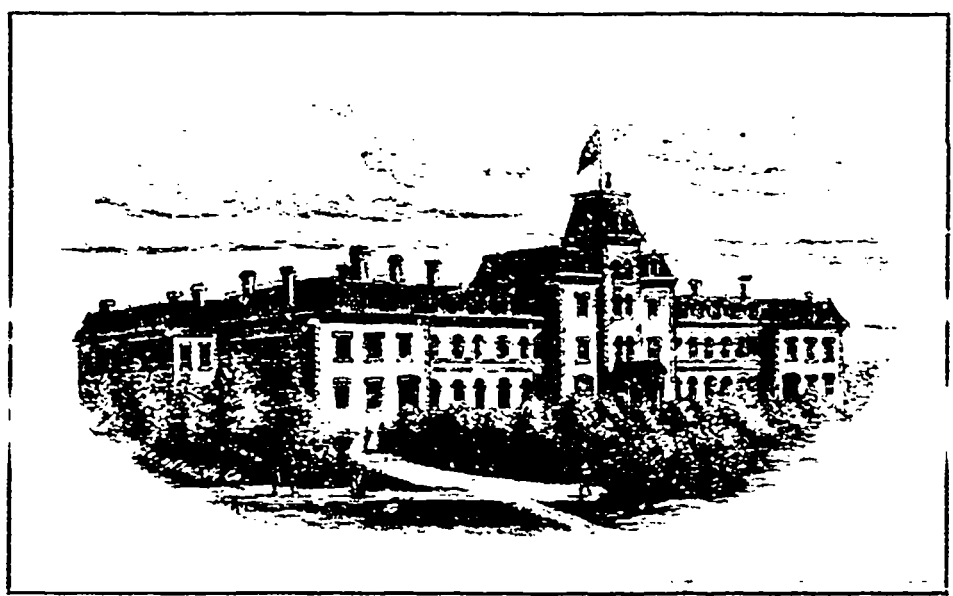


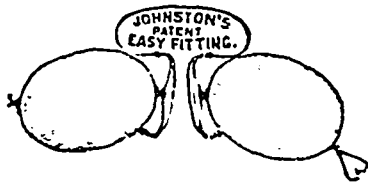


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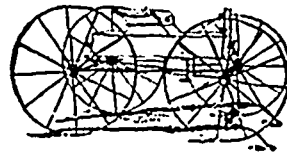
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❖ THE O. A. C. REVIEW. ❖

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VOL. X.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, EUELPH, OCTOBER, 1898.

No. 1.

Editorial.

TIME rolls on. Again another session of our College has begun; and with it comes many changes. The student body presents many strange faces; the Faculty are not all as of old; and even the Review staff has not escaped the touch of time, for, in fact, but one experienced head remains to the present from that of the year previous.

With this number of the Review the new staff greet the Students, Officers, and ex-Students of the O.A.C. Considering the inexperience with which we take hold of the work, we do not expect to be wholly free from error; we beg that our readers will bear this in mind and deal leniently with us, until we have gained that knowledge which we lack. It has been the sad misfortune of older heads than ours to make mistakes; but our intentions are good, and if promises amount to anything, the readers of this journal need not fear. We purpose doing our very best to make the Review this year all it has been in the past—an organ to keep our fellow students in harmony with their temporary surroundings, and our ex-students in touch with their Alma Mater, and at the same time if possible, to make such changes as will, in our humble judgment, render our paper more pleasing to all.

For a number of years it has been the custom of the editors of this periodical to offer a general criticism upon the course laid out for students in attendance at our College. This year, it appears, we are to be denied the pleasure of suggesting changes. That a change was needed was apparent; that it would come so soon was unexpected.

Many students who made good progress in the study of those sciences, a knowledge of which

is so successful to agriculture, found it necessary to return home in April without completing their first year. In October they were not qualified to take up the work of the second—did not wish to take first year work again, and so remained at home. These men are, by their neighbors, considered to be representatives of the College output, and are criticised as scientific agriculturists, while, in fact, they possess little more than a knowledge of the rudiments of the sciences. With the granting of a diploma upon passing an examination on the work of two semesters, the reputation of the College should be less endangered and the attractiveness of the short course enhanced.

