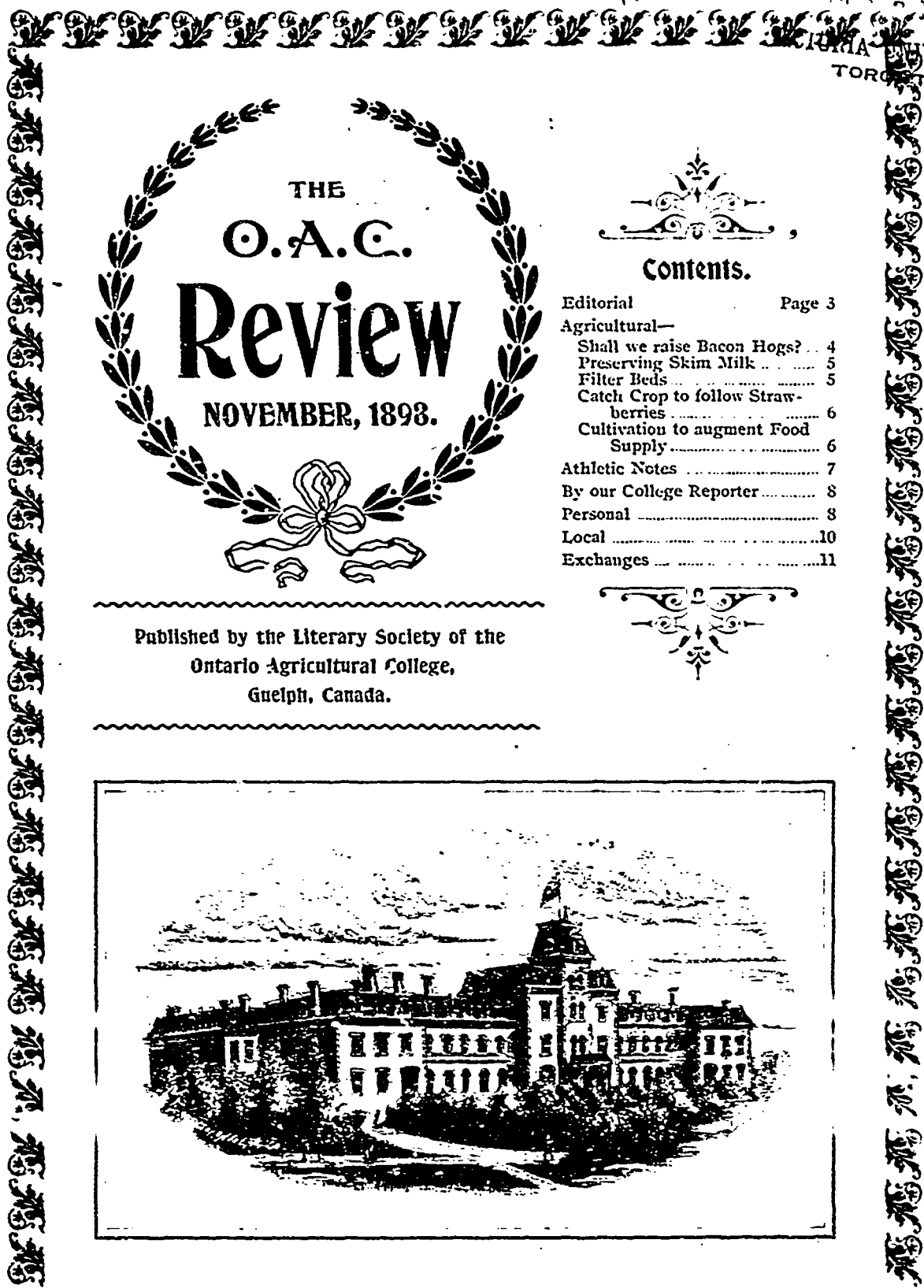


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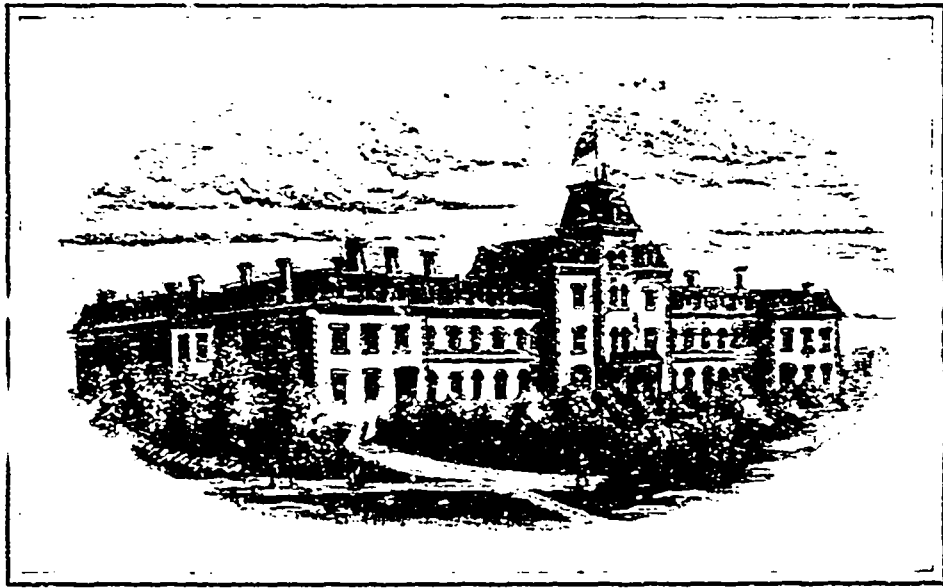


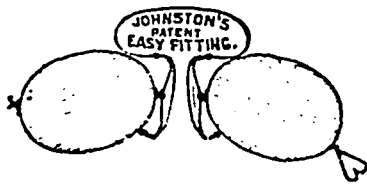
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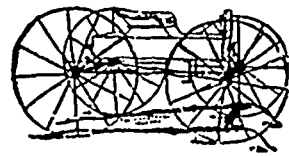
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VOL. X.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, NOVEMBER, 1898.

No. 2

Editorial.

THE annual event of greatest interest to all ex-students is again drawing near. In the past, the Experimental Union has been one of the most enjoyable gatherings to which our old students have looked forward; and it is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting again the scene of by-gone College days, and of renewing the acquaintances and refreshing the friendships of earlier days. The programme which is being arranged promises to be in no way inferior to those of former years, so all who come may expect a treat indeed. The students of the present year are looking forward to the time with expectant interest; and we take this opportunity to extend for them a hearty welcome to every one who has at some time attended the Ontario Agricultural College.

WE are glad to learn that the Guelph Fat Stock Club are arranging to hold their annual show on a date to coincide with the Experimental Union. This arrangement will prove very advantageous for all those attending the Union who are interested in live stock. The "Smithfield of Canada" has won for its annual show a reputation which must be gratifying to those in charge. We think the arrangement should induce more to embrace the opportunity of attending two such events than might otherwise do so.

OUR Battery has achieved success again. Six times has the Sixteenth Field Battery, recruited from this College, won the Governor-General's Cup. Last year we stood second, being nine marks behind the winners. Upon entering camp in June, our boys decided that the College should stand in this as it does in other lines, at the head of the list. They went to work with

