

THE REVUE

Vol. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, MAY, 1894.

No. 8

Guelph's

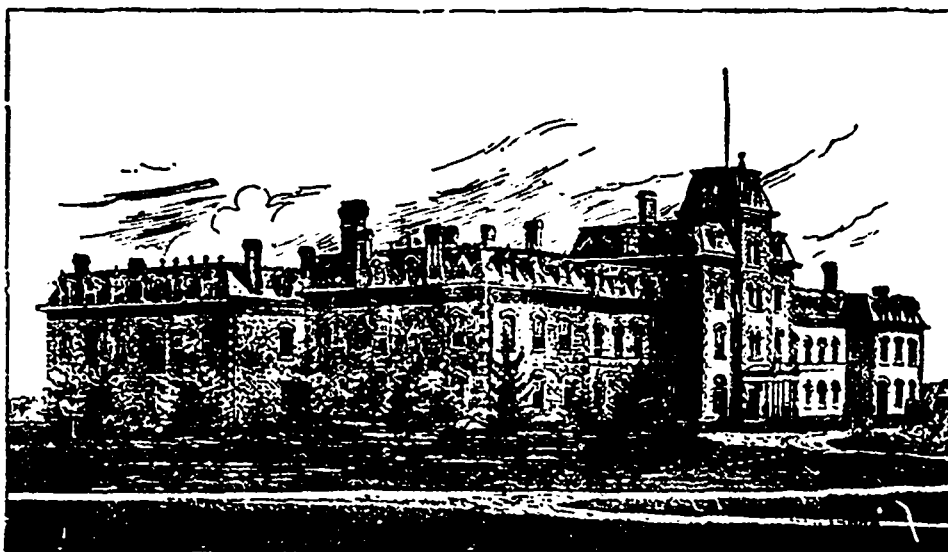
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THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

VOL. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, MAY, 1894.

No. 8

Weeds.

IN this Nineteenth Century, of ours, with all its hurry and bustle, we are very apt to be careless in regard to reforms which should be instituted in the busy world around us. Cases of crying importance demand and usually receive speedy treatment: if men's personal feelings and sympathies are aroused and touched, they will be willing to direct their energies towards remedying the evil, and consequently it will be remedied. But of the multitude of evils of minor importance, most men are quite content to let them hold sway so long as they do not conflict with their own private interests. Thus it is, that when we enquire into the matter, we see that it is the many little things which cause so much of the care and trouble of this life. From many of these men might be free, if he would but arise, and, with his God-given strength, fight with and overcome them.

After this brief general introduction, let us enquire more closely as to the nature of some of the causes of the troubles which have been referred to, viz., weeds. Just at this juncture it is quite in order to explain as to how far the application of the term "weed" may extend. No doubt, heretofore, in the minds of many, it has been limited to the description of a class of undesirable plants found upon farms, in gardens, and elsewhere. But to my mind, the term "weed" is much more comprehensive than this: a "weed" is any object, animate or inanimate, which exists out of its own proper sphere to the injury of mankind. Following out this definition, you will at once see that the objects to which it may be applied are almost countless. For some deserving of it are found in Social, Political, Religious, and Professional fields, as well as in those of a purely agricultural nature.

As diseases differ in their causes, symptoms, and methods of treatment, so do weeds in their nature and in the methods to be used in their eradication. If the same treatment were used in combating all, we would see that while in some cases the desired object was attained, in many, the only effect would be to produce a more vigorous and persistent growth. Therefore it is at once obvious that he who would become a successful weeder in any field must first of all make himself thoroughly conversant with all the facts relating to the nature and life of his adversaries. It is just over this point that so many enthusiastic reformers are defeated. With unbounded zeal and energy, they enter into the conflict with the opposing forces, but alas! they have not the all-essential knowledge of how best to direct their energies and husband their strength in the early fight. What is the result? When the decisive moment comes, when the crisis is reached, they find that the strength which they should now possess was in the beginning wasted in futile charges. Those engaged in the strife could not take a better guide than the old motto, "Be sure you are right then go ahead."

Let us now turn our attention to some of the infested fields which have been mentioned. First make a hurried survey of that broad,

inviting, undulating expanse known as Society; at first sight, a casual observer is tempted to say, surely among all this beauty and splendor I shall not find a single weed? But soft! what is that tender looking plant which seems to be so rapidly increasing in number? I turn to a faded flower near by and ask him; he replies in a tone of the deepest sorrow, "that is a typical specimen of our Canadian dude, who is so fast entrenching himself in our fair soil to the exclusion of other more useful forms of life." Again I ask, who was so thoughtless as to introduce such a variety of mankind? Sadly and sorrowfully comes the answer, "they were introduced by no one." They afford a splendid example of spontaneous generation, like Topsy, "they just grew." Several other weed forms are observed but time will not permit of a closer scrutiny, so we hurry on.