Our Professors will now have six months of each year to devote to original investigation, a work of the greatest importance to agricultural science. Three months, the time formerly at their disposal, was not sufficient to allow of any extensive experiments, so it was impossible for them to do justice to this branch of their work. But with more time to use for this purpose, they will be able to take that high place among the popular writers along agricultural lines, for which their abilities fit them.

The four year course may not be completed by so many men, but these will have more time for a detailed study of their special branches than was possible when only one year was the time taken for degree work after securing a diploma. Just here the new course will have an advantage over such a long course as is laid out in most of the American Colleges. Our long course and short course men will take exactly the same work for the first two years, and any who wish may then continue their studies and go on for the degree. In the American Colleges, the two courses are different from the commencement, and, in consequence, a graduate of the short

course who wishes to study for a degree, finds himself in a very awkward position.

However, we should not be too confident of good results; and perhaps by next spring we shall have seen enough of the new order of things to be able to offer the usual annual complement of suggestions and objections.

Agricultural.

Shallow vs. Deep Plowing.

THE harvest season being now practically over for this year, the farmer is once more busily engaged in breaking up the soil for another year's crop. As the plow is one of the most important factors in this work of preparation, a few remarks on its use may lead to a more thorough study of its applications. Limit of space will not permit an exhaustive treatment of this subject. I shall therefore confine this article to the consideration of two phases only, each of which have strong advocates at the present day, namely, shallow and deep plowing.

Plowing is but at best a slow and expensive operation. We should therefore aim to practice that system which produces the best results with the least outlay and labor. Of the two methods in question, it must be fairly conceded at the present day that shallow plowing is far more efficient in these respects than deep plowing. This is especially the case where the necessary requisites of subsequent tillage accompany the shallow plowing. So few, however, have adopted these accompanying methods of tillage with their trials of shallow plowing that they have thought it a failure.

Many farms throughout the country have been plowed deeply for years. It must be admitted that on such soils shallow plowing could not be directly adopted without poor results following. But I firmly believe that nearly all these soils could be brought successfully under the system of shallow plowing, if the accompanying features were to be adopted.

Let us now look at some of the results of shallow plowing. In order to do this we must take it for granted that we have a soil in the

desired condition for the above system, as this really make shallow plowing desirable. We will take a soil rich in vegetable mould in the surface four or five inches. This is the condition of our forest lands. It is a well known fact that they remain thus and produce abundant crops from year to year, without any tillage whatever. Such being the case, may not the same condition be striven for in plowing lands for other crops? The mulch formed near the surface by this vegetable mould checks excessive evaporation of water, and thus the soil remains moist longer during the dry period of summer. This mould, or humus, also serves as plant food. It should, therefore, by shallow plowing, be kept near the surface, where decomposition most readily takes place through the influence of minute organisms.

Again, shallow plowing is better for soils on which inter-tilled crops have been grown during the season, because the intertillage has been the means of breaking up plant food near the surface. To be available for the next crop this prepared food should be left near the surface, not buried by deep plowing out of reach of the young plants.

Also in breaking up sod lands, the aim is to have decomposition take place rapidly. Shallow plowing leaves the organic matter near the surface, so that it becomes more easily and thoroughly subjected to the influence of subsequent tillage.

Another great advantage of shallow plowing is that it can be done earlier in the fall and with less labor for the horses. Plowing at this season also affords a very efficient means for killing weeds by exposing their roots to the hot sun; whereas, if the plowing were left till later in the season, most of the weeds would sprout and grow again. Then again, land plowed at this early season is less liable to form a hard pan, as the packing tendency, produced by the horses tread and the plow shoe, is not so great in dry as in wet soils. Lastly, soil plowed shallow during the dry weather is not so liable to run together as if plowed more deeply after the soil has become wet.

It will not do, however, to wholly ignore deep plowing. Some of the points claimed for it must at least be mentioned. The two chief arguments brought forward by its advocates are, first, that it opens the soil to greater depths, thereby facilitating drainage and increasing the storage-capacity for water; and secondly, that by stirring the soil to a greater depth there is more room for plant roots to develop.

