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The O. A. C. Review

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The dignity of a calling is its utility.

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EDITORS.

B. S. PICKETT, Managing.

JAMES MURRAY, Asst. Managing.

W. J. BLACK and L. A. MOORHOUSE, Agricultural.

H. M. WEEKES, Local.

F. S. JACOBS, Personal. E. C. HALLMAN, Athletic.

G. I. CHRISTIE, College Reporter. J. O. LAIRD, Exchange.

Some Shorthorns and Herefords of the American Show Ring.

THE student of animal husbandry is always an interested spectator in the show rings at the great exhibitions, for there he sees gathered into the small compass of a few acres animals which are the product of years of intelligent breeding and feeding, animals which are not only representative of all the breeds, but the very best that these breeds can produce. Never was greater interest manifest in this line than to-day. Those who were fortunate enough to attend the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago saw people from all points of America, and even from across the ocean crowding and crushing each other by thousands in the great Dexter Park amphitheatre, all intent on seeing the monarchs of the show ring.

The dates of the various American fairs and other exhibitions in contiguous states of the union are so arranged that the same breeders can show their stock at a number of successive fairs, and thus each showman makes his circuit and comes repeatedly into competition with the same rivals. While it is undoubtedly true that this system, for the most part, panders to

the "professional showman" to the exclusion of the smaller breeder, yet it adds greatly to the competitive interest and to the educative features of the shows. Thus anyone attending the Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas City and other fairs last fall saw a very large percentage of the winners at the International Exposition of Chicago.

No class of stock now-a-days receives greater attention than the beef cattle, and of these the Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen Angus are undoubtedly the most popular. This latter breed, by the bye, is rapidly winning its way to the front, for from its ranks have come, time and time again, the champions of the block, and this year, at Chicago, the "doddie" men had the satisfaction of not only winning sweepstakes for individual steer, but also first for their carload lot of steers. Still the Shorthorns and Herefords are as yet the reigning popular breeds.

In the past decade no breed has made such rapid strides in America as the Herefords. The time was when they fell an easy mark to arrows aimed at their light hind quarters and lack of scale, but these arrows now fall harmless when fired at such herds as those of Messrs. Sotham, Gudgeon & Simpson, Clark, Van Natta, Graves, and many others. In fact the Shorthorn breeders had better look out for their laurels or they will be outstripped by the rival breeders of the "white faces." The Hereford breeders have never been so hampered as the Shorthorn breeders by the demands of pedigree, and, for this reason, there has been a more rigid selection of breeding stock, individual merit rather than family lineage being the criterion. On the other hand, family breeding has, in cases far too many, sapped the fountain of Shorthorn excellency, and it is the most popular families that have suffered most. In realms other than moral the old adage holds good—"popularity is a dangerous thing."

There are some animals that everyone wants to see who attends any of the above mentioned fairs, and perhaps those which incite the greatest admiration are found in the age Hereford bull ring. There is the mighty Dale. He weighs 2100 or more pounds and yet every pound in his body cost \$3.50, the price being paid by the man who bred him and who had sold him only to buy him back again, Clem Graves, of Bunker Hill, Ind.

Until this year Dale had an untarnished record as a winner, but now there are three other kings who have, at various times, enjoyed honors ahead of him. Dale is undoubtedly the smoothest and most uniformly fleshed of all his competitors, but he departs from type in his head and straight, short horns and is beside neither as wide in front nor as deep in the rib as his greatest competitor, Dandy Rex, who, while he does not carry his side lines as true as he might, particularly in the region of the heart, is superior to Dale in his more typical head and horns, wider front and deeper body. Sotham's Improver might easily be placed ahead of either of these were it not for an undue patchiness about his tail head. And, as far as Van Natta's Christopher, he outweighs all the others by 200 pounds, but his lines are not so true and he shows an undesirable weakness about the hocks. At nearly every fair where these animals have met they have been differently arranged, but taking the average of all, Dandy Rex has proved himself the greatest, followed closely by Dale, Improver and Christopher probably in the order named.

As one approaches the forty or more animals that face the judges in most of the younger Hereford rings, he usually feels that there are about a dozen individuals, any one of which might readily be placed among the winners, and the history of the fall campaign justifies the first impression. And yet there are a few outstanding youngsters that one cannot refrain from mentioning. Gudgell & Simpson again have the honor of having bred *Mischief Maker*, who easily bears out her name in any ring and is, perhaps, the best female in the Hereford ranks to-day. From her captivating face all the way through to her heels she is simply faultless. She has finish, flesh, hair, symmetry, breadth, depth, straight lines and everything else you can think of that is desirable. Like the rest of the herd to which she belongs, she is strongly but not incestuously inbred, tracing back six times to *Anxiety IV*. A fitting tribute to the breeding is the fact that, at the great Kansas City show, Gudgell & Simpson not only won the largest proportion of the prizes, but first and second prizes for young herds. Prof. Curtiss, of the Iowa Agricultural College, recently got a heifer from this herd in exchange for 925 good gold dollars, and on being asked if he were not afraid to buy such inbred animals, replied, "Not so long as I see results like these."

