

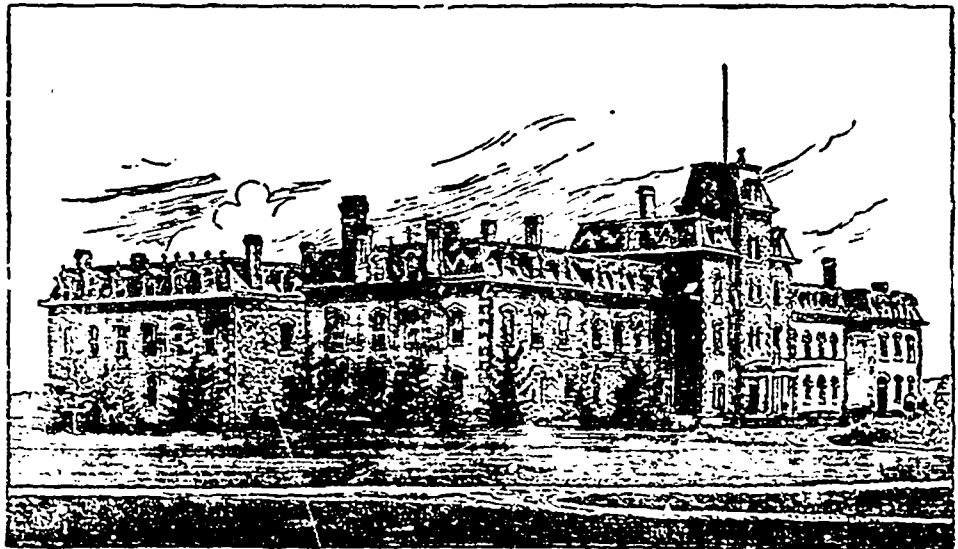
# THE REVUE

VOL. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 2

## GUELPH'S Palace DRY GOODS —AND— CLOTHING STORE



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

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

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O. A. C. REVIEW.

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

# THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

VOL. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, NOVEMBER, 1893.

No. 2.

## EDITORIAL.

THE Managing Editor is temporarily blind of one eye, and cannot see out of the other, the Assistant Editor is playing football, and all the other Editors are in various stages of decline due to overwork. Things being in this cheerful condition, it devolved upon the "devil" to write up the editorial column. The thought that a free born "devil" has to descend to editorial work is certainly very depressing. Poor "devil," fallen from his high estate and forced to grub up editorials which nobody ever reads! Heigho! such is life; and now let me see what there is to talk about anyway.

Of future events, probably the most important is the meeting of the Experimental Union, which takes place December 21 and 22. We hope to see many of the old "boys" at this meeting, and we are quite willing to repeat the experiment as to how many grown people can sleep on a bed two-and-a-half feet wide, with safety to the bed and the occupants. A more extended notice of the meeting appears elsewhere in the columns of this paper.

So our football team got whipped 2-0 by the Galt Seniors on November 17th. The only wonder is that the defeat was not more severe. Fine players are the Galt fellows—sharp, sure, active, and gentlemanly too. Our fellows are just as fast, but they lack the combination. The great trouble is, our team gets no practice with good teams in order to bring out what is in them. If they had the privilege of playing more matches with such teams as Galt there would soon be a very different story to tell. We believe we have as good material here as there is in the Province, but they require more practice with good teams.

THE REVIEW received a very kind and complimentary letter from the Hon. Jno. Dryden. We feel much encouraged by his words of commendation, and are very grateful for the liberal subscription which accompanied them.

THE REVIEW received another letter. It was not exactly complimentary—at least, thin skinned and over nice people might not regard it as complimentary. In fact we are inclined to believe that it was this letter that interfered with the usefulness of one of our beloved chief's visionary organs. Still the rebuke was put very mildly, and we don't see why anyone should feel hurt. It read about as follows: "Your paper is a disgrace to the institution." The doctor predicts a speedy recovery for our chief, and we believe that by judiciously mingling the bitter with the sweet we shall be enabled to resist the luring attractions of the insane asylum for at least another month.

But here comes the Managing Editor with blood in his

presentable optic, and he wants to know what in thunder we have been doing all this time to have filled only two sheets of copy. The Assistant Managing Editor winks the other eye and pretends to be absorbed in determining the nutritive ratio of corn ensilage, while we glide out of the sanctum and gently fade into the dismal darkness of the blank, bleak corridor.

## THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT THE O. A. C.

THE problem that demands the attention of many a farmer in Ontario to-day, is, how to keep his sons upon the farm. The young men of rural districts have become restless and yearn to reach the congested centres of life, imagining they will find there greater excitement and more attraction than in the quiet atmosphere of a country home. They are leaving permanent homes for transient ones; the healthy air of the country for the stifling atmosphere of the city; sacrificing a life of independence for one of little freedom, and exchanging a life of comparative peace for one of worry and feverish anxiety. How to check this tendency among young people of agricultural districts is a burning question to-day. Ontario is preeminently an agricultural Province, and therefore its success depends upon the attention given to agriculture, which is certainly the foundation of our prosperity. Several things might be suggested, but the writer will refer to only two, viz: Make the home life more attractive and the occupation more interesting and instructive.

The latter will reduce the drudgery of farm life to a minimum and make intelligence a great factor in all its operations. The reason *why* certain operations are done should be made as important as *how* they are performed.

This object may be reached by teaching the pupils in our rural schools the great scientific principles which underlie much of farm work, and making them familiar with the Book of Nature as it lies open before them. Encourage them to observe natural phenomena, as they are expressed in the air and soil, and in the varied forms of plant and animal life. With such knowledge, one would be more than a mere machine, grinding out an existence in slavish toil, and life would possess many charms unknown to him, before whom the marvellous pages of the Book of Nature are blanks.

To reach this enviably goal, we therefore must begin at our rural schools, and there introduce a form of instruction based upon the teachings of science as illustrated in the operations upon the farm.

To do this it is neither necessary to increase the number

of our text books, nor to take much time from the programme of studies. We believe that one hour a week, the last on Friday afternoon, devoted to a talk upon agricultural science would be sufficient. For instance, let the Fall term be spent in teaching the principles of Geology, so as to awake an interest in the story of how the soil has been formed from rocks, and the changes it is continually undergoing, and also direct the thoughts of the pupils to the marvellous mineral products of our Province. The Winter term could be devoted to Chemistry and Agriculture, both subjects full of much that is related to agricultural science. Spring and summer would be the seasons to popularize the teachings of Botany and Entomology. In this work the teacher need not be fettered trying to cram for a coming examination; but be earnest, clear and simple in striving to develop the interest of the pupils in that which is likely to be closely associated with their lives upon the farm; drawing upon their own knowledge as far as possible for facts, so as to encourage their observation. He should illustrate by diagrams and specimens, and encourage the pupils to make collections of the minerals, plants and insects found in their own section. If such a course were followed our rural schools would soon contain many scientific observers, and museums of more than ordinary interest. In fact, such knowledge would surround life upon the farm with a halo of attraction unknown today except to a few who have been thoughtful observers of nature. The difficulty that arises to reach this condition is to find teachers able to talk and teach in this way. To overcome this, the Minister of Agriculture has come to the aid of teachers and inaugurated a Summer School in connection with our College. This continues during the month of July and no charge is made for tuition.

If we judge from the enthusiasm displayed by those in attendance last summer, we may reasonably expect that we are on the threshold of brighter days for those who till the soil.

As many readers of THE REVIEW are not aware of this new evolution in College work, they may read with interest an outline of the work during the first session.

Three lectures were delivered each forenoon, and two hours of the afternoon were devoted to practical work in the laboratories. During the session two trips were made for field work in Botany and Geology; one to Elora, the other to Reckwood. The following subjects were discussed:

**GEOLOGY**—Nine lectures were given, illustrated by diagrams, Slides and the Stereopticon. The whole course leading up to how to understand the formation of soil and a knowledge of the mineral products of our Province.

**CHEMISTRY**—Twenty lectures, dealing with the subject as practically as possible, explaining many of the chemical processes related to farm operations.

**AGRICULTURE**—Eight lectures, dealing with such topics as rotation of crops, eradication of weeds, fertilizers, etc.

**BOTANY**—Ten lectures, in which reference was made to some of the injurious plants causing blights, mildews smut, etc., and to some of the orders that supply us with timber, grain, cloth, roots, forage and fruit. In the afternoon plants were collected, examined and analyzed.

**DAIRYING**—Six lectures, referring to milk composition, milk testing and separation; cheese and butter making.

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**—Several most practical and interesting lectures upon this subject by W. Houston, M. A., of Toronto.

**ENTOMOLOGY**—Five lectures with special reference to how to collect and mount insects, insecticides, and remarks upon some of the most injurious ones, and how to destroy them.

**MICROSCOPY**—Several afternoons were devoted to an examination of plant tissues: minute forms causing smut, rust, etc.; crystals, pollen grains, starch grains, aleurone grains, stomata, and varieties of cells.

No examination was required at the close; this relieved the already tired teachers from the anxiety of a coming ordeal and left them free to observe and note the conditions around them, leaving further study for a season of the year when the weather is more favorable. *What to teach; how to teach it; the sources from which to obtain it; were emphasized by the lecturers rather than the amount of knowledge they could give in each subject during the short period of four weeks.* A delightful "at home" at the President's and an attractive entertainment by the teachers in attendance added much enjoyment to a course which will be long remembered by those connected with it as a most delightful and profitable way of spending a portion of the summer vacation so as to make pleasure and instruction go hand in hand to enlighten the mind and invigorate the body.

