, we say we have a beautiful country and in our hearts we are thankful for it.

Our mineral deposits are just as valuable and large as are those of South Africa, or British Columbia. Plenty of iron, copper and nickel are to be found in the Sudbury district or a little farther west, and north of Lake Superior. The gold mines of Ontario are also rich and our gold is more easily separated from the quartz than that of British Columbia. The reports which experts are sending to the department at Toronto are amazing, and foreigners are beginning to take an interest in this subject. One reef seven and three miles long by forty-five feet wide has been discovered, and one of the best things about our minerals is that they are within easy reach of the railway, so the cost of conveyance is not great. Corundum, that very hard metal, has recently been discovered in abundance in this country.

These things show us that some day we shall have to have a large population that we may get this mineral out and on the markets of the world. It also shows that better times are coming for the farmer, as there will be a larger market for his products.

We have also vast forests which could be cut at a much greater rate and afford timber for all time if it were not for the forest fires. But, as measures are being taken to prevent these, we have great hopes from this factor in the wealth of Ontario.

Our soil is unequalled in richness, as the splendid products of it show. We can compete with the world in many of our products. Very often our climate is severely criticised, but when we can produce such fruits and grains there cannot be such the matter, and it appears to be just the climate to produce bone, muscle, endurance, pluck, and enterprise.

Have we not also a great educational system? Farmers' sons are given special advantages in such places as this College, and in the Dairy schools. Live stock clubs are doing much to enhance the value of our fat stock. Our Farmers' Institutes are well organized and are doing good work. Then this great Experimental Union, which started with twelve members, 18 years ago, now has two thousand two hundred and sixty names on the list. That system is good we all know, and this is shown best by the way in which our American neighbors are taking it up and copying us.

So what are we to do who have become the possessors of this heritage? Why, we are to roll up our sleeves and go to work. We that are agriculturists, by putting into practice the teachings we have learned here and on the farm and the others, each in his own way.

It is through these three great resources that our country is to be made, i. e. the Farm, the Mine and the Forest. So, let us work with

all our heart and soul for our Province, our Dominion, and the great Empire to which we belong.

The first business on hand Friday morning was the election of officers. The report of the nominating committee, which was adopted without change, named the following as officers for the ensuing year:--President, L. Z. Gibson; Vice-President, Geo. Harcourt; Directors, Dr. James Mills, T. G. Kaynor, N. Monteith, E. Lick and C. A. Zavitz; Committee on Agriculture, C. A. Zavitz, Dr. Mills, Prof. Shuttleworth, Jas. Atkinson, John Buchanan; Committee on Horticulture, Prof. Hutt, J. A. Campbell, E. Lick; Committee on Apiculture, R. F. Holterman, F. C. Harrison, R. M. Husband; Committee on Dairying, Prof. Dean, H. L. Becket, S. P. Brown; Committee on Economic Botany and Entomology, Prof. Panton, T. F. Patterson, W. M. McCallum; Committee on Live Stock, Prof. Day, W. Ballantyne, W. Rennie; Auditors, Allan Shantz, W. J. Elliott.

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Mr. George Harcourt and C. A. Zavitz were deputed to interview the Minister of Agriculture with a view to securing an increased grant to the society, and also to take steps to reduce the membership fee.

Mr. T. C. Rogers, buttermaker at the O. A. C., submitted a report on the experiments carried on during the year. The results of the experiments carried on by Messrs. A. D. Perry of Harriston and Wm. Dyer, Chesterville, showed that cheese with a high percentage of fat had the best keeping qualities. It was found that butter which had been washed possessed a higher flavor, scoring 40 out of 45 points while the unwashed scored only 35 points. The washed butter also retained its flavor better, and the grain and texture were not affected. Churning at a low temperature was advocated.

Mr. H. L. Hutt reported on the experiments with small fruits. They had not been satisfactory except in the case of strawberries. Of these the most satisfactory were found to be the Warfield, Afton, Queen, Besel, Prize, Standard, Barton, Eclipse, Saunders, Mrs. Cleveland, Haverland, Greenville, Chairs, Stone's Early, Boynton, Seedling A. Lovett's Early, No Name, Bulach, Gandy, Oberholtzer Van Dieman's, was a variety which headed the list as an early berry, although 47th for total yield. From its early maturity it was a very profitable berry.

