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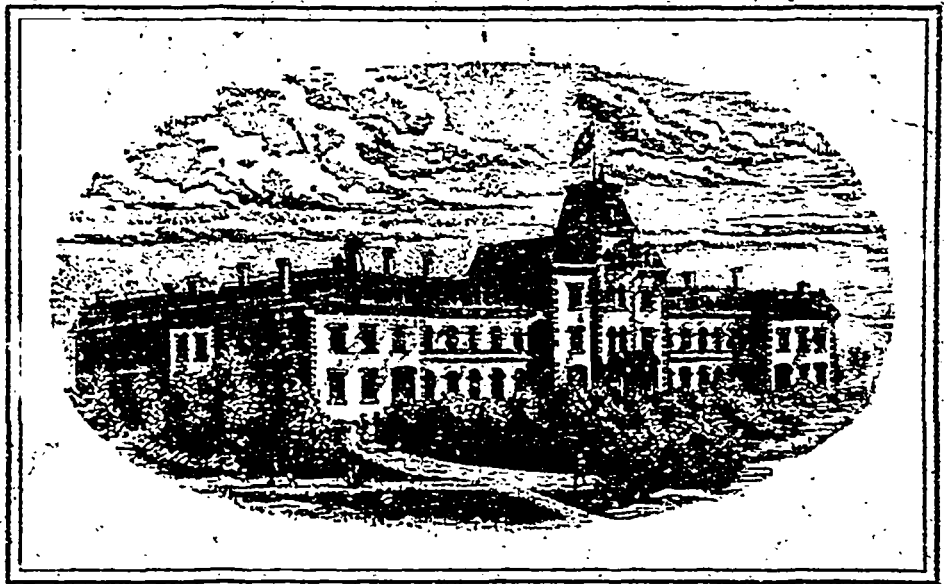
THE
O. A. C.
Review
MAY, 1899.

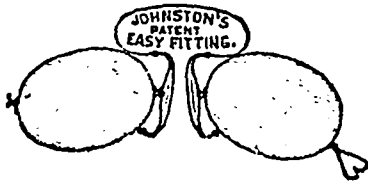


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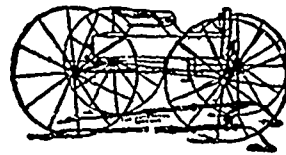
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VOL. X.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, MAY, 1899.

No. 8.

Editorial.

THE College has closed once more, and the usual changes which accompany the termination of the College are already taking place. The sound of the farewell echoes are dying away, and the halls are setting into gloom and loneliness. The crowd which was wont to gather on the campus is scattered to the four corners of the earth, each one carrying with him his share of the life of the College home, until now the place which but a short time ago was so full of life and activity is left dull and deserted.

This main outward change speaks also of other changes. The class work and lectures, which occupied the minds of aspiring students during the hours of study, have come to a close. The examinations, which bring the joy of success to the diligent, and the pain of failure to the negligent, are all of the past. The various Societies and Associations of the past year have concluded their business, and the managing boards of these organizations, having completed their tasks, have given place to those who are to assume the responsibility in the future. In the evolution of time, old things are passing away.

This issue of the Review is the last for which the present editorial staff are responsible. It is with mingled feelings of regret and happiness that the editors of '98-'99 relinquish their positions—regret for mistakes made, and work which through inexperience was but poorly accomplished; happiness for the benefits received personally in actual experience for the little of good or of pleasure that we may have brought to our readers, and for the fact that, good or ill, our work is now completed.

To us who are about to leave this work to be carried on by other and more able heads it will always be a pleasure to watch the progress of

the journal through each succeeding term. Progress in the Review will be to us a double sign, carrying indications not only of greater prosperity for the paper itself, but also, since the Review is a mirror, reflecting in its columns the actual condition of the Institution which gave it existence, revealing signs of advancement in our Alma Mater which should be a fruitful source of pleasure to her alumni, no matter where they may be, or in what business engaged.

Following the example of our predecessors, it would be but right to address, from the fulness of our experience, a word of advice to our successors in office. We might well repeat the warning which reached us through the concluding number of the previous year—"Be careful of what you allow to be published, because once published there is no recalling; and remember, people are easily offended by little things, which in themselves really contain no harm, but which, being ambiguous, may be open to a harmful interpretation." To this we would add that it is much easier to have other people contribute to the columns occasionally than to write something up yourself, and such outside contributions will often prove an added interest to the readers.

One other duty remains to be performed in closing. It has often relieved us greatly to receive for publication articles of interest to all readers from ex-students and others who have an interest in the welfare of agriculture generally and in the College and Review specially. It is now our pleasant duty to extend our thanks and gratitude to those who have so kindly remembered us in this way. We hope that, in spite of evident failure in some things, the Review has not gone backward while in our charge, and we wish every success to those who next year or in following years take charge of the O. A. C. Review.