Separated from Society, by a low boundary, lies the rugged, and to many uninviting, field of Politics. But in spite of its unfavorable nature it yields frequent and abundant harvests (to Royal Commissions). In our fair Dominion, I am glad to say, there has been followed, in the past, such a vigorous system of cultivation that it is fairly clean. This is a matter for congratulation, when we consider that this field is, to a great extent, the dumping-ground for some of the others. A continuance of the present system of management will, we believe, hasten the day when we can, with pride, point to it and say without fear of contradiction, it is the cleanest in the world.

The field of Religion next demands our attention; in surveying this we must be less critical. While we believe the great majority of those in the ranks of the ministry entered them actuated by a sincere desire to benefit their fellow men, still, we know we find some who did so because they say they could thus obtain an easy and respectable living. But how are such to be known? The answer is plain, "By their works ye shall know them." Of men who are ready to preach, there has never been a lack. What we most need now is men who preach and practice; whose life is one long, continuous, beautiful, living sermon.

All through the journey of life, a person meets many humbugs among no classes are they better represented than among those who are so pleased to call themselves, and to hear themselves called, "honorable members of the learned professions." Every day we see some of these same "honorable members" who would have been of more service to their country had they served her in the capacity of honest tillers of the soil. We need professional men of the right stamp, but do not need such namby-pamby ones as are becoming so common in our land? No, no; I say, let us refuse to give our support to such, until all are brought to see that success in life is the reward of merit, and of individual merit alone. Would that more of us could realize the truth of the old couplet:—

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part there all the honor lies."

We have now cast a few hurried glances over some of the figura-

two fields in which weeds are found; but there still remains that of Agriculture, so prolific in these pests, of which some are members of the great "Genus homo," some of the animal kingdom, while there is still the great class belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

Looking first at the human weeds of this division, we wonder what has caused the great deterioration from the image of God in which man was originally created. We often hear such terms as "haysced" and "clod-hopper" applied to some of our farmers, but, mark you, it is only to the weeds of the profession that such terms are applied. The progressive scientific agriculturist demands and receives the respect due him and his profession. The great difficulty in dealing with our careless farmers is to convince them of the great benefits which would follow from the application of scientific methods to their work. In dealing with inanimate weeds, we can exterminate them, but this is rather drastic treatment for the animate ones. They must be shown, in theory and in practice, that a happier and more independent existence, is not only possible for them, but is actually within their reach. It is only when this plan of campaign is successfully carried out that we shall have a rural population free from human weeds.

Then again the live stock on our farms is not by any means what it should be: horses and cattle, are alike in being far below the rank of first-class animals. If it be true that a man may be known by his dog, it should be true to a much greater extent that he may be known by the horse he drives. Judging from this standard, I think most of our farmers would be rated very low. The "scrub curse" is certainly a great and serious one. The many advantages of having "blue blood" in farm stock have so often been shown that we can now only wonder that men still refuse to avail themselves of them. The only remedy for the scrub wood is eradication; then why give it a place on Ontario farms?

Let us now for a short time consider what are ordinarily known as weeds, viz., those of the vegetable class, alas far too common in the soil of our fair Province. It is a sad fact that weeds follow in the wake of civilization. See our North West, which a few years ago was practically free from these pests, but as "westward the tide of empire takes its way," these fertile virgin prairies are rapidly becoming as badly infested as our own older Province.

The great difficulty in the way of having clean farms is that their owners are ever ready to submit with calm resignation to the foe. This line of action is however entirely unwarrantable; for evidence look no further than our own College Farm which a few short years ago was amongst the worst in this respect, but which is to-day a "Model Farm" indeed in point of cleanliness. What is needed is that all our farmers should unite in saying that weeds must go, and since "unity is strength" they will certainly go.

During the past, the great sheet anchor in the battle against weeds has been the tedious and expensive system of bare-fallowing. This is now, however, considered by the best authorities to be in many ways inferior to a judicious system of rotation, embracing in its course the growth of certain crops injurious to the form of weeds to be exterminated, as well as one or more hood crops which, while they give ample opportunity for the cultivation of the soil, still yield produce more than sufficient to pay for the labor involved.

There still remains that weed form known as the "noxious weed" (tobacco). But I am glad to be able to say that since the air

and soil were not congenial at the O. A. C., it has never prospered with us.

In conclusion, I would say, we have been over the various fields in which weeds are found, we have seen together that in all the walks and occupations of our worldly life they are by far too common. Therefore I would ask you, one and all, to unite, to rise in your strength to fight against them wherever you may encounter them. Do not wait for some grand opportunity to awe your fellow men by trying to overcome some great evil; it is the many little things which in the end make up the grand total. Remember that --

" True worth is in being not seeming,
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and bye."

Wait for the day of great things and the chances are that day will never arrive. We all should try to remember that the life of each one of us is a sowing-ground, we ourselves are to a great extent the sowers. Let us then exercise all due watchfulness that no foul seeds secure a foothold therein. Each one has the power, by God's help, to so keep his heart and mind pure and free from the tares and weeds of the world, that he may hear the Great Harvester say when he reaps the golden grain of a life of kindly words and noble deeds, "I will gather this wheat into my barn."

