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The O. A. C. Review

The Dignity of a Calling is Its Utility

Vol. VII.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH. MAY, 1896.

No. 8.

Editorial.



FEW more swiftly flying weeks will bring to a close the college year of 1896-97. With mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret, the student will lay aside his lecture notes, pack his trunk and go down to the station to exchange farewells with the boys. The successful ones will carry with them their well earned degrees or diplomas, and the brilliant few will be the proud recipients of medals, scholarships, or valedictory prize. For many it will mean the completion of their college life, and return home to the old farm where they will enter upon a new course differing from that just completed, in the fact, that action will largely replace study.

At this juncture, there arise two questions, - has the college course benefited the students and inspired the best efforts among them, and have the examinations gauged the intellectual capacities so accurately that the rewards have been bestowed upon the most worthy men? In any particular class, the examination will soon begin its work of sorting the raw material into the different grades: the stars who strive for first-class honors; the steady pluggers who take a good average; and the poll who are continually dropping below the thirty three per cent. limit or coming dangerously near to it. The competition for the prizes narrows down to five or six, while the majority of the class work in an indifferent mood to maintain a respectable standing. The medals are an incentive only to those who are in the race for them, and these are just the ones who are least in need of a spur; to the average man, and to the careless, they are no incitement whatever. Another objection to the awarding of prizes is the encouragement it gives to cramming at the expense of mental discipline and the development of originality. With many of the subjects on the course the qualifications for success are a retentive memory, hermit-like habits, and an aptitude for rapid penmanship. The examination questions require a faithful reproduction of the lecture notes. Very seldom is there one which calls for any considerable exercise of the judgment. Under the conditions a man who turns aside to study

more closely some point which has engaged his attention is like the runner in a foot race who stops to tie his shoe laces.

In this utilitarian age, there are those who advocate the abolition of medals, honors, and degrees, along with the college cap and gown, as being relics of a less enlightened age. President Jordan, of Leland, Stanford, University, says: "They are a part of our inheritance from the past, from the time when scholarship was not manhood, when the life of the student had no relation to the life of the world." They set up a false standard of attainment, and appeal to motives the most unworthy; they cause rivalry among those who should be co-workers and often excite a secret envy among the disappointed. The student should be more of an independent investigator, for with the multiplication of books and the easy means of securing printed information on any subject, the college is a convenience and not an absolute necessity in acquiring an education.

A Few Rambling Remarks.



THE Third Year Exams, are once more numbered with those of the past, and it is a source of pleasure to each and every one of the class to be relieved from study for a short period. It rests now with the examiners as to what the results shall be; all the Year can do is to hope for the best. On the whole, the papers were more difficult than those set in past years, and the assertion might be freely ventured that some of them were much too difficult for the time allotted to the study of the subject on which they were set. We question the advantages of the Special Courses. Much more time will have to be given to the study of the subjects in some of them, and less to some of the General Course subjects before a graduate can be fully equipped to compare himself with the specialist, along the same lines, from other institutions.

A specialist from this institution, has but one course he can pursue, if he wishes to take a position of teacher or lecturer, namely, that he is allowed to teach in Agricultural Colleges only. The positions in these colleges both in Canada and the United States are filled to overflowing, and he is consequently shut out from this line of work. In an edi-

torial of one of last year's Review's the question was asked, "Why not have it so arranged that a graduate from this college will be qualified, after having taken the necessary course of training in the School of Pedagogy to take a position as teacher of his special subjects in some of the High Schools of this Province?" If a graduate of this college is not fitted to do so, then there is something radically wrong with the Special Courses; better do away with them and return to the General Course as it has been in the past. This statement might be met with the assertion that this College does not profess to fit students for taking positions, as it wishes them to return to the farm. If this is its sole aim, then we say the Special Courses are a mistake and should be done away with, as they have a tendency to educate along one particular line only, and the agriculturist should have a good general knowledge of all of them. If a student of this college has a farm of his own after completing his course here and does not return to it, we believe he is making a mistake, but for the graduate who has but his hands and head left him to make his way in the world it is next to slavery to return home, buy a farm on borrowed money, and attempt to pay it, when agriculture is in the depressed state that it is at the present time. A graduate from an agricultural college cannot command, as far as general farm work is concerned, a penny a day higher wages from the average farmer, than the most ignorant agricultural laborer in the land, who is fitted to do the same work. Education, in this respect, is but little use to a man financially although it may be a source of pleasure to him. We hope the time may come when an education along agricultural lines will be more highly esteemed by the general public than it is at present.