The above arguments are very good under ordinary conditions, but by altering these conditions we can overcome the necessity for deep plowing, and make it more profitable to plow shallow.

We have now to consider how we may bring about these important changes. First, we must add more organic matter to our soil, which may be brought about in different ways, such as judicious crop rotation, by growing clover more frequently, by frequent application of barnyard manure, etc. Then another essential is to thoroughly underdrain all soils that need it. The small channels formed by the percolation of water to the drain will afford ample room for root development.

It may take time to bring about this change, but after a careful investigation of the splendid results where it has been thoroughly tested, I would recommend it to every farmer who wishes to make his land more productive. M. R.

Cheese or Butter During November.

THE time of the year has come round again when dairymen must close the cheese factory and turn their thoughts to the manufacture of butter. Whether the butter is made in a butter factory, or in a private dairy has no bearing on the question under discussion. The question is, how long should we make butter during each year?

The directors, or managers, of many of our factories experience difficulty in deciding at what time in the fall the cheese-maker should be supplanted by the butter-maker. It is a problem which may be said to be closely allied to market reports. Many factories make cheese until the

price shows signs of declining, but many arguments are available to show that it is not always best to do so. As a rule, the cheese markets are overstocked in the fall, and although the buyers pay more than average prices in order to lay in a supply for winter markets, it is the fall cheese that cause the low prices which are sure to reign during the following spring months.

The cheese markets have been exceptionally dull this season; the only reason that can be assigned is that there has been a larger production than we can find markets for, and still get the old price.

Accepting this as the condition of the cheese trade, the question arises, how can we remedy this condition of the industry? Must we produce less cheese and, therefore, more butter; or can we find new markets for our cheese? Much may be said in favor of finding new markets, but the fact that Canada supplies sixty per cent. of the cheese, and only three per cent. of the butter consumed in great Britain, is of greater importance. Why could we not supply Great Britain with more butter, and make cheese of greater value for a shorter period during the summer?

A few factories are manufacturing cheese for six months, and butter for six months of the year, instead of the old method of making cheese for seven or eight months. This divides the year into equal periods for making butter and cheese, but the effect will not be noticeable until the majority of factories co-operate, and work in unity towards an end which will benefit them all.

In operating the six and six month plan the first phase is, which of the six months are best adapted to butter, and which to cheese? The dividing line naturally seems to fall between October and November in the fall, and April and May in the spring. This division places the month of November as the time to commence the manufacture of butter, yet it is an undeniable fact that November is a good month for making cheese. But again, if we draw the line between November and December we would lose a more valuable month in the spring, namely, the month of May. With this fact in view, and a desire to

The O. A. C. Review

Published Monthly during the College Year by the Literary Society
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OCTOBER, 1898.

Cheese or Butter during November—continued.

divide the dairy trade equally—considered in relation to the butter and cheese markets, it appears as though the six and six month plan might be a profitable one, and that we should therefore commence to make butter during the early part of November. April has been excluded from the cheese months for several reasons. In the first place we would be making cheese from the milk of cows fed on dry fodder, or hay cheese as it is called, which cannot compete with the grass cheese from New Zealand and Australia that is continually being shipped to Great Britain in immense quantities. A second good reason is that the milk from cows confined to the stable contains many impurities which must be removed before it is manufactured into cheese or butter; and they may be much more readily removed in the making of butter than in the making of cheese.

This question has occupied the minds of many prominent dairymen, but as yet a satisfactory conclusion has not been reached. We believe that in the near future some arrangement should be made to meet the requirements of our future trade. When it is, another step shall have been taken by Canada in the race for supremacy in the dairy markets of Great Britain and other countries.

F. R. M.

Forrester: "Prof. Day, what is the composition of the "gambou lands" of the Northwest?"

"Don't know; my studies did not cover that point

Horticulture:

THIS being the opening number of the Review for the present year, it was thought advisable in this department of the paper to give a short account of the origin of horticultural practices. Of course it will be impossible in the space allotted to do much more than introduce the subject.