Mr. F. C. Harrison read a technical report on some bacteriological investigations on the fowl brood bacillus.

Mr. Thomas Greiner, author of "How to make the Garden Pay" gave an interesting address on "The Garden as an Educator."

Mr. Taylor, of Nebraska, a nurseryman who closely resembles that State's silver-tongued orator, gave a pointed address on horticulture, speaking in favor of the native varieties and pointing out the importance of carefully ascertaining the variety best suited for each particular district.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz reported the results of the co-operative experiments with grain, etc. The varieties which give the best results were

as follows: Peace, Early Britain, Chancellor, Egyptian, Persian Blue; turnips, Jersey, Navetts, Purpletop Munich, Buckbe's Giant, Hartley's Bronze Top, Carter's Elephant; potatoes, Empire State, American Wonder, Pearl of Savoy, Tonhocks, Buckbe's Extra Early, Irish Daisy; Larley, Mandscheuri, Oderbrucker, California Brewing, Purple, Kina Kalla; oats, Siberian, Bavarian, Jouvetti, Poland White. Harrison spring wheat, a French variety, gave the best results in the experiments with that grain.

Mr. Charles E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Experimental Station, addressed the union upon "The Best Methods of Increasing and Maintaining the Fertility of the Soil." He took the ground that fertilizers could only be regarded as plant food, as it had not been shown that they filled any other purpose. He laid stress on the importance of not exhausting the nitrogen of the soil. Sweet clover had been found to be the most effective crop for bringing humus into unfertile land. Farm yard manure was, all things considered, the cheapest fertilizer for the farmer. He advocated mixed farming and the use of such goods as would tend to improve the manure and the best methods of preventing waste of manure.

Athletics.

It is our great pleasure to chronicle one of the most interesting events of the term - the Rugby football match between the ex-students and students of the college. Much interest was centered in the match, as it is the only one played so far this year by the students. The old boys took a great deal of pains to collect a good team, and they succeeded beyond the expectations of many. Some of them hadn't been here for four or five years, and others have been back frequently. Great credit is due Mr. S. Curzon for the great interest he took in getting such a scattered team together. Some came from across the line, and other from the eastern part of the province, and the further they are from their Alma Mater, the keener their interest in the game. None took more interest and played harder than Messrs. Kennedy and Smith, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. The game was close, and rarely slackened, but notwithstanding the great efforts of the "fossils," they had to bow down to their superiors, the boys of to-day. The score (5 to 4) was close, but hardly indicates the play, as the students should have scored oftener than they did.

The teams lined up as follows:

| EX-STUDENTS. | | STUDENTS. |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|
| Buchanan | Back | Brickwell |
| S. R. Curzon (Capt.) | | E. Mills |
| P. B. Kennedy | Half-Backs | Parker (Capt.) |
| A. MacDonald | | M. N. Ross |
| Millichamp | Quarter | Wallace |
| Wills | | Oastler |
| Aylwin | Scrimmage | D. Ross |
| Becket | | Robertson |
| G. A. Smith | | Baker |
| Paterson | | Marshall |
| A. Curzon | Forwards | Rogers |
| F. C. Harrison | | N. M. Ross |
| Woodcock | | Davis |
| | | Squirrel |

We are sorry that the name of the other forward has been forgotten. The Ex-Students did not have the full complement of men, so the College put off one of its players (Summerby).

In the first part of the first half the College had the best of it, and nearly scored twice, as the fighting was done very near the line. Then the play became more even, and the ball wabbed around very near half way. The "fossils" took a big breath about ten minutes before time, and rushed the ball down towards our goal and over 25 yard line. After frequent scrimmaging Becket got over the line and was tackled in goal. Before half time they had scored four points in roudges and a touch in goal. In the second half the students were kicking with the wind, and had the ball most of the time. For several minutes at first the play continued around centre, but gradually the ball was worked down into the opposing goal, and Mills got over for a try which Parker failed to convert. This evened the score. For a time the play was quite fierce, the ball was kicked over the line and Buchanan was compelled to roudge. This made the score 5-4 in favor of us and it did not change. Though the play was around the ex-students goal we could not get over.

