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# THE O.A.C. REVIEW.

The Dignity of a Calling is its Utility.

Vol. 3.

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## THE O.A.C. REVIEW.

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### NOTICE.

Those subscribers who have not already paid, would confer a great favor on the Business Managers by remitting their subscriptions at once.



### Dairying Farming in Bruce Co.

BY MRS. P. J. BROWN.

I have been thinking of writing a short article for the REVIEW ever since reading Mr. J. B. Muir's article on "Mixed Farming" in the January number. As we have resided in Bruce County for the past nine years, and have pursued mixed farming, in which dairying has been the most prominent feature,

we thought it would not be out of place to give the results of our experience along that line.

We always provide green fodder for soiling during the summer. The first crop sown in the spring is peas and oats mixed. This mixture is sown twice afterwards at intervals so as to ensure a longer period of feeding.

We then plant corn for fodder, but as the corn is rather late for a soiling crop when it is specially required, we then resort to the peas and oats, which give very satisfactory results and make an excellent fodder for producing milk. If we have more than is needed for soiling it is cut and cured, and makes excellent food for cows or sheep during the winter.

Last year, instead of sowing M.S.S. corn, we sowed White Flint with only a few drills of M.S.S. We found that it was ready to feed three weeks earlier, and the cattle ate it more readily. As we have not a silo yet it was cut and cured, and furnished fodder which lasted until January.

As a great many ears were matured we were not obliged to feed other grains, and our cattle were in better condition than when fed Mammoth Southern Sweet Corn.

But I am wandering from my subject as I intended to write about dairying. Last year we had seven cows, one of which was farrow. From these, between the months of May and the first of November, we received \$185 from the factory, besides raising five calves. We also supplied a family of seven with butter, cream, and milk for the season.

Since November we have made \$100, and would have made more had our buildings not been burnt in January, which made it very inconvenient to carry on our work until temporary buildings were constructed. This lessened our profits from dairying considerably.

So well pleased are we with dairying that we would go more extensively into the business were it not for the trouble we experience in this section of obtaining hired help who are willing to milk and render profitable dairy assistance, so we only keep what we can manage ourselves.

[Although the author of the above is not a student or an ex-student, we gladly accept her contribution, especially on such an important subject. We believe that the reputation of the dairy industry of this Province largely depends upon the interest taken in it by the farmers' wives and daughters.

As the sons of any country are more influenced by their mothers than any other member of the family, and as our worthy contributor's article not only shows that she is enthusiastic along the line of dairying, but that she is also deeply interested in the work done by the O. A. C., we therefore feel safe in saying that if more of the fair sex would follow her example, that the College would in a short time be overflowing with students from all parts of the Province seeking for information. —En.]

### Training the Colt.

Usually about this season begins a new era in the life history of the colt. Thus far he has known nothing but scampering in the field for the entire summer, and through the winter feeding in the stall, being turned out in the yard for water and exercise each day. He must now enter school and be prepared for a life of usefulness. The education he receives is ordinarily called breaking, and I am sorry to say in many cases it is such. The correct term and the one which the work, if properly done, deserves is training. Too many colts are broken not trained. The trained horse is one that walks up sprightly, obeys the word, and by his entire bearing seems to say: "I like to work because my driver wants me to" The broken horse is one that slouches along, bites at his mate, is generally disagreeable in disposition and ungainly in appearance, his manner saying as plainly as words can speak: "I have to work because my driver makes me" In breaking a colt the proceedings are somewhat as follows: He is harnessed, or otherwise the harness is thrown on. If it happens to fit, which is very exceptional, all right; but if otherwise this does not alter the case. An equally rational act would be to put a boy into a pair of boots that pinched his toes and skinned his heels, an ill fitting pair of trousers, a shirt too tight around the neck, a coat that catches him below the arms and a cap that would persist in falling down over his eyes and de-patch on a journey of some few miles.

However, the colt is thus harnessed and hitched with an old horse. The driver, armed with a black snake, or what is more common a blue beech gad resembling a rustic fishing pole, gives the word, the old horse goes off; the colt hangs back, the persuader is applied and he leaps forward with a bound, but is as forcibly jerked back. If, after the colt has got properly under way, he sees some unfamiliar object, becomes frightened and shies, he receives another jerk and another cut for this behaviour. The second time he is hitched he does half a day's work, and the next day he is put on a work horse's ration and from this on he does the work of a matured horse. The following few weeks, to use the slang phrase, the heart is worked out of him and he yields himself up to a life of discomfort and drudgery. The feelings of the colt are exemplified in the human species by a man with down-cast head placed between his hands bemoaning his miserably deplorable condition, resolving that life is not worth living and in this way whiling his life away much to the dis-satisfaction of all concerned. Such men and such horses are of little use to humanity. That colts thus treated never become of lasting value is but a natural consequence. The transformation has been too rapid. The colt has sprung up into a horse as a mushroom springs up in the night. Things of lasting durability do not spring up like the mushroom, but steadily grow and develop like the oak. The money that is annually thrown away in improperly training colts, and in developing them into horses, would suffice to supply many of our largest horse markets the year round. A colt going through this course of development may easily be depreciated one-fourth of the value at which it would otherwise have arrived. Some of the readers of the O. A. C. REVIEW may think the above sentiments somewhat strongly expressed, but is it not enough to make one feel keenly on such a point to see, day after day, team after team of those most noble of domestic animals traversing our highways, their ill-fitting harness hanging upon their bony forms, and being almost brutally goaded on as though they were animals of muscle but devoid of either feeling or intelligence. No! the horse is too noble, too kindly and too intelligent an animal for such treatment, and much more can be made of him by an entirely different style of handling which will

be more agreeable to the horse's feelings as well as to the driver's conscience.

I have described the *breaking process*. I will now speak of training as it should be carried on. As with children, so with colts the training should commence at a very early stage in the young life, and when thus commenced and properly conducted the colt will grow up having an agreeable, bright and kindly disposition resembling that of a properly trained child. However, the period with which we are more particularly dealing is that commencing with the first time the young animal is harnessed, and terminating when he has become fully developed into a horse. Suffice it to say of the former period, that he should be taught to lead freely and be made quite familiar with handling about the feet and legs while he is very young. A few of the requisite principles which must be strictly observed by all good trainers, are kindness, firmness and absolute control of the temper. This latter point is of vital importance. The moment you lose your temper you lose your power to no inconsiderable extent over the animal you are dealing with. One punishment dealt with obvious kindness is more effective than a dozen inflicted in anger. Punishment is necessary and when judiciously applied is productive of good; but when it consists of an outburst of anger it is almost invariably disastrous.