J. HOYES PANTON.

#### CRUMBS FROM THE CLAY.

1. Twenty-five tons of green corn can be grown on one acre of clay soil.
2. Some of the earlier varieties of corn can be matured (even north of Toronto) sufficiently to make satisfactory seed.
3. No other soil, quantity and quality considered, will produce oats, peas, barley and wheat equal to the clay.
4. Under good cultivation clays are most reliable in adverse seasons.
5. Sunflowers germinate readily and grow rapidly even if conditions are not the best. They can be successfully transplanted.
6. The plum is most at home upon clay.
7. Evergreens do well, but should not be transplanted if avoidable.
8. Nutbearing trees are easily grown. The horse-chestnut rapidly grows to maturity.
9. Turnips cannot be grown profitably on heavy clay.
10. Mangels and carrots, however, do well on these soils. Eight hundred bushels may be raised per acre.
11. Cultivate these soils much and often.
12. Cultivating clay when wet is profitless work; not only so, it is less than profitless.
13. No other soils can compare with clays in retention of fertilizers.

## TOP DRESSING.



OPINIONS regarding top-dressing are slowly but surely undergoing change. Especially upon the heavier class of soils it has been, through past time, the practice to plow down all coarse fertilizers. To-day many of the best farmers are pursuing a different method.

It is our purpose in this article to shew that there are good reasons, both practical and scientific, for the practice of top-dressing rather than deep covering of fertilizers. We speak only of those fertilizers made upon the farm.

In the first place, fertilizers may be applied as a surface dressing at a time when help is most abundant—a matter of much moment under existing circumstances—and when time is least valuable. During late fall and early winter is an excellent time for top-dressing, indeed the practice may be continued throughout the winter, if there is not too much snow, and up to the time when the frost leaves the ground. This has many advantages. It tends to equalize labor on the farm, a much-to-be desired end. Many horses suffer from overwork in the summer months that are positively injured by idleness during winter, and laboring men that work hard all summer are at times living in enforced idleness during at least a part of the winter. It is in fact conceded by all thinking men that a more thorough equalization of farm labor would very materially aid in the solution of the vexed question of the times, agricultural depression. This practice also results in a saving from a monetary standpoint, since labor is cheaper in winter than in the more busy season of the year.

Surface dressing makes possible a gain regarding time of application. All farm manures made during winter months may be used toward the production of the following season's crop, whereas if plowed under this cannot be done. That some farmers living on light sandy soils fertilize their hoed crops in the spring by plowing under is but a minor exception. When surface dressing land intended for spring crop it is well to do it when least snow is on the ground as the land can usually be worked earlier. For this purpose choose the best rotted manures, applying the coarser class to fall wheat, clovers and grass lands. Heavy top-dressing should not be given to soils intended for spring crop except where soil and subsoil are naturally or artificially dry. Some have been prejudiced against top-dressing by not exercising more care in this particular. Especially on clay soils the coarser fertilizer may do considerable mechanical injury by holding water, when, if cultivated too soon baking results and both land and crop suffer. Speaking generally, five or six loads are sufficient. On the other hand clovers and grass lands may receive from five to ten loads safely, even if it be coarse, in which case the use of a light harrow the following spring will be found very beneficial. It is now considered the better plan to top-dress oftener and with lighter applications than heretofore. Porous soils especially if overlying open subsoils should not be fertilized in any other way than on the surface and that lightly for one crop only. It is, we think, quite possible to establish permanent pastures in Ontario even on heavy lands by attending carefully to surface dressing and harrowing.

The effect on crops of top-dressing is immediate. The

first fall of rain carries it to the roots of the young plants and it is at once available. Mechanically it constitutes an excellent mulch. For fall wheat plants it is of especial value in this particular, assisting in tiding them over the most critical period of growth. On fields intended to be sown with small seeds, this practice is much commended; indeed it often makes the difference between success and failure, assisting the seeds during germination and early growth, and acting as an offset against the influences of adverse weather. It is claimed by some that if persistently continued it will even change the very character of the surface soil, making it more friable and porous.

One other good thing remains to the credit of surface dressing. It sets aside, largely, the practice of leaving manure in barn yards where almost invariably much waste attends them. And it is now known that freshly made fertilizers have a very beneficial chemical effect upon soils, the evolution of compounds being an important factor in the preparation of a supply of food for the roots of plants, from those compounds insoluble under the ordinary conditions of the soil.



## THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

THE members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union—students and ex-students of the O. A. C.—along with other interested farmers over Ontario, are carrying out a system of co-operative experiments in agriculture. The work was commenced in the spring of '86 with twelve experiments. There are now over 1,200 who together report on almost seven thousand plots. The experimental work consists in testing fertilizers, grasses, clovers, fall wheat, spring grains, etc., keeping a full and accurate report of results and sending the same to the Secretary of the Union, Mr. C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., at the time appointed. All needed grains, fertilizers, etc., are sent free of charge to the experimenter together with all necessary instructions and blank sheet on which to return report, the produce of the experiment being of course the experimenter's property. Anyone may join in the work who will agree to attend care fully to the requirements.

The names of the different experimenters and the detailed results of the tests will be presented in the annual report which will be read and discussed at the undermentioned Union meeting.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

The coming annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union to be held Dec. 21 and 22 next, first sessions beginning at ten a. m., promises to be fully up to the last. The programme, although not quite complete, has already upon it: Wm. Mulock, M. P., Vice Chancellor of Toronto University, on the subject of "How to Improve the Financial Condition of the Farmer;" C. C. James, M. A., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, "The Social Condition of the Farmer;" Prof. Thos. F. Hunt, Columbus, Ohio, "Stock Feeding;" Mr. Jno. Harcourt, "Sheep;" W. W. Hilborn, Leamington, Ont., "Horticulture;" R. F. Holterman, O. A. C., "Bee Keeping on the Farm."

A highly instructive report of experiments may be looked for. The public are cordially invited to be present and take part in the meeting. The Union will be held as usual at the Ontario Agricultural College. For further particulars address the Secretary, R. F. HOLTERMAN, Brantford, Ont.

# The O. A. C. Review,

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Ex-students are invited to contribute to our columns.

NOVEMBER, 1893.

### TREE PLANTING.

**S**INCE our country has become cleared to the extent in which we now find it, tree planting has become a necessity, in order to retain in some slight degree its beauty.

In driving through Ontario with the sense of observation on the alert, one sees many examples of short-sightedness on the part of some farmers who have cleared their entire farms of its beautiful trees, except a few which have been planted for fruit, and which are returning a revenue or they would have to go as well. There was a time when to clear land as rapidly as possible was the wisest thing to do, but that is no reason why people should continue in a practice which was once followed as a case of necessity. We are glad to notice that some farmers in every section are yearly adding to the beauty and value of their property by planting useful and ornamental trees.

In planting for purposes of ornament on the arable portion of farms, the trees should be in clumps, but too many of these are not desirable. Perhaps it would be wise to confine them to such portions as are barren or unsightly, when a covering of evergreens would add beauty to such portions as were formerly an eyesore. A great many unprofitable, stoney or gravelly knolls can thus be made an ornament and a source of pleasure not only to the owner, but also to the neighbors, and others who happen to pass that way.

In planting for purposes of shade, the corners of fields should be chosen where the fences may be regarded as permanent. It would not be advisable to plant more than a small clump in such a position, where they may have some definite shape, and hence, in addition to being useful they will also have a beautifying effect. Such trees as the Maple, Elm, Basswood or Horse Chestnut are both beautiful and hardy, and take but a few years of protection

before they are of a size sufficient to become useful for the purpose for which they were intended.

It has been the custom of some to plant heavy borders of trees along the sides of their farms, but for other than ornamental purpose there is very little in favor of such a practice, because the land for several rods on either sides of dense rows is of very little use for growing crops; and the timber would never become of any other service than for fuel, of a poor quality at that, and requiring a great deal of labor to prepare it for use.

The practice of planting trees along the highways should be encouraged, as there is no easier or more effective method of beautifying the landscape than this. They have mostly been planted inside of the field, close to the fence, and this is certainly to be chosen rather than not at all; but it is more preferable to plant them outside, both for the appearance of it and for the sake of the field crop. There is, however, necessity for a change to be made in regard to the stock running at large on the highways, as success in obtaining and maintaining such a row as one would desire in good form, is at the present day very much impaired by this pernicious custom.

The question of windbreaks is worthy of consideration in a climate such as ours. Their worth in modifying the extremes of winter are only appreciated by those who have been associated with farm buildings destitute of such a protection and those having a grove on the north and west sides. This applies particularly to exposed situations where without some such shelter, it is often unfit to allow stock to remain outside long enough to give them necessary exercise.

It is a wonder to some people of the present day how it is that stock will not withstand the outdoor life around a straw stack as well as those half a century ago, but is not the reason evident when we consider how the forests of those times, which acted as a moderator of climate as well as a direct wind break, have been removed, thus making our country very much like the exposed prairie of our great western Province of Manitoba? For this purpose there is nothing than answers so well as the Norway spruce, as it is hardy, quick growing, and quite dense in its habits of growth. They should be in double rows planted alternately eight feet apart, which will prove a very effective wind-break in a comparatively short time.