characteristic zeal, the officers doing their part, and now are declared winners with about forty marks to spare. We are not boastful, but let no one insinuate that the 16th is not all right. On account of the early closing, some difficulty is expected in securing a sufficient number from the College to man the Battery in the future. However, the inducement of being connected with the very best battery of its class in the Dominion, along with the probable chance for promotion, should influence enough to remain over to make up the required number.

IN this institution, as in every institution of the kind, there are a number of societies entirely under the control of the student body. These societies, such as the Literary Society, the Athletic Association or the Young Men's Christian Association, are kept in existence from year to year solely for the improvement of the students. That these societies aim at a worthy object need scarcely be asserted. Students do not spend years at College for nothing, but come for development. We read much of all-round men, and it has been proved over and over again that no man can be perfect who is not developed proportionately on all sides. A one-sided man must necessarily be an ill-balanced man.

With these facts before us, we must conclude that, in order to make the most of our College training, we should seize those opportunities which enable us to develop the three sides of our nature equally. The Literary Society, with the general studies of the course, helps us to develop our powers of thought and of speech; the Y.M.C.A. allows of the development of our spiritual nature; and the Athletic Association gives us facilities the use of which should build up our physical powers. We would like to see every student support these various societies in a way that would tell for their own benefit.

Agriculture.

Shall We Raise Bacon Hogs ?