The first thing to be attended to is the colt's feet. During the summer the feet are kept ground down to their natural size, but in winter the toes become abnormally long and should be kept trimmed with a chisel or rasp. It is a dangerous practice to drive colts with their feet in bad condition and much of the unsoundness found amongst our young horses, consisting of puffs, bogs, thoroughpins, etc., can be traced to this source. The first few times the colt is harnessed he need not be taken out of the stable, but simply be allowed to stand in his stall with the harness on for a few hours at a time, and thus become familiar with his new attire. When first hitched it should never be singly, but along with an evenly dispositioned horse that has been well trained and is not easily excited. Now for the whip. Should we use one, or should we not? Some are inclined to do without it all together, while others make it the most important factor in the driving. That Bible saying, "Spare not the rod" applies as well to the training of colts as to

the training of children. Yes, we should have a good pliable whip and use it, though perhaps not frequently, yet judiciously, and when it is applied it should not be to tickle, but to punish the animal. Always drive around for a time before hitching to any vehicle and invariably give the word before using another means of persuasion. When the colt does well never fail to give him credit for it by an encouraging patting on the neck. When he cuts up, as he invariably will do at some juncture in the process, treat him kindly, but with firmness, and always be assured that he knows what you want him to do before you punish him for not doing it. Consider before you apply the whip, and never on any occasion use it in anger. The evil effects of an injudicious punishment are just as lasting as the good effects of a judicious one. When the colt loses his temper you keep yours, for in this you show your superiority, and it is quickly noticed by the colt which soon permits himself to become subject to your superior will. Never allow him to find out that you have not complete mastery over him, and do whatever you undertake to make him accomplish if it takes you half a day. One of the most injudicious moves you can make is to use the whip on a colt for becoming frightened at some object unfamiliar to him. Yonder is a load of wood overturned by the road side. Here are two sleighs coming and in each team a colt hitched for the first time. Number one drives on and as he approaches the overturned wood his colt becomes frightened, but is urged on by a slash of the whip. When nearing the pile the colt crowds for the opposite side of the road, but by another slash and a pull on the line from that powerful arm is made to keep the track and urged past. After a few more cuts have been inflicted as punishment for misbehavior the driver settles down. Number two approaches the article; the colt pricks his ears and halts; in a confidential tone the driver speaks to him and by the aid of the other horse slowly they approach. When directly opposite the pile the driver stops, gets out and patting the colt on the neck, leads him quite close to the object of which he was so frightened. The colt will snort and snuff for a time, but soon quiets down, concluding that nothing is going to harm him. After another patting the man takes his seat and drives off. On the return the colt belonging to number one is decidedly worse than before, but by a

correspondingly increased amount of punishment the driver succeeds in getting him past. Number two follows. His colt, with ears erect, glances at the pile and quietly passes on. By process number one, runaways are made. By process number two, we get those noble steeds to which we can trust our lives and upon which we can rely to take us safely on our journey in the darkest hour of night. Perhaps I have dealt somewhat lengthily upon this particular, but it is one of vital importance and upon which human life depends. For several times at first the colt should be hitched in an empty vehicle and not long at a time. After this he may be given light loads to draw and when he has become accustomed to this he may be worked for half a day at a time at light work which may become gradually heavier. After such a period he may be worked full days with occasional half day rests. Thus gradually as the muscle develops the work increases, and the colt's ration should increase correspondingly. While the harness requires to be neatly fitted at the commencement, or the work becomes more severe, the collar and shoulders must be carefully looked after. The process should be one, not of weeks, but of months, and in this way we will develop horses of muscle, stamina and spirit; agreeable to handle and pleasing to look upon, resembling more those noble steeds of old, of which we read, than that cowed and lifeless slave which dodges along our highway heedless of the continual application of a dexterously handled persuader.

D. BUCHANAN.

Hensall, Ont.

### The Silo and Ensilage.

The silo, though of comparatively recent introduction into Canada, has long since passed the experimental stage, and its success has been established. It is now rapidly becoming an important factor in all economical stock breeding. To obtain the best results from this system of preserving fodder, three things have to be considered:—Growing the crop; building and filling the silo; and feeding the ensilage.

#### GROWING THE CROP.

Although other fodder crops may be preserved in the silo, yet corn has become the great ensilage crop. One of the first means of securing a good crop of corn is to have it following in the rotation a heavy crop of

clover. If a liberal application of farmyard manure can be given so much the better. The ground, if ploughed in the autumn, should be worked in the spring as early as possible to prevent baking of the surface and loss of moisture by evaporation. The time for planting will vary with the locality; in Ontario from the middle to the end of May. Any of the ordinary varieties grown in the neighborhood may be used for ensilage, but some of the large, early maturing southern varieties produce much more feed to the acre. The corn may be sown in hills or drills  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart. If in drills, the sowing may be done with the ordinary grain drill, allowing but two spouts to run. The plants should not be closer than 6 or 8 inches in the drill. The corn plant for its development draws largely on the atmosphere and requires abundant sunlight, the main object of its life being to reproduce itself by maturing seed. If crowded so as to prevent it accomplishing this aim, it has nothing in the world to grow for and is of much less value for animal food. When the young plants have got above ground the field should be harrowed cross ways or angling with a light harrow. Judgment is required in this matter, but do not be afraid of tearing out a little corn. A neighbor, after the first year's trial of this method, declared that "The harrowing hurt his feelings worse than it hurt the corn crop." The harrowing may be repeated until the crop is 6 inches high, after which shallow cultivation should be given frequently and continued late on into the season.

#### BUILDING THE SILO.

The silo may be a separate building, but is generally built in a bay in the barn convenient to the stables. Many at first are at a loss to know how big to build. This may easily be determined by calculating that one cubic foot of ensilage in the silo after settling weighs about 45 lbs., and a cow will eat from 50 to 60 lbs. per day. Gain as much size as possible in height. The ensilage will be sweeter if the surface exposed when the silo is opened is not so large but that 2 or 3 inches will be used off daily. It may therefore be better to build two small silos than one large one. The construction of the silo has been so simplified that when built inside another building all that is necessary is to piece out the studs with planks of the required width to run the walls perpendicularly past the sills from top to

bottom. Concrete walls beneath the sills can easily be put in after the structure is up. On the outside of the studs the ordinary siding or boards and battens is all that is required. On the inside are nailed two thicknesses of lumber with tar paper between, the last thickness being matched and dressed on the inside. All joints should be well made, so as to make the walls air tight. In the corner may be fitted the half of a 4x4 scantling ripped from the opposite corners, or better yet a 10 inch board bevelled to fit closely and packed behind with sawdust. The door is most conveniently made by commencing 3 or 4 feet from the top and sawing down on the inside of two studs, through both thicknesses of lumber. The pieces thus sawed out can be put in or taken out as the silo is filled or emptied. To support these, upright strips are nailed to the studs, or, better, boards wide enough to answer this purpose, as well as form a jam for the outer door. The outer door should be in two sections, the lower one about 4 feet high, thus forming when the upper one is closed a chute down which the ensilage may be thrown without scattering. The inner walls are the better of a double coating of linseed oil, which fills the pores of the wood and preserves the lumber. We prefer linseed oil to coal tar, as it does not cause the ensilage to adhere to it, does not impart a disagreeable smell to the ensilage and does not make the silo so dark. Light should be admitted from the sides at the top. Solid earth makes the best and cheapest floor.