And now it is with mingled feelings that we older students look upon the eventful day to which we have so long looked forward. Mingled feelings I say because into them enter so largely the opposing elements, Joy and Sorrow.

Sorrow, because it is the day when so many of us sever our connection with our beloved Alma Mater, and because it now also devolves upon us to partially sever the many, many ties of friendship and brotherly love which have been so gradually but firmly weaving themselves around our hearts. We feel that here we have passed some of the best and sweetest moments of our lives.

But again, we rejoice, because we feel that now is to commence in earnest the battle of our lives, that now is given unto us the opportunity to show to our fellows that our days here have not been wasted; and that it is not brain or muscle working singly that is the price of success, but that it is the happy union and harmonious combination of the two which is the surety of ultimate victory.

On behalf of our departing students, I would now take this opportunity of thanking all those who have in so many ways assisted in making our stay here pleasant and profitable. To our city friends, our warmest thanks are due for their ever-ready generosity and kind hospitality. But words are inadequate to express our heart-felt thanks to those connected with the institution, who were ever willing to give unto us a kindly word or a helping hand in our times of trouble and perplexity.

Class-mates, the day of our separation has at last arrived; may we, each one of us, as we go forth from our little world into the larger world around us, strive to benefit our fellow-men by the knowledge we have here acquired. And, although our paths in life may be widely divergent, may we all strive to follow the same Guide and reach the same goal where partings are unknown.

Finis Coronat Opus.

[Valedictory address delivered at the Closing Exercises, 1893.]

AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Ornamentation.

READER have you not noticed as you drive along the highway that on some farms are nice rows of trees either flanking the place or bordering the driveway to the house or otherwise in clumps or hillsides, by a stream, or in the immediate vicinity of the dwelling? And have you not also noticed that other farms have few if any trees, except perhaps a few forlorn, looking specimens that are expected to do duty as an orchard; or it may be a couple of willows or poplars guarding the road gate, and judging from their appearance must have been planted by one of that ever-decreasing part of our population, a first settler? And have you not felt a sense of homelikeness in the cosy, inviting appearance of the former, and a feeling of loneliness in the dreariness and monotony of the latter? And has it ever occurred to you that the lack or presence of a little farm ornamentation has much to do with the mental and moral development of the general public, and through these upon its spiritual and physical development also? And further does it now occur to you that if the passers-by are thus influenced, that the appearance of the farm is a force of no ordinary moment to those who find their every day world within the boundaries of the old place?

And after all it does not cost very much to fix things up a little. The various kinds of evergreens may be bought in moderate quantities from the best nurseries for a half cent each, and many of our nicest deciduous trees for a price not exceeding one cent each. The nuts from such trees as the chestnut, butternut and walnut may usually be had from some one in the vicinity for the gathering, and they combine both beauty and utility. Indeed a little time and skill used in tree planting may be made to yield a hundred fold in the beauty of home surroundings.

A little grading of the lanes with perhaps a coat of gravel, a small nicely kept lawn with a flower bed or two to relieve and please, a grove of trees adjacent to the dwelling which may be used as an arbor; the fences in the vicinity of the house lower than the ordinary farm fence and neatly built, a few rods of low neatly trimmed hedge; all of these, either singly or in combination, with a host of other little things, may be made to add wonderfully to the pleasure and satisfaction of living on the farm.

Waste Places.

HOW to utilize these waste places on the farm or, at least hide them from view is a problem with many. A few suggestions may not be out of place. Is it a hillside of heavy clay soil, or it may be, no soil at all, but a stiff clay subsoil to the surface? Plant some plum trees on it of a hardy sort, with some currants in the spaces. To give these a chance mulch the whole surface heavily with straw or coarse manure. This will act in lieu of cultivation, and also tend to keep any weeds in check. If the hill be exposed to the prevailing winds or very steep and inclined to slide when the frost comes out, plant two rows of spruce, one on top and the other in the middle, running parallel to the base of the hill. These will improve the ap-

pearance, shelter the young plums, and tend to keep the soil in place. A gravel pit, knoll, or hill might be planted round about with evergreens of some sort to hide its unsightliness. If not too gravelly a clump of deciduous trees might be planted and a useful summer resort for stock be thus obtained. Unused corners about buildings may perhaps be best utilized by planting trees that will offer shade as well as shelter. Some of our nut-bearing trees will answer the purpose. In there a small patch of land made too wet to be useful, by the leakage from the barn yard, and too rich with such impregnation to grow anything but pig weed, etc., look first to the proper handling of the yard contents. Then utilize the extra richness by converting the plot into a kitchen garden. Rhubarb, cucumbers, pumpkins, citrons, carrots, radishes, parsnips and the like will grow amazingly under such circumstances.