We have often heard it proclaimed that no degree of success can attend the efforts of a fruit grower whose orchard has not two or more of its sides protected by substantial wind-breaks to stay the blighting blasts of the early spring; but against this we hear a resenting voice just as emphatic coming from the opposite side of the question, declaring that dense rows of trees are very injurious to fruit trees by obstructing the breezes necessary to the orchards welfare. Another objection is that myriads of insect pests will find a resting place wherein to pupate, and come forth in vigorous condition to do their devastating work.

It would indeed be surprising to many farmers who are neglecting this important duty to know just how easy it would be to set out a few dozen trees each year, which would soon become a pleasure to participate in as he realized the worth of his trouble. There is perhaps no more suitable and convenient time than just after spring seeding. Some far-

mers who have very fine rows of maples, have set apart the twenty-fourth of May for a few years in succession for tree planting, each year filling in the blanks of the former year's planting.

There are many reasons why every farm should have a goodly number of trees, other than fruit trees, tastefully arranged. In the first place it changes an otherwise bare looking farm into a home-like cozy spot. It lends beauty to the home, and hence stimulates every member of it to take special interest in keeping every thing in as neat a condition as possible. By its attractive appearance it causes enterprising neighbors to follow the example, thus commencing the beautifying of the whole neighborhood, which will ultimately be proverbially known for its superior appearance. In conclusion, should a farmer wish to dispose of his estate, which has been so decorated, it will make a more ready sale, at a much more satisfactory price, than could have otherwise been realized.

J. B. S.



#### PERSONAL.

E. McCallum, '85, is farming near Martintown, Glengary county. He engages in dairying and sheep raising.

A. W. Williams, '80, is Farm Foreman and Director of Experiments at South Dakota Experiment Station.

W. Carlow, '90, engages in dairying in Northumberland County. He is an enthusiastic Farmer's Institute worker.

J. A. S. Burns, '92, is now taking a course in Agricultural Chemistry at Berlin University, Germany. Mr. Burns was an enthusiast in Chemistry while at this College, and his many friends expect to hear great things of him in the future.

A. A. King, '93, is attending Cayuga Collegiate Institute and is taking up Matriculation work. We wish him a safe and prosperous journey through the land of books.

M. J. Werry, '93, is at home on his father's farm, and intends following the profession of an Agriculturist. He thinks of coming back for his diploma in the near future. The want of Mr. Werry's agility as defender of the goal is greatly felt by our noble second foot-ball team.

W. D. McCrimmon, '93, is at home on his father's farm. He says that he enjoys farm life much the better for having spent two years at this College. We are pleased to know that this is the testimony of nearly every farmer's son who has taken a course at the O. A. C.

W. Robertson, '83, Lambton County, after leaving this College took a course in Law, preparatory to entering the profession of the bar. He afterwards received an appointment as Court Stenographer for Macomb County, Michigan, at a salary of \$600 but, like many others of our ex-students, he is, by diligent application to business, rising in his profession, and has recently been appointed Court Stenographer for St. Clair County, Michigan, at a salary of \$1,500.

L. A. Brown, '80, subsequent to his departure from the

College, made a tour of the North West Territory as head of a surveying expedition. He afterwards returned to Ontario and settled down on his farm, but, after two years of successful work, he was forced to give up his chosen occupation owing to ill health. He then entered the Toronto Veterinary College, and, after graduating there, succeeded in obtaining a practice in Aylmer, Ontario, and is now one of the most successful practitioners in the western part of the Province.

A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College beats the world. We are pleased this month to be able to record the success of one of our ex-students at the World's Fair. The comb honey, produced by Mr. R. L. Holterman, '79, now Editor of the Canadian Bee Journal, has swept the board at the Great Fair. The American Bee-Keepers Review says: "There was a small lot of comb honey from Mr. Holterman, of Brantford, Ontario, that was unexcelled." At the International Convention of Bee-Keepers, held at Chicago in October, Mr. Holterman gave an address on "The Production of Comb Honey." He is a very enthusiastic agriculturist and his success has been proven by his late victory.

#### LOCALS.

Are you doing much studying this term Ayley? Ayley: "O not very particular much."

Fitz, in Horticulture class, Please sir do those cultivators you recommend have seats on 'em?

Good-night girls; comin' up alone? O no, there are three of us.

Prof. of Dairying, "Mr. Bruneau, what did I tell you yesterday the sound of this machine (Babcock Tester), resembled when running at full speed?"

Bruneau, "The silo, sir."

Prof., to class in Shakespeare, "What is Olympus?"

Graessar, "A theatre in Rome."

Doherty, "An island in the Mediterranean."

Bard, watching second year man filling fountain pen, "What's that you're doing?"

Second year man, "This is an example of the process of osmosis."