#### FILLING THE SILO.

To make the best ensilage the corn *must* reach the "glazing" state of maturity before being cut. For cutting we have as yet found nothing better than the old-fashioned hand hook, reapers as a rule being too light. The corn is left lying in bundles to wilt for a day before being handled to the silo. A number of contrivances have been used for hauling the corn. We use the ordinary hay racks on low wheeled waggons, and a runway made of boards nailed across a couple of stout poles 6 or 8 feet long and 3½ feet apart hooked on the back end of the rack. This is changed from one waggon to the other and renders the work of loading comparatively easy, the corn being carried up in armfuls and laid cross ways of the rack. Some who have not tried it imagine that a wonderfully strong cutting box, with an engine to run it, is required to cut the stalk before going into the silo. Such

is not the case, for when green they cut very easily; most of the ordinary farm cutting boxes run by a two-horse tread or sweep power will answer the purposes well. An elevator of some kind is required to run the corn into the silo. Not having one on our cutting box, we placed the box itself above the silo and raise the corn to it by a rack lifter. In the bottom of the silo a few inches of cut straw should be spread to keep the ensilage from contact with the ground. The process of filling may go on continuously, although a stoppage of two or three days need cause no fear. In fact some advise filling only every other day and allowing the mass to heat up. The advisability of this, however, is doubtful. I prefer the straight ahead method, with no unnecessary delay, being confident of just as good if not better ensilage, with an economy of time and labor. In filling, great care should be given to the levelling and tramping, particularly about the sides and corners. The practice of covering with boards and weighing the silo when full has to a great extent been abandoned. We simply cover with 7 foot or two of cut straw well tramped. The heat and steam from below will cause this and some of the ensilage to rot, but the loss is comparatively small.

#### FEEDING THE ENSILAGE.

Although corn ensilage is greatly relished by horses, cattle and sheep, it is not a complete food, that is, it cannot furnish all the requirements of the animal system. It is deficient in albuminoids to nourish the muscular system, and deficient in phosphates to make bone. This deficiency must be made up by some other portion of the ration. Bran, pea meal, ground oats, etc., or combinations of these will answer the purpose, or the deficiency may be made up without grains at all. Clover is rich in the elements in which corn is lacking; and the two fed in about equal proportions by weight will form a complete ration. It is said this combination can be most successfully made by cutting the corn and second crop clover into the silo together. We hope to be able to report from experience on this another year. With ensilage there is no necessity for feeding roots. As a means of supplying stock with succulent food throughout the year the silo is a boon to beast and a blessing to men and needs but a trial to recommend itself to every feeder.

H. L. HURT.

Southend, Ont.

## Results of Experiments in Feeding Pigs and Lambs.

BY ELMER LICK, OSHAWA.

The following experiments were undertaken to settle to my own satisfaction whether it was possible to feed barley meal to hogs with a reasonable prospect of satisfactory returns for feed consumed. And in the case of the lambs to see whether I could or could not make lambs increase in live weight. I am firmly of the opinion that we, as ex-students, owe it to the O.A.C., our fellow ex-students, and to ourselves, to report what we are doing in an experimental way in the REVIEW. Please read the fifth paragraph of the annual address to Experimental Union, found on page 69 of the REVIEW for February. Barley meal and skim milk with water was all the pigs received, the meal was soaked a portion of time in a barrel with the milk or water, as the case might be.

At the beginning of the experiment, Jan. 20th, the seven pigs weighed 684 lbs., and 109 days old. On February 26, they weighed 1078 lbs., a total gain of 394 lbs., or an average gain in 37 days of 56 2-7 lbs., or a trifle over 1½ lbs. per day for each pig. During the 37 days they consumed 1355 lbs. of barley meal and 1728 lbs. skim milk. To produce one pound of increase of live weight required 3.4 lbs. barley meal and 4.4 lbs. skim milk. Or valuing skim milk at 25c. per hundred, and barley meal at 1c. per lb., 1728 lbs. skim milk, \$4.32, and 1355 lbs. barley at 1c., \$13.55, a total of \$17.87, or a cost of \$4.53 per hundred of increase. Manure for labor. The above are the facts, readers draw whatever conclusions you feel inclined. The pigs were a cross between a Yorkshire improved boar and Berkshire sow, were a thrifty lot and good squealers. February 26 the heaviest weighed 175 lbs., and the lightest 132 lbs.

The lambs were a cull lot, the good ones all being sold earlier in the season, the butchers wanted these four, but at such a ridiculous low figure that I made up my mind to lose more or gain something, in any case learn what could be done.

January 20 the four weighed 263 lbs.; Feb. 26 the four weighed 318 lbs. A total gain of 55 lbs., or 14 lbs. each, the smallest in every case gained more than the others heavier, 18 lbs. being gain of lightest and 11 lbs. the gain

of heaviest, so apparently the poorer ones are the ones that will in all probably give best returns for feeding. They were fed on pulped turnips, ground oats, barley and clover hay. No weights were kept of food consumed, but I am perfectly satisfied that the increase in weight will more than pay for food consumed, leaving manure for labor and an increase in value for a good profit on the transaction.

"The lists are oped the spacious area clear'd  
Thousands on thousands piled, are seated  
round ;

Long ere the first loud trumpet's note is heard  
No vacant space for lated wight is found.

Here dons, grandees, but chiefly dames abound  
Skilled in the ogle of a roguish eye,

Yet ever well inclined to heal the wound ;

None through their cold disdain are doom'd  
to die

As moon struck bards complain by love's sad  
archery.

- Byron.

