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THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

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Macaulay's Essay on Milton.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton discloses to the careful reader all the qualities that distinguish this great historian and essayist. It is remarkable in the first instance as the production of a mere youth. Macaulay was twenty-five years of age when this essay appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. Many writers at this age have scarcely formed their style, but the style and method of the essay on Milton, are pre-eminently characteristic also of the author's later work.

It has been said of Macaulay, that everything he wrote was a defence, directly or indirectly, of Whig principles. If Dr. Johnson had known Macaulay, he would have labelled him a 'bottomless Whig.' The cause of liberalism, of liberty and progress, was dear to Macaulay, and he championed this cause on all

occasions. The Essay before us is no exception to the rule. Milton, the apostle of individual and national freedom, Milton, the author of *Liberty of the Press*, and of a *Defence of the English People*, was a man whom Macaulay must endorse. In the views and the conduct of Milton, he finds little to condemn, and much to condone and to praise. "Therefore it is that we decidedly approve of the conduct of Milton and the other wise and good men, who, in spite of much that was ridiculous and hateful in the conduct of their associates, stood firmly by the cause of public liberty."

Macaulay is first and last and always the politician and partizan. He exhibits little of the unbiased judgment of the judge and much of the special pleading of the advocate. True, he is often fair to the other

side, but we are not allowed to forget that it is the opposite side, and not his side. In this Essay he admits, by way of concession, the errors and absurdities of the Puritans, but he ends up with an eloquent piece of rhetoric that praises their courage, their piety, and their enthusiasm. When he touches upon the Royalists, he concedes their virtues, their elegant tastes, and graces of manner, but insists upon their errors of opinion, their subserviency, and their degradation.

Turning from the matter to the form of this Essay, the reader will notice with what wealth of illustration it is furnished. The brilliant essayist draws from all sources to enrich his descriptions. Shakespeare the dramatist, and Newton the mathematician, pass before us as in a moving picture. Hamlet, Lear, and Red Riding-hood appear in the one sentence, and all for illustration. The Italian poet Dante serves as a foil and a contrast to set off the excellences of the English poet Milton.

Of the same quality as this abundance of illustration is the quality of particularity that distinguishes Macaulay's essays. He is not satisfied with generalities, but pictures forth his ideas in concrete images. The superiority of specific over general terms, as well as Macaulay's purpose in adopting the former, is set forth in his own words: "Logicians may reason about abstractions, but the great mass of men must have images." He wrote for the great mass of men, and was determined, not merely that they should understand him, but that they should read him with ease and pleasure. The following paragraph well illustrates this concreteness. He has been justifying the Great Rebellion against Charles I, and what he says in the paragraph might be expressed in general terms as follows: "We accuse him of be-

ing faithless, cruel and tyrannical, and we are told in palliation of these defects that he had all the social virtues." But how much more effective is this glittering rhetoric:

"We charge him with having broken his coronation oath; and we are told that he kept his marriage vow! We accuse him of having given up his people to the merciless inflictions of the most hot-headed and hard-hearted prelates; and the defense is, that he took his little son on his knee and kissed him. We censure him for having violated the articles of the Petition of Right, after having, for good and valuable consideration, promised to observe them; and we are informed that he was accustomed to hear prayers at six o'clock in the morning."

The author's aim at effectiveness and force explains many of the peculiarities of style that distinguish him. One of these is the frequency of antithesis and paradox. The paragraph descriptive of the days succeeding the restoration of Charles II, is crowded with ringing antitheses. Sometimes the antithesis is implied in the one phrase, as "servitude without loyalty," "sensuality without love," "paradise of cold hearts," "just ability enough to deceive," and "just religion enough to persecute." Sometimes the balanced form with the contrasted thought is more formal, as, "the king cringed to his rival that he might trample on his people."

These rhetoric devices are very effective, but there are dangers in their frequent use,—dangers which even Macaulay has not escaped. A comparison or a contrast having once been started on foot, many run too far, and result in the imputation of qualities to the subject beyond what is true. In fact, exaggeration may be found in the passage last referred to. The author,

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in seeking for an appropriate figure to represent the subserviency and licentiousness of King Charles' court, and the subversion by the King of the rights and liberties of the people, finds a parallel in the worship of Belial and Moloch in the high places of Judah. Accordingly, Charles, poor, cynical, good-natured, faithless Charles, is Belial! and thus the passage runs: "In every high place, worship was paid to Charles and James, Belial and Moloch; and England propitiated those obscene and cruel idols with the blood of her best and bravest children."

A second instance of Macaulay's tendency to over-statement is found in the proverbial school-boy. When Macaulay wants to show the superiority of his own age, in knowledge and scientific achievement, he drags in a school boy by the collar, and makes him give utterance to profound views on political economy or science, or display knowledge on history and geography such as would make Bacon or Christopher Columbus gape with wonder. In this Essay, he is discussing the favorite theme of scientific progress, and says: "In these (scientific) pursuits, therefore, the first speculators lie under great disadvantages, and, even when they fail, are entitled to praise. Their pupils, with far inferior intellectual powers, speedily surpass them in actual attainments." So far, good: this is eminently just and true: but it does not suit Macaulay. He must add a startling paradoxical illustration, to challenge and arrest attention; but, in so doing, he does injustice, if not to Montague and Walpole, at least to Newton. Thus he continues: "Every girl who has read Mrs. Marcet's little dialogues on political economy could teach Montague or Walpole many lessons in finance. Any intelligent man may now, by resolutely applying for a few years to mathematics, learn more than the great Newton knew

after half a century of study and meditation." Imagine comparing the mathematical attainments of Newton, who invented and used the fluxional calculus, and reduced the motions of the heavenly bodies to an agreement with the law of gravitation,—imagine comparing such attainments with those of a "man of ordinary intelligence," even if the latter does apply himself resolutely for several years, with all the appliances and means of the nineteenth century to boot! Only a man ignorant of mathematics, as Macaulay was, could institute such a comparison.

In general, Macaulay's style is rhetorical. Innumerable passages may be selected, from his essays or from his history, that would serve excellently for purposes of declamation. This peculiar effect is due in large measure to the balanced structure of his sentences, and to the judicious repetition of words and phrases,—devices very effective in oratory, but in writing apt to appear artificial. These devices are seen to good advantage and in small compass in the first passage quoted above. Note the recurrence of similar forms in "we charge him," "we accuse him," "we censure him"; "having broken," "having given up," "having violated"; "we are told," "the defence is," "we are informed." The passage later in the book, upon the Puritans, is perhaps the most eloquent of the whole essay. It is a piece of pure oratory: "If their steps were not accompanied by a splendid train of menials, legions of ministering angels had charge over them. Their palaces were houses not made with hands; their diadems crowns of glory which should never fade away. On the rich and the eloquent, on nobles and priests, they looked down with contempt; for they esteemed themselves rich in a more precious treasure, and eloquent in a more sublime language, nobles by the right of an earlier creation, and

priests by the imposition of a mightier hand."

These qualities of style, supported by a marvellous fund of historical and literary learning, which a phenomenal memory placed always at his command, could not fail to make their possessor a popular writer. Popular he has always been, and with good reason. He

was the first to make authentic history attractive and readable, and indeed has clothed history and biography with all the charm of fiction. Defects and limitations he has; but, in the dazzling brightness of his genius, these are spots on the sun, not to be seen by the naked eye.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

Some General Aspects on Forestry.