* * *

Thirty-four of our boys turned out to represent B Battery in the military parade to commemorate the 77th anniversary of the birth of our gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and we extend our hearty congratulations to officers and men on the fine appearance they presented. Their superior marching and military bearing in general was quite noticeable, when compared with the city battery and 39th Battalion. This is mainly due to the untiring efforts put forth by Capt. Clark in drilling the college students. The Battery was commanded by Captain T. McRae and Lieutenant Harrison, both of which are typical specimens of what military officers should be. Under these officers, the boys go into camp on June 16th, and will no doubt acquire themselves so as to bring the highest honors to the College as B Battery has so often done in the past.

* * *

The first editorial in this issue is from the pen of a prominent "soph." It is worth a careful perusal by the students and officers of the college.

Experiments by J. B. Lindsey, Massachusetts Station, indicate that the amount of protein recommended for milk cows in the German and American feeding standards is too low. He obtained the largest and most economical returns when the cows received 3.76 lbs. protein per 1,000 lbs. live weight. The conclusion is that rations with from 2.5 to 3 lbs. protein per head daily are more profitable than those with 2 lbs. and less.

Agricultural.

"Colour versus Quality in Shorthorns."



HERE is perhaps no question more important to stockmen than the one at present going the rounds of the American stock journals and being discussed by American and Canadian breeders in general, viz.: The colour line in Shorthorn cattle. On the result of this discussion and the effect of the arguments brought to bear on the subject, depends to a great extent the future of the breed in America.

The discussion thus far has admitted so much of the properly designated "mere twaddle," that the subject has come to have a seemingly ridiculous aspect. Its significance, however, demands our respect, and the question should not be dropped until the importance or non-importance of colour, whichever it may be, is fully asserted. Assuming that there is no virtue in colour, what are the breeders of America doing? By their own confession many of them are lowering the standard of the breed by catering to the fanciful demands of other breeders and buyers, whose work is equally detrimental in creating a demand for inferior animals. If, on the other hand, there is real merit in some colour or some particular combination of colours, the majority of breeders are not taking advantage thereof, for no other breed can boast of a greater variety in colours. But this variety, according to many, is not to be boasted of. In fact, it is the great bug-bear of most American breeders. In their eyes the proper colour and uniformity in that color is the first essential. Colour first, quality next, is their motto. In fact, with some of them colour is evidently the first-second and last consideration; and if it were possible through any process of metaphysical reasoning to create the abstract quality color apart from the concrete article, we might almost expect to find their stables stocked with animals somewhat of the description given by Doctor Sober-side, the minister of Pumpkinville in "Traits of American Humour." "A red cow," said the doctor, "considered metaphysically or as an abstraction, is an animal possessing neither hide nor horns, bones nor flesh, but is a mere type, eidolon, and fantastical semblance of these parts of a quadruped. It has no locomotion, stability, or endurance; neither goes to pasture, gives milk, chews the cud nor performs any other function of the horned beast, but is a mere creation of the brain, begotten by a freak of the fancy, and nourished by a conceit of the imagination." Now, we may have some misgivings as to the correctness of the doctor's description, but if the present line of breeding followed by so many is persisted in who knows but the immaterial may be finally reached? Breeders affected with the "red colour mania" please take notice; it is the red cow the doctor describes.