Swamps should be drained either by open ditches or underdrains since they are a hindrance to cultivation as well as to surrounding vegetation. The cost will probably not be half as much as you suppose, the accruing benefit very much above your expectations. Low wet places in an otherwise well drained field might easily pay for draining in one season from the fact that these often hinder the timely sowing of spring grain, and the delay of a few days in spring seeding will very often make a difference of several bushels per acre at harvest time—a serious affair when continued year after year. An orchard seeded to grass and left thus may be looked upon more or less as a waste place. Not only do the trees not do so well but a second crop might be profitably taken and the quality and quantity of the fruit improved. Hoed crops are the best for the purpose.

I have merely mentioned a few of the waste places to be found on farms, but others will occur to the reader. It will pay to attend to them since not only are they unsightly but often a positive pecuniary hindrance.

Kernels.

When plowing up an orchard that has been seeded some time plow lightly.

The feeding value of a crop of corn is not alone to be judged by the number of tons per acre.

The most important time and the cheapest to have on hand an extra food supply for your milch cows is when pastures commence to fail.

"TEN YEARS OF TEMPERANCE"

A rather pretentious volume is in course of publication under the above title by THE TEMPLAR of Hamilton, Ont. It will be issued in seven monthly numbers, each covering a different phase of the temperance reform, and all profusely illustrated. The first number is a beautiful work of art containing no less than thirty magnificent photogravures of Canadian prohibition leaders, and it is styled the "Men of the Movement." Not only the temperance people, but every lover of fine engravings will be delighted with the work. Twenty-five cents will insure a specimen copy of the first number by mail free, or five copies for a dollar if the remittance is made to W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton, Ont.

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Ex-students are invited to contribute to our columns.

MAY, 1894.

The Dangers of Deforesting.

By A. M. SOULÉ, B. S. A.

For the O. A. C. Review.

BY the reckless and wanton destruction of the forest growth, some of the countries that were formerly among the richest and most powerful in the world have been reduced to desolation and beggary. Syria, Asia Minor, Palestine and the North of Africa were once prosperous countries with a large population; so rich in fact that they are spoken of in the Bible as "lands flowing with milk and honey." Where there were once flourishing towns and cities, surrounded by a rich and fertile agricultural country, there are now principally found deserts. And men who have given this subject a good deal of study attribute this state of affairs mainly to the destruction of the forests. In this country the most wanton destruction of valuable forests the world has ever witnessed has been carried on. It is impossible to sin against the laws of nature and not suffer for it, likewise if we encroach upon the forest reservation which forms nature's storehouse we will suffer for it. Even now, we are feeling the effects of our ancestors' folly, and unless steps are taken to prevent further incursions on our timber land, and encouragement is given to the replanting of waste lands, we will find ourselves in possession of an arid country and an infertile soil in the near future.

To better illustrate the force of this argument. Look at the districts of Hautes and Basses Alpes in France, which have gradually been reduced to ruin by the removal of the forests. Cultivation is diminishing, vineyards are being washed away, and the country is becoming depopulated. The exhaustion of parts of the New England States is a familiar example attributed largely to the same cause. On the other hand, look at the district of Loudes in France. Fifty years ago it was one of the poorest and most miserable districts in that coun-

try; but since a forest of pines was planted there the increased value is estimated at 1,000,000,000 francs. And now, where a few poor shepherds eked out a scanty existence will be found saw mills, charcoal kilns, turpentine works, fertile agricultural land and thriving towns. Surely this is enough to convince us of the error we are committing in permitting the destruction of our forests.

When large areas are exposed to the direct action of the sun, what rain falls evaporates so rapidly as to be of little benefit. This would be checked in a great measure by scattered belts of forest. Again, forests tend to equalize the rainfall and attract rain clouds. From the shade given by trees the temperature of the earth is lowered, and consequently the air immediately above the trees is cooler. When clouds are driven over the open country and come in contact with the cooler air in the vicinity of forests they are condensed and precipitation follows. From this it is apparent that forests have a tendency to reduce aridity, a fact of great moment in agricultural districts. Trees freely absorb water through their roots, which is rapidly exhaled through the stomata of the leaves. This vapor is dispersed over the country by the wind and falls in the form of dews, which prove so refreshing to vegetation in the hot summer months. By prolonging the time required for waters to flow off, forests act as reservoirs for which the springs and brooks are the outlets. When the forests are destroyed the soil loses this moisture; in summer the water courses dry up and in winter they overflow. Thus it will be seen forests retard the flow of water and tend to prevent floods.

The value of forests as shelters and wind breaks is well known. By means of these the force of storms is broken. They form a natural protection for stock and buildings, keep out the cold winter winds which drive away the moisture from the soil, and every fruit grower appreciates the value of a wind break for his orchard. No where, probably, will the planting of trees yield greater benefit or give better results than in the prairie regions, and we are glad to know this good work is being carried on so vigorously.

The drying up of many of our springs and creeks is due to the cutting off of the forest. It is not an uncommon sight even in our young country to find a deserted mill from the fact that the water supply has become exhausted. Surely this is a lamentable state of affairs. Forests form the water reservoirs of our country, and it behooves us as agriculturists to hoard this substance very carefully, so necessary and so valuable to the successful pursuit of our business.