The Soiling of Cattle.

Second Year Thesis, by W. A. Linklater.

The system of soiling, or feeding animals largely or wholly on green forage crops in the barn instead of pasturing them, has not to any great extent been practised in this country. By this we mean soiling in the extreme form. Partial soiling, however, has come more generally into use. Many successful farmers and dairy men have found the plan more satisfactory than depending entirely upon pastures, and the soiling system with them has become firmly established.

One of the first advocates of soiling in its intensive form was Josiah Quincy, of Boston, Massachusetts. His first writings on the subject appeared in the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal about the year 1820. He practised the system of soiling on his own farm, and the facts regarding it, which his investigations at that time brought to light, have since been fully corroborated by experimenters all over the continent.

There are several reasons why the farmers of America have not to any great extent adopted this system. The principal reason is the abundance of land that they have had on which to maintain their stock, and soiling is plainly a system for economizing land. Another reason is that they have been afraid that the extra labor connected with soiling would not be repaid.

In many parts of Europe, where intensive farming is necessary, soiling has been established for generations. On Jersey Island, for instance, it is the system followed by the greater number of the farmers, and it is a rare sight on the Island to see the cattle running loose in pastures. When they are put out to graze they are tethered. But the farms on Jersey Island do not, as a rule, consist of one hundred or more acres; on the contrary, they are seldom more than one-quarter of this in extent, but are so farmed as to produce enough fodder to maintain as much stock as the average one hundred acres in America.

There are six distinct advantages which the system of soiling has over the more common one of pasturing the cattle throughout the summer:

- 1st, The saving of land.
- 2nd, The saving of fencing.
- 3rd, The economizing of food.
- 4th, The better condition and greater comfort of the cattle.
- 5th, The greater production of milk.
- 6th, The preservation of manure.

The only serious objection to the system is the additional labor connected with the growing and feeding of the crops, and the extra care of the stock, but these are more than compensated by the savings and gains derived.

1st, The saving of land.—That there is a great saving of land there can be no doubt. Both American and European writers agree upon that fact. The only diversity of opinion is in the amount of the saving. The majority assert that one acre will yield as much fodder when producing soiling crops, as three or more acres will when pastured in the ordinary way. Some European writers claim that the ratio is seven to one in favor of the soiling process. All the authorities on the subject have proved that there is a great saving of land, and the difference in the results of their experiments is largely due to the using of different crops.

2nd. The saving of fencing.—This is a point well worth considering at the present time. Now that the timber in the country is becoming scarce, the average farmer has to make a direct outlay to replace or repair the fences. On a farm of one hundred acres there are from two to three miles of internal fences. If the soiling system were followed these internal fences would be entirely dispensed with, and the yearly labor and expense necessary for their repair would be saved. Besides the land gained by the removal of the fences, the scene presented to the eye would be neater and more orderly.

3rd. The economizing of food.—There are three ways in which stock destroy their pasturage. They destroy it by eating, tramping and lying on it. Of these the first only is beneficial; all the others are wasteful. Thus it will be seen that a large percentage of the fodder grown on pastures is spoiled, and thus lost to the farmer.

4th. The better condition and greater comfort of the cattle.—There is really little advantage to be derived from soiling the first month of the

season, as the grass at that period is usually abundant and in a very juicy condition. But after June the pasturage, as a rule, gets scant, and becomes drier and woodier as the season advances. A pest of flies also adds to the discomfort of the cow out of doors, so that she has to work incessantly as long as there is daylight, trying to pick a living on the bare pastures and to fight off the flies. These conditions so try the cow that she must either stop milking or lose in flesh. As a matter of fact she usually loses both to a greater or less extent, and becomes rather a source of loss to her owner, rather than a source of gain to him. With the cow in the darkened, well-ventilated stable, the conditions are reversed, and her only work is the manufacture of the food set before her into milk.

5th. The greater production of milk.—During the first month of grass the cattle pastured may equal, or even surpass, those soiled in the production of milk. They usually have a superabundance of feed, and can pick the most nutritious morsels. When, however, the dry, hot weather comes, with its scant pastures and plague of flies, the immense advantages of the soiling system will be demonstrated. It is a common thing at this period for the cows on pasture to decrease in milk flow from fifty to seventy-five per cent. If at any period of the summer the cows in the barn should give a larger flow of milk than at another, it would be at this later period, for the crops fed them would be more mature than those used earlier in the season, and consequently more nutritious.

6th. The greater preservation of manure.—This is one of the most marked advantages derived from soiling. With the ordinary methods of pasturing, the manure of the cattle is scattered all over the ground, to be dried up by the sun, and eventually, to a great extent, washed away by the succeeding rains. This is surely very wasteful and uneconomical, as very little of the manurial constituents are retained in the soil.