If some of our breeders of to-day who are loudest in sounding the praises of such men as the Collings brothers, or the Booths, would vindicate their approbation by adopting the rules of those breeders, much would be gained for the breed. Theirs was not the goal of immateriality. Those men never let colour interfere with genuine excel-

lence. The red, the white, and the roan were used by them indiscriminately, hence the foundation and development of an excellent breed of cattle, but hence also that terrible heritage of present day herds, variety in colour, for colour is hereditary as well as quality. If this last statement be true let us make our deductions. We have just said that these early breeders worked irrespective of colour. The preponderance of superior animals in their time were roans or modifications of the same. Now, colour and quantity being hereditary, we naturally conclude that the roan of to day would be the superior animal and our natural conclusions are confirmed by what we see around us every day. In the show ring, the roan is winning honours for the breed all over the world, and the pure white - the white elephant of Shorthorn breeders - which is a nearer relative of the roan than is the "beautiful red," is a proverbial prize-winner at all our fat stock shows.

These facts have induced another disease in the Shorthorn camp, known as the "roan craze," somewhat similar in type but less virulent than the "red colour mania." The roan colour disciple, of course, seeks to exclude as far as possible the red colour from his herd. There is a possibility of following this line of breeding too closely, for the roans are by no means invariably the better animals. The stockman, however, of either persuasion who thus discriminates at the expense of quality and to the general detriment of the breed, is not worthy of the name of breeder. He might be quite properly designated fancier, and he then would be eligible to identify himself with our Poultry and Pet Stock Associations, if indeed those societies would admit such inconsistencies into their ranks. Or those "fanciers" in justice to the rest of the Shorthorn fraternity, or rather in justice to themselves and their high ideal, might institute a brotherhood of their own. Requisites for the new order, - an advanced registry with colour as sole basis of qualification; judges scale of points, color, 100; a medical staff, eye specialists, to examine all judges and directors for colour-blindness, etc. etc.

Colour is alright in itself, and we all admire the beautiful in colour as well as in everything else. "A thing of beauty," Keats says, "is a joy forever," while in less poetical language, the ungainly is a perpetual eye-sore. We each have our preferences, and, other things being equal, we may quite properly indulge those preferences, but just so long as we make real merit subservient to fancy points we may not expect to improve, nor yet even hope to maintain, the present standard of the breed.

J. W. WIDDIFIELD, '95

Soil Temperature.

IN several articles of the current volume of this journal, the subject of soil physics has been the theme. It is one to which very little attention indeed has hitherto been given; indeed apart from the matter of drainage it is quite safe to say that no attention whatever has been given to it. By many it has been supposed that all that was necessary to do to grow a crop was to plough the land and to sow the seed. Others have conceded that a certain amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash was necessary before a satisfactory crop could be grown; but very few indeed are the

farmers who have devoted any study to the physical condition of the soil, apart from other subjects.

It is very important that the soil should contain a liberal supply of plant food, but this is not the only matter deserving of attention. Plant food would be of little service should the physical condition of the soil be such that the plant cannot avail itself of it, consequently just so far as the physical condition of the soil falls short of perfection to just this extent is the plant prevented from utilizing to the highest degree the plant food available in the soil. This is a very wide subject, for the condition suitable for one crop may not be suitable for another. Upon the farmer is placed the obligation of knowing under what condition each crop will best prosper and then to study how he can best reach this condition. From this it does seem imperative that at least in thickly populated districts the successful farmer must be a specialist.

Possibly no part of the subject of soil physics is more important than that of the degree of moisture, and in this connection we would refer our reader to an article in the March issue, "Preservation and Control of Soil Moisture," which will be better appreciated the more frequently it is read. Soil moisture is important also because of its close connection with soil temperature. It is a well recognized fact that a great amount of heat is required to evaporate from the soil, even a small quantity of water. By experiment it has been shown that the heat necessary to evaporate one pound of water would raise the temperature of the soil 10 degrees, consequently if this heat must be expended in evaporating the water then the soil must remain just so much cooler. The best farm management, therefore, will aim to prevent any evaporation of water from the surface of the soil, and thereby not only retain the moisture in the soil but also to raise the temperature a few degrees. This end may be attained by early shallow tillage, as will be gathered from the article to which we have referred. By this means the field is converted into something of a hot-bed, the cold water from the subsoil is prevented from rising to the surface which the heated upper layer is prevented from transmitting its heat to the lower subsoil. By this means the surface soil is brought into a condition most suitable for the germination of the soil deposited in it.