Until quite recently the question of Forestry on this side of the Atlantic, has been but little discussed, and a very small amount of interest had been manifested by those not directly affected by the destruction of the forests. Agitation commenced, first south of the line, with the result that the government established a Division of Forestry at Washington some nine or ten years ago. Since that time nearly every state in the union has organized a Forestry Association, and many now have permanent forest officers whose duty it is to formulate and carry out a forest policy in their several states.

The United States Government has also set aside several tracts of land, usually situated so as to command some important water shed, to be maintained as permanent forest reserves. These reserves are from time to time being added to as the government gradually acquires title to the land in suitable localities.

In Canada the first work in Forestry was taken up by the Ontario Legislature and consisted in the formation of a Forestry office for the purpose of protecting the crown timber lands from fire, this office has been in existence now since 1885. Quite recently, three years ago, the Dominion Government established a

Forestry Branch to look after the timber on Dominion lands and promote the general Forestry interests of the country. Shortly after the establishment of this branch the Canadian Forestry Association was organized, having for members all those in any way interested in the work of the preservation and perpetuation of existing forests and other branches of the forestry question.

The importance which is now being attached to the question of the protection of the forests on the other side of the line may easily be gathered from the prominence which this subject received in President Roosevelt's recent message to congress, in which particular mention was made of the work of the Forestry Bureau and its importance to the future welfare of the country.

The general conception of the meaning of the term "Forestry" is somewhat hazy, the most common idea being that it is somehow connected with the planting of trees. Many also think that the chief aim of the forester should be to keep people from cutting down trees, thus preventing the destruction of the forests. A very comprehensive definition of the term is one given by Dr. Schenck, a noted forester in America, and is this, "Forestry is the proper handling of forest invest-

ments," and this seems to cover the question completely. Forestry is a business just the same as agriculture or mining are businesses and in order to exist in this country where the "almighty dollar" rules it must be run on a paying basis.

Roughly speaking there are three classes of soil. (1.) agricultural soil, (2.) forest soil, (3.) unproductive or barren soil. The first two are the ones we are especially interested in at present. Agricultural land comprises the richest and most fertile soils sufficiently close to market to make the raising of cereals and the general practice of farming financially successful. All land other than this, not absolutely barren, is properly forest soil and should be used for the growing of forest crops. The ideal state of things is, of course, to have every foot of ground worked in such a way that the maximum amount of profit may be realized with as small an expenditure of labor as possible, and accordingly all true agricultural land should be devoted to farming and all true forest land should be relegated to the production of forest crops. Unfortunately this is not the case in Canada. The nearest approach to the ideal is to be found probably in Germany or Denmark, where, for over one hundred and fifty years the governments have exercised their authority in the management of forest lands both belonging to the States and to private individuals.

During the early settlement of this country the chief feeling entertained in regard to the forest was, that it was an enemy and a hindrance to progress, and at that time one cannot blame the pioneers for regarding it in this light. Now, however, we are in a better position to realize what the blind destruction of the forests means to us, and to succeeding generations. We are at present suffering to a certain extent from the

lack of foresight during the early days, which induced the settlers to clear the forest wholesale without special regard to the after utility of the soil under agricultural management, and we ought as much as possible to try and prevent the continuation of such a short sighted policy as at present allows of the destruction of the forest on large areas of land every year without making provision for the protection of a second growth on the cut-over districts. Also where practicable means should be taken for the reforestation of areas now lying barren and unproductive, and there are many such, which would, if properly managed return a good interest on capital invested.

From the very nature of a tree it stands to reason that any forestry work must necessarily extend over long periods of time. If a man plants trees now he cannot hope to derive any return from them within say fifteen or twenty years at the least, and in the meantime the growing of forest crops, under existing conditions, is at any time subject to destruction from fire. (This does not refer to small undertakings in thickly settled districts.) Fire is the main enemy to the forest, not only directly but also in an indirect way, in that it weakens and damages the forest to such an extent that any trees not wholly burned up, are so much injured and weakened that they soon succumb to the ravages of insects and fungi. If fires can only be kept down, the chief obstacle to general forestry in Canada will largely be done away with, and forestry investments will become practically safe. Under present conditions a lumberman cannot be blamed for cutting his property absolutely clean of all merchantable timber, leaving no old trees to reseed the cut-over areas and taking no care, during lumbering operations, to prevent the younger growth being damaged by the careless feeling and logging of

the larger trees, because he knows very well, that, in a few years after cutting, fires will run over the ground and that any merchantable timber or young growth which might have been left standing will be destroyed.

A very large percentage of the lumbering area of Ontario is now practically lying barren, simply owing to the repeated inroads of fires, which, following each other, year after year, kill off any second growth which may have started and eventually having destroyed the few trees which may have been old enough to produce seed, leaves the ground in such a condition that a natural regeneration is an impossibility.

If it is wished to advance forestry interests in Canada the first step necessary is to enact and rigidly enforce most stringent forest fire laws. If fires can be kept from running on a cut over tract, a second growth will inevitably spring up without any special care on the part of the owner. With the constantly increasing value of timber and forest products this state of things would be a strong inducement to the practice of more conservative methods in lumbering.

Forestry may be considered under two main headings. I, Governmental and II, Private forestry. The indirect benefits which a community derives from large bodies of growing timber are well known, viz:—regular water supply, prevention of floods and the silting up of rivers and harbours, the purifying of the atmosphere, & c. & c. Now these indirect benefits do not appeal in the least to the private individual owning forest property, what he desires is, to get as much money as possible out of his woods in the shortest space of time; as to whether the cutting of timber on his lands is the cause of disastrous floods on another man's property,

or the silting up of rivers lower down the valley, or the impairing of the water supply to the adjoining country, does not bother him in the least, so long as his financial interests are not directly involved.

This question of the indirect benefits derivable from the forests is one of general interest to the community as a whole and if it is desired to retain these benefits it should be done at public expense. It is one of the duties of government to see that the head waters of all streams are protected and if any district is suffering owing to the working of a private individual on his own property, inducements should be offered to him, in the way of adequate compensation, paid out of public funds, to refrain from such operations. In Germany the government provides that at least twenty-five per cent. of the total area of the country should be kept under forest, and even the cutting on private holdings is in most cases subject to certain laws of the state.

Governmental forestry differs from private forestry in that it covers a much broader field. Private undertakings must show a financial profit whereas under government this is not always necessary, the indirect benefits, mentioned above, being often of more value to the country at large, than the mere money value of the forest products.

As to whether forestry on a small scale can be undertaken on the farm is merely a question of a business calculation. Wood for fencing, fuel and minor repairs is constantly needed on every homestead and the owner must simply consider whether it is cheaper for him to grow what he needs in this way on his own land, or raise agricultural crops from the proceeds of which he can buy his timber elsewhere. There are many spots on most farms which for some reason or another are not suited to the growing of ordinary farm crops, perhaps they

are too stony or gravelly, or too rough and hilly to allow of cultivation, or odd corners too small to work profitably which might very profitably be devoted to the growing of trees. It must be remembered that on a farm the productive and unproductive acres are equally taxed and therefore every acre should be made to make as large returns as possible. Instead of allowing such spots as the above to lie practically idle, they might at small expense be made productive,

by planting them up with trees, and to pay a good interest on the money thus invested.