Clark's Perfection, a yearling son of Dale, and Sotham's Thickflesh, the best calf that has yet come from the home of Corrector and Improver, are two other almost faultless animals that not only call forth the admiration of all, but are unanswerable argument in favor of good breeding.

Despite the great progress of their rivals, the "red, white and roans" are still the cosmopolitan breed. One of the most interesting, and yet, thus far, poorly rewarded bits of enterprise, among the breeders of shorthorns was the attempt of E. S. Kelly, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, to gather together a herd that would champion the show ring arena. Six thousand dollars was the price paid to Deane Willis, the noted breeder of England, for Brave Archer, a three-year-old roan bull. The scales registered his weight at over 2700 pounds. But arrows of outrageous fortune have been hard on him. Shipping, quarantine and change of country were too much, and although, at the Indiana State Fair, he met and defeated Mr. Worsall's Viscount of Anooka, who was previous'y king of the ring, yet at Kansas City not only were the tables turned, but another massive fellow of 2600 pounds, Abbotsborn II., a worthy son of the great young Abbotsborn, and owned by T. Westrope, of Iowa, separated the two. These three bulls are the foremost of the American age bulls to-day, and if we were to judge the breed by the weight of these fellows as compared with the average weight of the same ring of the Herefords, the former would outweigh the latter by a good 400 pounds. However, a large number of present day Shorthorns and particularly Scotch bred ones are lacking in scale, and it is a matter of fact that a record of the respective weights of animals of the two breeds kept at the National Kansas City Show proved the Herefords to equal the Shorthorns in average weight.

Perhaps one of the best examples of the smaller type is found in the Queen of the Lonans. No doubt many of the readers of this paper saw her at the head of the heifer calf class at Toronto a year ago last fall, when she was shown by Capt. Robson. For the small pittance of \$1,800 this little red joined Mr. Kelly's herd. Her form is almost perfect, but the universal criticism of the American breeders, as voiced in the *Breeder's Gazette*, and other papers, on her lack of scale, shows that there is a limit to the size of parcel the very best may be done up in.

Despite her little form, she was good enough to win a number of firsts in the eastern circuit and third at Kansas City last fall. The heifers that surpassed her at the western show were Ruberta and Rosy O'Grady, half sisters, owned by J. G. Robbins & Sons, and sired by St. Valentine, a Canadian bull bred by John Guardhouse, of Highfield, Ont. Ruberta is queen of the American Shorthorns, and it is worth noticing that it is to no chance she owes her excellence. For from the very same stables and sired by the same St. Valentine come the first prize young Shorthorn herd of America, and, best of all, the Lad-For-Me, the precocious two-year-old bull who has won not only first in his class, but sweepstakes almost wherever he has gone. Once only did he meet defeat last fall, and that at the hands of Mitchell's Prince Armour, a pure white, whose superiority consists in his riper fleshing, but who is decidedly inferior in his lack of style and his swayed back. It was at the Wisconsin State Fair, where the judge was Mr. Potts, of, I believe, Packing House breeding, that this order was reversed. But the block is not the only test of a young bull.

One could go on for hours talking of the wonders of the bovine tribe that are admired not only by enthusiastic breeders, but even by the ladies of the western cities who may be seen at any of the greater shows, interested spectators, sitting by hours and joining in the cheers as a favorite animal is moved up to the top of her class by the judges. But space forbids.

A ludicrous feature of most of the shows is the jealous, but frequently ignorant attempts of the city reporters to write up the exhibits. At the International Exposition at Chicago some of these reporters seemed to spend all their time looking for hulks and frequently well worded eulogies were spent on animals devoid of every quality but weight, and that were never heard of in the ring. Among numerous other ridiculous descriptions the following from a St. Paul scribe caught my eye; "The Durhams on exhibition are mostly strawberry brindles." In marked contrast to this style of writing is that which is found in the columns of the *Breeder's Gazette*, the foremost breeder's paper of the continent, and if any one wishes to see not only full descriptions, but photos from life of some of the great animals talked of in this short article he can find them to his heart's content in the past numbers of this weekly journal.

MEL.

The Necessity for Reforesting in Ontario.

There is no subject at the present time more deserving of the attention of the farmers and fruit growers of this country than that of forestry, and unless we arouse ourselves and give it that attention which its importance demands, we shall be compelled to suffer more and more severely for our negligence.