Bard, "O yes; os-suffraginous did you say?"

Just imagine; sixteen pounds of hay per day for a cow. I could eat that my self—Laird.

A first year, or more appropriately a freshman, while making a display of his cheek, otherwise called jaw, was quietly asked by a fair maiden, "Did you get your manners in No. 2 (live-stock) class room?"

Those students residing in the tower who were complaining of being sea sick by their beds being tossed about on the angry waves of a pond of water which came through a window during a recent rain-storm are now opening a skating rink.

Dairy notes:—

"A fresh article will increase consumption." This we suppose has reference to the butter which some people make from the milk furnished from cows affected with tuberculosis.

"In the souring of milk lactic acid is formed, calcium is

sometimes added to neutralize the acid, this is usually added in the form of chalk."

We have heard of chalk being added to milk, but until lately we have been at a loss to know why.

"I'm surprised if that's the way to do it, there's not more get it."—Cook.

Shaving and hair-dressing a la mode.

Reduced rates for students.

McPhail, No. 62 Upper Hunr St.

Auction sale every Saturday evening on Panton St. Special stage performance by W. J. Thomson, good music, change of programme every evening. Dancing lessons given at the close by the auctioneer, J. M. Vipond.

More, pointing to the chimney of the water-works. What great big stove-pipe is that?

Aylen—

"I have lived long enough : my way of life  
Is fall'n into the sere, the yellow leaf."

Bard—"Where gott'st thou that goose look?"

Lailey—

"The heights by great men reached and kept,  
Was not attained by sudden flight;  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were up and toiling through the night."

Elliott—

"Let me have men about me that are fat,  
Sleek headed men, such as sleep o' nights."

Graham—"Much study is a weariness to the flesh"

Balfour—

"Behold the child by nature's kindly law,  
Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

Dunn—

"'Tis better to have loved and lost,  
Than never to have loved at all."

Wheatly—

"Or let my lamp, at mid-night hour,  
Be seen in some high lonely tower."

Wanted in the dining room,

A high chair for a small boy.

Veni, Vidi,

Here upon this evening dreary,  
While I ponder weak and weary,  
Suddenly I hear a ringing,  
As I've heard it oft before,  
Students to their supper tringing:  
Only this and nothing more.

While I pace my way along,  
Amid the gay and thoughtless throng,  
Through the hall in darkness stumbling,  
Do I hear the students grumbling,  
As they enter through the door?  
Only this and nothing more?

As they to their seats do stroll,  
They spy something in a bowl,  
Of last year's students who remain,  
Every one of them complain,  
The freshmen saw it ne'er before,  
Just the others no one more.

As they watch the others gazing,  
They see nothing there amazing,

They into the dish do stare:  
What is that? It must be rare:  
No; we saw it ne'er before,  
It's something new and nothing more.

But, ah! the others knew it well;  
About it stories they could tell,  
How when the famine swept the land,  
The people starved on every hand;  
Yes, when starvation pressed them sore,  
They barely lived, and nothing more.

While in our midst the famine raged,  
Our hunger ne'er could be assuaged,  
Starvation reigned t'roughout the land,  
Our fields were bare as desert sand,  
A slice of bread for every four,  
Was all we had, and nothing more.

From foreign climes assistance came,  
Dried fruit for which we had no name,  
Some said they much resembled plums,  
And still in car-load lots it comes:  
It comes, 'tis always kept in store,  
It's now called prunes. Give us no more.

The moral keep before your minds,  
Beware, my friends, beware!  
What's good for one, the other finds  
There's poison lurking there,  
From them who then the prunes don't like,  
Oh for our sakes them spare  
And find some meat, more fit to eat,  
For which a few may care;

"Variety is the spice of life,"  
You've heard it o'er and o'er,  
That sameness is the spice of death,  
To believe we thee implore;  
Continuous cropping of one thing  
Will ruin any land,  
But on that ever-present thing,  
Pray hold a sparing hand.

#### LITERARY SOCIETY.

The meetings we are glad to see have thus far been well attended, and despite the arctic temperature of the hall for a couple of nights the members sat with unabated interest witnessing the performance. In fact the interest has at times risen to such a pitch that the president had serious thoughts of calling in the janitor to preserve order and reduce to proper limits the outbursts of some of the more unruly spirits. Unfortunately there are a few among the audience who, in some of the meetings, persist in interrupting the speakers with meaningless epithets to the evident embarrassment of those who have the floor. Otherwise the meetings are very enjoyable and appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the members. The debates on the whole have been well chosen and those taking part showed considerable ability in the handling of the subject. We predict for the Society a progressive and prosperous year.