The aesthetic value added to property by the presence of trees is a point which should not be lost sight of in planting on the farm. Only in very exceptional cases, however, would it be wise to plant trees on true agricultural soil and it is equally foolish to continue trying to grow farm crops on land which would pay better under a forest crop.

Observations in Agriculture.

Since writing my first article on this theme I have been privileged to see quite a lot of Quebec Province, especially that part known as the Eastern Townships, and I will begin this one with what I observed there.

Nearly everyone knows that the Eastern Townships have a reputation as a good grazing district. Dairying is the chief industry. Maple syrup and sugar are staple products of the fine maple bushes everywhere in evidence. In some parts hay is also grown for export.

Along the river valleys, especially the St. Lawrence the land is very level but exceptionally productive, and generally speaking it is well farmed. In the counties of Huntingdon, Chateaugay and Beauharnois, the ploughing is done about four inches deep and in narrow ridges with open furrows to carry away the surplus water. It is first class farming land but it has two drawbacks in being too level for good drainage and having bad roads during the rainy season.

Away from the river valleys the country loses its level aspect, being, in fact, very hilly in some places, and almost mountainous in others.

In the hilly country the outcrop of rock is common which renders a lot of the land useless for anything but grazing. For this purpose it is admirable as the hills are covered with perennial June grass, and good spring water abounds everywhere. When the milk is properly handled a high quality of cheese and butter should be made. It struck me, as being a good district for sheep farming as well; but sheep are as yet uncommon.

A very serious problem confronts the Eastern Township farmer, viz., the eradication of certain weeds which flourish in the cultivated pastures. I learn that the Steeple Weed, Fire Francis or Point Brush, Ferns, and of recent date, the Perennial Sow Thistle, are literally over-running some localities. Some of these the cows will not touch, and even sheep unless starved will not tackle.

Pigs are fond of certain varieties of ferns, but up to the present time it has not been customary to pasture hogs very much.

I noticed a large number of fine barns, and most of the new ones have end drives. In some cases

where the barn was located on a side hill a sloping driveway made it easy to take everything to the top of the barn for unloading, thus doing away with the horse fork, and in some cases the Ensilage cutter. I was in one silo where the corn was put in whole, bound in sheaves, with the corn binder, and it was coming out in good shape. The silo was thirty feet deep and filled from the top.

The farmers are waking up to the value of Institute work, and are ready for organization. The French farmer is rather more anxious than the English farmer to learn and it is apparently only a question of time till the English farmers will be almost supplanted by the French in this part of Quebec. The outlook for farmers here is hopeful, although this year they will pay pretty good toll in buying coarse grains to feed their stock. A very large amount of the grain fed in the Eastern Townships is purchased in Ontario. They grow their own hay and fodder corn; but not much of the coarse grains excepting oats. In my opinion they buy too much. It would pay them to cultivate a little more land, manure it well and grow barley, speltz and mixed grains.

We now return to our Western Country, and in my first letter I left off with New Ontario.

The first Prairie Province, Manitoba, I know only from the car window and from reading and hearing about it. The conditions I believe are not much different from those in Assiniboia where I spent a month exchanging views with the farmers on soil cultivation and stock raising.

Assiniboia produces a lot of No. 1 hard wheat and is largely a grain growing territory like Manitoba. There are many parts, however, where stock may be kept quite profitably and in the western portion ranching is carried on extensively.

There are three serious drawbacks to farming in the North West which settlers from Ontario feel keenly. These are, lack of wood, lack of good pure water, and the prevalence of weeds. These problems may yet be solved but at present it seems doubtful. There are bluffs along some of the rivers which are well wooded, mostly with poplar, but being harder than ours it makes a good fire. But these are limited areas. The attempts to get artesian wells so far has not been successful and is very expensive. It can never become a good dairying country without a plentiful supply of good water. Weeds are becoming a serious nuisance so that the government has appointed weed inspectors whose duty it is to see that all lawful means are used for the eradication of this pest.

In the last fifteen or twenty years the North West farmers have learned much about working the land to the best advantage to secure crops. Had many of them known ten years ago what they now know of the country and soil, they could have been worth probably ten times as much. For instance, in breaking from the prairie, they only get below the grass layer or about two to two and one half inches. Then in backsetting they go down four or five inches. This method gives the best results. Again they find it is necessary to summer fallow, if they can, about one third or one quarter of their land. They have learned to plow deeply the first plowing in June and afterwards to give frequent and thorough surface cultivation to destroy weeds and store up soil moisture. Wheat is then sown on the summer fallow. Instead of ploughing the wheat stubble they disk it, having burned the stubble if necessary, and with the press drill put in wheat the second time and summer fallow again. In this way pretty good crops are obtained every year. The farmer is finding that he cannot maintain the soil's original

fertility and be a soil robber by growing grain without feeding the soil in some way. Different plants are being tried with varying success. They require the soil to be full of decaying roots to make humus and so bind the soil, reducing its drifting to a minimum. The ground

after seeding is now almost invariably left rough, in order to prevent the soil drifting, so that the use of the roller, unless followed with a harrow, would be a positive injury. In my next letter I will treat of Alberta and British Columbia.

T. G. RAYNOR.

The Exposure of Orchards.

The exposure or aspect of the land is a matter of important consideration when deciding upon the site for an orchard. Considering the great difference of opinion that exists among fruit growers on this question, it is easily seen that no one can state definitely the correct exposure. It must be decided by climatic and local conditions and by the class of fruit which is to be planted. Regarding the different exposures for the different fruits, Downing remarks as follows: "Apple orchards flourish best in southern and middle portions of the country on north slopes, and often on the steep north sides of hills, when the climate is hot and dry. Farther north a south or southeast aspect is preferable, to ripen the crops and the wood more perfectly. The cherry will bear a great variety of exposures but, in deep warm valleys, liable to spring frosts, it is, however, well to plant it on the north side of hills, in order to retard it in the spring." For pears he advises planting on a southern slope in cold climates and for peaches, a northern exposure. Bailey discusses the aspect under three generalizations:

1. "In locations adjoining bodies of water the best slope is towards the water." By this means the full benefit of such an exposure would be obtained. Where practicable, locate on the side of the water that

slopes away from strong prevailing winds.

2. "In interior or frosty regions, the best slope for the tender and early blooming fruits, as a rule, is one which retards the blooming period, thereby causing the plant to remain comparatively dormant until after the incidental spring frosts are passed." This favors a northward slope especially for such tender fruits as the peach. The warmer exposure of a southern slope may hasten the swelling of the buds which often occurs during a warm spell in spring. Such a premature swelling of the buds would be a decided injury to the orchard especially in the advent of a subsequent freezing. On the other hand, an exposure to the north, by retarding this early spring growth, would permit the orchard to escape unharmed. Some growers claim that what is gained by delaying growth in spring may be lost by the imperfect ripening of the wood in fall. This has never been proven although a too-pronounced northern slope may have this tendency.

3. "If one desires to secure particularly early results and bright colors of fruits, a warm and sunny exposure, to the southward or southeastward, is most desirable." The benefit of earliness and quality of fruit from a southward slope may be overbalanced by the disadvantages of such an exposure as

enumerated above. However, such disadvantages, together with others just as harmful, may be overcome by the judicious planting of wind-breaks.