By the soiling method the excreta of the cattle is all retained, and if properly preserved can be applied to the land with little loss of its manurial value. The amount of manure obtained from twenty cows during the six summer months

would be from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty loads. This manure should be worth at least one dollar per load. Thus it will be seen that the gain in manure alone would pay for the extra care of the stock.

The degree in which several of these advantages enumerated may be obtained is greatly influenced by the feed and care that the stock receive. To thrive best they must have a sufficient supply of food regularly, over-feeding being as detrimental as under-feeding. To insure this regular supply for the summer it is necessary to grow a succession of crops.

Fifteen acres of fairly productive land, when sown with a proper succession of crops, will produce enough fodder for twenty cows for the summer. It is better, however, as a precaution against extraordinary drought, to sow about twice as much land as under ordinary circumstances would be necessary. If the extra supply is not required it may be cured and stored away for winter feeding. By experience it has been found that the following can be most successfully grown as soiling crops:—Corn, oats and peas, Lucerne clover, red clover, rye.

Where corn can be successfully grown it stands pre-eminent as a forage crop, and should have a prominent place on every farm. Though some of the crops mentioned may serve better for early soiling, yet for late summer or early fall there is no crop that can compare with corn, either in amount of produce or in feeding value.

Corn is a sub-tropical plant, and it flourishes best in a warm, summer climate, and on a warm, porous soil. It grows to perfection only in the presence of sunlight and warmth. A well-drained, loose, loamy soil, with a clay subsoil, is the one best adapted to the corn crop.

When the silo first came into general use it was believed by many that the corn should be planted very thickly, as by that means a very bulky crop could be grown. This idea has since been proved incorrect, and in every case where experiments with corn have been conducted it has been found that the thickly planted corn, though producing more bulk of fodder, is decidedly inferior in quality to that planted in hills.

The O. A. C. Review

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Ex-students are requested to contribute to our columns.

MAY, 1899.

The Soiling of Cattle--Continued.

In the Corn Belt, where large areas of corn are grown for the production of grain, it is always planted in hills, but in Ontario, the farmers who simply grow corn for fodder, find it most convenient to sow with an ordinary grain drill. By using only two or three spouts of the drill the rows are left from two and a half to three feet apart.

Considerable grain can be produced by sowing corn in this way, but experiments conducted at Cornell Experiment Station, and elsewhere, go to show that the hill system is best for the production of grain. It has been found also that the corn plant gradually increases in feeding value from the time of blossoming until maturity. For this reason the later corn is cut the better, provided it is in a sufficiently succulent condition to be relished by the stock. The earliest ripening varieties take about one hundred days to mature, and for this reason they cannot be made use of profitably for soiling until the latter part of summer. If both early and late varieties are grown, they will produce excellent fodder for the remainder of the season.

Oats and Peas.—This crop ranks next to corn as a forage crop, and is valuable either for cutting green for soiling, or when allowed to become nearly mature it may be cut and cured for hay, making a most valuable fodder. A large crop can be produced per acre, and when plots are sown at intervals of about two weeks, the first

being sown as early in the spring as the season will permit, a supply of highly nutritious feed is produced that is greatly relished by the stock. For sowing after July 1st it is recommended to replace the oats in the mixture with barley, as barley makes a more rapid growth in the late summer than oats, and is not so subject to rust and other fungus diseases.

This crop loves a mellow, loamy soil, but will grow fairly well on the majority of soils, provided they are sufficiently rich. The method followed by many practical farmers is to first gang plow in the peas after preparing the surface, and afterwards to drill in the oats on top. About one bushel of peas and two bushels of oats are sown per acre.

It is necessary to commence cutting this crop at or before blossoming, and to continue through the milk stage, because of the short length of time between blossoming and ripening. If the area is greater than can be fed off before it ripens, and it is desired to cure a portion of it for hay, then the cutting should be done when the crop is in the milk stage. If a more general use were made of this crop it would greatly decrease the cost of the production of milk.

Lucerne Clover.—Lucerne clover is found to be a very heavy producer in parts of the country where conditions are suitable. Under favorable conditions it will yield from three to five crops in a season, and will live from eight to fifteen years.

This crop needs a deep, open, well drained soil. It will not thrive well on heavy, wet land, and in this climate is in danger for the first year or two of being heaved out by the frost.

A very considerable advantage derived from feeding Lucerne clover and other leguminous crops is the large amount of nitrogen added to the manure. To give an idea of the value of lucerne for this purpose, I might quote the following from a Washington bulletin:—"The total yield of the four cuttings during the season of 1889 was about 23 tons of green alfalfa per acre. The value of this crop for fodder at \$3 per ton would be \$69.00, as compared with its value of \$46.50 for green manuring, and it is fair to assume that some \$35 worth of nitrogen would be returned to the soil in the manure."