For the ex-students, Aylwin and MacDonald played the best game. While the students played well, they did not know as much about the game as did their opponents, who were the older heads. Our scrimmage played like three Trojans. They were in it all the time and never flagged. Baker's tackling was the feature of the day; he never missed. The referee and umpire were impartial, giving their decisions to the best of their ability, but not very quickly. Though the game was keen no one was hurt, and the two teams went off the field each one thinking that he had done better than he expected. In fact we never expected to win here as we had so many old players against us.

After the game, the contestants had supper in the Dining-hall, and talked over the game and old times with Dr. Mills, who graciously occupied the seat of honor. Messrs. Summerby and Mills gave appropriate recitations, and Mr. Rogers sang "Mike McCarthy's Wake." On the suggestion of one of the old boys a committee was appointed to arrange for an annual match between the Students and the old boys. The boys dispersed, hoping that the "Fossils" would win next time.

On Thanksgiving day our boys won the five prizes in the County Road Race, finishing in this order: E. Clair (on Experimental staff) first; E. Beam, second; Raynor, third; Calvert, fourth, and Wugg, fifth. It was a very good race, and though the city didn't have any men in, they generously put up the prizes, the first being a silver tea service. The third year, all wearing plug hats, followed the race part way in a drag. If they didn't do anything else they created a sensation.

Personals.

Warren Rothwell, '96, is studying for the ministry at Albert College, Belleville, Ont. We have every confidence in his ability to follow his calling.

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Mr. Ernest Ireland, who began his course on Oct. 1st, has left for his New Zealand home. Mr. Ireland took the Dairy Course last winter and since then has become known to us as a good athlete, a fine fellow, and a man who would have made his mark in the honor list of our College, had his home interests admitted of his completing the course. His many friends at the College and in the city regret his early departure and hope for his future success.

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R. H. Woodcock, '96, spent the summer in the Northwest and has returned for the Dairy course this winter. Mr. A. L. H. Selwyn has returned to England and is studying for the ministry. We wish him every success in his new field.

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Amongst others of our ex-students who visited us on Thanksgiving were: Messrs. G. A. Smith, B. S. A., '96, and P. B. Kennedy, B. S. A., '96, of Cornell; and W. A. Kennedy, B. S. A., '95, of Varsity School of Science, Toronto. All expressed themselves as delighted with our new Chemical Laboratory and its fittings.

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The usual books for registering were placed at the disposal of the ex-students and visitors during the Union. Unfortunately several did not register but a goodly number did so, with the result that we now have their names and also their addresses in case we wish to write to them.

EX-STUDENTS.

John Wheatly, '94, Bow Park, Brantford; C. W. Tye, '95, Haysville; I. I. Devitt, '96, Freeman; A. R. Yuill, '92, Carleton Place; J. J. Ferguson, B. S. A., '94, Smith's Falls; W. D. Steele, '95, Toronto; Elmer Lick, '87, Osawa; D. Z. Gibson, B. S. A., '92, Willow Grove; Jas. H. Cowan, B. S. A., '91, Galt; Robert E. Cowan, '90, Galt; A. G. McKenzie, '91, Fairview; W. H. Baird, '92, Weir; F. J. Sleightholm, B. S. A., '94, Strathroy; R. O. Grant, Byng; T. H. Mason, '77, Straffordville; G. M. Graham, '80, Guelph; Geo. Lewis '95, Ballymote; F. E. Webster, '90, Creemore; A. H. Christian, B. S. A., Brooklin; R. F. Holtermann, '80, Brantford; J. H. Cook, '94, Gordonville; S. H. Pugh, '95, Milverton; D. N. McIntyre, '85, Paisley; Chas. Silverthorn, '92, Summerville; H. A. Hunter, '92, Orangeville; W. W. Cooper, '93, Kippen; E. Ashbury, '90, Niagara; E. S. Charlton, '96, St. George; Allen Shantz, B. S. A., '90, Waterloo; R. V. McKenzie, '93, Lucknow; S. N. Monteith, B. S. A., '90, Stratford;