Forests are the natural homes of many of our insectivorous birds, and formerly were the feeding grounds of myriads of our insect pests, which now that their haunts have been destroyed are seeking fresh fields in our fruit orchards to our great loss and annoyance. They form the home of fur bearing animals from which a great deal of wealth is obtained; they supply us with fuel and wood for the manufacture of implements and other articles of furniture, which must of necessity become more expensive as wood becomes scarcer. They form healthy resorts for invalids; epidemics and fevers are the result of civilization as formerly the water fowl, amphibia, and aquatic insects did not give the water time to stagnate and produce foul germs. And last, forests furnish us with scenery at once grand and impressive, which has an elevating, ennobling, and educative influence on the mind.

Another great cause of loss to a deforested country is the large amount of fertile soil annually carried away by the rapid passage of water over its surface. With each torrent of rain, a vast column of

our richest possession move toward the sea, the very richest of the soil being carried to the rivers, to the lakes, and to the sea.

For these reasons it has been found that deforesting is sooner or later followed by barrenness. In Germany, Russia, France, Spain and all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea the same process has occurred. Until now, the Governments of Europe are spending millions of dollars and making every effort to encourage the replanting and preservation of their forests, for they have discovered that therein lies the secret for the conservation of the fertility of their soil.

Among all the politicians who have struggled for the welfare of our country few have deemed it worth while to save our timber, but happily the Governments of the several States are taking steps in this direction now; they have at last awakened to the danger of the situation and the necessity for action. No destruction was ever more ruthless, more injurious, nor will be more lasting in its effects than that to which Americans for the past hundred years have been urging each other on by precept and example.

On every farm some forest is needed as a wind break, to furnish fuel, to aid in procuring rain and preventing aridity and drought, to furnish a supply of water for the springs, and to form a store house of timber for such farm improvements as may be necessary from time to time.

He who has near his home a forest walk of his own, has opportunities that many would gladly own: for there, for a space he may enjoy the health-giving atmosphere and—

"Under the shade of melancholy boughs,
Loose and neglect the creeping hours of time!"

Sports.

THE committee of the O. A. C. Cricket Club deserve much credit for the success of the entertainment given at the Town Hall on Monday, April 23rd, 1894. We allude to the enjoyable evening provided by Mr. J. W. Bengough (of "Grip" fame), under the auspices of the above club. Special praise is due to the efforts of its indefatigable secretary, Mr. Chas. G. Bowker (who was ably seconded by Mr. Graesser).

The first item of the programme was a violincello solo by Mr. Crowe, accompanied on the pianoforte by Miss Crowe. Then Mr. Bengough appeared. By his ready flow of wit, his fund of humor and his inimitable and rapid sketches of local character and events he kept the audience in rapt attention throughout the evening. Occasionally he would lapse into the pathetic and beautiful, but in an instant by some comic allusion call forth the happy smile and unpremeditated laugh. It naturally followed that the entertainment was much appreciated by all loving wit, humor, pathos and art without the too often accompanying taint of vulgarity.

[Financially the Cricket Club did not obtain more than enough to provide for the present demands of the sport and that only on a limited scale. They are still without a practice net. If the enthusiasm of the cricketers can be kept up till next year we will look for better things.]

The first team went to Preston, Thursday, April 26th, and played a friendly game with Preston Seniors. Play lasted for an

hour in which the College scored 2 goals, neither of which were allowed, one being an "off side" and the other the referee declared a "foul." The match ended in a draw—0-0. Mr. Forsyth refereed to the entire satisfaction of both sides.

The Hespler first team came up to the College, Saturday, 5th inst., to play the first team. Unfortunately rain fell about 5 minutes after the ball had been kicked from centre; which necessitated the teams stopping till the rain ceased. About 20 minutes later the ball was kicked off again, but play only lasted 10 minutes as it began to rain heavier than ever. Our team was minus 2 or three of its 1st team men but, nevertheless, they managed to score 1 goal; Hespler 0.

The 1st match of the new Cricket Club, was played, Saturday afternoon, May 12th, on the Exhibition Grounds, against the Guelph C. C. The city club won the toss and went in first. After 1½ hour, good play Guelph's score was 72, all out. College then went in at 4:15 and played till 5:55 when last man was put out, score being 70. Dr. Lett made 21 runs, top score for Guelph, with Capt. Merryweather next for 11. R. Maconache (Capt.), and E. J. M. Edelsten each made 16 for College. Frank McCallum made a hit for 4 which was loudly applauded. Several players made hits for 3 on both sides but the score was mostly made up of single runs. Our boys fielded much better than the city and seemed to play a steadier game throughout.