This crop is especially valuable in a soiling rotation because it is one of the first crops ready to cut in the early summer—a very important consideration.

Red Clover.—Red clover is perhaps a hardier plant than Lucerne clover, and better suited to our climate, but it is neither as early in maturing nor as heavy a cropper. This clover is a biennial and is valuable for soiling purposes where conditions do not suit the growing of Lucerne. It is, as a rule, fit to cut about the last week in June.

Rye.—Rye is a hardy winter annual and a very fair producer, though the foliage is of rather coarse quality. This crop is valuable for soiling rotations on account of being the first crop fit to cut in the season.

In conjunction with the soiling crops it is almost necessary to have a supply of ensilage for spring feeding. The cattle will eat the ensilage in considerable quantities, even when fed along with the rye, but when once fed clover they will tire of the ensilage.

It may be desirable to feed some extras along with the soiling crops, such as stock melons, or other vegetables, depending on circumstances. This will not be a necessity, however, as the stock will thrive well when fed the green fodder alone.

The system here advocated is such a radical change from the usual methods of caring for the stock that it might be advisable to make the changes slowly. By following the system of partial soiling for a year or more some experience would be obtained, and the change could then be made with less danger of mistakes.

C. W. Elton, '86, has gone to England to be married. He and Mrs. Elton will return to Prince Albert, N.W.T., in a short time to take up their residence on Mr. Elton's ranch at that place. We understand that Mr. Elton has been very successful in his farming operations since going west. His brother, R. F., is also engaged in ranching.

H. Field, B.S.A., '88, who has been engaged in the drygoods business in Cobourg for the past few years, is now with the wholesale grocery firm of Lumsden & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Exams, 1898-99.

The results of the examinations at the Ontario Agricultural College for the year 1898-99 are as follows:—

Passed in all subjects and Arranged according to General Proficiency.

First Year.—1 B. S. Pickett, Vittoria, Norfolk Co., Ont.; 2, J. M. Russell, Freeman, Halton, Ont.; 3, G S Harris, Toronto, Ont, 4 P G Mills, Sussex, N.B., 5 F E Hallman, Washington, Waterloo, Ont. 6 J Muray, Avening, Simcoe, Ont, 7 W J Carson, Metcalfe, Carleton, Ont, 8 W J Black, Stanton, Dufferin, Ont, 9 T L King, South Zorra, Oxford, Ont, 10 G I Christie, Winchester, Dundas, Ont, 11 L A Moorehouse, Cairo, Lambton, Ont. 12 H Rive, Eramosa, Wellington, Ont, 13 S Fair, Watford, Lambton, Ont, 14 W G Cowle Toronto, Ont, 15 B Waters, Ivan, Middlesex, Ont, 16 J H Silcox, Iona, Elgin, Ont, 17 C Page, Toronto, Ont, 18 W H Magee, Fort Williams, N.S., 19 C E Bain, Taunton, Ontario Co, Ont. 20 W Harris, Rockwood, Wellington, Ont, 21 J C Bowers, Berlin, Ont, and S Jacobs Minesing, Simcoe, Ont, 23 S W Beaumont, Bracebridge Muskoka, Ont, 24 H R McDermid, Martintown, Stormont, Ont, 25 J F Campbell, Ivan, Middlesex, Ont, 26 S M Ling, Rockwood, Wellington Ont, 27 H Williams, Corbetton, Dufferin, Ont, 28 H W Nicholson, Riverbank Wellington, Ont, 29 R A Keppy, Spence, Parry Sound, Ont, 30 J P Cleal, Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.

Second Year.—1 E J McMillan, New Haven, P.E.I., 2 W Linklater, Stratford, Ont, 3 J A Robertson, Blantyre Grey, Ont, 4 J B Ketcher, Brooklyn, Ontario Co, Ont, 5 G A Putnam, Guelph, Ont, 6 C E M Mortureux, Quebec, P.Q., 7 C R Peters, Elmhurst, N.B., 8 C Kidd, Cookstown, Simcoe, Ont, 9 G Hutton, Easton's Corners Grenville, Ont, 10 H Crerar, Molesworth, Perth, Ont, 11 G A McIntyre, Renfrew, Renfrew Co, Ont, 12 F W Goble, Woodstock, Ont, 13 J W Crow, Ridgeville, Welland, Ont, 14, A Stewart, Ivan, Middlesex, Ont, 15 J R Hutchinson, Escott, Leeds, Ont, 16 L A Fawell, Decewsville, Haldimand, Ont, 17 J D McCarthy, Norwood Peterboro, Ont, 18 W C Sempie Tottenham, Simcoe, Ont.

To take Supplemental Examinations.—Arranged in order of Proficiency.