The importance of wind-breaks, in their relation to horticulture, is being recognized more and more as the art of fruit-growing advances. The leading horticultural authors are almost unanimous in their approval of the planting of wind-breaks as shelters. Some growers claim that the protection of orchards from the prevailing winds is of more importance than the selection of the aspect. On the other hand, there are a few who directly oppose them but, it is said to say, that the greatest difference of opinion exists in connection with minor details rather than with the main question of their importance as a whole.

The subject of wind-breaks is one that requires a more lengthened discussion than my limited space will permit. For this reason, I shall simply state briefly a few of the thoughts advanced by various writers regarding the effects of wind-breaks upon the fruit plantation.

Wind-breaks protect against severe prevailing winds, thereby exercising a marked influence over the temperature of the region. They lessen evaporation, decrease wind-falls, reduce breaking of trees, facilitate labor, allow trees to grow more erect, hasten the ripening of certain fruits, furnish food and shelter for birds which destroy insects and weed seeds, and they improve greatly the appearance of the landscape.

The injurious effects may be summarized as follows: Exposes orchard to cold, at certain times, by interfering with the free movement of warm winds; harbors insects and fungus diseases; increases damage incurred, in some sections, by late

spring frosts; encroaches upon those trees immediately adjoining it.

To give the subject of wind-breaks its full due, we should consider the best methods of averting and abating their disadvantages. We should inquire into the correct number of rows of trees for the belt and the denseness of each row. We should also study the habits and adaptability of the trees most suitable for shelter-breaks, but space will not allow us to undertake these phases of the question.

In an article on "The Location of Orchards," which appeared in the October Review, we strove to outline a few thoughts which might aid us in locating an orchard. We referred to the location as regards market and exemption from frosts. We saw that air drainage was a matter worthy of our consideration, and that large bodies of water exerted an influence over the surrounding shores. In this article we have considered some of the factors that decide the proper exposure and we have remarked upon the effects of wind-breaks. But, if we were to attempt to apply our conclusions, we would see rising before us many difficulties.

Differences in climate and soil as well as innumerable local conditions, unthought of and consequently unprepared for, would tend to increase the difficulties which are always met with in selecting a suitable site. Therefore, we must study closely local environments, we must profit by the experience of others and we must use sound firm judgment to ascertain, with any degree of success, the proper location and exposure for an orchard.

A. B. C.

"Is that cement any good?" asked a prospective purchaser of a peddler.

"Any good!" was the reply. "Why, you could mend the break of day with that cement."

Practical Pointers on Pruning Fruit Trees.

Do not prune unless there is positively good reason for so doing. Usually a good reason is not difficult to find. Prune to accomplish something. Know what you want to accomplish and do it.

Begin to prune as soon as trees are put into the ground. Continue doing so at the same time each year removing as near as possible the the same proportion of wood each time.

Start most young trees at about three and a half or four feet from the ground.

It is usually advisable to maintain a central axis. If two or more main shoots are left, see that they do not form a fork.

Trees inclined to grow very upright should be cut back to induce them to spread. If this is kept up for a few years, the tree will eventually abandon its upright habit.

Keep centre of tree open to admit sunlight. This improves the quality of the fruit. Inside pruning also facilitates harvesting. Thin out shoots or water-sprouts before they have made much growth, leaving only those that are necessary to fill openings in the head.

Remove all superfluous and dead branches and do not allow any branches to rub or cross.

Light pruning may be done at any time of the year; heavy pruning while the tree is dormant.

Spring pruning promotes wood and growth. Summer pruning checks growth and induces the formation of fruit spurs.

Unless absolutely necessary, pruning should not occur when sap is running.

Leave all wounds, clear and smooth, and paint those above one-half inch in diameter with either white lead or grafting wax. A good mixture for this purpose is gum shellac dissolved in one quart alcohol to thickness of paint.

A. B. C.

A not altogether unpleasing story of two street urchins has recently been told. One of them was munching a big apple.

No. 2 eyed the operation longingly, and finally said—

"I say, Jim, goin' t' gimme a bite?"

"No," was the curt reply of Jim, as he bit into the rosier part. "Makes yer mouth water, don't it?" he added.

The second boy watched the greedy fellow as the apple rapidly disappeared. Then he took off his hat and an apple three times bigger than Jim's rolled out. Jim's eyes grew almost as round as the apple, but he could only say in a sheepish tone—

"Yer think yer smart, don't yer?"—Chums.

More than possible—"My son," said the irate parent, "I am surprised, mortified, and amazed to find that you stand at the foot of your class. I can hardly believe it possible."

"Why, father," replied the son, "it is the easiest thing in the world."—Chums.

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JANUARY, 1902.

Editorial.

The past year has been one of phenomenal growth at the Ontario Agricultural College. The year opened with the magnificent gift of \$40,000, from the late W. E. H. Massey for the erection of a hall and library. As soon as the weather permitted work was begun on the new building and it is now rapidly nearing completion, but before it is formally opened it is probable that work will be begun in connection with the other new buildings to be erected this coming summer. This is made possible through the generous gift of Sir William Macdonald, the Montreal millionaire, who has given \$125,000 for the erection of suitable buildings for the teaching of Nature Study and instruction in Domestic Science. That these buildings were greatly needed is well known to every one at all acquainted with the College, and the staff and students of this institution have reason for congratulation that wealthy men who are interested in the higher education of the young farmers of this country, have seen fit to make such liberal gifts to a government institution.

The buildings are to be erected under the direction of Dr. Mills, and the work of construction will commence as soon as possible. President Mills has already visited a

number of institutions in the United States and has gathered much valuable information from those who have had experience in carrying on similar work across the border. When completed, the buildings will be under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

Nature Study will now form part of the regular college course and will probably be made part of the Normal course so that teachers in our Public Schools may become better qualified to instruct their pupils in the familiar objects of nature which surround them on every hand.

We appreciate very highly Sir William's splendid gift and feel deeply indebted to him for the public spirit and generosity he has shown. We believe this gift will enable the government to make even larger appropriations for the education of the coming agriculturalists of Ontario than could otherwise be expected.

The new building will be a valuable addition to the college, and will add greatly to the appearance of the college property. With its excellent staff, modern buildings, well equipped laboratories and increasing attendance the Ontario Agricultural College bids fair to become the greatest of its kind in the world.

The number of students in attendance at the O. A. C. is the largest in the history of the institution. Nearly two hundred students have registered in the full course; two hundred and twenty-five are taking the short course in stock and grain judging; upwards of seventy have entered the winter dairy and twenty-five have enrolled for the course in poultry. In addition to this nearly fifty applications have been received for admission to the course in domestic science. Although the course in home economics is a new departure it promises to be one of the most interesting and instructive departments at the college.

Short Course in Stock and Grain Judging.

This new feature of college work opened Jan. 8th. In inaugurating such a course, the idea was to give those who could not afford time for a regular college course, an opportunity to participate in a portion of its advantages, at a season when farm work is usually least pressing. During the past few years there has been a marked revival of interest in live stock, and therefore it was thought advisable to make the short course have a special bearing on this subject, and a two weeks' course in stock and grain judging was advertised. The wisdom of this step is apparent in the fact that over two hundred applications were received, and as only about one hundred and ten can be accommodated in the present live stock class room, it became a serious question to know how to handle the multitude. To meet the emergency it was decided to take only half the applicants at a time, and to hold two sessions of two weeks each. The first session has just opened with a crowded class-room, and from present indications, the second session will be even more fully attended, as fresh applications continue to arrive.