Fred. T. Lailey, '91, St. Catharines; F. L. Smyth, '91, Tormore; L. A. Merritt, '91, St. Catharines; H. L. Beckett, B. S. A., '93, Hamilton; Fred. J. S. Sissons, '96, Barrie; Jas. E. Legatt, '95, Mitchell; Geo. A. Robertson, B. S. A., '95, St. Catharines; D. F. Kidd, B. S. A., '95, Cookstown; Robert H. Henderson, '91, Rockton; W. J. Dolson, '90, Chatham; Robert R. Elliott, '90, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; W. W. Ballantyne, '81, Stratford; Edwin J. M. Edelsten, '95, Leamington; W. N. Counsell, '91, Hamilton; W. J. Brown, '83, Fergus; E. M. Husband, '96, Cairngorm; Geo. Harcourt, B. S. A., '89, Toronto; J. H. Findlay, '93, Barrie; E. E. Dunn, '95, St. Ives; J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., '94, London; J. A. Kennedy, '96, Nassagaweya.

VISITORS.

John Fixter, Farm Superintendent, C. E. Farm, Ottawa; Chas. Ellwood, St. Thomas; Robert C. Tye, Havsville; G. B. Smith, Southcote; Wm. White, Mitchell; George Rutherford, Burford; James Snell, Clinton; W. W. Kenny, Guelph; F. Simpson, Guelph; Louis Wickett, Caledonia; T. W. Smith, Glandford; James Ross, Fergus; H. C. Claridge, Brampton; W. C. Shearer, Bright; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Samuel Hunter, Rockton; Robert Crabb, Bronte; F. J. Barber, Georgetown; H. Wight, Galt; H. McWilliams, Burford; Jno. T. Crosby, Guelph; H. S. Haines, Arkell; T. B. Millar, Kincardine; J. W. German, St. George; Edward Gillespie, Crosshill.

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D. J. McPherson, '95, is managing his father's creameries this season, and bids fair to become a second "Dairy King." He has not, however, lost his love for hockey, as we find his name as Secretary of the Cornwall Association.

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George Robertson, '95, is running a poultry farm at Galetta, Carleton Co. His specialty is Plymouth Rocks, and we understand that he has some choice birds.

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F. M. Dane, '96, has returned to his home in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

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Walter Carlaw, '92, is managing a creamery at Oak Lake, Man. Mr. Carlaw has lately taken to himself a "better half," and to those of his day who have not taken a like step we would say that it's time they had.

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T. W. R. Macfarlane, '90, paid college friends a visit last month. After leaving the College, Mac. took a course at the Veterinary College, and for the past three years has been practising in Florida. He says times have been very dull in that State since the severe frosts of 1894, which destroyed most of the orange groves.

-o-

R. L. Stoddart, '96, is managing the Carter farm at Clearwater,

Manitoba. He shows his usual self-denial by driving nine miles, with the thermometer standing at 22° below zero, to mail his subscription to the REVIEW. How many can say that?

—o—

J. R. Brickwell, '96, left us this week for his home in Paris, France. During his course, "Brick" has made many friends and his future success is hoped for by everyone. This makes another gap in the ranks of our Association football lights and we shall probably look sometime for Jim's equal as centre-half.

—o—

J. A. S. Burns, '93, is studying Chemistry in Germany.

W. D. Dyer, B. S. A., '93, is farming near Columbus, Ontario Co.

H. L. Beckett, B. S. A., '93, is engaged in dairy farming near Hamilton, Ont.

L. G. Bell, B. S. A., '93, is ranching at Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, N. W. T.

A. McN. Soule, B. S. A., '93, holds the position of Agriculturist at the Texas Agricultural College, Dallas. Mr. Soule has also married, a short time since.