First Year.—1 B M Eftyhithes, Ereklely at Iconium, Asia Minor (Agriculture), 2 W J Knox, Belgrave, Huron, Ont, (Materia Medica and Geology), 3 J R Varcoe, Carlow, Huron, Ont, (Literature and Euclid), 4 W E Forrester, Morewood, Dundas, Ont, (Euclid), 5 W A Forbes, Galetta, Carleton, Ont, (Literature and Composition), 6 J D Hamilton, Ravenshoe, York Co., Ont, (Veterinary Science, Geology and Zoology), and J N Switzer, Binbrook, Wentworth, Ont, (Zoology), 8 E I Wordsworth, Carlisle, England, (Physics, Arithmetic and Euclid), 9 W H. Wilson, Toronto, Ont, (Veterinary Anatomy, Materia Medica and Literature), 10 W E Woodruff, St David's, Lincoln, Ont, (Materia Medica and Physics), 11 A H Brouse, Iroquois, Dundas, Ont..

(Veterinary Anatomy), 12 A S Pipes, A Herst, N S, (Grammar and Composition, Physics and Zoology), 13 E Dennis, Aurora, York, Ont, (Chemistry and Literature), 14 A J Davis, Woodstock, Ont, (Veterinary Anatomy and Arithmetic), 15 J A Sangster Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont, (Agriculture, Veterinary Anatomy and Literature).

Second Year.—1 A J Brokovski, Battleford, N.W.T., (Chemistry), 2 E R Lewis, Burford, Brant Co, Ont, (Literature), 3 P O Vanatter, Ballinacra, Wellington, Ont, (Literature), 4 R H Reid, Reaboro, Victoria, Ont, (Chemistry and Entomology), 5 R Wilson, Fordwich, Huron, Ont, (Physics).

Standing in Departments.

First Year.—

I. Agriculture, Dairying, Veterinary Science, and Poultry. First Class—none.

Second class—1 Pickett, 2 Carson, 3 Mills, 4 Black, 5 Russell, 6 Hair, 9 Hallman, 8 Harris, G S, 9 King, 10 Moorehouse.

II. Botany, Bee-keeping, and Horticulture. First Class—1 Pickett, 2 Russell.

Second Class—1 Harris, G S, 2 Rive, 3 Hallman, 4 Moorehouse, 5 King, 6 Black, 7 Silcox, 8 Mills, 9 Murray, 10 Carson, 11 Bowers, 12 Christie.

III. Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Zoology, First class—1 Pickett, 2 Russell.

Second class—1 Harris, G S, 2 Hallman, 3 Mills, 4 Eftyhites, 5 Rive, 6 Christie, 7 Hair, 8 Carson, 9 Waters, 10 Murray, 11 Moorehouse.

IV. English Literature, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Drawing. First class—1 Pickett, 2 Murray.

Second class—1 Mills, 2 Russell, 3 Harris, G S, 4 Waters, 5 Cowle, 6 Hallman and King, 8 Black, 9 Christie, 10 Moorehouse, 11 Rive, 12 Carson, 13 Silcox, 14 Bain, 15 McDermid, 16 Page, 17 Magee, 18 Hair.

Second Year.—

I. Live Stock, Dairying, and Veterinary Science. First class—1 McMillan, 2 Linklater.

Second class—1 Ketchen and Robertson, 3 Hutton, 4 Putnam, 5 Peters, 6 Mortureux, 7 McIntyre.

II. Horticulture, Entomology and Botany. First class—1 McMillan, 2 Robertson, 2 Linklater, 4 Mortureux.

Second class—1 Ketchen, 2 Putnam, 3 Crow, 4 Kidd, 5 Brokovski, 6 Stewart, 7 Fawell, 8 Crerar, 9 Hutchinson, 10 Hutton, 11 McIntyre, 12 Lewis, 13 Peters, 14 McCarthy.

III. Chemistry, Physics and Bacteriology. First class—1 McMillan, 2 Linklater.

Second class—1 Robertson, 2 Ketchen and Putnam, 4 Mortureux.

IV. Literature, Thesis, and Economics. First class—1 Putnam, 2 Linklater and Mortureux, 4 McMillan.

Second Class—1 Ketchen, 2 Robertson, 3 Hutton, 4 Kidd, 5 Crow, 6 Peters, 7 Goble.

Scholarships and Prizes.

First Year.—The following scholarships have been awarded according to the terms laid down in the College circular:

I. Agriculture, Dairying, Veterinary Science, and Poultry. Not awarded.

II. Botany, Bee-keeping and Horticulture. J R Russell.

III. Chemistry, Physics, Geology and Zoology. B S Pickett.

IV. English Literature, Mathematics, Book-keeping and Drawing. J K Murray.

Second Year.—Prizes have been awarded to second year students as follows:

Essay on "Farm Hygiene," C E Mortureux.