Gan-eden, an enclosed garden (from *gan*, to protect or defend, and *oden* or *eden*, pleasure or delight). The derivation of the word garden suits well, even in these modern times, to our conception of the word, a place of pleasure and delight! Gardening should be this no matter what the object may be in pursuing the occupation. It is an avocation, the pursuit of which is adapted to all classes of society; the rich may practice it as a pleasurable way of passing the time, the poor as a means of employing spare moments enjoyably and profitably.

The first garden, according to Biblical writings and eastern mythology, was the Garden of Eden, and by accounts from these sources, was a very beautiful garden indeed. In earlier times many discussions, especially in eastern countries, have taken place as to the exact situation of this garden; members of different nationalities contending that the site must have been somewhere within their respective countries. The most amusing legend in this respect seems to be that of the people of Ceylon. These not only claim to have the definite site of the garden, but also the tree from which Eve took the forbidden fruit. This particular tree bore a kind of poisonous fruit, which they contend was once delicious and wholesome, but that it had been rendered poisonous since the evil deed was committed. And not only have these eastern countries engaged in these amusing discussions, but we find at so late a date as the 17th century, a Swedish professor taking up the subject and writing a book to prove that the Garden of Eden was in Sweden. These speculations are of interest to us as relics of an age, and also of a kind of thinking, that is past. It is a matter of no importance where the site of the garden may have been. The impression is left with us that there *was* a garden, and that it was

a place of beauty, a feature much sought after in ancient gardening.

The Egyptians were the first people to invent the art of cultivating the land. They recognized that by loosening the soil, vegetable growth was stimulated. Their writers frequently made mention of the agricultural pursuits of that day, but it is seldom that they make any particular mention of gardening; yet from one or two statements we would conclude that it was practised to a considerable extent. One of their writers represents the country in his time as "a delicious garden through which the traveller might proceed from one end to the other under the shade of all kinds of fruit trees." In the book of Numbers the Israelites express their dislike of the country to which they were brought, for the reason that it lacked the natural food products which were common in Egypt. Among these products were expressly mentioned the fig, the fruit of the vine, and the pomegranate. In Psalms we read that "God destroyed their vines by hail," this being proof of the practice of vine culture among the Egyptians.

Many other nations of antiquity practised gardening to a greater or less extent. Those deserving special mention are the Babylonians, Persians, Jews, Greeks, and Romans. The last two mentioned have played the more important part in the history of gardening. A short extract from Meason will give an idea of the manner in which the Greeks looked upon this occupation:

"The rich and polished Athenians preferred a residence in the country, that they might withdraw themselves from the jealousy of envious citizens. In villa gardening, they borrowed from Asia Minor; they had myrtles and roses; the box and the lime tree were planted for topiary works; and Theophrastus tells us that flowers and fruits were cultivated in winter, and that the violet was in profusion in the market of Athens while snow was on the ground."

The first fruit tree cultivated is said by most ancient writers to have been the fig, the next the vine, the fruit of which, like that of the fig, served for both food and drink. The almond and pomegranate were early cultivated in Canaan (Gen. 43, 5-11). The first roots or root-like parts used for food were such surface bulbs

as the onion and crocus, (Num. 10:5). Underground roots such as turnips and carrots were of much later discovery.

Floriculture among the Greeks seems to have been a very important business. One of their writers informs us that roses, violets, and narcissi were very common on the markets of Athens. Another tells us that there was a special flower market in his time, and also that there were special florists whose business it was to weave crowns, garlands, etc. The flowers were used principally in religious services, but also for purposes of decoration in times of rejoicing.

A.M.H.

Athletic Notes.

AS usual, the opening of the College this year found us bereft of many of our old and best athletes and players. One of the most missed was Mr. C. H. Snider, who at the close of last year was elected president of our Athletic Association. Mr. Snider's absence necessitated the appointing of a new president; so on Friday evening, September 30th, the old members met and elected Mr. M. Doherty, Assn. Biologist, to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Doherty, who is known to many of our readers as an ex-student, is a thorough sport and athlete, and it is expected that under his direction the year will be a very successful one for the Association.