From eight to nine o'clock each morning is devoted to grain judging, and the remainder of the day to stock judging, and to lectures on the breeding, feeding and management of various classes of stock.

The time is divided as follows: Beef cattle, three days; dairy cattle, two days; sheep, two and one half days; swine, two and one half days; and horses, two days.

In addition to the members of the college staff, several eminent breeders of different kinds of stock have been engaged to assist in the work, so that the short course seems to have been launched under most auspicious circumstances.

The students are of all ages, from beardless boys to grey-haired veterans, and all appear to be enthusiastic in the work, and anxious to make the best use of their time. One thing is necessary, however, to make this work more efficient, and that is a suitable stock judging pavilion. The present class room is entirely inadequate, and is not the most suitable place, either in location or in arrangement, even for the regular classes. It is to be hoped that this drawback will be removed by the erection of a suitable building in the near future.

The editor of a certain agricultural paper, who is very cautious about giving his opinion, received the following inquiry from a correspondent:—

"Can you tell me whether apples will keep better in a dry atmosphere than in a damp one, or vice versa?"

The editor replied:

"All things are relative in this world. Whether you could keep the apples better in a dry air or a damp air would depend very much on the number of small boys there were in the house."—Chums.

College Reporter.

Christmas vacation is over, and the students have returned invigorated and refreshed for the work at the winter term. On all sides may be heard exchanges of the pleasant experiences of the holidays,—moonlight drives, skating parties and all sorts of merrymaking, but thoughts of such are now exchanged for the more serious thoughts of the diligent work required in order to obtain a creditable standing at the final examinations.

That the Ontario Agricultural College is ever growing in popularity throughout the Dominion of Canada has of late been frequently demonstrated. The splendid Massey hall and library, costing \$40,000, has been given by the executors of the late Hart A. Massey estate and still more recently has the magnificent sum of \$125,000 been donated by Sir. Wm Macdonald, of Montreal. This latter sum is for the purpose of establishing a school of Domestic Science in connection with the O. A. C., and also a building to promote the development of Nature Study. To the faculty, students, ex-students and agriculturists generally, this substantial manner of showing an interest in the college, and in the progress of agriculture is indeed gratifying. Dr. Mills, accompanied by an expert architect, has been on a tour through the United States getting ideas relative to the places for the necessary buildings.

At a recent special meeting of the whole Literary Society, new officers were elected for the ensuing term. Mr. W. J. Rutherford, who was

Honorary President last term, was unanimously re-elected for the following term. The other officers elected were:—President, F. S. Jacobs; Secretary, W. C. McKilligan; Treasurer, J. C. Readey.

New officers were also elected in each of the sub-societies. Those elected were as follows:—

In the Delphic Society,—H. W. Houser; Vice-President, G. H. Carpenter; Secretary-Treasurer, J. O. Laird.

In the Alpha Society,—President, B. W. Waters; Vice-President, G. B. Rothwell; Secretary-Treasurer, F. L. Clarkson.

In the Maple Leaf Society,—President, W. V. Harcourt; Vice-President, L. D. Hankinson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. R. Cameron.

We are confident that under this new management the society will be conducted as successfully and beneficially as it was in the preceding term.

The Y. M. C. A. has also elected officers for the year 1902. They are as follows:—

Honorary President, Prof. Reynolds; President, L. S. Klinck; Vice-President, J. Johnson; Recording Secretary, F. Reed; Corresponding Secretary, W. Hamilton; Chairman of Missionary Committee, H. W. Houser.

The Dairy School is again in operation, and the class promises to be up to the standard of former years both in numbers and efficiency. About fifty students are now in attendance, and their number is daily

increasing. The ladies are again well represented, and several of them are taking the full dairy course. The equipment of the factory has been supplemented by a Victor Churn, and an automatic weighing device for skim milk.

By the establishing of a ten weeks' course in Home Economics, a very important feature has been

added to the Dairy School. About fifty ladies have applied for admission, many of them being Guelph ladies.

Another new feature of the present session was the "Opening Day" on Monday, Jan. 13th, at which a number of prominent speakers were present.

Personals.

Recently the Manitoba government appointed a committee of five men to visit several agricultural colleges in America, the object being to obtain information in connection with the management of such colleges. Previous to coming to Guelph the delegation visited several of the institutions across the line. They were well pleased with all they saw there, but were particularly delighted with Ontario's modest institution. The committee will act as an advisory board in connection with an experimental farm and college to be established in the Prairie Province.

friends in Guelph and about the college. "The Review" joins in the general felicitations.

During the present month President Mills has visited several of the American Colleges. His object has been to acquire a definite knowledge of the management of schools where domestic science is taught.

"The Review" is in receipt of "The Western Architect and Builder," a journal devoted to building in all its branches. The paper is published by Powell & White of Cincinnati. Mr. White is an ex-student and his journal is an evidence of his success in his chosen line of work.

A most pleasant event in connection with the personnel of the college was the marriage of Mr. G. A. Putman to Miss May Shuttleworth. The ceremony took place on Dec. 26th at the residence of the bride's brother, Prof. Shuttleworth, College Heights. After the knot had been securely tied by Rev. Mr. Cassidy, of Guelph, Mr. and Mrs. Putman left for Detroit and Cincinnati. Mr. Putman looked into the operations of dairy companies in these cities, as in the future he will be engaged in the dairy business in Toronto. The contracting parties have the best wishes of a large number of

Prof. F. C. Harrison was in Chicago recently attending the meetings of the society of American Bacteriologists which is affiliated with other societies, all forming what is known as the Society of American Naturalists. Prof. Welch, of John Hopkins University, was president of the bacteriological section. The feature of this section was the announcement of Prof. Novy of the University of Michigan, that he had discovered a substance of extremely powerful germicidal action, a small crystal of it added to a large

quantity of sputum, which is notoriously rich in bacteria, being sufficient to kill all germs present. Prof. Harrison read a paper on "The Biology and Cultural characteristics of an organism which fermented milk sugar and produced a bitter taste in milk and cheese."

Prof. J. F. Clark, of Cornell University, visited in Guelph during vacation.

Among those who are taking the short judging course we noticed Messrs Bowers, W. Harris, Tew, Kipling and C. J. Russell.

M. Cumming spent his vacation in Nova Scotia.

R. D. Craig, of Cornell University, spent his holidays at the college with his mother. Roland speaks well of the forestry course at Cornell.

J. B. Allison, '98, shook hands with friends here on New Year's Day. Jack also left his subscription to "The Review."

G. H. Hadwen, '88, now living in B. C. attended the winter fair here last month.

Locals.

The Dook tells us a queer experience that occurred to his room-mate during the holidays. One night this gentleman carelessly neglected to shut the gas tap in his room before retiring. Consequently, the room, in the morning was flooded with gas and he awoke to find that it had caused him to faint. He rose from his bed and dashed water into his face and then, but not till then, did he regain partial consciousness.

Students wishing for information on the subject of ventilation are advised to consult the chief of the cattle stables. This gentleman by his genial and friendly manner, his low and gentle tones and his charming courtesy is more than ever endearing himself to the student body.

(To work the oracle, first stroke the dog and inquire into its pedigree, then ventilate ad libitum.)

Good fountain pens at a low price are hard to get, Clark the jeweller, has them at \$1.00 and \$1.50, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Are you annoyed about your watch not running, well if so, take it to Clark the jeweller, Upper Wyndham street, just 3 doors north of post office. He makes no charge for thoroughly examining your time piece and his charges for putting your watch in thorough order (should you desire) will be found most reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Ketchen in Chemical Lab. receiving a salt for analysis.