First in General Proficiency on first and second year work—Theory and Practice, E J McMillan.

Third Year.—The examinations on the third year work, which are conducted by the University of Toronto, are now in progress, and the results will be reported in the annual class lists of the University. The highest in general proficiency who obtains first-class honors in his special department will receive a special prize from the College.

Personals.

W. J. Palmer, B.S.A., '86, returned a few weeks ago from England, where he had been looking into the prospects for an export trade for Canada in poultry, honey, and dairy produce. It is Mr. Palmer's intention to start in business in Toronto in the near future.

H. Higinbotham, '86, took passage to Cairo some four months ago. Mr. Higinbotham has been sent to establish agencies of the "Sun Life Assurance Co." throughout the north and west coast of Africa.

E. R. Lewis, '97, has taken charge of St. Ives Park Dairy Farm, Chicago, Ill., and writes that he is well pleased with his work and prospects.

E. J. McMillan, '97, has gone to work in the horticultural department, Ottawa, until the opening of the term in September.

A. M. Soule, '90, who has been Assistant Professor of Agriculture in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for several years past, has been appointed Professor of Agriculture in the Tennessee Agricultural College. Dr. True voluntarily endorsed him for the place as

the most competent young man within his knowledge.

A. J. Brokovski, '97, has taken a load of stock to Macleod, Alberta. He intends to spend the summer holidays at his home at Battleford.

W. R. Graham, B.S.A., '90, has been appointed to the position of poultry manager at the College. Mr. Graham gives promise of making a first-class man for the place.

J. F. Macleannan, '93, has been very successful in his dairy business in the Western States. He is now travelling for a large dairy supply firm of Vermont.

T. A. Wiancko, '95, is now employed in the St. Mary's Creamery. About 12,000 lbs. of butter per week is made at this creamery, which is under the charge of F. Dean, '91.

Athletic Notes.

Although things are pretty quiet around here in sporting lines at present, there being only twenty or so students left at the College, yet now and then the small numbers wake up. The officers have gone in for tennis extensively, and seem to be having a good time at it. The student tennis players are just starting nicely, and hope to make things fly. Baseball is taking up a good deal of some of the students' time.

The Experimental boys, needing some exercise, challenged the Third Year to a game of football, and were beaten by a score of 1-0. The Experimentals, not getting enough, then tried the rest of the College, and met their doom in a game in which the first half was Association and the second half Rugby. Since then they have been exceedingly quiet. Although only eleven men faced on each side, the playing of the Rugby half was good, and showed what might be expected from the College next fall, when they have to face outside Rugby teams.

On Friday, May 19th, the Third Year, after writing off their exams, played a game of football with the College officers, in which the score was a defeat for the Professors of 2-1.

To students intending to enter the "sports" next fall, some light steady training during the

summer is advisedly recommended, as it will lighten the fall training considerably, and help the contestants in record-breaking. Putting a stone, jumping, spurting, etc., will keep the muscles and limbs in training and be a wonderful help to you in the end.

On the Queen's Birthday the College baseball liners batted with the G.C.I. nine and were defeated by a score of 12-16.

By Our College Reporter.

Ex-students will be pleased to learn that upon the resignation of Mr. L. G. Jarvis, one of our own graduates received the appointment as head of the Poultry department. The students who were in attendance at the College during the years 1892, '93 and '94 will be especially gratified to hear that the graduate in question is W. R. Graham, B.S.A., (the genial and generous-hearted "Dick" of their own College class). The following brief sketch of Mr. Graham's career, taken from the Globe of May 20, will serve as an introduction to those of our readers who have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him:

Mr. W. R. Graham, who succeeds Mr. L. G. Jarvis as Manager of the Poultry Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, is a young man of 24 years of age. He was brought up on a farm near Belleville, Ont., and was a lover of poultry from his earliest recollection. When he was a very small boy his father gave him charge of the poultry on the farm, and allowed him a certain portion of the proceeds for pocket money. In this way he became interested in the work and began to read poultry books and journals at an early age. His first experience was with common stock; but after a time he imported some pure-bred birds from New York State and commenced work on a larger scale, selecting his stock specially with reference to such utility points as egg-production, early maturity, etc., and laying less stress on fancy points. In fact, from first to last, Mr. Graham has been a utility rather than a fancy poultryman. He did well with his thoroughbred stock at the local shows, and especially in the financial results at home till October, 1890, when he entered the Ontario

Agricultural College. At the College he soon became noted as the poultryman of his year—or rather, of all years—and as a consequence was nicknamed “chicken” throughout his course.