The forestry problem, which our fathers and forefathers, the early settlers of this country, had to face was quite different from that which faces us to-day. They found the land thickly covered with forests, and watered by numerous streams. The question with them was how to quickest get rid of the trees to make a clearance for the growing of crops. With axe and fire clearances were made and year by year they have widened until now it is only here and there that a bit of the original forest is to be seen. And what has become of the numerous brooks and streams? The clear running brooks of past summers are now our dry gullies, down which the muddy water rushes for a few weeks in the freshets of spring. But let us look deeper. Where has gone the fertility which produced the crops and bountiful harvests of the days when more than half the land was in forest? Some of it no doubt has been carried away in the crops sold off the farms; but has not the greater part of it been washed away in the floods of spring, and been carried out into the rivers and harbors where the Government annually spends thousands of dollars in dredging it out of places where it impedes navigation. Why have we not the rains and showers which then so frequently watered the crops and pasture, where now the drouths of summer seem each year more severe and prolonged? This is becoming a most serious question. Why the increasing extremes in our climate, the more severe heat of our summers and the more biting cold of our winters? This loss of fertility, of showers, of shade, and of shelter, has it not been largely brought about by the loss of our forests?

ONE RESULT OF FOREST DESTRUCTION.

Why these annual floods, which in spring now threaten destruction to both life and property in so many parts of the Province? In the city of Brantford alone, besides the great losses which have occurred from time to time, over \$100,000 have had to be expended on works for flood protection alone.

Is not all this directly traceable to the removal of the forests? Why these cyclones and tornadoes supposed to belong only to the prairies, but which are now becoming all too common in their visits? Our unseasonable frosts, and floods, and drouths, and cyclones, are they not traceable largely to the undue removal of the forests?

In order to maintain conditions most favorable to agricultural and horticultural prosperity, there must be a due proportion between field and forest, and at least twenty or twenty-five per cent. of the country should be in woodland. In some European countries, the people, and the Government back the people, have deemed it wise to maintain a much larger proportion than this. In Germany, 26 per cent., and in Austria, 33 per cent. of the land is reserved in forest. The representative for Brant County, while speaking in the Legislature last year upon the causes which were responsible for the annual floods at Brantford, drew attention to the scanty proportion of woodland in some of the central counties, where begin the floods of the Grand River. In Haldimand, the proportion of woodland is 16 per cent.; in Waterloo 12 per cent.; in Oxford and Perth 10 per cent.; in Wellington and Wentworth, nine per cent.; in Brant county, 7 per cent; and it is said that in some of the southern counties the proportion is only 5 per cent. Is not this an alarming state of affairs?

WHAT IS CALLED FOR.

The forestry problem with which we in this generation have to deal, therefore, is how we can most quickly reforest from 10 to 20 per cent. of our country, so as to restore conditions to a proper equilibrium? It would have been much easier and better had we given attention to this at the proper time, and not allowed the removal of forests to go beyond the point of safety. But now, when all the harm is done, and we are all now more or less responsible for it, does it not become the duty of every land-owner to look to his acres to see what he is doing in this respect? For every five acres he owns, has he one acre of woodland? To reduce the question of forestry to such figures may appear somewhat unreasonable, but how else is the proportion to be kept up unless every man is willing to do his share? It is not at all unlikely that the man who has all his land under cultivation would be reluctant to give up the immediate cropping

of such land for the growing of trees from which he could not expect returns for years to come; but it is this short-sighted policy of thinking only for the present, regardless of the future, that has robbed us of the forests and brought about the present unfortunate condition of affairs, and unless we can adopt a more unselfish policy, looking to the welfare of posterity, what is to become of those who are to follow us? We, in this generation, cannot afford to share the spirit of that son of Erin who declared he would leave nothing to posterity because posterity left nothing to him.

In considering the question of reforestation, it is natural to suppose that the less valuable lands should be the first to be reforested. The steep hillsides and rocky lands, the river banks, lake shores and swampy lands, which should never have been stripped to barrenness, should all again be covered with trees as soon as possible. Such lands kept under forest might be made to yield a good annual profit, besides increasing the yields and enhancing the value of adjoining lands; but the reforestation should not stop at the waste lands. Shall he who has all good land go on cropping every acre of it, and leave his less fortunate neighbor, who has a lot of poor land, all the reforestation to do? In justice to the community, and to posterity, every man should do his share in this respect, whether his land be valuable or not. Just here is one of the greatest difficulties in the way of reforestation. We, of this generation, are more concerned about present self-interests than those of posterity, or the community at large, and I fear that unless land owners throughout the country can be made to see the value of reforestation as a profitable investment, it will be a long time before much progress will be made.

THE MONEY SIDE OF IT.