The 1st Cup Match, of the Central District, W. F. A., was played on our grounds, Saturday, 12th inst., between the College and Elmira. Play was called for 5 but it was 5:40 before the ball was kicked off, as 3 of the team had to play for the Cricket Club against Guelph and they were not able to leave the city till 5. The College won the toss and played with a slight breeze in their favor. Play on both sides during the first half was only fair, although the College had the best of it, which proved itself by their kicking 3 goals to Elmira's 1. In the second half the College played a better combination but found it very hard to pass Elmira's full backs, who played a very sure game but were rather too fond of kicking into touch. When the whistle blew for time another goal had been scored for College, making College 4, Elmira 1. The students turned out well and encouraged the players wonderfully by cheering lustily, particularly when any goals were made. No rough play was resorted to by either side, and all the players speak very highly of the Elmira team as being one of the most gentlemanly that has ever visited the College. Mr. Reynolds performed the office of referee to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

The College met the Berlin Rangers in a friendly match on the lawn Thursday evening, May 17th. It threatened rain all day and it was thought possible the Rangers might not turn up, but about 6.15 it was announced that they had arrived. Play commenced at 6.45 and lasted for an hour. In the 1st half, after many good passes and shots on goal by both teams, Berlin's outside left secured the ball, about 30 feet from goal and within 1 foot of the goal touch, and by a well-judged kick scored. It was a wonderfully good kick and elicited much praise from the on-lookers, though they were sorry it was not scored by the College. The 2nd half commenced in a heavy rain and before 5 minutes were over both ball and players were soaking wet, which made playing unpleasant and accurate shooting very difficult, but, notwithstanding, both teams kept their feet and passed well. The Rangers, in this half, kicked another goal, just about 1 minute

before whistle blew for time, and the score was Rangers 2, College 0. It certainly was a good game for our team as it gave them a splendid practice and let them see what each man was capable of when playing against a first-class team. The weather being anything but promising we hardly expected to see so many turn out to witness the match, but we were certainly very glad to observe so many. The Berlin Rangers brought their own referee who performed his part very satisfactorily.

F. C.

Apis Mellifica.

Up the steep hill and rough, uneven road
He comes, high seated in his little cart.
Alone, yet still enough to make a load
For that famed pony which he would not part.

Each student then with his attentive ear
Sits still and listens how the honey pure
Is made from thistles which he used to fear,
Whose prickly surface he could now endure.

His voice is raised in loftier tones ;
He on the muse doth call ;
He tells of bees, both queens, and drones,
And workers, large and small.

How some suck nectar from the flowers,
The others stay at home ;
The workers work in shining hours
As o'er the field they roam.

Scotch honey, known as thistle brand,
Is gathered near the fences
From that fair emblem of our land
The famed *anicus arvensis*.

He tells how bees with women's touch
He often found to thrive ;
Her soft white hands are adapted much
To manipulate a hive.

He then the ins and outs explains
Of how he makes much money ;
How one must take the best of pains
In gathering the honey.

With whitened gloves and bridal veil
To guard you from the stings,
So that the bees in vain assail
While loud the tempest sings.

Experiments have oft been tried
To get another strain
As common bees won't leave the hive
To venture out in rain.

With water-bugs they've crossed the bees ;
This fault they overcame ;
In rain or sunshine one always sees
Them working just the same.

But human man's ne'er satisfied,
They never worked at night ;
If this his wish was gratified
He thought they'd be alright.

So busy mortal undertook
To think how best he might

Illume every opening flower
And make each shine at night.

With lightening-bug he crossed the bee ;
This "humbug" gathers honey,
For with its lantern it can see
As if 'twere daylight sunny.

The honey made from this last breed
Is chemically pure ;
A five-pound box is all you need
Your sickness to cure.

'Tis sold by dealers near and far ;
This pure phosphatic honey,
For all complaints we recommend ;
'Tis cheapest for the money.

The bee-man never will complain,
"This season was not bright,"
For if in daylight it should rain
They gather it at night.

Y. M. C. A.



THE past month has been a month of great blessing to many of the members of our Association. We feel we have been greatly blessed in our work for the Master. Truly the Lord has been good to us, in giving us broader views of life, and its opportunities. The importance of more intense Christian life has been emphasised in our meetings, and the necessity of keeping a close watch on our words and actions, for in these we are often caught trespassing on forbidden ground : therefore, we need to set a double guard at that point.

The Rev. Mr. Glassford, of Chalmers' Church, Guelph, gave us a very able and instructive address, at one of our regular Prayer Meeting services, April 12th. He gave us some very interesting facts and points on "The inspiration of the Scripture, and the Criticisms of the Age." Mr. Glassford is a man we like to hear ; his points were instructive and bore on practical life, such as young men in College life need.

Our regular Thursday night prayer meetings are fairly well attended as a rule, but we notice there is a tendency to a little neglect on the part of some, even active members, which we are sorry to note, remembering Paul's words to the Hebrews, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great Salvation."

April 26th marked a prayer meeting of more than usual importance. It was led by J. F. Clark. F. J. Sleightholm assisted him. Their subject was, "Working and Watching," from Nehemiah IV. Mr. Clark gave us a short account of Nehemiah's previous life, noticing the difficulties he met with and how he overcame them. Mr. Sleightholm followed with some practical points on the necessity of watching and guarding our every day conduct.