The second regular meeting was held on Oct. 27th. The business having been disposed of the programme was called. The quartette which has contributed in no small degree to the success of the meetings, favored the audience with a



good selection. Mr. Robertson, in an extemporary speech advised the admittance of ladies to the O. A. C., and prophesied a happy state of affairs as the result. The debate "Resolved that Canada has been benefitted by the scheduling of her cattle from Britain," was skilfully handled and pretty well exhausted in the discussion. Messrs. Spencer and Simpson upheld the affirmative while Messrs. Sleightholm and W. A. Kennedy supported the other side. Several good points were brought out on both sides, but the meeting decided in favor of the negative. The committee who judged on the merits of the speakers decided in favor of the affirmative. Wm. J. Thompson then gave a humorous reading and after the critics report the meeting adjourned.

A regular meeting was held on the evening of Nov. 10th, and the eyes of the dignified officers glistened as they beheld the shining surface of a new gaily painted writing-table dedicated to their especial use. The already declining temperature showed no abatement under the influence of a raw easterly gale which made our friends from the Southern Seas "draw in their beaks" and prepare for a winter's siege. A cordial invitation was received from and another returned to the members of the G. C. I. Literary Society.

Mr. Bruneau (whose appellation, by the way, was incorrectly spelled in last month's issue) gave a good selection on the piano. Several of the members followed with minute speeches on subjects assigned them, after which Jno. Atkinson recited a humorous selection. The debate: "Resolved, that Dairying is more profitable to the Ontario farmer than the Breeding of Live Stock," was supported by Messrs. Christian and Patterson for the affirmative, and by Widdifield and Merritt for the negative. The leader of the affirmative showed that there was an increasing demand for dairy products and that they were bringing in more money with less exhaustion of the land. He also referred to the adaptability of Ontario for dairying owing to the good pasturage and abundance of pure water. The leader of the opposition on coming forward expressed great compassion for the feelings of his audience and promised not to prove that black was white. He backed up his statements by quotations from Prof. Dean and Mrs. Jones, proving conclusively from the opening sentence in the book of the latter that "In no branch of farming was there such a deplorable waste as in dairying." He was repeatedly interrupted by unearthly rumblings proceeding from somewhere in the "lower regions," which, however, gradually subsided at last, and allowed him to continue on his way unmolested. Mr. Patterson followed with a very able address in which he advocated agriculture as having more opportunities for advancement than any other occupation. He thought that, considering the ease with which cattle could be raised in the North West Territories, there was little hope for the Ontario farmer in that line. Mr. Merritt made a very good attempt to prove the fallacy of his opponents' arguments. His speech was practical and full of good points throughout.

The Hon. Mr. Dryden was then introduced, and in a few well chosen remarks expressed his pleasure at being before the students, giving some very good advice regarding their participation in the meetings. Among other things he particularly cautioned them against bluntness and bravado in speaking, and advised their getting filled with their subject. Success was in earnestness rather than in elo-

quence, therefore do not commence your speech by making excuses. He went on to state the advantages to be derived from such an institution as the O.A.C. Our calling required considerable tact and skill, therefore it was necessary that we learn by every means how to become skillful. Our farmers are in time going to obtain the best positions in the country, because with a proper education we have a wider range.

He was followed by Mr. Rennie, Farm Superintendent, who in a short speech set forth the advantages of a Jersey cow for the retired farmer.

Dr. Millis then followed and strongly advised the students to patronize the Literary Society.

Mr. King told an interesting tale of a heavy snow storm out west, which seemed to be thoroughly appropriate to the occasion. The quartette was as well received as usual, after which the meeting adjourned.

#### ANNUAL SUPPER O. A. C. A. A.



THE Athletic Association of the Ontario Agricultural College held its annual supper on Friday evening, the 3rd inst. Promptly at 6.30 the students and younger members of the staff filed into the College dining room, and very soon the long rows of tables were completely filled. The officers of the Association and College and the senior students occupied a table across the head of the dining room, while the rank and file occupied seats at three rows of tables running at right angles to the first mentioned. The Association has a good appetite; the oysters, fruit, etc., were of a first-class quality; and the rapidity with which the eatables disappeared was almost appalling. The tables were decorated with flowers, genial good humor beamed from every countenance, while that good fellowship and gentlemanly conduct so characteristic of O. A. C. students, were everywhere noticeable. But there is a limit to everything—even to students' appetites—and soon the attack on the eatables was confined to occasional skirmishing. Then the chairman rang his bell and the following programme was entered upon:

#### TOAST LIST.

Chairman.—W. J. Brown, Retiring President.

The Queen.

Athletic Association.—G. E. Day, B. S. A.; J. H. Findlay.

Football Club.—F. C. Harrison, B. S. A.; P. B. Kennedy.

Reading, J. B. Reynolds, B. A.

Tennis Club.—C. A. Hamilton, R. W. Millichamp.