"Is this a single salt or a test-tube?"

Peart singing softly to himself—
"Come, put your ruby lips around me."

What made our assistant Bursar so anxious to capture a harmless kitten, straying at night on the Guelph streets?

Don't smoke and don't chew, but, if you will do either, use only Macdonald's.

Joe. — "Would you call a man a fool just because he is a fool? Where are your manners?"

R. H. Williams has recently discovered that molecules of H_2O possess affinity for one another.

"THE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

One fine afternoon Messrs. G—th and New—n, wheeled out to call on two young ladies in the vicinity of the college.

Lady — "You attend the O. A. C.?"

N—m— "Y—e—e—s, we hang out there."

Lady — "Then you intend to make farming your profession?"

G—t. — "O not exactly! You see it was necessary for us to go somewhere to get rid of some of the governor's dough and we thought we might like to amuse ourselves hereafter, when living the life of a country gentlemen by keeping animals of—best quality. Not that we need do an hour's work in our lives."

N—m— (Looking bewitchingly at the lady.) "We shall just find partners and then enjoy life as never did Ulysses in the Land of the Locus Eaters."

Lady — "Excuse us, gentlemen, for a few moments!"

When the moments had become an hour the gents, despairing of the return of their divinities, bethought themselves of going to the next house, only to learn that the fame

of their enormous wealth had, like the ladies, preceded them thither, but "they saw them no more."

Nothing small about "Little" people in MacD's eyes.

Dr. R., (stopping short in lecture on "Circulation of the Blood," intended for first year and almost delivered. "Anything wrong about me?" (Surveying himself critically.) "Really! there must be something very amusing in this lecture."

Ready — "Might inform you sir that this is Second Year."

Then you might have had the Dr. at your own price.

Matron, (who has just discovered three plates in adjoining room.) "Where did you get those glasses, Sir?"

"They were obtained by purchase," was the "sharp" reply.

Alf., (after the G. C. I. At Home.) "I've rheumatism! I know I have I'll never dance twenty-one sets out of twenty again."

Mauritius—(To saleslady,) "Please give me a yard of garters."

Lady — (Slowly) Probably it is elastic you want.

Mauritius—Oui! Oui!

Lectures on "Horse Judging" are very good things in themselves but when "frozen in" the good becomes very hazy.

After one term's experience of college board the first year, in despair, have brought their "Grub" with them.

As a trio leave the car at the College Heights.

Papa, (to his daughter's would-be escort)—"This is not the college young man."

Was Link lost or only hungry?

Say, boys, you will want some photographs taken before you go home. Do not forget to go to Youngs, Macdonnell street.

Rankin—"The Winter Fair plucking contest isn't in it with the college plucking contest." (Exams.)

1st. year Horticulture. Professor Hutt—"Who were the first horticulturists?"

Fawcett—"Adam and Eve."

Professor Hutt—"What did they raise?"

Barber—"Raised Cain."

Athletics.

Hockey.

The work in the preparations for the season's hockey has gone on apace and perhaps never before have so many advantages in this sport been offered to the students of the O. A. C. Our open rink has been a complete success and will give to all students two months or more of good sport. A team, known as the "O. A. C. hockey team," has been entered in the senior series of the W. O. H. A. It will have to go up against such aggregations as Berlin, Ayr, Waterloo and London, who will test our standing as hockeyists and give us some idea where the O. A. C. stands among the teams of Ontario. Mr. I. LaPierre has been appointed manager and we have no doubt but that the players and the O. A. C. will be well looked after.

The following is the official schedule:—

- Jan. 4. O. A. C. at Berlin.
Ayr at Waterloo.
London, a bye.
- Jan. 11. London at Waterloo.
Berlin at Ayr.
O. A. C., a bye.
- Jan. 18. O. A. C. at London.
Waterloo at Berlin.
Ayr, a bye.

- Jan. 22. Ayr at O. A. C.
Berlin at London.
Waterloo, a bye.
- Jan. 29. O. A. C. at Waterloo.
London at Ayr.
Berlin, a bye.
- Feb. 1. Berlin at O. A. C.
Waterloo at Ayr.
London, a bye.
- Feb. 8. Waterloo at London.
Ayr at Berlin.
O. A. C., a bye.
- Feb. 15. London at O. A. C.
Berlin at Waterloo.
Ayr, a bye.
- Feb. 23. O. A. C. at Ayr.
London at Berlin.
Waterloo, a bye.
- Feb. 28. Waterloo at O. A. C.
Ayr at London.
Berlin, a bye.

The college was to have played its first game with Berlin on the 4th of January, but this game was postponed until January 13th, when all the students would have returned.

This year, in hockey, our policy is as much to develop material for next year as to keep a team on the ice. And to further this end the committee expects a large number of inter-year games to be played. The Marshall-Harris Cup is to be played for in hockey as well as in

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rugby, so that the winning year in hockey will have its name engraved on the cup.

Now it is the duty of every loyal student to back the efforts of the team and give them loyal support. This can be done by every one turning out to see the home games. The schedule is arranged so that the final and therefore, the most exciting games are to be played on home grounds, and we hope everyone will appreciate the efforts of our representatives, to have our games so arranged.

NOTES.

Messrs. L. La Pierre and J. Weir are the official referees from the O. A. C.

For the month of January and part of the month of February the gymnasium will be used for the special classes in grain judging and therefore will not be open to the students for exercise and training. It will now be in order for some millionaire to donate a few dollars to the building of a gymnasium. Seemingly the physical welfare of the students has become a very minor consideration.

"Little" McAulay has received his medal from the O. A. A. A. as the prize for his place in the five mile race at Toronto last Thanksgiving. It will always be a prized memento to him.

Let all those who intend competing in the indoor sports remember that the time is flying and that March will soon be here. We are badly handicapped by the fact that the gymnasium has been changed into a class-room, but we will have to do the best we can under the circumstances, and hope for better times. What a power has "hope."

Mr. J. Weir has been chosen captain of the hockey team. "Jack" is an enthusiastic hockeyist and knows the game as well as the best of them. And if there is any chance for victory we may be sure that he will "lift" it home.

Just here, we would like to call attention to the difficulty in editing the sporting columns of this paper. You all are aware that the sporting editor, as well as all other editors, has to hand in his articles at a certain time. Now, should any game be played soon after the paper goes to press, that game has to lie over until the next issue and is consequently a month behind time and no doubt very stale. This is as much so to the editor as to the readers. Other editors are not at this disadvantage as their articles are always new. For this reason we hope you will kindly bear with us a little in this respect, especially as the seasons hockey is now in full swing and every game is interesting.

In an inter-year practice on the open rink on Saturday, the 11th ult., the first year team defeated the seconds by a score of 6 to 1.

On Monday, Jan. 13, the O. A. C. hockey team went to Berlin to play their first game in the league series. They were accompanied by a good crowd of supporters and the "red and blue" was much in evidence. Our team was defeated but they, nor we, need not feel disheartened for we know that Berlin is considered the hardest team in the league, and again, on home ice, Berlin never had such a score against them for the last two years. The individual playing was good but combination or team play was lacking, which is accountable, in the fact that it was the first time the college team had been together. This

can be overcome before our next game with Berlin, when we can hope that the results will change.