Rolling also has an important influence in maintaining the soil temperature, since a smooth rolled surface presents less exposure to radiation than an uneven lumpy surface. In addition the natural slope of a field and the specific heat of its soil will largely influence the temperature at any time. But these are not so easily under the control of the farmer.

We have intimated the extent to which a soil may be cooled by evaporation. Let us notice the temperatures most suitable to plant growth. It is well known that ordinarily vegetation does not begin under 45° or 48° F., nor reach its maximum under 68° or 70° F. Corn which germinated in 3 days at 65° required 11 days when the temperature was 51° F. The mean April temperatures will likely fall below this. It is thus easily within the farmer's ability to increase the temperature of his soil, at least a few degrees, which increase may mean all the difference between an early vigorous growth or a late and feeble one.

For cereal crops the matter of soil temperature is one of great moment. These crops, it is well known, complete their season of growth before the process of nitrification has well begun in the soil, consequently the nitrates when formed are largely washed from the soil and lost. But if the temperature of the soil can be increased and nitrification started before the crop has completed its growth there would be brought to the soil one of its most needed fertilizers. Besides nitrification increases still further the temperature, so that should the desired condition be early reached it would be better able to withstand succeeding coldness.

W. R. B.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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MAY, 1896.

Cultivation of Corn.

SINCE the introduction of the silo, the acreage of corn grown in the Province has been very much increased. Many have given up the growing of roots and are now growing corn. It is probable that those who were successful root growers require very little instruction in regard to corn growing. At the same time there are a few general principles which may be reviewed by all with a fair amount of profit.

We shall take it for granted, that the planting season is just passed, and that the crop has been planted on a field that is fairly rich. If such has not been done a large yield cannot be expected, no matter what the after cultivation may be as corn belongs to that class of plants known as heavy feeders.

Usually corn is planted on ground that has been previously rolled. In a dry season like the present one this is an excellent practice, providing that the after cultivation is of the proper kind. The rolling of the ground at the time of planting tends to bring moisture from the lower to the surface soil where the young plants are; but if the land is allowed to remain in this condition the moisture reaches the surface and is lost by evaporation. The great object of the farmer throughout the season should be to prevent this evaporation.

Everyone has noticed how moist soil becomes in a few days after it has been rolled. On ordinary corn ground it is usually noticed in four or five days after planting. This is the time for the first cultivation. A light harrow may be used at this stage. It will not disturb the seed and will loosen the soil on top of it. The harrow may be used again after the plants have come through the ground. Such a process will disturb weeds before they get strong root hold and will very much lessen the evaporation from the soil.

When the plants are above ground, use should be made of the hand-hoe in the vicinity of the plants. This should be done whether

there are weeds or not, as it will tend to check evaporation in the most important places. As the season advances the horse-hoe or some such implement should be used at least once a week. Very often this is neglected in harvest time and as a result we often see corn wilting during the day, simply because transpiration is taking place more rapidly than the water is taken up by the roots. During such a time if evaporation from the soil were checked more moisture would pass through the plants, and a more rapid growth would follow.

As the season advances the cultivation should be more shallow and not so near the plants, otherwise the small feeding roots will be cut off. In fact a mere stirring of the surface inch is better than cutting to a depth of four or five inches.

Where the crop is grown for ensilage and large varieties are used, it is a good plan to cut or pull out the suckers, as these interfere with the cutting and are often lost in the gathering.

J. A.

Personals.