The first year appointed Messrs. Cote and McKinnon as their representatives on the Executive Committee, making the officers of the Association for this year as follows:

President, M. W. Doherty;
Vice-president, W. A. Linklater;
Sec. -Treas., F. W. Goble.

Committee: Messrs. Marshall, Mallory, Sempie, Cote, and McKinnon.

ON account of the fact that Rugby is the recognized game for the fall, the boys have deserted their old favorite, Association football, with which they have always had such good success, and are now busily engaged organizing and practicing a team to represent them in their dis-

strict. Under the able supervision of Mr. F. C. Harrison it is expected that the team will give a good account of itself. Already their captain has received three challenges, which will no doubt be accepted, and arrangements made for the games at an early date.

OUR Annual Sports are to be held October 28, and the Athletic Committee are sparing no pains or trouble to make them successful. They are offering such valuable prizes that already the training epidemic has struck our boys and is apparent everywhere. Early in the morning and also late at night their ghost-like forms may be seen flitting about the campus; and in the dining hall many a kind-hearted room-mate can be heard offering to eat the pie or other pastry for his sporting friend.

On Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29, the Guelph cricketers played a game of baseball on the campus with our boys. Since our return to the College, little time has been given to baseball practice, so the game was not very fast, the Cricketers being defeated by a score of 9-7.

The following players represented the teams:

O.A.C.	Cricketers.
M. Doherty, 1b,	Howitt, 1f,
Squirrell, 2b,	Williams, c.
McCallum, s.s.,	Findley, 2b,
Putnam, c.f.,	Dobbie, 1b,
A. Green, p.,	Saunders, s.s.
Raynor, 1.f.,	Merewether, c.f.,
Wilkinson, cr,	Kilgour, r.f.,
T. Jarvis, r.f.,	Connoly, p.,
F. Green, 3b.	Fisher, 3b.

Our boys again had the pleasure of playing a practice game with the Cricketers on Wednesday, Oct. 5. The teams were somewhat differently represented than in the first game. The score on this occasion was 3-0 in favor of the College, runs being made by M. Doherty, McGuinagle, and F. Green.

The following were the players at the last game:

O.A.C.	Cricketers.
M. Doherty, 1b,	Howitt, 3b.
McGuinagle, c,	Till, c,
McCallum, s.s.,	Kelso, p,
A. Green, p.	Williams, s.s.,

O.A.C.	Cricketers.
F. Doherty, 1.f.,	Findley, 2b,
Wilkinson, c.f.,	Fisher, c.f.,
Goble, r.f.,	Yates, 1b,
F. Green, 3b,	Willmott, 1.f.,
	Jarvis, r.f.

By Our College Reporter.

It is our intention to publish in this department a list of the new books which are being added to the College Library from time to time. The following were received during the past month:

De Optische Drehungsvermogen Organscher Substanzen, Landolt; Art of Taxidermy, Rowley; Glass Blowing and Working, Bolas; Agr. Chem. Analysis, Frankland; Dryden's Essays on the Drama, Strunk; Meat Inspection, Walley; Pasteur, Frankland; Researches on Tuberculosis, Ransome; Water and Water Supplies, Thresh; La Grippe, Galliard; Technical Mycology, Lafar; Les Serotherapies, Landouzy; Traiti de Microbiologic, Duclaux; La Fievre Jaune, Sanarelli; Physiologische Pflanzenanatomie, Haberlandt; Manual of the Coniferae, Veitch; Lessons with plants, Bailey; Plant Life, Barnes; British Fungi, Masee; Des Plantes Veneneuses, Cornevin; Elements of Embryology, Foster & Balfour; Peripalus, Myriapods and Insects, Sedgewick, etc.; Irrigation Farming, Wilcox; Corn and Cattle Producing Districts of France, Richardon; Vines and Vine Culture, Barron; The Carnation, Dodwell; Popular Bulb Culture, Drury; Vegetable Culture, Dean; Special Manures for Garden Crops, Griffiths; Chrysanthemum Culture, Garner; A Modern Bee Farm, Simmins; How to choose a Dog, Shaw; Our Friend the Horse, Barton; Examination of Horses as to Soundness, Sewell; Equine Hospital Prescriber, Gresswell; Stable Management in India and the Colonies, Nunn; Veterinary Anatomy, Bradley; Veterinary Hygiene, Smith; Lameness in the Horse, Wymann; Gucka Percha, Obach; Diseases of Plants, Ward; Library of the World's best Literature, Vols. 1 to 30, Warner.