The following is the team that represented the college:—

Goal—Mills.
 Point—Irving.
 Cover point—Weir (capt.)
 Rover—Pope.
 Forwards—Carter, Suckling and Dunn.

The game started off by fast work on the side of Berlins and within ten minutes they had scored four goals or one half of their total score. Our boys then began to play and were in the aggressive most of the remaining half. In that time each scored a goal leaving the score at half-time 5-1 in favor of Berlin. Suckling made first score for the O. A. C. In the second half the play was more even, our boys doing some good individual playing, and when time was called Berlin had managed to add on only three more goals, whilst the college had gained two. Pope and Carter did the scoring in this half for the O. A. C.

Mills in goal and Weir and Irving on the defence were much handicapped by the poor lighting but still they played hard, and Mills stopped many hard shots on goal.

Berlin News-Record:—The Guelph O. A. C. Hockey Club is one of which our neighbors of the big-tax-rate city may be proud. They are a nifty, nimble lot of puck manipulators and you can't find a man in Berlin to-day but will say they gave the locals the hardest razzle-dazzle of the season. True, Berlin won, and by a snug margin of 8 to 3, but they were on the jump continually and had the Berlin goal not been in charge of the only Cutten, the rushes of the thin, red line would have resulted in tallies oftener than they did. The visitors were full of vim and go, and were decidedly aggressive.

Notes from the Dairy School.

MISS HUDSON.
 MR. V. HOOPER.

The "Opening Day," a new feature in connection with the Dairy school, was celebrated on the afternoon of January 13th. The classroom was well filled with an orderly and appreciative audience, the chair being occupied by D. Derbyshire, of Brockville. Unfortunately some of the speakers billed to be present failed to put in an appearance, but the chairman and Dr. Mills made good use of the time thus left unoccupied.

Mr. Woodward, official inspector of cheese and butter at Montreal, gave a short address in which he treated of some of the evils of the cheese trade. He considered that the greatest grounds for complaint lay in carelessness in taking proper care of the milk on the farm, and in the poor curing rooms provided. The irregularity in size and finish of the cheese was also at fault. Mr. Woodward spoke encouragingly of the butter trade saying that it was by far, in a better condition than it has yet been; and considers that the greatest hope of the dairy industry lies in making less cheese and more butter.

Prof. Dean and Dr. Mills each enlarged upon some of the points Mr. Woodward had brought out, laying great stress on the need for improvement in the production and care of milk on the farm. The remarks of the chairman were always timely and to the point.

The meeting was enlivened throughout by vocal and instrumental music rendered by members of the Dairy school.

The first of a series of lectures on Domestic Science was given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Jean Joy, of Toronto Technical School, in the Dairy Department, with a very large

number of speakers in attendance a greater number of applications having been made than could be accepted.

Mrs. Joy spoke first, of the importance of food, and classified different foods, the importance of right foods, the importance of right cooking, and the necessity of careful and accurate measurement in the preparation of foods.

A practical illustration was then given, the foods prepared being distributed among the members of the class. An opportunity was also given for asking questions which added much interest to the lecture.

These lectures will be continued Thursday afternoon of each week, commencing at three o'clock.

It is early days yet in the Dairy department, but the courteous consideration and patience shown by the teaching staff, and the abundant supply of milk given to work with this term afford a stimulus that will help each worker win the day.

Mr. McFeeters, of the Dairy Dept., has gone to Iowa to take a four weeks special course in advanced dairy work. This shows the enterprise of Mr. McFeeters, and we wish him all success. Prof. Dean takes charge of the milk testing in Mr. McFeeters absence.

"Now, Tomkins, if six men can do a piece of work in one day, how long will it take one man to do it?" asked a master of a sharp little boy.

"He must be mad if he thinks I can answer that question," whispered Tomkins, in a low voice to the next boy.

"Speak out, Tomkins, I daresay you are quite right," said the pedagogue.

Exchanges.

The Dalhousie Gazette speaking of a university says: "Within her walls the young men of the country experience their intellectual awakening. The college does not produce it. It is inevitable—an incident of the development of the individual. But the teaching of the college stimulates and directs it. To her the young men attribute the broadening of their outlook, the new meaning which they see in things. Their entry into the new world of ideas is an occasion of great joy. Everafterwards a halo of glory surrounds the college, the town and all associated with their foster mother. Is it a small thing to have the young men of the country gazing with fond eyes toward the city of their college."

The Christmas number of "Acta Victoriana" is the most creditable of our exchanges for December. It contains articles by Hon. Richard Harcourt, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Prof. J. Squair and other eminent men.

In one instance we are ahead of the larger institutions, Queen's University and Knox College are agitating for new libraries.

The holiday number of "The Canadian Housekeeper" is now upon our table. This is a comparatively new magazine. Its object is to provide Canadian women with a journal on culinary and household art. Students in the Domestic Science class would do well to subscribe to The Canadian Housekeeper.

Lady — Giving her gardner a diminutive sip of whiskey :)

"Pat, this whiskey is thirty years old."

Pat—"Begorra thin its mighty small for its age!"—Ex.

Students' Herald K. A. C.—“The editorial department appears to be going backward in many of our exchanges—in some papers the editorial page contains nothing outside of a number of local news—here is room for improvement.” We clip the following from the heads of “The Herald” editorials. “The final exams are dangerously close at hand—but our throats are not on them.” “The state editorial association meets in Manhattan February 5-4.” “Those students who are interested in athletics—elected officers for the association.”

Cornell students have made a firm stand against class rushes and hazing.

“St. Margaret's Chronicle,” the organ of St. Margaret's College, Toronto, has been received. It is a remarkably strong evidence of the business capabilities of St. Margaret's girls.

Crushed in defeat—a Chinese woman.—Ex.

Three very notorious punsters named Strange, Moore and Wright, were dining together one day. After dinner Mr. Moore said: “There's only one fool among us, and that's Strange.” “O,” cried Wright, “there's one Moore,” “Yes,” said Strange, “that's Wright.”

“Hello Mr. C, how does your head feel for the exams?” asked a classmate. “Oh its on the hog,” thoughtlessly replied Mr. C. who is always too hard on himself.

The cyclone makes the house fly, the boarder makes the butter fly, the carpenter makes the saw fly, the blacksmith makes the shoe fly, the jockey makes the horse fly, and the butcher makes the cow fly.

In all our recent exchanges the athletic editors have indulged in retrospect. For most of the colleges the football season has been remarkably successful.

Healthy boy.
Cigarettes.
Little grave.
Violets.

The students of M. S. C. have issued a special Xmas number of “The Exponent.”

Master: “Is the moon inhabited?”

Master (sarcastically): “What is the population?”

Sharp Scholar: “One.”

A young Englishman, on a visit to Ireland, asked his host if there were many of the neighbouring landholders then at home.

“Niver a one, faith!” was the answer; “the country is swarming with absentees.”

“Do you still quarrel with your neighbor about his dog coming over into your garden?”

“No, that's all over now.”

“Buried the hatchet?”

“No, buried the dog.”

Visitor at a country house “Did you say this was a stone's throw from the station?”

“Yes.”

“Well, I have great admiration for the man who threw the stone.”

Charlie's trap.—May: “What's that for, Charlie?”

Charlie: “That's a trap to catch the wretched little birds that watches and whispers to mamma everything that I does.”

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A Day at Parry Sound.