H. C. Gillespie, '94, is in California on a fruit farm.

o o o

G. F. Humphrey, '94, is on an extensive ranch in Australia.

o o o

F. Rowe, B. S. A., '95, has returned to his home in England.

o o o

W. E. Thom, '95, is working on his father's dairy farm near Morrisburg, Ont.

o o o

A. N. Macdonald, '94, is a partner with his brother in the firm of John Macdonald, Toronto, Ont.

o o o

B. W. Gonin, '94, is studying law in Worthing, Eng. He plays centre half on one of the best football teams in England.

o o o

A. W. Logie, '94, is working with the Greenshields, breeders of Jersey and Ayrshire cattle, Montreal. He attended the exhibitions last fall.

o o o

W. W. McKinley, '94, is farming near Seely's Bay, Leeds Co. "Billy" will be remembered as the big rough football kicker on the Third team of 1894.

o o o

We clipped the following from an eastern newspaper: "Among the graduates at the fourth session of the Ontario Dairy School at Guelph we find the name of D. J. Macpherson, Lancaster, who appears on the honor list in practical work, and written examinations on cheese making, butter making, milk testing, use of cream separators

and dairy lectures. We congratulate the Cheese King on having a son evidently so well qualified to take up his father's work."

o o o

G. Gooch, '95, is working in his father's insurance office in Toronto.

o o o

J. G. Bell, B. S. A., '93, is ranching near Bell's Station, Assiniboine.

o o o

J. S. Wallbridge, '91, is working in his father's creamery near Belleville.

o o o

W. L. Carlyle, B. S. A., '92, is managing the Wisconsin Dairy School at Madison, Wis.

o o o

D. H. McDougall, '95, is at home on his father's farm, working hard as was his custom while here.

o o o

A. L. Bard, the Mills flat shoemaker of '95, is working on his father's farm at Bardville, Muskoka.

o o o

J. Benning, '95, is on his father's farm near Williamstown, Glen-
gary Co. They breed Ayrshires extensively.

o o o

W. L. Summerby, '94, is teaching school near Russel, Ont., he in-
tends returning next October to finish the course.

o o o

Geo. Robertson, who took a special course in Henology this
spring, is working on a poultry farm, Galletta, Carleton Co.

o o o

T. Moffatt, '95, has been attending high school at Winchester the
past winter, where he blossomed out into a brilliant hockeyist.

o o o

We would be pleased to receive any information regarding W. M.
Shotwell, '94. He hailed from Poplar Hill, Middlesex Co.

o o o

The body of W. E. C. Carter, who was drowned in Manitoba last
fall, has been found and brought home to Toronto for interment.

o o o

A. E. Bruneau, '94, is at home in Montreal working with his
father, who is one of the leading Veterinary Surgeons in that city.

o o o

P. B. Kennedy, B. S. A., has returned from the old land. His
brother has accompanied him, and will no doubt enter the College
next October.

o o o

D. Z. Gilman, B. S. A., '92, is farming at Willow Grove, Hal-
dham, Ont. He was out on Institute work during the last session and
gave thorough satisfaction wherever he lectured.

o o o

J. D. McPhail, '95, spent a few days with us recently. He is look-
ing well. He came west on business, so we believe. Mac's many
friends in the city were pleased to see him, and we believe he sat for

his photo several times as he was seen in a certain studio more often
than could be occupied by the taking of one sitting.

o o o

C. S. F. Ayles, '93-'94-'95, is still residing near the College. He
is managing Mr. Nelson Moore's extensive business in connection with
that gentleman's new electric railway invention.

o o o

E. A. Pouting, '95, is working on his father's ranch, Moweaqua,
Ill. We expect Everett talks as much as ever, not like many people
though, for he generally knew what he was talking about.

o o o

S. G. Carlyle, '94, is working on his father's farm at Chesterville,
Dundas County. Sid. would have returned to finish the course here,
but owing to the death of his mother he was unable to do so.

o o o

D. F. Kidd, B. S. A., '95, is at home working on his father's farm.
He is breeding Berkshire swine and Leicester sheep. D. F. will no
doubt become the leading agricultural light of Simcoe Co.

o o o

R. H. Henderson, '94, is farming near Rockton, Ont. "Peter" is
enjoying life, and can jump as high, if not higher, than ever. The
boys of Upper Panton will remember Peter's free acrobatic perform-
ances, given nightly after study hour.

o o o

A. M. High, '91, is at home near Beamsville, Lincoln county. He
intends returning next October, for the Third Year. We would ad-
vise A. M. to do considerable reading this summer, along the lines in-
dicated in the College circular.