A short account of a bull fight I saw some years ago at Seville may perhaps be of interest to some our readers.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon we entered the Plaza del Toros, which is circular built after the plan of a Roman amphitheatre. The seats are divided into 2 classes, named Sombra and Sol, the former being much the better as the sun does not shine upon it. The ring is about 100 yards in diameter, and round it are seated some 14,000 spectators. The scene is a very brilliant one owing to the enumerable coloured umbrellas and fans.

Punctually to the hour the gates of the arena open and in march the whole band of Picadors, Banderelleros, Chulos, and Matadors, most gorgeously dressed in gold, silver and coloured Silks. After making a circuit of the ring, they halt before the box of the Captain-General, and salute. This reminds one exactly of the picture of the gladiators shouting to the Emperor, "Ave Caesar morituri te salutant." They then range themselves round the ring, a gate opens and in rushes a majestic looking bull, who gazes about for a moment as if quite astonished at the novel scene, snuffing and pawing up the ground, but suddenly catching sight of a red silk shawl, he dashes at it, and the Chulo who is holding it, very gracefully eludes him. Other Chulos with shawls then dart in front of him, till he is nearly mad with rage. Then comes the

turn of the Picador who is splendidly dressed and mounted on horseback. With a long lance in his hand he rides up to the bull, who immediately charges him and often sends horse and rider clear over his head. The lance is tipped with iron and so made as only to penetrate an inch or so, and is of little avail the against bull. There are always three Picadors in the ring and they relieve each other. This is by far the most horrible part of the whole performance, as it makes one shudder to hear the dull thud of the horns entering the poor horse, who is of course blind-folded, and comes up again and again to be knocked over with its entails pouring out, though the holes are when possible plugged up with whisks of straw. One bull I saw killed 6 horses, and how the Picador manages to escape is indeed a marvel.

The rider, it is said, can always tell when his horse is likely to drop by feeling his ears, which, if cold, he immediately dismounts, this being a sure precursor of death.

After this play has gone on for some time, the trumpets sound and the Picadors retire, Bandereros taking their place. Each of these has two barbed darts, one in each hand, which, as the bull charges, he has to plant neatly in the neck between the horns, and jump aside at the same time; this is, perhaps, the prettiest and most dangerous part of the performance. Now comes the concluding scene. The Matador, who is the principal man of all, armed with a long rapier, advances in front of the Captain-General's box, bows, throws down his hat, and swears by the "Holy Virgin" either to kill the bull or be killed himself. He then advances on the bull waving his red flag, and as the animal charges, plunges his blade into its heart; this requires great dexterity and several attempts have generally to be made; but if he succeeds in doing it the first time, great is the applause.

The bull, even with the sword in his heart, takes a long time dying, and it is most affecting to see the poor animal looking piteously around at the spectators, gradually sinking as the blood oozes out. A team of gaily caparisoned mules are then driven in and drag the bull and dead horses out of the arena. A fresh bull is then let in, and much the same scene is enacted over again. I saw 6 bulls and 25 horses killed that afternoon, the latter are, of course, wretched "plugs," and only fit for the knacker's yard. If the gross cruelty

to bulls and horses could be eliminated from the sport as is the case in Portugal, the spectacle would be a most entrancing one, but as it is, one leaves the ring with a feeling of disgust that such things can take place in a Christian land at the end of the 19th century.

### The Kind of Men to Make Successful Farmers.

One of the first things a young man should consider in life is what his occupation is going to be, and he will probably find this one of the most difficult tasks he has ever undertaken; some have spent a life time in trying everything and in the end did not know that to which they were especially adapted. Now this is a subject that should be settled early in life in order that he may educate himself upon the subject of his future occupation. No merchant thinks of starting in business without first understanding how to keep books. Neither would a doctor think of starting out to practice without first understanding the action of different medicines. And the day has come when it takes skillful and learned men to farm and make it a success.

When a young man has decided that tilling the soil is to be his occupation in life he should then commence to read and study works specially bearing upon it, and educate himself in the principles of that work, he should put all the skill he can upon it, and get all the theory he can, then use judgment and common sense and put the best theory into practice. He should be always willing to learn and never think that he knows everything in connection with farm affairs.

He should consider his occupation above all others, which it is without doubt. It is placed amongst the greatest of all arts, for it is the first in supplying our necessities. No occupation is more conducive to good health and longevity of life, but greater success will attend those who have a good sound constitution to start with. A young man qualified for his business thus far, should commence to cultivate those essential traits of character which every farmer should possess; if he does not possess them already. One of the most needful things in a young farmer's character is perseverance; it is perseverance that accomplishes whatever is great, good, and valuable in the world; it was owing to the great perseverance of our fore-fathers that the mighty forests of this country have been



transformed into broad open fields for us to delight ourselves by gazing upon them. He must also have instilled within him a great amount of pluck, probably no man requires so much pluck as the farmer, he should remember the old saying which, nevertheless, is a true one, "A grain of pluck is worth a pound of luck." Fortune, fame, position, success are never gained except by bravely sticking to a thing until it is fairly accomplished; a man must be able to shut his teeth together and carry a thing through to the end if he intends to be successful.

Economy in all departments of business on the farm is very essential to gain success, a farmer should ever remember that it is the little things that count in everything, either failure or success is built on little things, but he should be careful not to economise so much as to make himself miserly, these are not the men that are wanted in office, in State, or as neighbors; he should merely economise enough so as not to become wasteful and cultivate extravagant habits. Let him ever remember that it is the grains of wheat that fill the bins, in fact all things on the farm are made up of little things, and therefore they should not be despised.

A farmer should avoid grumbling, and he should not be fretful, the men we want on the farm are those which are disposed to look upon the best side of everything, and who do not grumble over past failures. It is not work that kills the majority of men, it is worry. A farmer should take pride in everything he has on the farm in order to bring them more near a state of perfection and then, he will find,

"That farming is not an occupation of drudgery,

As some folks would like to make it,  
But whether good, or whether bad,  
Depends on how you take it."

A farmer intending to succeed must have a good sound character, being pure, upright, and honest in all his transactions, and always paying one hundred cents on the dollar, he will then make his deeds and works shine in the community he lives in, and his influence will be felt by all his neighbors, and he shall always be honored by them. He should also have a good temper; a good temper is like a sunny day, it sheds its brightness over everything; the farmers home cannot be made happy without it.