A meeting of the second and third year students was held on the 1st inst. for the purpose of re-organizing the Literary Society, when the following gentlemen were given the reins of office for the present college year:

Hon. President, R. Harcourt, B.S.A.

President, W. G. McKenzie.

Vice-president, C. D. Jarvis.

Secretary, J. W. Crow.

Treasurer, J. R. Hutchinson.

The first regular meeting of the Society was held on Saturday, Oct. 9, when an almost impromptu program was rendered. After the usual preliminary musical number, the President addressed the Society in a brief, pithy, business-like way, at the same time displaying such unassuming wit and oratorical ability as won for him a warm reception from the members present, notwithstanding the fact that he was an entire stranger among them. When another piece of music had been rendered, the Honorary President, Mr. Harcourt, was called upon for an address. He spoke encouragingly of the work of the Society in past years, and gave some good practical advice as to the advantages of the Society to those who were willing to avail themselves of the opportunities presented by it, and concluded by advising each member to try and take some part in the meetings from time to time, and thus improve himself in the art of clearly expressing his own thoughts in public. The remainder of the programme was well rendered considering the short time afforded for its preparation.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. is again under full headway. On Sunday, Oct. 2, Mr. Hutton occupied the time usually taken up with the Bible Class lesson, in giving a full and very interesting account of the meetings held at Northfield in July last. This should be an inspiration to the members of the Society, since much of the enthusiasm and sincerity of the Convention speakers, as well as many practical hints, were conveyed by Mr. Hutton's report.

We are pleased to note that Mr. Reynolds has consented to take charge of the Sunday afternoon Bible Class for another year and we bespeak for him the encouragement of a large and regular attendance.

The visit of the faculty and students of the Provincial Normal School to our institution a few days ago was not without its pleasant features. The day was a model one for an excursion, and the expressions of delight at the pleasant situation and beautiful surroundings of the College were very numerous. The completeness of the equipment of our class rooms and laboratories was also greatly admired. After having inspected the Dairy, Live Stock, and Experimental Departments, the visitors were invited to the students' dining room, where they were entertained at dinner by the College Staff. After dinner short addresses were delivered by Principal Kirkland of the Normal School, and President Mills. The party then resumed their tour of inspection, which continued until about four o'clock, when they returned to the city to take the evening train for Toronto.

Personals.

Many of the old boys will remember that an "ex-student register" was started some few years ago, and they will now be pleased to learn that it is intended to continue the work on this register through the medium of the Review during the coming College year. The officers of the Review trust that each ex-student will feel it his duty to send to the Personal editor his *present address and occupation*, as well as some particulars regarding his work and progress since leaving the College. Ex-students are also requested to send the names and addresses of any who seem to have got out of touch with the College and their class-mates.

J. F. Clark, B.S.A., Resident Master during the past two and a-half years, and J. C. McDonald, B.S.A., who had charge of the Department of Biology during the past year, have gone to Cornell University to take a special course in that institution. We fear that J. C. will not succeed very well, the report that he is already receiving "drop" letters having reached us. Of course, J.F. is quite safe from such hindrances to work.

We are pleased to hear that C. H. Snider was very successful in securing prizes at the fall fairs

in his locality on his Ayrshire cattle, receiving first prize on nearly every animal shown. He intends to visit the larger exhibitions next season.

G. Robertson, B.S.A., is meeting with splendid success on his fruit farm near St. Catharines. Some state that he made a mistake in not building a good house at once, instead of putting up a first-class barn to commence with. He now has a first-class house, and we look to him for another personal before many months have passed.

Jas. Atkinson, B.S.A., who was with Mr. Zavitz in the Experimental Department here for some time, left a little over a year ago to take the position of Assistant Agriculturist in the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, in which position he has charge of the experimental work in that institution.