THIS question, of such great importance to the Canadian farmer, can best be answered by considering the future outlook and possibilities for profitable bacon production. It is well known to all that pork production stands among the great industries of Canada and the United States. In the latter, the largest percentage of hogs raised are of the fat type. As they have a good home market for this kind of pork, no doubt it is more profitable for the American farmer to raise the fat rather than the bacon hog. This is more particularly the case in the corn regions. Not so, however, with the Canadian farmer; he must look for a market across the Atlantic. In Great Britain, which is the most important pork market, the demand at present is for bacon, therefore, to get the highest prices in this market, the supply must be calculated to meet this demand. It must not be forgotten that other countries are raising pork and competing in this market, and they are sending in large quantities of bacon. If we expect to hold a position there, we *must* raise bacon hogs. If we would beat our competitors we must produce a better article than they, and it has been proved that Canadian farmers can do this. Our bacon brings in the British market from fifty to sixty per cent. more per pound than the American bacon. It is also fast gaining the ascendancy over the best Danish product. The demand is always good for a first-class article, therefore to produce such should be our aim.

But, says the farmer, I get no more for raising the bacon hog than for the fat one. While this is true in many cases, yet it is not so in all. In many parts of the country the buyers make no discrimination in price between the two types. But why is this, if the bacon hog brings a better price in the foreign market. It is due partly to the scarcity of good bacon pigs, and partly that the buyers may fill their own pocket books. The packer, to keep up his industry, must have some sort of pigs, and consequently a large number of fat pigs have to be bought. This kind of pork brings a low price in the British market, especially at times of an over-

supply, which frequently occur. This often brings a loss to the packer, and consequently to make up, he pays the buyers less, even for really good bacon hogs. The buyer, again, to secure his profit, buys usually by the herd, making no discrimination between the fat and the bacon types, but paying the same price per pound for each. Thus the farmer who raises bacon hogs gets no more per pound than he who raises the fat type.

While the future of our pork trade should influence more of our farmers to enter into the production of bacon, yet with most farmers it is largely a question of profit. At present, then, would it not be best to strive to overcome some of the obstacles that are keeping down the profit which the bacon hog should bring the farmer? To do this, we must raise hogs more suitable for bacon of the best quality. This will enable the packer to give better prices. Secondly, we must do away with the middle man and send our animals directly to the packer. This will save the buyers profit.

To produce the best form of animal, we must select for our own use the breed that comes nearest the bacon type. To produce the best quality we must feed the proper foods. So much, however, has been said on these points recently that it would be inexpedient to dwell upon them here.

Lastly, then, we have to consider how we may get rid of the buyer. Farmers have co-operated in other industries in which they are engaged; why not do so in this? If a number in each locality would club together with the determination to produce first-class bacon hogs, they could accomplish a great deal. They could have their pigs ready for the market about the same time, and then by hiring a car, could ship direct to the packer. Each man should have his own lot branded or marked in some way so that the packer could easily distinguish them and pay according to the merits of each man's produce. This, besides doing away with the middle man, would encourage better work among the farmers. A co-operative system would also enable all to obtain better information regarding breeding, feeding, etc., than each

man could obtain by working separately. Thus the bacon industry would be raised to a higher standard throughout the country. M.R.

Preserving Skim Milk.

THE patrons of many of our creameries are not satisfied with the skim milk that is returned to them from the creamery. They claim that it sours too soon after being returned to the farm. The rapid development of lactic acid is caused by the heating of the milk during separation, and in some cases by being run from the separator into sour vats.

The chief objection voiced by the patrons is that the calves to which part, or all, of the skim milk is fed do not thrive well, even when the fat constituent is replaced in the form of meal. They further claim that if the milk cannot be returned sweet, it will pay them to feed their calves on whole milk. This is especially the case where veal or beef is being produced. It may be modified somewhat in the case of dairy calves, where the young are not required to lay on so much flesh; but, at the same time, it is essential that the milk should be sweet to give the best results.

The invention of the pasteurizer seems to have somewhat simplified the matter. The pasteurizer is an apparatus for heating the milk to 160° F., and thereby destroying about ninety-nine per cent. of the germ content. This destruction of the bacteria which cause the souring must undoubtedly improve the keeping qualities of the milk, and yet it does not change its properties. Therefore, why not pasteurize?

It is generally conceded that the cream which has been pasteurized will, as a rule, make a finer quality of butter than unpasteurized cream. It is also claimed that skim milk is preserved by pasteurization. Now, why not combine the two and pasteurize the milk before separating, thus insuring good butter and sweet skim milk. Aside from the pasteurizer, the cleanliness of storage tanks has much to do with the rapid souring of the skim milk. It has been found necessary to clean the tanks every day to keep them sweet. True, it will require labor, but, at the same time, it will be of profit to the patron

and indirectly to the creamery. Anything to convince the patrons and at the same time give good results, should be the aim of every creamery—hence the necessity of preserving the skim milk. F.R.M.

Filter Beds.