A young man starting on a farm intending to meet with success must always strive to improve in all lines of his business. He should endeavor to keep pure bred animals of all kinds, and if they are not attainable at first, he should always strive to improve the stock he already possesses by the introduction of purer blood. He should always try and produce what the market calls for and that which will yield the most pleasure and bring in the greatest profits. He should never think of failure. There is with a great majority of men a want of constancy in what ever plan they undertake, they toil as if they doubted that life had earnest and decided pathways, and that they were never going to reach the end they were aiming at. Some men are sure of failure no matter what they undertake, but young men must not judge the high occupation of farming by such men as these. Some trades may go to the wall, but farming will never so long as people require food to eat and clothes to wear. In conclusion I will submit the following piece of poetry bearing upon the subject:—

The King may rule o'er land and sea,

The lord may live right royally,

The soldier ride in pomp and pride,

The sailor roam o'er ocean wide;

But this or that what ere befall

The farmer, he must feed them all.

The merchant he may buy and sell,

The teacher do his duty well,

But men may toil through busy days,

Or men may stroll through pleasant ways;

From king to beggar what ere befall

The farmer, he must feed them all.

The writer thinks the poet sings,

The craftsmen fashion wondrous things,

The doctor heals, the lawyer pleads,

The miner follows the precious leads;

But this or that what ere befall

The farmer, he must feed them all.

The farmers trade is one of worth,

He is a partner with the sky and earth,

He is a partner with the sun and rain,

And no man loses for his gain;

And men may rise and men may fall

But the farmer he lives longest of them all.

The farmer dares his mind to speak,

He has no gilt nor place to seek,

To no man living need he bow,

The man that walks behind the plough

Is his own master what ere befall

And king or beggar he feeds them all.

God bless the man who sows the wheat,  
Who finds us milk, and fruit, and meat,  
May his purse be heavy his heart be light,  
His cattle and corn and all go right ;  
God bless the seeds his hands let fall  
For the farmer, he must feed us all.

R. A. THOMPSON, '91,  
Thornton, County of Simcoe.



### SPEAKING IN PUBLIC.

A CONDENSED REPORT OF AN ADDRESS WHICH  
PROF. ROBERTSON, OF OTTAWA, GAVE TO  
THE STUDENTS OF THE O.A.C. ON THE EVEN-  
ING OF MARCH 3RD.

To attempt to do justice to "Speaking in Public," in a half hour's speech, does seem like a school boy trying to lift the ocean in the hollow of his hand, to bring to your hearing the murmuring music or the riotous raging of the sea. Impossible! and yet he may, and can, pick up a few shells on the shore, bring them close to your ears, and let you listen to their echo, until you imagine you hear the buzzing laughter or the mad lashing of the waves.

For his equipment and fitness for the effort and the duty of present—the now—every man is indebted to *all* the past—the past in himself—the past in his immediate ancestors—and the past in the race to which he belongs. Man is unique in his faculty and habit of appropriating the gains of his fellows. That does not mean that he is the only animal with thievish propensities and practices. Jack-daws and poli-polywogs, share these with him. But for honestly augmenting his knowledge and powers, by the acquisitions of the best and the worst of his kind, he outstrips all other creatures on earth. He makes progress by acquiring and by giving. The art of oratory at its best is an acquired power; and at its best, when used without embellishments, it is plain effective speaking in public. It is the highest of the arts; it appeals to the ear and the eye; moves the will and the senses; and guides the reason and the emotions. It rules men's minds and pleases women's pride. It is most elusive in its behaviour—coy and

uncertain like the sweetest of companionships. To-night it will raise its devotee to the highest pitch of exultant exaltation; and next week it will depress him to the lowest depths of despairing disgust with himself. Thus, it seems to the learner—so do other courthips.

Popular ignorance has viewed its favour as being bestowed upon only a few men of genius. Efficiency is an attainment not a gift. Some of its common accessories—such as rich voice and handsome form, are particular gifts. So are the complexion and figure of every wholesome two-year old baby. The grown baby, that has only these, has little power to charm, less to control, and none to rule. The power to do these things lies in and comes from acquired excellencies. Effective speaking in public is not recitation and not declamation. It is not making, or being an echo, but is the action of a living voice of intelligence. A few of its particular qualities may be discovered by an examination of what successful, effective public speakers have said, and how they have said it.

1. The MORAL QUALITIES stand out first in pre-eminent distinctiveness.

(a) *Sincerity* is a prime virtue in public speech. Who will listen and be moved, if it be felt that the speaker does not mean what he says? For what would the masterly volubility of Gladstone count, if the people thought him insincere? Did not the sincerity of Paul atone for contemptible presence and weakness of speech?

(b) *Absence of self-seeking and mean motive*, are essential to the best efficiency. "Never man spake as this Man;" and He was the Servant of all.

(c) *Courage, fearlessness, and self-reliance* are valiant aids, if all appearance of self-confidence be avoided. The offensiveness of conceit is easily hatched from large self-confidence. It is the duty of every aspirant after success to make the most of his powers—to exalt his opportunities, and then to make himself worthy of them. To minimise the fearful regard of obstacles and difficulties, is to make it easy to brush them aside or overcome them. But what if they will not be brushed, will not yield? Be a Niagara of persistence. One slide into its old accustomed channel did not dam it up forever. It still goes on cutting, wearing its magnificent way to the lake. The molecules of water that form the torrent are indescribably wee. Singly, they are incon-

ceivable insignificant. In united, persistent effort, they are overwhelmingly irresistible.

(d) *Earnestness* of expression is to words what momentum is to a bullet. The earnestness of utterance that calls the whole physical being—except the handkerchief and coat-tails—to its help, makes deep impressions. From the tips of the finger nails to the glow in the eye, and the tension in the voice, earnestness of manner will lend a kind of life to even soulless sentences.

(e) *Good nature, amiability and geniality* put a pleasing complexion on a dry subject; they put a bloom of attractiveness on the lips and words of the speaker. To say a spiteful or malicious word in public speech is to jump on the edge of one's own sword for the purpose of wounding an enemy. I will tell you a dream a real dream that imprinted itself on my memory in clear outline. An occasion for a public address had come to me such as men call "a crisis in a career." The audience was magnificent in quality and numbers. The auditorium appointments were excellent. I had a grand theme, and was in good heart and health. Everything was auspicious. As I rose to speak I observed the face of a man whom I did not like. I had a grudge against him for his meanness. It was my chance to denounce him, to annihilate him. The wild fascination of vindictive words took control of my tongue; the delirious rage of revenge thumped my heart into excitement. I began to speak spitefully. The words found exit from my mouth with difficulty. A few at a time were mumbled, then I tried to scrape from my tongue the obstruction—the growing obstruction. I kept on mouthing and scraping, and scraping and mouthing, until in agony, I found that the crop of stubble on my tongue grew faster than my teeth could scrape it off. Then, choked and choking, and frenzied by the jeers of the audience, I awoke. I awoke to a recognition of the fact that a public speaker, who permits himself to be spiteful, sows for a choking crop of stubble in his own mouth.