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appetizing spread. Silence reigned for a moment; then the Giver of every "good and perfect gift" was asked to bless to each and all the numberless good things, temporal and spiritual, provided through His bounty.

Soon luncheon with its gay and spicy jests, its category of peculiarities, showing each disposition to advantage, its few grand mistakes (and it would not have been complete without them) was a thing of the past. And now three of us undertook to erase (if possible) forever from the memory of man some of the traces left by these "few grand mistakes."

First we got the only boat available at the moment, one which had been borne and buffeted many a time upon the waters of that lake and therefore ought to have clearly known all the safe and proper channels. This individual boat, to be strictly accurate (and I have no intention whatever to deviate from my common everyday mode of speech to save the boat's reputation) had been drinking freely. In fact, its head rolled and kept rolling, but that could easily have been overlooked; a wagging prow would have been novel and graceful, but a stiff-necked, disjointed, tipping combination did not by any means meet with our approval. The evil spirit of the waters seemed to live in the portion within our boat, for no matter how calm and peaceful the main body of the lake was, the portion within was forever moving

swish swash, from side to side, never a moment still. Perhaps I ought to add that a certain young lady was bravely attempting to preserve her equilibrium, and also gracefully elude the restless water which the boat so copiously contained. In her right hand she held a paddle and with its aid skilfully undertook to wash a table cover which, had the performance happened in the old patriarchal days, might have been mistaken for Joseph's coat. Bye and bye the table cloth lost, to a certain extent, its variegated appearance, so we landed at the same sandy spot from which we had embarked, and after wringing as thoroughly as possible we spread it upon a neighboring fence to dry.

Our whole company now gaily embarked, some heading for the beautiful, winding channel called the narrows, which connects the lake with its next of kin; some going a little farther to the right, where a narrow strip of land divided the two lakes, and there portaging their boats.

After spending a few pleasant hours rowing, exploring, singing snatches of songs, gathering moss, stones, leaves, ferns, flowers and berries, our spot for lunch No. 2 was reached. This time we choose an island, and used as a landing place a slanting moss-covered rock. After an arduous upward climb we reached a small level plateau, high above the lake's surface.

Again we kindled our fire and spread our table cloth, and as we

sat enjoying our lunch we could not help feasting (at least to an equal extent) upon the beauties of the surroundings. Our luncheon quarters commanded a grand view of natural scenery. A large bay lay in front, indented with irregular, jutting points and angular-shaped islands. At our left the winding river meandered lazily along, threading its way between rocks and trees. On our right towered a lofty mountain, densely wooded, with many a huge, craggy boulder quaintly peering through the foliage. Behind us lake and woodland vied in beauty, blending in quivering splendor, as each gentle breeze played in the foliage or stooped to kiss the sparkling tremulous wavelets. The panorama here outlined is indeed the perfect handiwork of the "All-Wise" who harmoniously blends the bright red of the mountain ash with the grey tinge of the quivering aspen, the dark green of the pine and hemlock, with the lighter green of the fern and maple, the white stems of the silver birch with the spotted grey of rocks and boulders, the broad expanse of the bay in front with the variegated foliage on the distant shore. The numerous boats with their graceful trimmings, plucked from the borders of the lake, rest partly on the mossy rock and partly in the crystal water. The scene was enchanting;—the delicate tints of shrubs and mosses, the curling smoke from our little fire, the deep azure of the sky above, and lastly our own gay company, comfortably reclining around our sumptuous spread, merrily enjoying life, as life can be enjoyed by those only who see and appreciate the glorious beauty of nature, the visible manifestation of God.

Soon a solitary loon is heard calling to his mate, and ere long we see him swimming gracefully, calling as he floats, in search of his lost companion. The nimble fishes are also lurching and many a splash tells that attempts are being made to satisfy the pangs of hunger felt by

the finny tribe.

The shadows are beginning to fall; the time has come for our departure, yet our outing is not over, for we have several miles of equally grand scenery to row through, and then a charming drive of fourteen long miles remains ere we reach home. We have seen and heard so much that now some of us are beginning to feel the approach of a meditative mood. There comes also a feeling of sadness. Many of us part that night for at least a year, and we cannot help feeling that very likely the entire company can never spend another such day together.

The sandy shore of the grove where we embarked is reached and merrily the company begin pairing for the return drive. Homeward we lie, gleeful still. At every stop good-byes are said, till soon Dan and I are driving alone. Our picnic is a thing of the past, yet each has a little birch bark souvenir, which will be long cherished. Many will be the fireside tales told of this eventful day, when little questioners may wonderingly say "Please grandma or grandpa" (as the case may be) "will you take me there some day."

May all who read of that glad day have the good fortune to visit the scene of our outing, and experience to an equal degree the joy and happiness felt by that entire company, who so gaily feasted upon the beauties of nature and the toothsome products of the culinary art, at Doe Lake on the 31st day of August, in the year of grace, 1901.

—M. D. G.

Jim: "I say father, Bill Hookins says can I go a-fishin' with him?"

Father: "I never stayed away from school to go fishin' when I was a boy."

Jim: "Yes; but then you never went to school."

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THAT OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

The following parody on "The Old Oaken Bucket," which appeared lately in The New York Times, was written by Dr. Jas. C. Bayles when he was President of the New York Board of Health and read at a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine:—

With what anguish of mind I remember my childhood,
 Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained,
 The malarious farm, the wet fungus-grown wildwood,
 The chills then contracted that since have remained;
 The scum-covered duck-pond, the pigsty close by it,
 The ditch where the sour-smelling house rainage fell,
 The damp, shaded dwelling, the foul barnyard nigh it—
 But worse than all else was that terrible well,
 And the old oaken bucket, the mold-crusted bucket,
 The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.
 Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted
 The water I drank in the days called to mind;
 Ere I knew what professors and scientists gifted
 In the waters of wells by analysis find;
 The rotting wood fibre, the oxide of iron,
 The algae, the frog of unusual size,
 The waters, impure as the verses of Byron,
 Are things I remember with tears in my eyes.

And to tell the sad truth—though I shudder to think it—
 I considered that water uncommonly dear,
 And often at noon, when I went there to drink it,
 I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer.

How ardent I seized it with hands that were grimy,
 And quick to the mud-covered bottom it fell,
 Then reeking with nitrates and nitries, and slimy
 With matter organic it rose from the well.

Oh, had I but realized in time to avoid them
 The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draught—
 I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them
 With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed.
 Or perchance I'd have boiled it, and afterward strained it
 Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined;
 Or, after distilling, condensed and regained it
 In potable form, with its ills left behind.

How little I knew of the enteric fever
 Which lurked in the water I ventured to drink,
 But since I've become a devoted believer
 In the teaching of science, I shudder to think.
 And now, far removed from the scenes I'm describing,
 The story of warning to others I tell,
 As memory reverts to my youthful imbibing
 And I gag at the thought of that horrible well,
 And the old oaken bucket, the fungus-grown bucket—
 In fact the slop bucket—that hung in the well.

A farmer says that a cow can be cured of kicking by catching hold of her leg while in the act. Just so; and a bee can be cured of stinging by catching hold of her sting while in the act. Try them both. It's fun—for those who are looking on.—Ex.

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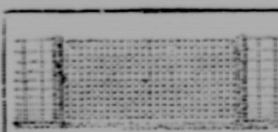
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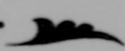
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