IN many cheese factories sufficient provision is not made for the removal of washings and refuse. Often the slop is run into the gutter which conveys it to the outside of the building, where it spreads over the surface of the ground, or is run into some neighboring creek. Where no better method is practised, it cannot but be responsible for many infectious diseases, which are too common in country places. Much of the impure milk which is received at some of our factories may be attributed to the same cause, where the cows have access to a creek into which the factory slop has found its way. This may develop into no small amount of injury, as the water will go several miles before it becomes free from pollution.

There are various ways of overcoming this difficulty, but the simplest and most reliable way is by the construction of a filter bed. The cost is moderate and the construction simple. The materials will vary with the size, but a few loads of sand, with planks and tiles, are all that is necessary.

For a medium-sized factory an excavation 20x20 feet and 2 feet deep is all that is required. Then two rows of glazed (or unglazed if others cannot be procured) five inch tile should be laid in the bottom, each row five feet from the side in the bottom of the excavation. These tiles are to drain the bed, and it is necessary that they should have a uniform slope to a free outlet. After the tile are laid, plank sides four feet high must be erected and made secure, and then filled with coarse sand to within six inches of the top. To convey the washings to the bed, tiles, pipes, troughs, or logs may be conveniently used. Several outlets, to spread the washings over the bed, is necessary to procure the best results. The sand need not be changed for years, but if it is found necessary, the top four or five inches is sufficient to remove. When

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NOVEMBER, 1998.

Filter Beds--continued.

removed it must be replaced by fresh, coarse sand or fine gravel. It may also be necessary to rake coarse refuse off the surface occasionally, and in winter the surface should be furrowed and covered with boards. The farther from the factory that a filter bed is constructed the better, but one hundred yards distant is as close to the building as it can safely be placed.

The filter bed is an improvement which the patrons of every factory ought to find worthy of serious consideration, for the sake of appearance around the factory, as well as for the great improvement that it would make in the sanitary conditions of the surrounding country.
F.R.M.

Catch Crop to follow Strawberries.

STRAWBERRY culture in Ontario, especially in the fruit districts, has of late years occupied a very important place among horticultural pursuits. The strawberry crop is one of the first to claim our attention in the spring, but although it is the earliest fruit to ripen there is not time after its removal to admit of a profitable employment of the land during the remainder of the season. Therefore the need of catch crops.

Buckwheat, in sections where it can be grown, has been used very largely for this purpose. It is a very rapid growing plant, producing dense herbage, but as a green manure its value is not

very marked. A mixture of legumes has been in use in the College gardens during the past season which has proven much better suited to the purpose. It consists of peas, horse beans, and crimson clover sown at the following rates per acre: Peas 1½ bu., horse beans 1 bu., and crimson clover 8 lbs.

The strawberry vines were plowed down immediately after the removal of the crop, the soil given thorough surface cultivation, and the mixture sown on July 9th. As the soil was very dry at the time of sowing no marked growth was made until the latter part of the season, but from the 1st of September until the first frosts of October growth was very rapid. Measurements taken the second week in October show the following growths to have been made: Peas 4½ to 5 feet, horse beans 2½ to 3 feet, and crimson clover 6 to 8 inches. The beans had stiff, strong stems which served to keep the peas in an upright position, thus making it much easier to plow the crop under. The crimson clover helped to more completely cover the ground by forming a matted growth in the bottom. The rank and late growth of this mixture and the fact that it contains leguminous plants only, make it a very valuable catch crop, the late growing quality especially adapting it to follow strawberries.

Cultivation to Augment Food Supply.

CULTIVATION is really but an extension or intensification of nature's method of dealing with the plant world. The ultimate object of both nature and man is to supply more food. The variations which arise from the effects of mere cultivation, therefore, are in kind very like those which nature produces, the chief difference being that of degree. The accustomed operations of the farmer, therefore, have been powerful agents in the evolution of vegetable forms. The ways in which cultivation afford a more liberal food supply are as follows:

1. By isolating the individual plant. The husbandman sets each plant by itself, and protects it by destroying the weeds or plants which endeavor to crowd it out. There is a partial exception to this in the "sowed crops," like the grains, and it is noticeable that variation in these

plants is usually less marked than in "hoed crops."

2. By giving the plant the advantage of position, whereby it is allowed the most congenial exposure to sun and contour of land.

3. By increasing the fertility of the soil, either by tillage or the direct application of plant food, or both. Rich and moist soils tend to "break" the type—or to cause initial variations—to produce verdant colors and loss of saccharine and pungent qualities, to induce redundant growth, and to delay maturity and thereby to render plants tender to cold winter climates.

4. By thinning the tops of plants and the fruits, whereby the remaining parts receive an amount of food in excess of the habitual allowance.