Mr. Graham completed his college course and received the degree of B.S.A. in June, 1894, and almost immediately afterwards went to work with Mr. James Rankin, of South Easton, Mass., U. S. Mr. Rankin is one of the largest and most successful poultrymen in America. He raises about 10,000 ducks and 1,000 chickens per year for sale in Boston and other eastern cities. Mr. Graham had complete charge of Mr. Rankin's work for about twelve months, after which he returned home, bought two or three incubators and commenced the raising of chickens and ducks for the Montreal market. In this he has been quite successful, as also in the production of eggs during the winter months.

Hence it will be seen that Mr. Graham is an enthusiastic and successful poultryman. He has studied all the points and peculiarities of the different breeds of fowl, but has given most attention to the practical part of the business, not working for shows so much as for the cheap production of eggs and fowls suitable for the markets of the country; and we may add that this is what is wanted at the Agricultural College.

The Queen's Birthday has once more come and gone, and with it an event of some importance to the faculty, and which should be of considerable interest to the alumni of the College, viz., the formal designation of that section of land lying at the top of the College hill, as “College Heights.” A few words of explanation are here necessary. Two years ago Prof. Dean bought a lot and erected on it a handsome residence, on the west side of the Brock Road, just at the brow of the hill, between the College and the city. This spring Professors Shuttleworth, Lochhead, Reynolds, and Hutt purchased land on the opposite side of the road, and intend building during the present summer. These residences, together with that of Mr. Forsyth, will form a very pretty suburb to the city; and it has been thought fit to give the locality a designation by which it might be known to all

parties. Accordingly at 11 a.m. on May 24th special cars journeyed up the hill carrying many prominent citizens, bent on witnessing the ceremony, and among them was Mayor Nelson, who was to officiate. At the appointed time His Worship took his stand at the summit of the hill overlooking the city, and read the following address before the assembled spectators:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—On behalf of the Ontario Agricultural College and the residents and intending residents of this healthful elevation of natural beauty and picturesqueness, it is my delightful privilege as Mayor of the the City of Guelph, to give to this, its new suburb, an appropriate name, chosen by those concerned, and borne delicately in this bouquet in trust to you, Mrs. Dr. Mills.

Their chosen motto, “Here shall be no strife,” is suggestive of the natural beauty, the pastoral quietness, and the relaxation which they purpose here to enjoy.

I, therefore, upon this 24th day of May in the year of Our Lord 1899, and upon the eightieth anniversary of the birth of our beloved Queen, Victoria, declare this elevation lying to the south east of our city to be designated by and called “College Heights.”

Those upon whose behalf I am officiating wish i.e. in conclusion, to intimate that, while they desire to live in the closest bonds of friendship and love with my people, they do not at all desire to participate in the worry and the strife peculiar to an incorporation.

Ladies and gentlemen, accept, through me, the hearty thanks of the people of “College Heights” for your presence, and for the interest you have manifested in the ceremonies of this their first day.

At an appropriate time he handed Mrs. Mills a beautiful bouquet, with white ribbons, bearing the name “College Heights.” The ceremony concluded by Mrs. Mills breaking a bottle of wine, wrapped in a small Union Jack, and by Dr. and Mrs. Mills driving through a ribbon stretched across the road, bearing the name, “College Heights,” thus signifying that the new suburb was open. The city band was in attendance and played suitable selections for the occasion.

Our Farm Superintendent, Mr. Wm. Rennie, who is recognized as an eminently practical farmer, has lately shown that he has an eye for the ornamental as well as the useful, by having placed a fine row of young maples along the road which leads from the corner of the campus towards Mr. McIntosh's house. When the trees develop they will add much to the appearance of that section of the farm.

Local.

A sweet-looking and light-haired young gentleman, with a new grey suit and a red neck tie, leaving behind him a strong cigar smell mixed with a sweet cowie odor, and answering to the name, sweeter still, of "Birdie," has just been appointed as private overseer of the different College departments. Already his sharp eye has noticed several odd things. The blooming lazy fellows of the horticultural department who turn 20 minutes around a tree before planting it have been reported, and others are going to be. Night and day "Birdie" is hovering round on a 2-wheeled ice waggon. Beware!

Dining-room.—Old chap "Texas" is eating maple syrup. A thoughtful look is on his face. "I wonder," says he, suddenly, "I wonder when they will start to make maple sugar. I suppose they wait till all the syrup has run out of the trees. Somewhere in July, isn't it?"

Our young friend K has announced his intention to walk from Guelph to Toronto in one day some time this summer. Already he has begun to follow a severe training, feeding himself exclusively on government maple syrup.

Another clean-shaved and young looking gentleman, said to belong to the College staff, has been seen lately pacing up and down Wyndham street, holding in his hands a lady's band-box and hand satchell. What is the meaning of this?

"Splendid isolation" may be all right for Britain, but is a decidedly poor thing for the man who has to stand by and see another fellow receive a kiss. At least so says our librarian.

Mr. P., being a bachelor and punster, remarks cheerfully that the main difference between a dude and a married man is, that the one wears kids on his hands, and the other wears his hands on the "kids."