The profitable side of the subject, however, is one which gives more and more encouragement the more it is studied. It is quite true that no immediate returns can be expected from a newly-started forest plantation, but the investment is a safe one, and the value of the plantation increases each year. The value of belts of timber in the shape of wind-breaks and shelter-belts, which should be planted to protect the crops and buildings of every farm, can hardly be overestimated; and these when once

planned soon grow in value when given a little care at the start. But in addition to its value in this respect, the woodland may be made to yield a good profit from the timber which may be cut out without injuring the value of the forest. The forest, in fact, should be looked upon as a perennial crop, which can be made to yield a good profit with no more labor expended upon it than is required in thinning and harvesting the timber.

H. L. HUTT.

The New Cold Storage Building.

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued plans and specifications for a system of cold storage known as the Hanrahan System. An illustration building has been erected here under the personal supervision of Mr. Hanrahan. There are two parts to the building, the ice-house, to be used for the storage of ice, and the refrigerator.

The essential features of the system are, first, that the ice-house is in connection with the refrigerator, so that the two parts form a complete circuit for the air. The air of the refrigerator, having been warmed by the products stored therein, ascends a flue between the refrigerator and the ice-house. This flue is 12 inches wide between the two parts of the building, and extends across the whole width of the refrigerator, 12 feet. In height it extends to the eaves of the ice house, 18 feet. At the top of this flue the ascending air passes over into the ice house, where it is gradually cooled and falls to the floor. The ice rests on large slats at the floor, and the air is drawn below the ice and between these slats toward the refrigerator, and thus the circuit is completed.

Secondly, it is claimed for this system that the moisture and impure gases that may be given off by the products are absorbed by the ice while the air is being cooled, so that the air returns to the refrigerator cooled, comparatively dry, and pure.

Insulation. The excellent method of insulation is a third feature of the system. Good insulation is effected by constructing the walls, floor and ceiling of the building of substances that will not conduct heat readily. It is customary to build the walls

with hollow spaces and to fill these spaces with sawdust, asbestos, or sometimes to leave them as dead air spaces. In the Hanrahan system there is a space packed with sawdust, and another left as a dead air space, in each wall. The plan provides for 8x2 studding, and the wall to be constructed afterwards as follows:—"The outside of the studding to be first strapped with 2x2 inch put on horizontally with centres 21 inches apart, then 10x1 inch matched boards well and tightly nailed and each joint covered with a 2 inch bevelled batten. The inside of studding to be first sheathed with 1 inch matched boards, then with paper around corners. Over this place vertically 2x1 inch dressed battens, about 18 inch centres, and between these battens fix similar ones horizontally about 36 inches apart. Over these battens lay another layer of paper, then sheet with matched lumber fixed vertically. All the spaces around the studding to be firmly packed with dry sawdust, and all ceilings to have at least 14 inches of sawdust as a cover."

It will be observed that the above specifications provide for an 8-inch space all round the wall to be filled with sawdust, and inside of that a 1-inch dead-air space. This provides two excellent non-conducting materials for the wall, sawdust and still air.

In all refrigerators a great deal more ice is consumed by the heat absorbed through the walls than is consumed in cooling the products. The economy in consumption of ice, as well as the possibility of maintaining the refrigerator at a desirably low temperature, depends therefore almost altogether upon the character of the walls of the refrigerator, and but very little upon the quantity or character of the products stored. Hence the necessity of constructing a cold storage building after approved plans.

J. B. REYNOLDS.

Prof.—Where is copper usually found? Student—In a man's pocket. Prof.—No, I think not. Student—Yes, it is; I'll show you, (pulled out a penny). Prof.—I see; but where does the man come in?

Intensive Farming.

The migration of the farm population to the towns and cities of our country is a problem which has been discussed quite frequently in agricultural papers. The drift of the farm population towards the city is not a cause, but a symptom of changed condition. If, as decided by an expert investigator, three men on a farm do the work that fourteen did forty years ago, the farm can well spare an increasing number of its boys and girls to the cities. One writer in making calculation on this subject claims that the drift is real and permanent, diminishing rural population in one hundred years from ninety-six per cent of the whole to seventy per cent. This movement has been noticed the world over ever since machinery began to affect agricultural production.

There has no doubt been a great change in the methods of farming during the past fifty years, and the tendency has been to adopt an extensive system while the intensive system has been given little or no thought. By the former method large tracts of land are cultivated without any great outlay for labor, but in carrying out this system the land has not been producing a maximum yield of crop, nor has the soil been improving in fertility. On the contrary in a great many instances the land has not received the necessary cultivation; weeds have accumulated and the farmers have been compelled to ask the question, seriously, "Does farming really pay?"