H. Story, B. S. A., '93, is farming near Picton, Ont. Mr. Storey is an earnest advocate of the dehorning of cattle and is well known in his locality as an expert dehorner.

We notice the name of J. E. Crealy, B. S. A., '93, in the list of instructors at the Strathroy Dairy School. Of the remaining members of the '93 graduating class, Messrs. Day and Harcourt are familiar to us all as Agriculturist and Chemist of this station, Messrs. Shaw and Curzon were referred to in our last issue, and regarding L. W. Eaton no information could be obtained.

—o—

A. H. Christian, B. S. A., '95, is managing Maple Shade Farm and, if the remarks of Hon. Mr. Dryden may be taken as a criterion any comment from us upon his success would be superfluous.

Class Re-Union.



WE ARE pleased to notice the good work which is being carried on by one of our graduated classes, and which should be an example for those of other years to follow. After the final exams. in June, 1894, the second year students then receiving their diplomas formed an association with the object of maintaining the feeling of unity which had prevailed among them during the course, and also of having an annual supper at the time of the Union meeting, at which as many members should attend as could find it expedient. The officers consisted of a President and a Secretary, whose duties were to arrange for the annual meeting and to keep their class mates informed as to one another's doings. This has been carried out successfully.

and this year the following sat down together to supper on the evening of the 9th: A. H. Christian, F. T. Laily, G. A. Robertson (President), R. H. Henderson, D. F. Kidd, J. H. Cook, J. Wheatley, F. Caldecott, F. L. Smyth, W. Elliot, J. M. Vipond, and J. Buchanan (Secretary). At the meeting after the supper the regular toasts, speeches, &c., were gone through with. Interesting letters from absent members were read, and G. A. Robertson, B. S. A., head of the association, rendered several of his productions in blank verse, having for his theme the characteristics of the several members. It is needless to say that this part of the programme was of a high order and that the sketches were fully appreciated. There is room for many more such associations as this. Their value in keeping a class together and in sustaining the boys' interest in each other cannot be estimated.

The Poet's Corner.

With the object of developing any literary or political talent which may be wasting its sweetness on the desert air of the College corridors, we have opened a poet's corner for the publication of any gems that are considered worthy of something better than the waste basket. We make a start this issue with a little—sonnets let us call them—composed on the spur of the moment by one of our embryo rhymesters.

THIRD YEAR CHEMISTRY EXAM.

't once befell upon a day,
When nature with herself did play,
A paper for the Third Year set
Made each unlucky student sweat.

Each one had plugged it up with care,
But knowledge vanished in the air;
And though the brave boys did their best,
The examiner had done the rest.

For there were very few that passed,
O, may this paper be the last
To cause us all such fearful woe,
And cool our spirits as the snow.

—o—

THIRD YEAR.

Boys, proud boys,
Dressed in a little beef authority,
Most ignorant of the art of carving
Heavy puddings—like merry apes they
Play such fantastic tricks before the freshmen,
As makes the matron weep.

Locals.

AN EX-STUDENT'S DREAM.

(After Poe—a long way.)

Late last night, at midnight dreary, as I slumbered, weak and weary
In my dreams a-reading letters I had often read before,
Suddenly a sound of walking, a sound as if of some one stalking,
A little pause, then furious knocking, knocking at my bed-room door;
"Tis the messenger," I muttered, "knocking at my bed-room door."
Only this, and nothing more.

Oh! distinctly then he called me, I would rather he had mauled me
Than have had me quit my bed to light upon the chilly floor.
Oh, how loudly he yelled "Cattle," how loudly with his stick did
rattle;
It seemed to me that he gave battle, battle with my bed-room door.
Only this, and nothing more.

I think he thought I had not heard him, for the feelings then that
that stirred him
Seemed to find relief in "Cattle," as he yelled before my door.
Then his feet went pitter patter, as he passed on with his clatter,
At some other door to batter—batter as upon my door.
'Twas his duty; nothing more.