New Books.

The following books have been added to the library during the past month:

King, Warships and Navies of the World; Vine, Practical Breadmaking; Jago, The Science and Art of Bread-making; French, The Butterflies of the Eastern United States; Allen, Commercial Organic Analysts; Pound & Clements, The Phylogeography of Nebraska; The British Bee Journal, Vols 13 to 26; Bourinot, Procedure of Public Meetings; Moore, Laboratory Directions for Beginners in Bacteriology; Koch, Jahresbericht uber Gahrungs-Organism, Vol. 7; Munro, The Story of the Earth; Clodd, The Story of Primitive Man; Martin, The Story of a Piece of Coal; Binns, The Story of the Potter; Chambers, the Story of the Weather; Rawlings, The Story of British Coinage; Story, The Story of Photography; Muir, The Story of the Chemical Elements; Archibald, The Story of the Earth's Atmosphere; Hickson, The Story of Life in the Seas; Conn, The Story of Farm Life; Allen, The Story of the Plants; Wright, Botany; Rexford, Flowers; Campbell, Lectures on the Evolution of Plants; Ball, The Effects of Use and Disuse; Goodfellow, The Dietetic Value of Bread; Beardmore, The Drainage of Habitable Buildings; Baker, Sewage and Sewage Purification; Hutchins, Sweet Peas Up-to-date; Matthews, The Dramatic Essays of Chas. Lamb; Comstock, Insect Life; Holland, The Butterfly Book; McCook, Tenants of an Old Farm; Walker, Political Economy; Walker, First Lessons in Political Economy; Wyckoff, The Workers; Sedgwick and Wilson, Introduction to General Biology; Wilder and Gage, Anatomical Technology; Evans, Camb. Nat. History, Vol IX—Birds; Galton, Natural Inheritance; Witley, Amphioxus and the Ancestry of the Vertebrates; Dean, Fishes, Living and Fossil; Brooks, The Foundations of Zoology; Tarr, Elementary Geology; Geikie, Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad; Davis and Snyder, Physical Geography; Hillhouse, House Plants and How to Succeed with them; Marshall, Instinct and Reason; Blanchan, Game Birds and Birds of Prey; Vinton's Agricultural Almanac, 1899; Miers & Crosskey, The Soil in Relation to Health; Raf-

ter & Baker. Sewage Disposal in the United States; Williams, Current Discussions in Science; Allen, Flash Lights on Nature; Corson, Introduction to Shakespeare; Wendell, William Shakespeare; Brook, English Literature to Norman Conquest; Dyer, Folk-lore of Shakespeare; Lewes, The Women of Shakespeare; Mills, The Dog in Health and in Disease; Beal, Seed Disposal; Copeman, Vaccination; Green, Forrestry in Minnesota; Ricardo, Political Economy; Huxley, The Crayfish; Gerhard, Sanitary Engineering; Goose, Modern English Literature; Thompson, Rhubarb Culture; Bowhill, Manual of Bacteriological Technique; Walsh The Horse in the Stable and in the Field; Duclaux, Annals de l'Institut Pasteur—1898; Bonchard, Revue de la Tuberculose; Wiley, Principles and Practice of Agricultural Analysis, Vols 1—3; American Chemical Journal, Vol. 20; Chemisches Centralblatt—1899; Insect Life, Vols. 1 to 3; Centralblatt fur Bacteriologie—1898; Journal of Applied Microscopy; Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society; Botanical Gazette, Vols. 25 and 26; Annals of Botany, Vols. I to IX; Nature Vol. 58; John Hopkins, Hospital Bulletin—1898; Queensland Agricultural Journal. Vol. 3; New South Wales Agricultural Gazette, 1898; South Australia Journal of Agriculture and Industry; Fletcher, Quantitative Assaying with the Blow-pipe; Wahuschaffe, Scientific Examination of Soils; Woolverton, Canadian Horticulturist; Hopkins, Canada; Conant, Upper Canada Sketches; Owen, Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement; Journal of the Highland and

Agricultural Society of Scotland, 1899; Gates, Three Studies in Literature; Spitta, Photo Micrography; Bell, The Chemistry of Foods, parts 1 and 2; Redwood, Ammonia Refrigeration; Leask, Refrigerating Machinery and its Management; Crozier & Henderson, How the Farm Pays; Carr, The History of the Killerby, Studley and Warlaby Shorthorns; Hehner & Angell, Butter, its Analysis and Adulterations.

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With Apologies to Rudyard Kipling.

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The thing they call the bicycle does surely take the cake.
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Oh the bike! oh the bike! oh the scariin',
tearin' bike.
'E's just an' 'oly terror, going scorchin' out of sight.
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'Is shoulders 'unched above him, or 'e isn't sittin' right.

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