No doubt the old students who have not returned to the College this fall, will be interested in knowing who of their class-mates are now here. Below is a list to date. A few more are expected, and their names will appear in due time.

Allison, J B, Adolphustown, Ont.
 Bancroft, G R, Newington, Ont.
 Bowers, J C, Berlin, Ont.
 Brokovski, A J, Battleford, N W T.
 Buchanan, J, Hensall, Ont.
 Burnett, E, Kenmay, Scotland.
 Cote, J C, Ottawa, Ont.
 Crow, J, Ridgeville, Ont.
 Crearar, A H, Molesworth, Ont.
 Douglas, A R, Montreal, P Q.
 Eagle, J F, Hamilton, Ont.
 Fawell, L A, DeCewsville, Ont.
 Forrester, W E, Morewood, Ont.
 Goble, F W, Woodstock, Ont.
 Greenfield, J K, Thorold, Ont.
 Hains, J M, Montreal, P Q.
 High, A M, Jordan Station, Ont.
 Hollis, J H, Shelly Bay, Bermuda.
 Hutt, W N, Southend, Ont.
 Hutton, G H, Easton's Corners, Ont.
 Hutchinson, J R, Escott, Ont.
 Isaacs, W O, Half Way Tree, Jamaica.
 Jarvis, C D, Guelph, Ont.
 Jarvis, T D, Guelph, Ont.
 Ketchen, J B, Brooklin, Ont.
 Kidd, C, Cookstown, Ont.
 Lewis, E R, Burford, Ont.

Liuklatcr, W A, Stratford, Ont.
 Mallory, F R, Frankford, Ont.
 Marshall, F R, Westbrook, Ont.
 Mills, P G, Sussex, N B.
 McCarthy, D J, Norwood, Ont.
 McMillan, E J, New Haven, P E I.
 McIntyre, C A, Renfrew, Ont.
 McKenzie, W G, Fairview, Ont.
 Mortureux, C E M, St Hyacinthe, P Q.
 Murdoch, G H, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
 Patterson, H H, Jermyn, Ont.
 Peters, C R, Elmhurst, N B.
 Pric, W J, Marsville, Ont.
 Raynor, M, Rose Hall, Ont.
 Robertson, J A, Blantyre, Ont.
 Semple, W C, Tottenham, Ont.
 Stewart, A, Ivan, Ont.
 Sullivan, H, Toronto, Ont.
 Stott, L R, Wyevale, Ont.
 Thomson, H, Magnetawan, Ont.
 Vanatter, P O, Ballinafad, Ont.
 Wilkinson, H S, Toronto, Ont.
 Wilson, W H, Toronto, Ont.
 Willmott, H B, Wallbridge, Ont.
 Wilson, R, Fordwich, Ont.

Local.

The position of Local Editor in the Review has always been considered a real "snap" by all those who never had anything to do with it. This may have been true; our College being always well furnished with representatives of all nations, especially Dutchmen and Irishmen. The jokes are coming in so fast, in good times, that our reporters are kept busy by taking them down in shorthand. But times have changed! We are short of copy! Our colleague of the athletics is to be held responsible for this state of things. Seduced by the bright prospects of Field Day, our boys have all been caught by the fever of training. All, as if bound by the same "Link," are out at night or at dawn on some mysterious errand! Their sleepy eyes, dull wits, slow gait and puffing condition in the morning tell of a good many miles run and of feet jumped. The diet to which they willingly submit is also wonderful. Fawell has been seen heroically refusing his pie! Goble feeds on the dew of the morning and it is altogether likely he will have vanished by the 28th. In view of strengthening their muscles by cutting the steak,

"Broc" and N.B. make at every meal a dash for the head place at the table. Bermuda's honor is at stake on Jimmy! We wish them all success!

"Now, let us pray!" said Molecule.

"Vaseline" from Armenia is very popular at the College.

College Definitions.

"Wilson." A Republic—a country governed by one man.

1st year. A Rhombus—a square askem.

"Mr. Rennie." Harvest supper—a thing very much talked of in July; completely forgotten in August.