May the 6th we were favored with a visit from Mr. T. S. Cole, Travelling Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Cole addressed the Association twice, Sunday at 9--10 a. m., on "Christian Life," wherein he endeavored to show us the importance of preparing to live, rather than preparing to die. He addressed the Association again at 2-30 to 3-30 p. m., in place of Bible Class, his

subject being "Sowing and Reaping," taking for his text the words, "Whosoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." We were very much profited by Mr. Cole's visit, and hope to hear from him again.

Bible Class, Sundays from 3 to 4 p. m., is very helpful and instructive. We are pleased to note the interest taken in the study of the lesson.

Personal Worker's Classes are doing a good work. We believe them to be the means of great help to their members.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, Messrs. James Atkinson, R. Harcourt and A. A. King were appointed as a committee to take charge of the "Hand Book" for 1894-'95. The committee also appointed Messrs. J. F. Clark, G. A. Robertson and Prof. J. B. Reynolds, B. A., as delegates to the "Northfield Summer Convention," to be held from June 30th to July 10th. We will look to these men for new suggestions and deeper spiritual work on their return to the College next fall.

Thursday night, May 27th, the Association was favored by having a Temperance Meeting, led by Mr. J. Buchanan. Messrs. Wildfield and Reinke gave us some very practical points in favor of temperance by showing some of the evils and degradation of intemperance. We believe in temperance and hope our members will all stand by it when they leave here.

"Blessed are they that put their trust in the Lord, for they shall be comforted."

Mr. Wm. Cox will be remembered by the students of '89-'90. It is our painful duty to record his death, which took place on the 6th inst. His illness, congestion of the lungs, began last fall, when he took a trip to the Southern States, with the hope that a change of climate might improve him. He found but temporary improvement, and returned home in March last with but slight hope of recovery. Since that time he has borne the sufferings associated with consumption very patiently. We are sure that the ex-students and associates will join us in an expression of sympathy for the entire family in their time of sorrow.

Locals.

We are sure that a visitor to the College at this season could not help being impressed with the beauty of the surroundings; the well kept lawn, the shaded drives, the green fields and handsome buildings, present a truly beautiful picture; and the slope to the east of the College, laid out with trial plots by our enterprising experimentalist, Mr. Zavitz, satisfies the most sceptical that beauty and utility may go hand in hand.

The work on the new poultry building has already commenced. The necessary excavations have been made and the foundation is now being laid. The building is to be a one-storied structure, modelled after the latest and most approved plans, and will be throughout equipped for experimental purposes, for which it is designed.

Under the personal supervision of our President the grounds ad-

joining the Dairy have undergone a radical change. The surface has been levelled and seeded; walls have been laid down, new fences constructed, and the generally improved appearance, helps to make the Dairy worthy of the name of a department of this great institution, the O. E. F.

It may be of interest to ex-students to know that the bush land in the rear of field No. 18 is being cleared, and will be turned over to the Experimental Department. The Local Editor himself turned some of the virgin soil this afternoon.

The Third Year exams. are now in course of progress and the B. S. A. Candidates, notwithstanding the terrible ordeal through which they are passing, are in excellent health, and one of them has actually gained eight ounces in weight since exams. commenced.

The twenty-fourth of May is near at hand. The "small boy" of the College knows it and is prepared. Already the fire-cracker has made its appearance, and the little fellow's heart almost bursts with rapture at the report of that ecstatic little explosive.

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

Professor in Science: "Why do we always have a storm when the sun crosses the line?"

Wheatley (who is a Free Trader): "Don't know, Sir, unless it is that he has to pay duty and he kicks up a row about it."

Every residence College should have its own fire brigade, and we are happy to say we are fully equipped in that direction: otherwise what might have happened on a recent evening will never be known. Just fifty-three seconds before the alarm sounded our noble brigade, with Capt. Buchanan at the head, was at the scene of conflagration. Nobody got excited, the firemen exhibited the utmost coolness, their brave Captain conducted himself like a hero. The hose were duly attached to a hitching post and the nozzle brought to bear and— It had been threatening rain all day and now at a very opportune time a heavy shower fell on the hissing, seething mass, and the danger was over.

The lively, entertaining, and practical lectures in Bee-keeping, by Prof. Clarke, are highly appreciated by the O. A. C. students. Mr. Clarke is a practical bee man, and being an enthusiast he also inspires his hearers with a love for the business. To those who would like to engage in bee-keeping but are afraid of its interfering with their other work, he holds out the encouragement that, if the business is properly managed, very little time is required. He says, as a proof of this, that—

Good Mrs. Harrison, of Illinois,
Keeps bees, makes bread, preserves and pumpkin pies,
And Mrs. Cass Robinson, of Indiana,
Both handles bees and plays on the piano.

Exchanges and Notes from the College World.

Princeton has 1092 students.

Great minds have wills; weak ones have wishes.

Oxford has an annual income of \$6,000,000.—Ex.

Sympathy is a word that should be written in letters of gold.

Happiness does not consist in things, but in thoughts.

Time flies, flowers fade, the body dies—character alone is immortal.

There are about 15,000 students in the scientific schools of America.