The question of a more intensive system by which larger numbers of people can find profitable employment in the cultivation of the soil and the development of the farm resources comes up for consideration. By an intensive system we mean the cultivation of smaller holdings, or the employment of a greater number of farm laborers on the larger tracts now under the extensive system, thus bringing about that condition where the highest yields, and the best results are obtained. In all departments of farm work improvements may be effected and production increased by this system. The experiments at Rothamstead show that a yield of wheat upon a plot, which had received liberal cultivation but no manure, and cropped continuously for fifty years, was something over fourteen bushels per acre, while the average yield of wheat in the United States, the same year,

did not exceed the above yield. The farmer who produces eighteen to twenty bushels of wheat per acre is running very close to the line where the profits will be consumed by the cost. On the other hand, had the yield been raised to thirty-five or forty bushels per acre by intensive cultivation he would be receiving a good surplus upon which to work. Take another case. A farmer sowing forty acres of wheat, and obtaining a yield of fifteen bushels per acre, would be in a better position financially had he cultivated half that acreage and increased the yield to thirty bushels. It was estimated that in the year 1899 the average yield of potatoes in the United States would not exceed sixty bushels per acre, and yet at the same time there are many instances where the crops averaged four and five hundred bushels per acre. If from two to three hundred per cent. profit can be secured, and the limit of profit not then be reached, on such a farm crop as potatoes, what possibilities loom up for securing a competence in those products which require in their production greater skill and knowledge? The class of producers whose maximum yields barely reach the margin of cost is the class who suffer from agricultural depression.

The fertility of the land is its power to produce crops, and though much could be written on the improvement of the soil, yet the point we wish to make is this, that in farming a smaller acreage and giving closer attention to details of culture, we will be able to obtain products better both in quality and in yield.

This principle holds good in all departments of farm work, whether it be the production of live stock, the management of the dairy herd or the culture of any of the field or garden crops.

On farms where live stock is raised the quality may not only be improved but a larger number of animals may be fed on the same acreage by following an intensive system. The growing of soiling crops is adapted to this method, and is being followed in some sections very successfully. By sowing these crops at intervals during the spring a constant food supply is obtained, while waste in feeding is lessened and the stock is kept in a better condition. There is also a saving in fertility, a saving in fences, and more land is made available for cultivation. Although a greater amount of labor is entailed in following improved methods yet the extra remuneration will more than compen-

sate for the outlay. In a great many districts beef cattle are raised in a half starved condition, and when from three to four years old are fattened for the market. Now if these same animals had been fed liberally from birth and prepared for the market when two years old, the quality would be perfect and the feeder would realize a handsome profit, whereas in the former case the profit has been more than consumed by the cost. The carload of Aberdeen Angus cattle sold at Chicago during the week of the International Fat Stock Show, for fifteen cents per pound, brought the owner a handsome sum over and above the margin of cost. These steers had been properly fed from birth, and at somewhat over two years they were ready to be placed on the market able to command the highest price. Careful selection and breeding go hand in hand with liberal feeding and proper care.

These same principles will apply in the management of the dairy herd. In Central New York, on testing a large herd of dairy cows, the owner discovered that about one fourth of his cows were profitable, one half paid their board bill and one fourth were kept at considerable loss. If calculations had been made the owner in all probability, would have found that the whole herd was being fed at a loss. In these days when the Babcock test is used so extensively, the dairy farmer has very little excuse for keeping cows which do not produce a sufficient supply of milk to pay for the food consumed. It may not in every case be the fault of the cow that a profit is not realized. Care and feeding occupy an important place, and the farmer who pays attention to this part of the work is sure to be amply repaid. These are a few points to be noted in passing. There are, however, new questions coming up every year which have never been met before, and he who grasps the situation and solves the problem is making a success of his vocation as well as helping those who are working along the same line.

L. M.

Engine lectures are not given in the kitchen Goodchild.

The preliminaries in the plucking competition among the professors are to be run off now.

The O. A. C. Review.

Business Managers.

D. T. ELDERKIN, Secretary. L. S. KLINCK, Treasurer.

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Ex-students are requested to contribute to our columns.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

Editorial.**VICTORIA.**

FOR a month past the journals of the world have been paying tribute to the woman who was Britain's late sovereign, Queen Victoria. A nation plunged in mourning testifies its love for its greatest sovereign. The courts of the world have sent their messages of condolence, and sovereigns, princes, lords, parliaments and presidents, brilliant men of letters, orators and statesmen, have vied with each in paying to the memory of the Empress, Queen and mother, the due meed of praise. No part of our empire has exhibited more sincere sorrow for the nation's loss than has Canada. Every province in our Dominion, every city in our land has expressed its grief. Nor have the Canadian educational institutions been tardy in their appreciation of the universal sorrow. During the two weeks of mourning our own O. A. C. was draped with sombre, and the great flag floating at half mast intensified, if it could be intensified, the sadness with which we received the unwelcome tidings of the death of our Queen.