5. By divergence of character in associated plants. It is well known that a field which is planted so thickly to corn that it cannot grow more with profit, may still grow pumpkins between. The pumpkins and the corn are so unlike in form that they complement each other, the one filling the niche which the other is not fitted to occupy. We have already seen that a copse ever so full of bushes may still grow vines. A meadow which is full of timothy may still grow clover in the bottom, and land which is covered with apple trees still grows weeds beneath. "The more diversified the descendants from any one species become in structure, constitution, and habits," writes Darwin, "by so much will they be better enabled to seize on many and widely diversified places in the polity of nature, and so be enabled to increase in numbers."

—*Bailey's Plant Breeding.*

Athletic Notes.

SPORTS-DAY, with its excitement, is past and we are all pleased, either with our own successes or the successes of our friends. The programme throughout was carried on successfully, and the weather, which for some days had been unsettled, was favorable except for a chilly south wind. The city people, and especially the ladies, turned out in large numbers and seemed to take a lively interest in the different events. Nothing, we think, added more to the

pleasure of the afternoon than the music of the Silver Creek Band, which helped us forget the coolness of the weather. Our champion for this year is Mr. A. J. Brokovski, of Battleford, N. W.T., who, beside his other prizes, won a gold medal presented by Mr. Sleeman, of Guelph. No records were broken, but the competition throughout was keen.

Of all the events, the obstacle race was the most amusing, but the team race and the tug-of-war created the most interest among the boys, both events being won by the second year. The following is a list of the various winners:

1. Putting 16 lb. shot—Donald, Brokovski, Black.
2. Putting 21 lb. shot—Donald, Linklater, Brokovski.
3. Putting 16 lb. shot—Open to students under 140 lbs.—Goble, Carlyle, Hollis.
4. Running broad jump—McIntyre, Goble, Brokovski.
5. Half-mile run—Brokovski, Ravacz, Bain.
6. Running, hop, step and jump—Brokovski, McIntyre, Goble.
7. 100 yard dash—Brokovski, Linklater, Goble.
8. Running high jump—Goble, Brokovski, McIntyre.
9. Quarter mile run—Brokovski, Bain, Wilmott.
10. Standing broad jump—Brokovski, Robertson, Norcross.
11. Walking race—Lewis, Raynor, Cote.
12. Standing high jump—Goble, Brokovski, McIntyre.
13. Team race, one mile (relay)—Won by Second year team.
14. Hurdle race—Greenfield, Brokovski.
15. Two hundred and twenty yard race—Linklater, Wilmott, Brokovski.
16. Three-legged race—Carlyle and McIlroy; Goble and McIntyre; Linklater and Robertson.
17. One mile race—Raynor, Mortureux, Fawell.
18. Sack race—Carlyle, Greenfield, McIntyre.
19. Obstacle race—McIntyre, Mortureux, Carlyle.
20. Tug-of-war, 1st year vs. 2nd year—Second year.
21. Consolation race, 220 yards—Hollis.

The annual supper in the evening was quite up to the standard both in menu and speeches, President Doherty occupying the chair. The staff and quite a number of visitors were present. One of the most pleasing events of the evening was the presenting of the prizes by Mrs. (Dr.) Mills.

Our Rugby boys have had their business sadly interfered with lately by the sudden approach of winter, and have had to postpone several matches. They played two games with Guelph recently, the first being played on October 19th on the College campus, and the return match on

Petrie's Athletic Grounds on the following Wednesday, the home team winning their respective games.

The style of play in the last game was the best exhibition of Rugby that has been seen in Guelph for some time, but our boys were lacking in some vital points, so that at the finish the score was in favor of Guelph. The College team in the last game was as follows:

Goal, McCallum; halves, M. Ross, Squirrel, N. Ross; quarter, Suckling; scrim, Bain, Peters, Cote; wings—left, Wilkinson, McElroy, Willmott; right, Marshall (capt.), Mallory, Linklater, Price.

By Our College Reporter.

THE following are the most important books that have been added to the College Library during the month: Perkin and Lean, Introduction to the Study of Chemistry; Roberts, Canada's Metals; Packard, Text book of Entomology; Laslett and Ward, Timber and Timber Trees; Seward, Fossil Plants; Klein and Edkins, Elements of Histology; Malden, The Conversion of Arable Land to Pasture; Long, Elements of Dairy Farming; Dyer, Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs; Jones, Elementary Lessons in Heat; Simmons and Jones, Elementary General Science; Aldous, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Heat; Aldous, Wave Motion, Sound, Light; Aldous, Magnetism and Electricity; Gregory, Exercise Book of Elementary Practical Physics; Miall, Round the Year; Shorter, Victorian Literature; White, Examination of the Charge of Apostasy against Wordsworth; Milne, Earthquakes and other Earth Movements; Strong, Fruit Culture; Foster-Melliard, The Book of the Rose; Blanchan, Bird Neighbors; Cope, Primary Factors of Organic Evolution; Romanes, An Examination of Weismannism; Venable and Howe, Inorganic Chemistry according to the Periodic Law.