Then I lay,—thought of the stable,—to leave my bed I was not able,
For when out, the winter weather chills one's person to the core,—
Here I heard the breakfast bell, sounds that sleepiness dispel,
And I leaped from bed pell-mell, pell-mell, out upon the floor,—
And found it but a dream of yore.

—o—
Bell—"Gold ist nicht gut zum Trinken."
—o—

Squirrel—"Queens don't have a good chance for foot-ball. They
are insulated like the people of New Zealand."
—o—

We would like to know if the third year ever take a chew of their
plugs.
—o—

Overheard by a local editor.—Young lady (to Mooney)—"Have
you ever had your head read?" Mooney (quite embarrassed)—"Not
recently; it has been red ever since I can remember."
—o—

The experience of a man from the East.—Young lady—"Mr.
Cass, what would you do if you saw a deer?"
Cass (blushing)—"If it were tame enough I would embrace it."
—o—

Brickwell (to Oastler)—"I'm the only man in the crowd not tak-
ing the third year."
Oastler—"Oh, well, you took supplementals down town."
—o—

Calvert—"Do you like the College?"

Wickham—"Naw. Got to put in twenty-five hours a day."

Calvert—"Go on. There's only twenty-four hours in a day."

Wickham—"Yes, I know, but we had to put in a full day at first

and now we've got to get up an hour earlier for Doc. Reid's lecture
and if that doesn't make the extra hour, I'm a jay.
—o—

Second Year Soliloquy—In France, love is a comedy; in Eng-
land, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera; in Germany, a melo-drama; in
Guelph, a business affair.
—o—

—o—
What fickle changin' sort of thing,
This winter weather is;
It blew, and snow, and then it thaw,
And now, by jing, it's friz.
—o—

We would like to know:

If Mrs. Parker has any particular love for cats?

If our Canning factory is at work yet?

If the Fowle caught the Hawk yet?

If our happy family, the Great Dane, the Squirrel and the
Bunny, is still in existence?
—o—

Martin, we hear, is going to give up his job and take a course in
agriculture. After graduating, he is going to start a stock farm near
Lucanow. He lately came into the possession of two hundred acres
near that place. We are inclined to believe Martin drove a pretty
hard bargain, as he got a wife, to boot.
—o—

For the benefit of the first year the following scale of points for
judging young ladies has been made out by Messrs. Snyder, Westgate
and Jarvis:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Weight, according to age..... | 10 |
| Age, not over eighteen..... | 2 |
| Symmetry of form..... | 12 |
| Carriage..... | 5 |
| Features, fine..... | 4 |
| Disposition, quiet..... | 16 |
| Complexion..... | 12 |
| Hands, small, soft and warm..... | 15 |
| Eyes, expressive..... | 6 |
| Dress, up to date..... | 8 |
| Understanding, good..... | 10 |

RECIPE FOR MAKING A SPICED STARCH PUDDING.

Requisites.—One pailful dextrin, one quart saccharine solution,
three ounces gum-arabic, one ounce butyric acid, one half pound
stearin, one ounce each of nutmeg, allspice, cinnamon and red pepper.
Some sulphurated hydrogen solution and some anilino dye.

Directions.—Mix the dextrin with sulphuretted hydrogen, adding
the latter till of a soupy consistency. Place on stove and boil gently
for one half hour; then take off and cool. When cool add the butyric
acid, stirring it in. Add also the nutmeg, allspice cinnamon and red
pepper, stirring in thoroughly. Add enough anilino to give a beauti-
ful rich color. Melt the stearin next and then mix with the sacchar-
ine solution. Next use the gum-arabic for lubricating the bake dishes
It is good because it keeps the pudding from slipping out of the dishes
while baking. Stir in the stearin and saccharine and then place in
the bake dishes. Place pudding in a moderately hot oven and bake
for fifteen minutes. Serve hot with dish water.

This pudding is guaranteed to cause a cessation of study and a
two-years' diet will fit one for the penitentiary.

Exchanges.

In the November number of *The Argosy* there is an excellent article on British Colonial Supremacy. Since all do not see the exchanges I shall give some of its leading points.