The new year has opened with an encouraging outlook for agricultural industries, and a hopeful tone suggests itself in the number of new books on various agricultural topics, which have appeared during the last few months. Among the new works deserving mention is *Veterinary Elements*, by Prof. A. G. Hopkins, late of the University of Wisconsin. This book, well illustrated and retailing at \$1.00, is being adopted as a text in

several American colleges, and would be an exceedingly useful reference volume to any one engaged in the handling of live stock. *Judging Live Stock*, a book by Prof. Craig, of Ames, Iowa, must also be noticed. The clearness and conciseness with which the subject has been treated and the excellency of the illustrations, have already won for it the favor of the public. Three new books by Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota State College, *The Study of Breeds, Forage Crops Other Than Grasses*, and *Silage Crops and the Silo*, are also of recent publication, and are much in demand. *A History of Shorthorn Cattle*, by Sanders, and *Stock Breeding*, by Bremer, also deserve mention among the new books on live stock. The third volume of Bailie's *Encyclopedia of Horticulture*, a work in four volumes, and probably the most complete review of that subject ever prepared, together with a volume on *Principles of Vegetable Gardening*, by the same author, are the most recent books on horticulture. Other works by American authors are continually appearing, but as Canadians we could wish to see more agricultural books from our own writers, men who understand more fully the conditions of Canadian agriculture.

An offer from the H. A. Massey estate to the Ontario Government of \$40,000 for building and equipping a new library and convocation hall at the Ontario Agricultural College has just been accepted. While many of the buildings of the various universities and colleges of Canada have been erected through the generosity of the wealthy of our land, this is the first instance in the history of Ontario of such a gift to a Government institution. No one interested in the education of the young agriculturists of Ontario can fail to appreciate this splendid expression of Mr. Massey's regard for their chief agricultural institution. We are unable to express in suitable language the satisfaction of the students and the faculty, and their appreciation of Mr. Massey's generosity is heightened by the fact that the Massey Hall is donated free of all hampering conditions. The trustees of the H. A. Massey estate strike the right note in the following quotation from their letter:—"The means for education and the disseminating of knowledge hitherto employed should not only be liberally maintained, but we believe the Government can well consider larger and additional appropria-

tions to this end." Within the next few weeks we hope to see additional appropriations for the new Biological laboratories, and in the March number of the Review we shall write more fully on the plans and specifications of the new buildings.

B. S. P.

Athletics.

February, the great month for winter sport has arrived, and we are enabled to report a prosperous condition of athletics. Several of the regular schedule W. O. H. A. matches have been played with very creditable results.

The Berlin and the O. A. C. -Victoria hockey teams met for the first time this season on the evening of Jan. 30th on the Petrie rink. A large number of enthusiasts, including a fair proportion of ladies, accompanied their team from the German town. Many students and city folk were present and witnessed the fastest and most exciting game played in the Royal City this season. The visitors had an unbroken record of victories, but it was only by a narrow margin that they succeeded in defeating the home team. The final score was 3-1 in favor of Berlin. The visiting team, it cannot be denied, is a very speedy aggregation, but it is obvious that the secret of their success lies in their magnificent combination play. The teams lined up as follows :—

O. A. C.-VIC.		BERLIN.
Cutten	Goal	Kruger.
Watson	Point	Grass.
Weir	Cover Point	Boehme.
Steele	Forwards	Cochrane.
Dryden	"	Seibert.
Pope	"	Stevens.
Petrie	"	Schmidt.

Mr. W. Doherty, President of the W. O. H. A., refereed the game to the entire satisfaction of all.

The game was generally free from roughness, and the effectiveness of good combination as shown by the Berlin team was a splendid object lesson for the home boys.

Another of the W. O. H. A. regular matches was played at Waterloo between the O. A. C. -Vic's and Waterloo. Waterloo has for a long time held an excellent record in hockey circles, and for years it has been no disgrace to be defeated by them.

On this occasion we acknowledge an honorable defeat in spite of the steady game played by the home team. Mr. Stevens, of Berlin, very ably officiated the game.

The Wellingtons and the O. A. C.-Vic's played an exhibition match in aid of Mr. Barber, one of the O. A. C.-Vic players who was injured during a match early in the winter. The match on Feb. 7th was keenly contested, for there had been great rivalry between the two clubs. Weir's checking told heavily upon the Wellington forward line, and Pope broke their combination play to perfection. The O. A. C.-Vic's finally won with a score of 10-6. Our boys success was no doubt due to combination play, and the forwards certainly improved every opportunity by playing a 'pass' game.

Another victory for the O. A. C.-Vic's was obtained on the Petrie rink with the Ayr hockey team on Feb. 13th. The game was fast, exciting, and enthusiastically cheered throughout. Weir at cover point fed the forwards well, and his checking was almost always effective. Referee Wettlaufer conducted the game very strictly. It is quite noticeable that our team is improving as their experience increases. They show better organization, and each man is found in his place entrusted with the responsibilities of his position. Their recent successes prove beyond doubt that in organization there is effectiveness.