The twentieth annual sale of pure bred stock at the College took place on Oct. 18th, and was up to the average of the sales held in previous years. For some lines of stock prices were lower than last year, while other lines were sold for higher prices. The number of animals offered was about the same as last year, with the

exception of sheep. The quality of the animals throughout, with a few exceptions, was good and there is every reason to feel gratified at the results of the sale. There was a good attendance of buyers, quite a number of prominent stock breeders from various parts of the province being present.

The fowls were disposed of first, and although there were some good birds offered, yet the selections were not up to the usual quality, as seventy-two of the very best specimens had been sold at the Toronto Exhibition. As most of the buyers were farmers, the large and utility breeds were in greatest demand. About one hundred birds in all were disposed of. In beef cattle several good young animals were offered. The highest price realized was \$108 for a Short-horn bull calf, purchased by Mr. Burt of St. George; another calf of the same breed was sold to D. N. McIntyre, of Paisley, for \$86; and two Aberdeen Angus calves sold for \$90 and \$80 respectively. The prices obtained for dairy stock were not so satisfactory, the highest figure paid for a young animal being \$45. Upwards of seventy pigs were sold at prices ranging from \$2 to \$27. Sheep brought fair figures and several good specimens were disposed of.

Personals.

As a number of our students remain at the College only one year it has been thought advisable to put opposite their names the year in which they entered the College, rather than the year in which they would have graduated. Readers of the Review will please bear this in mind when reading the publications of the present College year.

Harold Jarvis, '79, the well known singer of Detroit, will be present at the ex-students' reunion in December, and will sing at the concert to be given on the evening of the 7th. This will be a great treat and should induce a number of the old boys to attend the Union.

Prof. A. E. Shuttleworth, who has been in Germany studying and collecting information on different lines bearing directly on agriculture, has written that he has secured passage for home

on December 6th. Prof. Shuttleworth has gathered a store of information regarding methods of teaching, experiments in forest tree plantations, grain growing, etc.; and his special course in Chemistry will place him in a position to do the very best work along this line.

Since the last issue of the Review, two of the old students, R. G. Glasgow, Fingal, Ont., and R. H. Reid, Reaboro, Ont., have returned to the College.

The total number of students registered since the opening of the present term is 126.

R. D. Craig, B.S.A., Personal Editor of the Review for the session of 97-98, is now attending the Collegiate Institute in Guelph and hopes to matriculate next midsummer. We expect that R. D. will give a good account of himself in his new line of studies, as he did in his work at the College.

A. G. Hopkins, V.S., J. H. Grisdale and W. J. Kennedy, three of the students who went from here after the completion of their second year to attend the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, have done honor to themselves as well as to the institutions where they received their instruction, as is shown by the prizes won by them at the Omaha Exhibition. J. H. Grisdale received first award, \$125, for judging cattle, sheep, and swine; and W. J. Kennedy received third award, \$50, in the same competition. A. G. Hopkins, V.S., was well up on the list but failed to secure a prize. This is another evidence of the thoroughness of instruction given by G. E. Day, B.S.A., our Agriculturist.

Mr. H. H. Hume, who also went to Ames, Iowa, on the completion of his second year here, is doing good work in his specialty. Biology.

Mr. J. W. Hart, '85, who was employed in the Dairy Department here some years ago and who has since been teaching at different Agricultural Colleges, recently gave up his position at the Clemson Agricultural College, S.C., to accept the position of Superintendent of the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, which position was recently made vacant by the appointment of J. A. Ruddick to take charge of Government dairy work in New Zealand.

Mr. A. Lehmann, B.S.A., Ph. D., who has been employed in the Department of Chemistry, Queen's University, Kingston, for some time past, has been appointed to Government position in Bangalor, Mysori, India. Dr. Lehmann has always been known as a pains-taking, hard-working student, and received his latest appointment on his merits and in competition with a number of good men.

F. C. S. Carpenter, '90, who did not finish his third year at the College on account of ill health, died very suddenly on the 20th of July last. His father says nothing gave Frank more pleasure than corresponding with his classmates. He further states, "I thought I might ask you to announce his death in the College paper, in the hope that his old college friends might learn of it. I should have preferred to have written to some of them: with whom he was most intimate, but I have not their present addresses." All who knew the genial, good-hearted Fred. will, we are sure, sympathize with the bereaved father.