Literary Society.—H. L. Hutt, B. S. A.; W. McCallum.

Y. M. C. A.—J. B. Reynolds, B. A.; A. H. Christian.

Recitation, G. E. Day, B. S. A.

Third Year.—A. E. Simpson, F. J. Sleightholm.

Second Year.—W. R. Graham, G. A. Robertson.

First Year.—F. Graessar, E. J. Edelsten.

Recitation, F. C. Harrison, B. S. A.

The Press.—J. B. Spencer, J. J. Ferguson.

The Ladies.—W. M. Doherty, G. A. Putnam.

Many excellent things were said by the speakers, but space will not allow individual mention. Great importance was attached to physical training, but mental and moral training also received a share of attention. The Association was spoken of as an important factor in creating College feeling, and students were exhorted to hunt up the neces-

sary dollar and get their lungs into training for the next event on the campus.

THE REVIEW also received a share of the honors, and it was almost unanimously decided that the student who would not subscribe for THE REVIEW—well, he wouldn't subscribe for it, that's all.

The ladies, bless them, should have been present to hear the loyal toast in their honor, and that modest young gentleman need not have blushed half so hard when he publicly declared that he loved the ladies.

The great influence for good of the Y. M. C. A., the beneficial training afforded by the Literary Society, the refining influence of lawn tennis, because ladies play the game, and the high and mighty importance of the respective years, were all duly set forth and established beyond the shadow of a doubt.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Craig and the girls for their untiring efforts to make the supper a success. Mrs. Craig richly deserves the gratitude of the students, for she spares neither time nor trouble in assisting them, and a supper under her supervision is sure to be a success.

A good old-fashioned College yell wound up the evening's proceedings, and the annual supper of the Athletic Association became a thing of the past.



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

9.30 meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Leader, Mr. C. E. Reinke. Subject, "The reward of the righteous," or "The reward of faithful service."

With great earnestness the leader elucidated the principles found in these pregnant passages, pointing out the exceeding fineness of the temper of the metal in Abraham's character during this most crucial test. With equal earnestness he recommended a like faith in God's wisdom and promises to his hearers.

Mr. Wheatley then arose and drew the attention of those present to several other instances in Holy Writ of the rewards that await the faithful servant. Mr. McPhail also spoke a short time upon the subject of the hour.

Heartfelt singing was interspersed.

Benediction.

Sunday, Nov. 12th, and the six following days were observed by our Y. M. C. A. as a week of special prayer for young men. Meetings were held on Sunday morning, Thursday and Saturday evenings. These meetings were very largely attended by the students, and we believe have been means of especial blessing to many. The subject for Thursday evening, "What is Most Worth Seeking," was well developed, and listened to with exceeding interest. It may be that some have not seen that spiritual progress in our midst that we would all desire, and may feel faint in their minds, "Let not your heart be troubled."

"Have other faith than sight,

A trust beyond the visible and near,

And in His own good time

The Infinite will make all mysteries clear."

#### EXCHANGES AND GLEANINGS.

Scientists are the servants of nature, never her masters.—Ex.

"The faculty of reasoning seldom or never deceives those who trust to it."

Paris University has the largest enrollment of any institution in the world, 9000 students.—Ex.

The oldest University in the world is said to be the University of Fez, the chief seat of Mohammedan theology in the eastern world.—*Aurora*.

There were over five thousand students in attendance at Berlin University last College year.

A military heir—A-son-of-a-gun.—Ex.

The problem of how to put a stop to gambling and betting at University games is under discussion by the faculty of Yale.

The lover is addicted to idolizing; the poet to idylizing; the tramp to idleizing.—Ex.

While a kind word costs nothing it may fan into a blaze that spark of friendship which may scatter the cloud from the brow of sorrow when silvery locks cover those now youthful brows.—Ex.

A new Gatling gun can fire 3,129 shots a minute, and when worked by a small electric motor, 5,000 shots.—*The Cadet*.

This is from Truth: "He—Do you go in for athletics at the Ladies College?" She—"Well yes—indirectly. We go in for athletes."

Think for thyself,—one good idea,  
But known to be thine own,  
Is better than a thousand gleaned  
From fields of others sown.

—WILSON.

The faculty of Wesleyan University has voted to give the students a voice in the college government.

Daniel Webster was the Editor-in-Chief of the first College paper published.—Ex.

A lass, alas, is often false!  
Of faults the mind is made:  
So waste no time about the waist—  
Though stayed, she is not staid.—Ex.

At the University of Wisconsin a rank of 85 per cent. in daily or term work exempts a student from examination.

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The modest deportment of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the ignorant, may be compared to the different appearance of wheat, which while the ear is empty, holds up its head proudly, but as soon as filled with grain bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation.

WALTER J. BROWN.

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