"Fawell." Bacon hog—curly-haired pig.

"?" An athlete—a man late for breakfast.

"McIntyre." Cart breeding—a source of troubles.

First year men's prizes—something seen in the circular . . . , but nowhere else.

"Hello, Pete! Got back?"

"Why? It looks like it!"

"How are you anyway?"

"None the better for seeing you!"

"Are you rooming in?"

"Well! I'm not on the roof!"

1. A fancy carriage with fancy people.
2. A coal oil wagon.
3. A crash!!!
4. A 3-wheeled carriage; a leaking wagon.

O, ye gods! it doth amaze me,

A man of such feeble hand should

With a real, live horse be trusted.

Who is to blame? Would you believe it, a B.S.A.! We would suggest to Mr. Rennie to give his students a little more practice in driving. We would also strongly advise the above B.S.A. to come back to his Alma Mater and take a special in that line. Old Fred and the cart are still there.

O, Fatty! what sudden impulse prompted you to answer "here" instead of "church" on Monday morning? Were not you at church under your bed as usual?

Crow's monologue in Entomology class-room while intently gazing on a grasshopper kept in spirits: "Well, well, if that don't beat all; after all this talk on prohibition, to give us dead drunk grasshoppers to look at!"

Scene, dining room. Resident master has just finished reading the mail. Freshman looks intensely happy. "I have not got to work yet today," says he. "Why? Why?" "He did not call my name.

Beware of Physical Laboratory floor, unless you are an expert skater. For further information ask "Joe."

One of the members of the staff, while patiently waiting for the car the other evening, used the following expression: "I do wish some person would invent a bell to ring so that we can see the car without looking." Does not this smell of organic chemistry?

Freshmen wishing to know all about the "ducking business," "how and when to shut the 'gaz' off," "how to plug," "how to run an engine," please apply to D. Fawell, LL.D., Mills Street.

It was nothing but a cart, a poor little innocent looking experimental cart. Ay, there's the rub! It was an *experimental* cart, and there she stood, all abashed and confused, on the holy ground of Live Stock class room. The day was cloudy; everything looked dark, and in his mind the cart took some gigantic proportions. O, you 2nd year! ye would prefer the speeches of a cart to those of your professors. Go to! Knaves! you are a lot of miserable, contemptible and odious sneaks! I have spoken!—exit professor. "I move we go out," says V—r. (exit students). The cart disappears. "Drop the curtain!" cried K—n; and the curtain dropped.

President Mills is taking a special in Entomology.

Who is the man that does not take any stock in "cart" breeding? Putnam.

Shortly to be issued: "How to behave in reading and dining room"; a bulletin by Buchanan. Free; lookout and be sure to get a copy.

Mr. Rennie: "Weeds, weeds! the more you cultivate, the faster they grow. I say, professor, how can we get rid of weeds?" Prof. Lochhead: "Well, the only way, Mr. Rennie, is to have them all pulled out, root and all." Mr. Rennie: "Who is going to do it?" Prof. Lochhead: "An ilder; have not those 2nd year fellows half an hour of liberty after tea? This should not be. We will start them collecting weeds." Mr. Rennie: "O dear, dear, that's splendid!"

Oct. 6. Notice: All 2nd year students will have to collect 50 different species of weeds and must hand them in before November.

Would not that trip you?

"How to collect 200 weeds, press and mount them all in the space of an hour." Bulletin by T. Jarvis. Free.

Our Exchanges.

Light and Shadow.

Art weary with life's struggle, friend?
Too faint to more pursue?
The sun which brightens all the world
Makes all the shadows too.
Often from the selfsame fountain
Joys and woes alike descend,
And the strength we gain in struggling
Makes us victors in the end.

—Exchange.

One foud kiss, and then we sever,
One farewell, alas, forever!
We've engaged been oill the summer—
Our flirtation's been a hummer,

But at length the season's over,
And we both fly back to cover,
O'er the precipice of parting
Now you drop me as we're starting.

Had I never loved so kindly,
I had never loved so blindly;
Never met you, little witcher,
And I'd be one ring the richer.—*Munsey's.*

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