T. F. Paterson, B.S.A., who is now employed on the staff of the *World*, Vancouver, B. C., writes that he is working very hard, as all who succeed in that country have to do. From the articles in the papers which we receive from time to time, we judge that Mr. Paterson will soon make a name for himself among the journalists of that country.

Among the ex-students heard of during the past few weeks are the following:—T. T. Lailey '92, W. J. Palmer '86, D. Buchanan '88, T. J. Hurley '90, W. F. Newcomen '89, H. F. Marsac '87, R. R. MacLean '92, J. Donaldson '81, P. W. Hodgetts '94, L. W. Eaton '90, T. J. Horrocks '87, and N. B. Willmott '86. Space will not allow us to state anything further at present than that they are all well and seem to be satisfied with the work in which they are engaged.

"In my early youth" said Jimmy. "I was very fond of climbing upon Bermuda cabbages so as to get a sight of the sea 10 miles away. O! what a sight my friends—those innumerable ships carrying away our Bermuda lillies and Bermuda onions." O. Bermuda, land of wonders!

Local.

We feel it our duty to congratulate the man in charge of the "fines" department in his valuable work. Never in the history of this College have so many strenuous efforts been made in order to keep the boys in the right path. When we see students charged a quarter for not working on holidays, for not going to the gymnasium, or for answering too loudly or not loudly enough at roll call, we must acknowledge that little more could be done towards the moral improvement of Freshmen—or the material good of the Government. However, if his practical genius stands above criticism, such is not the case with his handwriting. Our readers may judge from the following notice posted lately on the bulletin board:

Beaumont, for bedroom pig, 25c.

That pig, it is said, was supposed to be a jug, but who knew it?

Facts to Remember.

Nov. 1st. Freshmen got out their first year yell.

Nov. 7th. Bancroft got his hair cut.

Halloween night. Had apples for supper.

Sunday, Nov. 13th. "Broc" got up for breakfast.

Cote, giving instructions to first year team—"You see, dat jus' de way. Yo' keep your foot in de hole, like dat—all de time, den yo' pull like everyt'ing—den it comes!"

Good enough, Joe! But which way did it come?

Home-made taffy, "for the only three girls."
Home-made lemonade—Ketchen, Vanatter & Co.

"I rise as the champion of oratory," said Rang-o-iang.

New phonetic system of spelling by Fawell—
Logarithmes = Logrums.

Hutton—"Toads boiled in vinegar * * just the thing for ring-bones."

Horticulture class—"What is the object of spraying, Mr. Kidd?"

Kidd—"To kill fungicides, sir."

Merrily along they went,
Each on his bicycle bent—
Hutton, Link and Cameron,
Jack and modest Hutchison.

Strong were the sun's rays,
Stronger yet Sorby's cider,
The excitement grew to such a pitch
That they could not see the ditch.

* * * *

'Twas well after dark when
Torn, bruised and mud covered,
Each riding a new wheel pattern
Slowly crept in five sportsmen.

Prof. Hutt—"Gentlemen, I would like to know what makes the class feel so nervous when we speak about prunes?"

Let Mr. Hutt board a week in the College and he'll know!

Chemistry class (the professor has just stated the relation of the ethers to the alcohols)—Joe suddenly, "Oh! I see now, I see! The ethers are just the same as the alcohols, only they are a little different."

Crerar—"Are not plums and prunes cultivated much in the same way?"

"Now boys," said kind hearted 'Panorama' Brouse as he came home triumphantly with his camera, "every one of you who wants his picture taken has only to come to my room."

Brouse said there was a slight misunderstanding when the whole college, staff included, asked for admittance the same night. He recovered, but the room did not.

"Can I get excused from work this afternoon, Mr. President?"

"What are you on for, Mr. Bain?"

"On scrimmage, sir."

Agricultural class: Prof. "Who can give me a definition for sand?"

Freshman (after long meditation)—"Silicoe of albumine, sir."

Literature class: Prof. "How can we distinguish the characters in a drama?"

Clark: "By looking at the programme."

Hutton can tell a sphynx just by looking at its tail.

Pete has turned over a new leaf.

Judge: "Come one! Come all! Prayer meeting will be held in room Lone Panton under the presidency of Pete Eagle."

"N.B.—A silver collection will be taken at the door for the sons of res' and the weary."

Raynor is receiving letters with the following address: Mr. Raynor,

President of the O.A.C.

Is this prophetic?