A friendly match between the O. A. C. and the Victoria hockey teams was played with another victory for the college. Score 5-3.

Good use is being made of our rink in practising for the inter-year games. If the interest in hockey shown by the students is to be taken as an indication of the success of the final games, we may rest assured that the matches of this season will be most keenly contested, and all the energy that the various year classes can muster will be thrown into the games.

The prospects of the indoor sports, taking place near the middle of March, is manifesting an influence upon the athletes of the college, for large numbers are training daily for the various events of the competition. The outlook for these sports is very promising of success, and we hope that a goodly number will avail themselves of this opportunity of showing their athletic abilities.

It is with great pleasure that we report the last month as one of athletic success, and it is only by each student doing his duty to himself and the college that we hope for the future. Let us be true to our colors and show our country that we are leaders not only in agriculture and science, but also in bodily strength and vigor.

Personals.

On Jan. 2nd, at Portland, Oregon, Mr. Robert Lidey Shaw was married to Miss May Travis, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Travis, of that city. Mr. Shaw is a son of Prof. Shaw, of Minnesota Agri. Coll., formerly Prof. of Agriculture here.

On the 2nd inst. Messrs. Cumming and Dryden visited the celebrated herds of Shorthorns belonging to Messrs. Flatt and Petitt, of Millgrove and Burlington, respectively. The boys were highly pleased with the appearance of the herds.

Clarence Willis, '84, may now be found at 1500 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

We note that J. Dean, '01, who has charge of the large co-operative creamery at St. Marys, has been taking a very active part in the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Mr. T. G. Raynor, '88, who has been since his graduation one of Ontario's most active institute workers, left on the 15th inst. for Man. Mr. Raynor will remain in Man. several weeks conducting institute work.

Mr. Zavitz has received a bulletin from the Tenn. Agri. Coll., published by A. M. Soule and P. O. Vanatter. Mr. Soule, who is now Prof. of Agriculture in Tenn., graduated here in '89. Mr. Vanatter for several years previous to his going to Tenn. was connected with the Experimental Department here.

A. M. Brouse, '98, is now engaged in business at Los Angeles, Cal.

Ex-students will regret to hear of the death in Hamilton, last month, of Mrs. McKellar, formerly Mrs. Mercer, first matron of the college.

Mr. Zavitz has just returned from an institute tour. He worked in East and West York, North Ontario and Victoria, and delivered in all 29 addresses. A new idea introduced by

Mr. Zavitz was a series of short talks on subjects suggested by the audience. This feature proved exceedingly instructive, and the great variety of subjects suggested in different places showed that a set speech, while quite acceptable in one district, is not always applicable to another.

J. A. Parker, B. S. A., '94, who has been in the lumber business in Nova Scotia, for the past two years, recently entered into partnership with Mr. Scott, a capitalist of Austin, Minnesota. Mr. Parker is now visiting the principal breeders of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Yorkshires, with a view to purchasing foundation stock of the above breeds.

Locals.

After Bryant, A Long Way.

The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,
Of term exams and sleepy heads,
Alas! they both are here.

At Easter there's a ray of hope,
The term will soon be closed,
But now exams, exams, exams,
Appear in endless rows.

But cheer up now, old sobersides,
And do not look so glum,
'Tis but a few short weeks until
The spring must surely come.

"Go to the ant thou sluggard." On two successive mornings this sentence was being read as Sharpe came in late for roll call.

A "Book of Jokes," compiled and edited by "The Perpetual Joker," for sale.

TAYLOR.

What was the matter with the pudding sauce, Black? The matter was gravy.

First year Chemistry—I'll put this on the board, but be good enough not to copy it. Just take it down and look at it.

Identify the following passages :—

“ Up——Up. Answer up like a man now, yes or no.”

“ Ye-es. If anything I think this one has it there.”

“ Mr.——Would you be good enough Mr.——to——?”

“ Now boys, we're going to have something to say today about aloes.”

Some lessons from Agricultural Chemistry :

To warm yourself, open the windows,

If you have no room for hay in your stable put in oat straw

To father an idle horse feed him oat straw with an occasional turnip.

Goodchild—I don't believe the whole college could keep Millar from going down town Friday night.

Who is the author of the following quotations ?

“ Say, Willie. I'm going to get a new pocket book and bet on you.”

“ Pipes, you great big chunk of coagulated mass.”

“ Oh look at the frogs ! Gee whizz !”

“ The stamen that is suppressed isn't here. If you were dead you couldn't be alive too.”

“ Well I'll be dogoned.”

Sharpe has been in deep mourning since the death of the Queen.

A first year man has discovered *bacteriology* in the water recently. How nice it would be if it were all there ?

Williams, in the stable to a friend—This animal is inclined to be susceptible to fat patchiness.

Scene I.