2. There are INTELLECTUAL QUALITIES whose component parts may be named.

(a) *Clearness or lucidity* is most important. The learning and ability, which make thoughts and statements plain and easy to understand, need no further endorsement. Some speakers need to be labelled by certain titles or letters; otherwise, the public would never find out

that they were learned in letters or anything else. If nobody knows what a speaker means what difference does it make whether he means what he says or no. Spurgeon was credited with saying that when he heard a sermon or speech, which was "so deep" that nobody could understand its meaning or drift, he thought of a very deep well, of which he had acquaintance as a boy. It was so deep that nobody drew water from its mouth; in consequence, the urchins of the neighborhood threw the dead cats into its depths.

An active, disciplined imagination is an almost indispensable possession in the acquisition of a clear and lucid style. He who can create vivid mental pictures, of what he seeks to tell, will find little difficulty in finding words to relate and describe his visions. In speaking in public of a cow, a cornstalk, or a hope of heaven, first make a mental image to represent the thought, and then describe it graphically, until you make your audience *hear a sight of it.*

(b) *Fairness* is somewhat akin to sincerity. He who is unfair in statement rides in an ill-adjusted conveyance. It is hard to make progress or to keep from upsetting when one end of the axle is carried on a ten-inch disc, while the other end is borne through the centre of a five-foot wheel.

(c) *Forceful speaking* does not imply making a great effort. To get the meat out of an egg-shell does not require that it should be cut with a slash that could decapitate an elephant. The intelligent exercise of force will enable the same hand to pluck a pansy and to hew down an oak. Were the sun's force left to run riot in the universe, it might sizzle up the earth as a furnace would a peanut. Expended under intelligent control, it gives us warmth, brightness, beauty, comfort and life. In the making of a speech, a comprehensive purpose towards an object, is wholly different from absorption in the minutiae of details. Why should the movements of the hands and the modulations of the voice, be serious objects of concern to the ignoring or the forgetting of the goal towards which the speaker should carry his hearers? Some women are wedded to the routine of movement in house-keeping that they forget that houses should be kept that they might be homes.

(d) *Beauty of expression* should be cultivated in speech. Animation is easily induced by a display of beauty. Polishing does not weaken an instrument. The heathens recognised the

supremacy of beauty when they pictured Venus riding on a tiger. A life-long sustained effort to converse well, at the tea table and in the parlor, will add grace, richness, strength and scope to a vocabulary. The elegance of a speech can be reported, as a face can be photographed; the complexion and soul have to be supplied by the imagination of the reader or observer in both cases.

(c) *Humor, fun, wit*, open up the receptivity of the listeners; they also give edge to the dull tools of weary argument. What may be called genuine fun, is to speech what music is to sound. A real good story is no more spoiled by oft-telling, than is a capital song by being sung. The sight of an audience that did not like fun, must be so inexpressibly sad to a speaker, that the touching pathos of pity might serve a similar purpose.

3. The PHYSICAL QUALITIES of a speaker and of speaking in public are important in proportion to the dullness and ignorance of the audience. Doctrine that sounds well, is to many, sound doctrine. An oratorical temperament is not necessary; now-a-days it is seldom advantageous to a public speaker. In fifty cases out of fifty-one, a man with a temperament which is highly oratorical, is incurably lazy. The products from such a combination will commonly be, brilliancy and absurdity.

(a) *The voice*, while an instrument of sound, is to the speaker an instrument of thought. By it he shapes and regulates the scattering of his thought over the minds of his hearers. For good thought—served hot—the people to-day are as greedy as were the school boys for the hot pennies shoveled out as largess at weddings in my young days. Purity of tone—as distinguished from affectation—is the chiefest excellence. The cultivation of a cheerful temper has the knack of bestowing a voice of pleasing and persuasive power.

(b) *Facial expression* is the capital of a comic actor; and his business is mainly to please by making believe that a purpose is wealth. A public speaker, whose main capital is a purse (facial expression), had better engage only in business, where the display of a pocket book is proof of being rich. The mouth is the seat of refinement and brutality; its user will mould its expression to give fitting accompaniment to his thought.

(c) In the *management of the body*, an erect, firm, and composed attitude, without stiffness, is to be desired. Dignity of bearing gives

dignity of feeling; and dignity of feeling inspires dignity of thought and utterance. Young speakers should be particular to avoid lolling of the body, and leaning indolently on any support, except their legs. A dangling of the limbs exhibits carelessness of the will.

(d) *Gestures*, which exhibit the image of the speaker's thought, are welcome assistants; but those which show only the agility of the speaker's body are unpardonable intruders. Quietness, definiteness, precision and promptness are admirable qualities in all helpers, gestures and students. In order of time, the eye, face, body, limb and words should direct the attention.

With this analysis of the excellencies of public speakers and speaking, a few sentences of advisory direction may aid beginners in the practice of the art.

*Moral Qualities.*—Try to be, then to say. Strive after serving, never mind the shining. Seek excellence, not applause. Cherish your highest ideal and never lower it in deference to the adulation of a delighted or deceitful listener.

*Intellectual Qualities.*—An improvised lunch does not imply improvised cooking. Only a well stored pantry can furnish a good repast on short notice. There must be skilful work in the kitchen ere the table can be spread with inviting and nourishing dishes. There must be diligence in the acquisition of wide and exact knowledge. A choice vocabulary is a matter of choice. Continuous choosing costs an effort of the will, the lowest price of the best of good things. To converse daily, with a vocabulary as copious, rich, clear, strong and graceful as is possible, will equip almost any man to converse with a thousand men at one time acceptably. The colloquial manner is essential to scientific lecturing and teaching. It is nearly always the best for communicating thought, and often the best for moving the will and the emotions.

*Physical Qualities.*—Keep the mouth shut when not speaking or eating. Breathe through the nose. As some one has quaintly said, "if you find your mouth open in bed, get up and shut it." Abstain from sipping or drinking while speaking. Distinctness of articulation and control of the rate of utterance will be promoted by breathing under the conscious supervision of the will for ten minutes before beginning to speak.

*General Tact.*—Estimate the requirements and capacity of the intellectual appetite and

digestion of every audience. Ice cream is a poor meal for a hungry labourer. Have a kindly feeling for them; never weary them, although you may tire yourself. Make particular preparation for every occasion. Begin, by beginning at once; stop when you have come to the end of the time or the subject. When you think you have only one more remark to make, don't take the audience into your confidence about it. It might raise hopes which you may prevent them from realising.