o o o

J. R. Whetter, '95, is at home near Lorneville, Victoria Co. No
doubt John is giving the farmers in his vicinity an insight into the
scientific side of agriculture, as only he is capable of expounding and
practicing.

o o o

L. Hay, '92, after leaving here worked on a farm near Guelph for
some time. Afterwards he graduated from Toronto Veterinary Col-
lege, and now hangs out his shingle as V. S. in Hamilton, Ont. We
paid us a visit recently.

o o o

We made a slight error in the biography of J. E. Crealy, B. S. A.,
'93, in March issue. He is at present managing a large creamery near
South Durham, Que. Last winter he acted in the capacity of in-
structor in the Strathroy Dairy School.



After graduating last June, A. T. Wiancho worked in the Chemi-
cal Laboratory here until Xmas, when he returned home. A few
weeks ago he was offered a situation as foreman on a dairy farm near
Marshall, Minnesota, which he accepted. He likes the work well,
and speaks highly of the surrounding country, but finds it very bore-
some. He wishes to be remembered to all his friends, especially those
near the College. We feel assured that A. T. will be successful in
promoting the interests of his employer.

Locals.

GAY'S ELEGY.

Written in the O. A. C. Barnyard.

[With apologies to the first Composer].

The loud gong calls us at the break of day,
Its tones resounding through the O. A. C.,
Its answering echoes slowly die away
And leave the world to silence and to me.

As fade Lou's lingering footsteps on the floors
The morning air a solemn silence holds,
Save from Pat's room whence still unbroken snores
Come muffled from beneath the bedding's folds.

Save that one hears far up within the tower
Some 3rd. year student unto Lou complain
At being called at that unearthly hour,
Then turns and tries to go to sleep again.

Within those whitewashed rooms on Jimmy's flat
The drowsy students from their warm beds creep.
Is there on earth discomfort worse than that
Of being roused so early from one's sleep?

A scent of breakfast floats upon the morn,
The knife doth rattle 'gainst the earthen plate.
And hurrying footfalls now the students warn
To "get a wiggle on" or they'll be late!

For them once more the porridge bowl is filled,
For them the juicy sausages are fried,
Arabia's fragrant berry is distilled
And milk fresh from the dairy is supplied.

To study then, their merry course they take

Some with their bodies, others with their minds
Are pleased to labor. Some the pitchfork wield,
Whilst others practice works of various kinds.

Some tend the cattle, and the fragrant hay
And silage deal to all with thoughtful care,
Whilst some in threshing wile the hours away
Or with the carpenter some things repair.

The harvest doth to their self-binder yield,
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe hath broke.
How cheerinly they labored in the field!
How fell the bush before their sturdy stroke!

Each as he labors, still finds time for thought,
And cons the lectures over 'n his mind;
Puts into practice all he has been taught
Soliloquizing something in this kind—

"Lest not the Shorthorn mock the humble Scrub
Its simple wants and ancestry obscure,
Nor Jerseys give the Herefords the snub
Because their yield of milk is very poor.

"The boast of ancestry, the milking power,
And all that symmetry or breed ere gave
Await alike the inevitable hour
And all this glory leads but to the grave.

"Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the blame
If owners of these herds no stockbooks keep,
And by these means perpetuate their fame
When cold within the dust their bodies sleep.

Can Hugo Reed with all his boasted skill
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Man's boasted power enables him to kill,
But cannot call the spirit back from death."

List the loud clamor of the supper bell!
See smiling students flocking to their teas!
The odors borne upon the breeze foretell
Of prunes, of mincemeat, or of toasted cheese.

Perchance within the O. A. C. may dwell
Some student smitten with the dart of love,
Who loving, loves "not wisely, but too well,"
And spends weeks doting on a lady's glove.

But rules for their restraint by wiser men
And laws and punishments have been designed;
The students must be in by half past-ten
Or be reported, and forewith be fined!!

Oh, who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
The fair Guelph ladies hath at ten resigned:
Or sauntered slowly on the homeward way,
Nor cast one longing lingering look behind!