The third year examining squash bugs which have been in alcohol four months. Jake has a live one from his own collection. He moistens it in alcohol and calls the professor's attention.

Jake—"Did you say, Professor, that these bugs had been in alcohol four months?"

Prof.—"Yes."

Jake—"Well, this one does not look much like it."

Prof. (examining the bug)—"It's certainly alive, isn't it! And that alcohol was fifty per cent. strong and five per cent. formalin. But after all it's no more wonderful than their remaining exposed throughout the winter without freezing to death."

Ten minutes later the bug dies.

College Reporter.

Literary Meetings.

The inter-year literary meetings, which have come to be annual events, have been held during the last two weeks. The Sophomores presented their programme February 9th, and the Freshmen February 16th. Both meetings were very successful and indicated careful preparation and excellent talent. The principal features of the second year entertainment were a selection from "Julius Caesar," by Messrs. Rutherford and Klinch, and a farce, "Love Under Difficulties." These were well rendered and received much applause. Among the numbers presented by the first year we notice particularly a song by the "First Year Nigs" and a reading by Mr. Taylor, while the farce, "Dr. Matheson's Diagnosis," was the feature of the evening. The typical Irishman was well represented by Mr. R. E. Gunn, who deserves great credit for his clever acting.

When we note the little time the students have to devote to this line of work, both years are to be congratulated on the manner in which they entertained their audiences.

G. I. C.

A Mystery Solved.

Since the improvement in the telephone system of the college the Review has been fortunate enough to secure connections with Uncle Eli, who resides a short distance out of town. The other night the bell rang and Uncle Eli called for the editor, and the following interesting conversation took place:—

Eli—Hello, there Mr. Editor.

Review—O, hello uncle! what's up now?

Eli—Nothing particular, but heard a joke on some of your boys the other day.

Review—Is that so? Let's hear it.

Eli—Well, you see it happened this way. My son Josh. was down to Kossuth to a tea meetin' the other night.

Review—What night was that ?

Eli—Let me see, I guess it was the fifth. Anyhow on his way home he run acrost a sleighin' party stuck in the snow. Of course Josh had to help 'em out. Josh always was handy with his wits. It seems they were on their way to Hespeler, but when Josh told them they were on the wrong road they thought they had best turn back, and Josh went with them to see they didn't get lost again. When they got back near town one of the girls, a kind hearted soul, asked them to go in and stay a while at her house since they'd had so little fun so far,

Review—And was Josh acquainted with any of them ?

Eli—Well, yes, there was a Mr. Ketchen. He was out here last winter to our institute meetin'. Good speaker, too.

Review—You don't mean to say such a man as Ketchen was out on an exploit of that kind ?

Eli—Yes, and Ketchen interduced Josh to the rest of the party.

Review—Oh ! well, who made up the rest of the crowd ?

Eli—There was a Mr. ———a—a—long name, can't remember it, beginning with B. He seemed to have charge of the party, and spoke in a commanding tone, and directed affairs with the air of a British major on his first arrival in South Africa.

Review—What, the fastidious resident master? This is becoming interesting.

Eli—I guess likely he was resident master. Anyway he stayed late enough that morning. Josh couldn't stay awake all next day. Then there was Carson ———

Review—What, our egotistical, dairy specialist ?

Eli—Yes; and Rutherford and Macdonald were too.

Review—Say, did Macdonald have a dairy maid ?

Eli—Well, I don't know, but there were dairy maids in the crowd. There was a couple of others a—a Wiggison and Ruddy.

Review—I guess it is Ready you mean. Well, well, the staff, first year, second year and even third year, were implicated.

Eli—But here is the whole joke. The boys didn't dare go home early, and in tryin to avoid one danger they put their foot in another. They stayed pretty late. Of course the driver outside kept getting colder and madder till finally he up and went home. Good-bye. Bell rings.

Now we have the clue to the whole mystery, and it is easy to account for the weary step and dejected look of the gallant crew of Ichabods who a few hours before breakfast had plodded through two miles of knee-deep snow.

“The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft agley,
An' lea's us naught but grief and pain
For promised joy.”

Entymology of Kiss.

Kissing is closely connected with "buss," which is simply a good old backwoods expression, meaning a kiss that is enjoyed by two green-horns who have powerful lungs and wonderful suction with which to perform the act. In this sense buss means one kiss, rebus means kiss again, pluribus means a number of kisses, horribus means to be caught kissing by the old folks, merribus means to steal a kiss, sillybus means to kiss the hand instead of the lips, blunderbus means to kiss an old maid by mistake, and omnibus means to kiss all present, including your mother-in-law.—*Silver and Gold.*

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We have the proof already of the uniformity and smoothness of the cream from the Alphas as compared with that from another make, which is quite lumpy and unsatisfactory.

Yours faithfully

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