## Local News.

STORY'S new tie. Howitt suits him!

THE smokers at the O.A.C. sat for their photo a few days ago.

FOR instructions in trout fishing apply to G. E. Day, professional angler.

BEALEY is going to take up fruit growing he is with Mr. Chas. Nelles, of Grimshy, this summer.

NEWCOMEN lost his bet in trying to memorize one hundred and ninety lines of a poem in fifty minutes.

THE Third Year received an addition at their table. Mr. Putnam is now sitting with them. Probably to keep order.

Mr. Harry Wiils, who took part of the course here a couple of years ago, is spending his Easter Holidays at the College.

MR. HUNT has returned from Knox College to resume his former duties and Mr. McCrae has gone back to Toronto to take some of the Varsity exams.

PREPARATIONS are being made for games again, those more particularly interested have been tolling the tennis courts and preparing for another season's fun.

ALTHOUGH the Easter vacation is very short, still a good many of the students have gone home and elsewhere to spend a few days. Some of the fellows will not be able to return, being required at home during the busy season.

FREEMAN is gone, much to the sorrow of the Footballers. We hoped to have had him with us for this season's games. However, Hurley is taking his place on the team at present, and, being a strong kick and heavy check, will play a good strong game.

WE are pleased to notice a couple of signs, about ready for erection, prohibiting visitors from entering the College grounds on Sunday. We hope that this will to a certain extent put an end to the annoyances which have prevailed in the garden and around the buildings by Sunday visitors, particularly boys, who are not very scrupulous in regard to the welfare of property entrusted to the care of others.

THE new green houses and gymnasium, which have been in the course of erection, are now about complete and present a very attractive appearance, adding much to the beauty of the grounds. Operations have commenced in the green houses, seeds having been sown in some of the beds. The work in the gymnasium is hardly as far advanced, but will soon be ready, judging from the progress of the work.

THE Literary Society met on Friday evening, March 18th, in the usual place, with President Carlyle in the chair. Programme: Song, A. M. Soule; Speech, Prof. McCrae, on "Election of Officers at Toronto University; Orchestra, Selected; Debate, "Resolved, That Hamlet was Mad," Affirmative, Day and Shaw; Negative, Beckett and Carpenter. The Committee, Messrs. Gibson, Hutchinson, and Marsh, decided in favor of the affirmative, the house in favor of the negative. Then followed an essay by Mr. Hutchinson; Recitation, Mr. Robertson; Speech, Mr. Marsh, on "Socialism." Mr. Dunbar, President of the Guelph Collegiate Institute Society, gave a short address, in which he extended an invitation to the students to attend the next meeting of their Society. Mr. Morgan then gave a song which was encored. Mr. Day gave the critics report, after which the meeting adjourned. Owing to the vacancy left by the departure of Mr. Haight, it was necessary to appoint a person to fill his place, Mr. G. E. Day was unanimously appointed Exchange Editor. After various other matters of business had been settled the Society adjourned.

THE last regular meeting of the Literary Society was held in the class room on Friday

evening, March 25th, Vice-President Harrison in the chair. The following programme was rendered:—Speech, Mr. Widdifield; Recitation, Mr. Hunter; Speech, Mr. Elms; Song, Mr. Grey; Song, Mr. Jackson. Debate, "Resolved, That Literature has done more for the progress of civilization than Science." Affirmative, Messrs. McCallum and Holmes; Negative, Messrs. Ferguson and Walker. The committee appointed to decide on the merits of the speakers consisted of Messrs. Dyer, Eaton and Kennedy. They decided in favor of the negative. The house also decided in favor of the negative. In the open discussion which followed Messrs. Day, Dyer, Eaton, Marsh, Dean, Kennedy and Farrer took part. In absence of the critic Mr. Hay was asked to give the criticisms. Under the head of new business, Mr. Marsh moved that some person be appointed by the present Business Managers to look after the interests of the REVIEW during the summer holidays, seconded by McCallum, and carried.



### Personal.

Jacobs is farming at Bugesville.

Dunkin is farming near Norwich.

H. S. Holcroft is farming near Orillia.

Geo. Greig is farming at Otterbourne, Man.

H. J. Dunne, '84, is a book-keeper in Ottawa.

W. A. Warner, '88, is farming near Trenton.

Dixon is farming in the vicinity of Guelph.

Jas. Stirling is practicing medicine in Kingston.

L. Alloway, '89, is a bank clerk in Brandon, Man.

R. A. Grant, '82, is farming at Hazeldean, Ont.

H. Ritchie, '86, is in Rodger's coal office, Toronto.

Zet. Davidson, '84, is growing oranges in Florida.

B. M. Copeland, '91, is in Hamilton. He has given up farming and has gone into pharmacy.

W. W. Ba'antyne, '81, is in a law office in Toronto.

Herschell Vivian, '85, is a bank clerk in Whitby.

W. Craig, '79, is farming at Abbotsford, Quebec.

A. E. Ardak, '83, is practicing medicine in Orillia.

Herman Simmers is in the seed business in Toronto.

E. & M. Rowan, '88, are farming at Holt, York Co.

W. A. Macdonald, '83, is a student in Paris, France.

W. B. Holliday, '91, is a book keeper in Montreal.

W. Little is practicing medicine in New Zealand.

T. R. Parker, '84, is farming at Ery, Simcoe Co.

Andy Bell, '79, is a commercial traveller in Montreal.

T. L. Dunkin, '78, is farming at Norwich, Oxford Co.

D. Dennison, '86, of Lennox, is farming in Richmond.

Geo. Cusing, '81, is a prominent farmer of Kenilworth.

Wm. Heacock, '87, is farming near Kettleby, York Co.

G. M. Graham, '86, is an enterprising farmer near Guelph.

Wm. Shand, '85, is farming near Port Dover, Norfolk Co.

Geo. H. Gillespie, '79, is a commission merchant, in London.

Fred. Tonence, '79, is practicing Veterinary Surgery in Brandon.

P. C. Brandon, '83, is farming near Cannington, Ontario Co.

Andrew Acres, '84, is Manager of the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa.

Oscar J. Loyd, '85, is doing well in the mercantile business in Toronto.

R. A. Shutt, '79, has a position in the Medical Health Department, Toronto.

W. Budd, '88, Delphi, is an enterprising and well known farmer of Norfolk.

D. A. Whitehead, '85, in partnership with his father, is engaged in the leather business in Montreal.

A. C. Murphy, '91, the popular sergeant of last summer's camp, has secured a lucrative position in Boston.

H. H. Nunn, '91, is taking the course at the Ontario Veterinary College. We wish him success in his chosen profession.

B. C. Thomas, '91, has secured a fine fruit farm of fifty acres near St. Catharines. He will begin operations in the spring.