Some first year student may with dauntless mind
Meander slowly up the front hall stairs,
Or whilst his pipe with incense fills the wind,
Light on the President quite unawares.

Full many a pot of strawberry jam I ween
The dusty shelves of College cupboards bear;
Full many a damsel languishes unseen
Because her student lover is not there.

Now sleep and rest, which do alike repay
The labors of the peasant and the king,
Steals them from care and anxious thought away
Until once more the jangling gong doth ring.

Nor let us seek their frailties to expose,
Futurity shall mark their rise or fall;
And Providence shall in good time disclose
The path of duty marked out for them all.

*
* *

"Whats the score?"

o o o

Prof. (calling roll):- "Mr. Bunny"
And a small voice answers "Hare-sir."

o o o

What attraction can there be on Waterloo Avenue that draws
Jack McCready thither every Sunday evening?

o o o

Fred. (as he reads a memo.) :- "I'll bet that the type-writer
blushed when it produced this memo."
(And now he's with the Angels).

o o o

NOTICE.

On and after June 1st, '96. all Third Year men will be allowed to
use the side door-- Second Year men must enter through the reading-
room windows-- First Year men must ascend the fire escape.

o o o

Sam Loughrin holds the record for "one centers." He has re-
ceived as many as six in one week

(Sam, advise your girl to get a telephone, it will be cheaper in
the end.)

o o o

The burning question of the day
"How do I look in my uniform?"
"Are my pants long enough?"

o o o

Prof. of Dairying (to a gathering of Second Year Students)
... "Now gentlemen, how long has this curd been set?"

Rogers. -- "Two hours, sir."

Charleton. -- "A little over that time, sir."

Hutton. -- "About five minutes, sir."

Prof. -- "Mr. Hutton is about right. You set about five minutes
ago, did you not, Mr. Stratton?"

Stratton. -- "No, it has been set about thirty-five minutes."

(Silence reigned and ran over into the curd sink.)

Athletics.

The football team, so far, has fully upheld it's reputation, and
good steady practice has developed a team that the O. A. C. has no
need to be ashamed of.

Although the state of the "campus" did not allow of football
practice on it till the 14th of last month, both teams since then have
been practicing enthusiastically and now show good combination and
training.

The first team is one of the strongest that has been here for some
time and has won all the matches played. The second team is also a
strong one and gives the first team good practice.

The first match of the season was played on our grounds against
the city team that, like our team, had entered the Intermediate League
of the W. F. A. Their defeat by seven goals to nil (7-0) was a sur-
prise to a good many, and showed that our team could score as well as
play a good defence game. The city had a good forward line but were
weak in their half-back line, and our forwards scored whenever they
got near the goal. After the match W. E. Buckingham signed to
play with our team in the Intermediate League, and being a good
dribbler and a player should materially strengthen our forward line.

The first match of the Intermediate League was played on the
campus against the Collegiate Institute on May 2nd, and resulted in a
win for our team by two goals to nil (2-0).

The match began about four o'clock, just as it began to rain, and
it did not "dry up" till near the end of the game, which rendered the
ground very wet and slippery, placing our heavier team at some dis-
advantage.

The G. C. I. played a defence game throughout and the result
was at no time doubtful, though our forwards found it hard to shoot
with such a slippery "pig-kick." The so-called G. C. I. team was
greatly strengthened by S. R. Curzon, A. R. Curzon and Amy on the
forward line, and Will Savage full back, but a team cannot win a
match without combination play, which was totally lacking in our op-
ponents.

The second league match against the G. C. I. was played on their
grounds on Friday, May 8th, and resulted in another victory for us
by three goals to nil (3-0). The grounds were in a very bad condition,
and when our team got down at six o'clock nothing was ready and
only two or three of the home team had turned up. After some delay,
however, occasioned by having to manufacture goal posts, touch line
posts, etc., the game began about seven o'clock. Parker at centre,
half, and Ed. Mills and G. A. Smith on the right wing, played
well, as indeed all the team did, considering the fact that they were
playing in grass up to their knees.