"Hence to your room, Mr. H. What? Know you not? Being a second year you should not set such an example during study time!"

"I just came out to get you, sir, so as to let you see the beautiful prize which, in her kindness, Mrs. Craig has for us provided."

"Indeed; very kind of you! Oh! what a fine cake!"

"Isn't it? That's all for us. Good-bye Mr. B."

Our Exchanges.

Among our exchanges are *Varsity*, *Acta Victoriana*, *McGill Outlook*, *Sunbeam*, *Albert College Times*, *Dalhousie Gazette*, and many others worthy of careful perusal.

Varsity contains an excellent article on "College Athletics," from which we glean the following: Athletic exercise is necessary for the student's body. The brain does our mental work. It is the centre and crown of the nervous system. To keep the nerves strong and responsive to all the demands of intellectual impulse and volition, the whole physical environment should be at its best. Such a state of body cannot be maintained unless judicious exercise is taken. Those forms of exercise should be selected which, in the first place, are of themselves interesting or entertaining, and which, in the second place, require the exercise of intelligence in their prosecution. It is an almost indispensable thing for the mental and emotional health of the student to have some regular pursuit which takes him for a time out of his main

sphere of interest and exertion. And it is doubly advantageous to him when such an avocation tends, at the same time, of itself, to mental development. Both of these ends are secured in a high degree by athletic competitions of one sort or another.

"A day in the Highlands" forms the subject of a racy letter in the *Albert College Times*.

Acta Victoriana comes to us as a large handsomely printed monthly. Among the literary contributions to the current issue we note an interesting article on "The Philosophy of George Eliot."

The oldest college in the world is Mohammed College, at Cairo, Egypt, 1,000 years older than Oxford.—*The Lantern*.

Says the poet: Whatever is, is right. The anarchist: Whatever is, is wrong. The optimist: Whatever is, is best. The pessimist: Whatever is, is worst. The philosopher: Whatever is, accept.—*Ex*.

The Freshman.

Little Willie was a Freshman,
Green as grass, and greener too;
Not a tint in all creation
Ever had a greener 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,
Want are two places now,
In his class there is no Willie,
In the field there is no cow.—*Ex*.

Pluck Will Win.

"Pluck wins. It always wins,
Though days be dark and nights be slow,
Twixt days that come and days that go,
Yet pluck will win, its average is sure;
He gains the prize who can the most endure,
Who faces issues; who waits and watches and
who never shirks,
Who always works."—*Ex*.

The Town of Nogood.

My friend, have you heard of the town of Nogood
On the banks of the river Slow,
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
Where the sometimeorother scents the air,
And the soft Goeasys grow?

It lies in the valley of Whatstheuse,
In the province of Letherslide;
That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the reckless I don't care,
Where the Giveitups abide.

It stands at the bottom of Lazy Hill,
And is easy to reach, I declare;
You've only to fold up your hands and glide
Down the slope of Weakwill's toboggan slide
To be landed quickly there.

The town is as old as the human race,
And it grows with the flight of years,
It is wrapped in the fog of idlers' dreams,
Its streets are paved with discarded schemes
And sprinkled with useless tears.

The town of Nogood is all hedged about
By the mountains of Despair;
No sentinel stands on its gloomy walls,
No trumpet to battle and triumph calls,
For cowards alone are there.

My friend from the dead-alive town Nogood,
If you would keep far away,
Just follow your duty through good and ill,
Take this for your motto, "I can, I will,"
And live up to it each day.

—*The Lantern.*

An editor compliments a brother editor thus:
"Mr. Brown is a clear thinker, a ready writer
and a first-rate fellow to boot."—*Ex.*

Oft, seeds of thought sown by mysterious hands
Within the garden of receptive minds
Take root and grow like plants in virgin soil
And bear the brightest flowers ever seen.
But if their seeds from wisdom's glorious realm,
Fall into minds all gross and dull
Where light of genius never shines,
Like grains that fall upon the rock,
Or by the wayside where the ground is hard,
Unnurtured they never germinate;
And the great possibilities they hold
Are never to the world made known.

—*The Athenæum.*

Evo.ution, quoth the monkey,
Makes all mankind our kin;
There's no chance at all about it,
Tails we lose and heads they win.—*Ex.*

While Moses was not a college man
And never played foot-ball—
In rushes he was said to be
The first one of them all.

Straight is the line of duty,
Curved is the line of beauty;
Follow the first, and thou shalt see
The latter ever following thee.

It has been estimated that in England one man
in 5,000 attends college; in Germany, one in
213; in Scotland, one in 525; and in America,
one in 2,000.—*Ex.*

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