Horace Beer, '83, is farming within four miles of Charlottetown, P.E. I., his specialties are Clydes and standard bred trotting horses.

C. N. Carpenter, '82, is farming 200 acres in the County of Norfolk. He and his family have a happy home in the City of Jerusalem.

Jim. Willis, '79, is one of the best known and respected farmer in the vicinity of Whitby, as is shown by his being elected alderman of the town.

G. P. White, '79, of Clarksburg, is now in Wallace, Idaho, where he, in partnership with Mr. Sunderland, is engaged in the livery and transfer business.

E. H. Bates, '89, is farming in Northumberland Co. He read a very interesting and instructive paper on breeding Southdowns at the meeting of the Farmers' Institute at Brighton.

F. Mulholland, '90, in partnership with his brother, have a four hundred acre farm at North Toronto Junction right on the line of the electric railroad.

Alex. MacPherson, '84, is travelling for a rubber firm in Montreal. We hear it whispered that he has captivated the heart of a former resident of the Royal City.

W. Montieth, '82, Exeter, is an enterprising young farmer of Usbourne. His specialty is the breeding of Clydes, and like all O.A.C. boys takes a great interest in all farmers' organizations.

The Stover Bros., '82, have a large dairy farm near Norwich, Oxford Co. They intend going more extensively into stock and to give better accommodation have just finished a circular barn ninety feet in diameter.

W. J. Brown, '91, is teaching in the Toronto Business College, where there is an average attendance of about one hundred. He enjoys the work greatly and likes Toronto very much.

E. A. Globensky, '88, has returned to his home at St. Eustache after passing a very creditable examination at the Oise Agricultural College, Beaurais, France. Globe expects to take up land in the North West in the spring.

W. S. Carpenter, '88, paid the College a flying visit last week, he is the proprietor of the Gold Medal Farm of the County of Norfolk, which adjoins the corporation of the town of Simcoe; and it will repay a person for the time spent in inspecting it.

T. W. Skaife, '84, V.S., M.R.C.V.S., after obtaining his degree in Canada, practiced in the Eastern States for a time. He then went to Edinburgh to still further continue his studies, and is now practicing his profession in California.

B. M. Madge, gold medalist of '86, after a very pleasant visit spent amid the scenes of his youth in Devonshire, Eng., has returned to his home in Browning, Man. He regrets exceedingly that press of business would not allow him to stop at the O.A.C., but will reserve this treat for another.

R. E. King, '86, DeCewsville, has been very ill for the last two months with typhoid fever, but we are pleased to say that he is recovering and will soon be as well as ever. He is managing a farm of 350 acres, and is a prominent member of their literary society and Patrons of Industry.

B. E. Ketchin, '89, has a fine farm within half a mile of the lively little town of Waterford, Norfolk Co. He was united in marriage to Miss Wooley, of Townsend, and they have settled down in conjugal bliss. The REVIEW wishes them all happiness on their way through life.

T. C. Warner, '86, Decewsville, has proved the truth of woman's influence, having taken unto himself a wife and settled down in married bliss. We are told that though always a successful man, he has been doubly successful since this auspicious event. May the same prosperity and happiness follow both himself and his partner through life.

Hercimier, '84, is farming a fertile and well cultivated farm of 300 acres within two miles of Deseronto; he is a great admirer of fine horse flesh, of which, as well as other breeds of stock, he is a noted breeder. He is Secretary of the Napanee Farmers' Institute and was sent as a delegate to the Central Farmers' Institute in Toronto.

H. B. Higinbotham, '86, is engaged in the office of the Fall River Steamship Company, New York, and also has the management of several branch offices. Since leaving the College Harry has been in the North West where he still owns a farm; but farm life was too monotonous for his rollicking, fun-loving nature, so he rented his farm and came down to the city.

A. H. Smith, '83, is the owner of Oak Grove Farm, consisting of 250 acres of first-class land within a twenty minutes drive of the county town of Norfolk County. He is engaged in mixed farming, but also breeds trotting horses, Ayrshire cattle, Border Leicester sheep and Yorkshire hogs; while his farm is noted for some of the largest crops which which are grown in the neighborhood. Mr. Smith is married and has two children whom he intends to send to the O.A.C. shortly.

W. A. Mattice, '89, writes from his farm in Stormont County near Cornwall. He says that they have three ex-students in his district, Robt. Valance, '88; W. D. Wood, '91; and himself. R. Valance is in the dairy business and was one of the Judges of sheep at the fall fairs. W. D. Wood is devoting himself to butter-making and the breeding of horses, both heavy and standard trotting bred horses. These three O.A.C. boys take great interest in the Institutes, having read papers before their local meetings.



*College Times* has a comprehensive sporting department.

*Acta Victoriana*, among other good things, contains an article on "Faults of Culture," and another on "Self Esteem," each presenting numerous thoughts worthy of cogitation.

**BREEDERS' CARDS.**

J. A. FLEMING, Weston, Ont., breeder of Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue.

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J. M. HURLEY, dealer and breeder of Improved large white York-shire pigs from imported stock. Breeding pigs for sale not akin; also road and carriage horses. Kingston Road Stock Farm, or Box 442, Belleville, Ont.

*The Sunbeam* is bright as ever and rises to summer warmth in "A Group of Shakesperian Essays on Romeo and Juliet."

A copy of *The McMaster University Monthly* has come to hand. It contains articles of high literary merit, but it takes considerable time and patience to cut the leaves. It is, however, a welcome visitor.

*The Owl* is, as usual, replete with interesting and profitable reading. It contains a very vigorous article on Catholic Intolerance. Steady, good brother; there is danger of being too "sweeping" in these matters.

"Burns' Songs" is the title of a paper ably handled in *The Argosy*. "Advertising in College Papers," also receives attention. "University Extension," which is a live question, completes the leading articles of the issue.

An essayist in *College Chips* points out that an agreeable conversationalist must be a good listener. Those of us who have met the person who innocently inquires, "What time is it?" when we are relating some thrilling (?) anecdote, can fully appreciate the truth of this statement.

"A Sketch" in the March number of *TheVarsity* is well worth reading. The same number contains an interesting paper on "The Ancient and Modern Stage," in which the writer laments the degraded state of the stage of to-day, and notices the men of ancient and modern times, who were instrumental in "winning the stage to literature and art."



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