Berlin won their matches from Elmira, and on May 16th came
up to Guelph to try conclusions with our team. After a good game
they were defeated by three goals to two (3-2). Both the goals they
scored, however, were allowed on decisions given by their goal um-
pire and, to say the least, were very doubtful.

Both teams had a good defence, but the combination of our for-

ward line was much superior to that of Berlin, and showed great improvement since the last league match against the G. C. I. The return match is to be played in Berlin on the 25th, and it is to be hoped that the same good luck may attend us in foreign matches as has been our share in our home matches.

The second team was organized a few days ago and with an energetic captain in the person of S. W. Loghrin has been practicing regularly, and should give a good account of themselves at Waterdown on the 25th.

A match had been arranged between our second team and the G. C. I., but for some reason the latter failed to put in an appearance. If our second team ever play a match with the G. C. I. it would be more interesting if the G. C. I. would play their own men, and not four or five outside players as they intended to have done had they come up last Thursday night. The G. C. I. are not bad players but they know that they are no match even for our second team, and so, of course, are anxious to get other players to play for them, but such a proceeding is neither sportsmanlike nor likely to increase interest in the match.

Exchanges.

Among the papers which came to hand regularly during the past season, *The Canadian Horticulturist* always received a warm welcome. It is more in sympathy with, and appreciates more highly, the work of this College than do the other exchanges. Our progress in the several branches of agriculture has been announced through its columns at different times, but especially has notice been taken of that line, namely fruit-growing, along which Prof. Hutt has been earnestly laboring. As a horticultural paper, it should be found in the homes of every farmer in Ontario, no matter if he have but a plot of the small fruits or a flower-garden. The editor being a practical fruit-grower himself and widely known throughout the Province, is able therefore to select with the best judgment, the writers who contribute to his magazine. These men are in general actively engaged in the work, thus being able to speak with authority on all subjects connected in any way with their own occupations. The paper is, of course, largely devoted to the cultivation and management of the fruits, but lately more attention has been given to the growing of garden flowers, with notes also on vegetable gardening. Excellent articles have appeared throughout the year, treating of the various insect foes with which the gardener or fruit-grower has to contend. In the May issue under the heading, "Causes of Failure in Apple Culture," the editor ably treats of the ravages of insects, giving short descriptions of some of our worst insect foes with general directions for spraying. To further enlighten those wishing special directions along this line, a copy of Prof. Panton's latest spraying calendar is appended to the above article. The result of the spraying contest, held at Grimsby in April, is also given with engravings of five of the leading spray pumps.

Taken all around, the *Horticulturist* is an active, up-to-date monthly, full of the latest ideas and suggestions in fruit-growing and gardening, and a good representative of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

o o o

In one of the city schools a young lady of marked ability was succeeded by another young lady as teacher. To her class: "Now, Miss K --was an excellent teacher, and I mean to follow in her footsteps." One of the older girls: "Miss, do you know that she is to be married?"--Exchange.

o o o

The secret of success is to know how to do, by yourself. If you once learn to get the whiphand of yourself, that is the best educator. Prove to me that you can control yourself, and I'll say you're an educated man; and without this all other education is next to nothing.--Miss Oliphant.

o o o

"What makes time short to me?
Active!"
What makes it long and spiritless?
'Tis idleness!
'What brings us to debt?
To delay and to forget!
What makes us succeed?
Decision with speed!
How to fame to ascend?
Oneself to defend!"--Goethe.

o o o

"You will fall in love," they said. In affright
I fled from each chasm to peaks above.
And when I attained the Heavenmost height
I found they were wrong--I had climbed to love!

--MARGARET SCOTT, in January Ladies' Home Journal.

o o o

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self. We must be purposely kind and generous, or we miss the best part of existence. The heart that goeth out of itself, gets large and full of joy. That is the great secret of the inner life. We do ourselves the most good in doing something for others.--Exchange.

o o o

370 605 immigrants last year entered the United States at the port of New York. Of these only 34,862 could by any stretch of the imagination be classed as skilled labor. The remainder went largely to the sweat shops, the slums, and the prisons.--*Golden Rule*.

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