At the time of the Berlin Congress, in 1878, the world awoke, if never before, to the fact that Great Britain was no longer two small islands but the mightiest empire of the world. How much more to-day is she entitled to the name "Queen of Nations?"

How unique also is she as a colonizing power? Foreigners sneer at the Englishmen who show delight and pride when looking at the map of the world and remarking the number of red spots. Can he be blamed for so doing? A Briton is but human. It is no fault for a man to admire his country's gains in territory as well as general advancement. But why is it that England is supreme as a colonizing power? Why are France and Germany, as well as other European nations, so far behind her in this respect? The military discipline of the continental nations is felt as a heavy load and so when leaving the fatherland the emigrant chooses a colony which has free institutions. In striking contrast stands Great Britain; the English emigrant is satisfied to settle under the old flag; it has no terrors for him. The English colonies all feel to a greater or less extent that they are still a part of the empire, and have a keen interest in all that concerns the mother country. The past history of the British Isles is also calculated to inspire a feeling of love and pride in all parts of the empire. Englishmen do not forget the battles for freedom that were fought by the Cromwells, and the Hampdens. Besides British institutions and customs have been carried to the colonies, so that the change from the mother country to the colony seems less than it is in some instances. But the greatest element of success is found in the fact that her rule makes for righteousness. She has great national sins, but she has more righteousness than any of her neighbors. Her institutions are founded on the true Word of God. It is no wonder that her citizens admire and respect laws and institutions that have such a Guide in administration and legislation. As long as she continues on these lines she may hope to be a great nation. By such means alone she may keep under her rule a united and contented people. The greatest proof of her greatness is found in that fact under her flag dwells a population of different tongues, manners, and customs, alien to each other in almost everything, but united in one bond of undying loyalty to the empire.

Among other good articles in the November number of the *Dalhousie Gazette*, we find one on "The late George Du Maurier." A review of it will be pleasing to our readers. Du Maurier was born in Paris in 1834. His mother was of English origin and his father was born in London, although of French descent. He started to study chemistry in London, but sketching was more to his taste, and

so he turned his attention to it. His first work as an illustrator was done for *Once a Week* and the *Cornhill Magazine*. He next became a contributor to *Punch*, and in 1864 became its chief artist. He then made a specialty of portraying the foibles of the upper class of polite and leisured society. He was a refined and gentlemanly satirist. His pictures had a decided elevating effect on his profession. He is better known to many as the author of *Trilby*, although his greatest talent lay in the direction of a comic artist. Still he will long be remembered more for himself than for his work. His sweet tempered, pure minded, painstaking character has left its mark on all his work. His ready, guileless humor, his originality, and his wonderful faculty of observation, especially of the ridiculous in human affairs, compel our admiration and make us sorry that his place on the editorial staff of the world's greatest funny paper is empty."

—o—

Little Willie was a Freshman,
Green as grass and greener too;
Not a thing in all creation
Ever had so green a hue.

One day while out exercising,
Through a field he chanced to pass,
And a brindle cow devoured him,
Thinking he was only grass.

Little Willie is in heaven
Vacant are two places now;
In his class there is no Willie,
In the field there is no cow.

—o—

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the following exchanges: *Acta Victoriana*, *Adelphian*, *Allert College*, *Argosy*, *Cadet*, *College Chips*, *College Chronicle*, *Central Luminary*, *Dalhousie Gazette*, *Industrialist*, *Sunbeam*, *Trinity University Review*, *University of Toronto Quarterly*, *Varsity*, *College Reflector*, *McMaster University Monthly*, and the *Portfolio*.

—o—

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-going!
If it hails or if it rains,
Keep a-going!
'Tain't no use to sit and whine
When the fish ain't on your line,
Bait your hook and keep an' keep on tryin'
Keep a going!
When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a going!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a going!
S'pose you're out o' every dime,
Getting broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're feelin' prime!
Keep a going!
When it looks like all is up,
Keep on going!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep on a going!
See the wild birds on the wing!
Hear the bells that sweetly ring!
When you feel like singin'—sing!
Keep a goin'.