Prof. Henry Drummond has been called to the presidency of McGill University.

In these hard times there's no *sense* in standing on a street corner and doing nothing.—Ex.

"Let's go out, and make a night of it," said the sun as he went down.—*College Times*.

The first American College paper was published in 1880, at Dartmouth College; name "Dartmouth Gazette." Ex.

If nothing counteracts the natural consequences of learning, we grow happier as our minds take a wider range.

The P. W. College, Charlottetown, now publishes a paper. *The Review* is pleased to note the enterprise of our friends in P. W. C., and wishes *The Record* every success.

In this world of contradictions,

This one fact some comfort brings—

That the folks who are the *sharpest*,

Always say the *cutting* things. Ex.

Both in material and scholastic development the eighteen year record of the John Hopkins' University is a fine one. To the founder's gift of \$3,500,000 it has added nearly a million of endowment. The plant has meanwhile grown from one small house to eleven stately buildings, furnished with equipment in kind and quality as nearly complete as intelligence and money can command.—Ex.

Lives of poet: all remind us

We can make our lives resigned,

And departing leave behind us

Stamps for manuscripts declined.

The Coming Horse and How May We Produce Him.



AMONG other branches of Agriculture, and probably one the most important, the present panic has excited a feeling of restlessness among the wide awake agriculturalist of the present day, as to what the demands are and will be, for our Canadian horses. True, time has wrought a wonderful change in this important branch, and, with the

demand of the day, we must direct our attention along its line.

In former days, and not long ago, the man who could raise a good animal of whatever class he may be, had little or no difficulty in commanding a good price for him, but this condition that we term change, necessitates the homo breeder altering his course. In the first place what has brought about this alteration? We live in an age of advance. Electricity, although in its infancy, has, as we are all aware, been fast rising into public favor, and the most brainy men of the age have bent all their energies towards applying it to something more than an agent of curiosity, and it is wonderful the results they have obtained in a short time. Yet we cannot conclude from this that electricity has crowded horses back from the world of usefulness. Yet to a certain extent we must admit there is a class of horses that it has. Compare street railways in our cities of five years ago with those of the present day. In this one branch, important to the breeders as it was, see the change time has brought here, and so it is, the Telephone, the Bicycle, the increased mileage of steam Railway, all combine to depreciate the value of our horses, and not horses alone, but, consider the products of the soil connected with this industry, the oats, the hay, and the straw which must necessarily fall in the same ratio. Let us look for a moment and consider has the wheels, the dynamo and the motor come to stamp out the noblest of the brute creation? I think not: and here is where the shrewd breeder will step in in advance of his less active neighbor. What class has been crowded back and what have not? It would be folly for a man to purchase a large breeding stock and select his animals from such a class as has been supplanted by other and more effective methods of transportation, the general purpose and low price roaders; and it would doubtless be equally foolish to discard horse breeding altogether. We are not justified in condemning an industry simply because a branch has become unprofitable, and the question now arises what class or classes does the consuming population call for? And the answer comes back, those horses the place of which electricity and steam power is not likely to effect. Take for instance the heavy dray horse, and he will for some time to come even in the large cities hold his own place. Then there is the gentleman's roader, a source of pleasure to his owner, consequently his place will be supplanted only by one of his own kind, only a superior animal; and so with the saddle horse. But the class that must draw our attention is the horse that Society demands. As the *Buffalo Express* puts it: Fashion in the large Eastern Cities has decreed that the Hackney and the Cob shall be the horse used by the members of its exclusive set, and those Americans who delight in apeing the manners of English aristocracy have made haste to secure the correct thing in equine outfit. The genuine English Hackney is a chunky pony, built rather like the ordinary looking horse, whose chief qualification is an immense amount of knee action. Indeed the higher he can step the more desirable he is. Fashion requires that the Hackney's tail must be docked and his mane sheared before he is ready for harness. He cannot compare with the trotting bred road horse of America in point of speed or other road qualifications, and fashion alone is responsible for his present popularity. The Cob is simply a small sized Hackney and his lack of size makes him less desirable for practical purposes. The question now arises, how are we to imitate this horse and his chief qualifications? The shrewd American breeder is adopting the following method, and one which would naturally appear as being very near the point: They select the mares of good size, as well bred as possible, taking only those animals that possess a great amount of knee action, and breeding from the best blooded stallions procurable (thoro' bred). Many of them from the stock of the Kentucky thoro' bred, making the excess of knee action one of the chief qualifications together with good size, each breeder having a good track as well as a professional trainer whose work is not to develop speed as with the trotters, but to break and educate that much-desired knee action so popular in society.

J. S.

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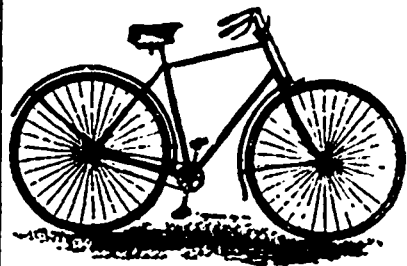
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