

THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

The Dignity of a Calling is its Utility.

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THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR,
BY THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF THE ONTARIO
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

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Ex-students will confer a great favor on the Editors
of this journal by sending news, particularly experi-
ences of practical value.

EDITORIAL.

We wish to call special attention to the fact that Professor Hunt has kindly offered two prizes, of \$5 each, for essays written by present students.

The first is on the subject: "The good I have received at the O. A. C.:" either that or "My first impressions of the O. A. C.:" The essay must be printed in the competitor's local paper and a copy handed in to the judges, Messrs. G. Harcourt and C. A. Zavitz, before the end of February, 1891. Length, 1000 to 1300 words.

The second is on "The Dignity of Agricultural Pursuits," the manuscript of which is to be handed in to the judges, Messrs. C. A. Zavitz and C. F. Whitley, by the 1st of April, 1891. The essay is to consist of between 1200 and 1500 words, or about three columns of this paper. The prize essay

will be published in the May issue. There must be at least six competing for each prize.

* * *

We take this opportunity of wishing all our readers the compliments of the season. May the merry Christmas tide which we so soon celebrate bring to all 'peace and goodwill toward men.' Is there any one against whom we harbor a grudge? Let this be a season of forgiveness, healing old sores, and cementing valued friendships.

* * *

To many college students home this month for vacation there will come a strong temptation to forego all reading and study. Depend upon it, if you succumb, you will regret it when term re-opens in January. Try and secure at least one hour daily for thoughtful reading, let not the mind grow rusty for want of use. Why not exert your influence on some one at home and unite in study? There will then be double enjoyment in thinking out the meaning and conversing about it. Winter evenings on the farm afford excellent opportunity for self-improvement, see to it this winter they are not spent entirely in pleasure making, or really wasted. Seize the fleeting moments and turn them to good account.

Agricultural.

Farmyard Manure.

The value of farmyard manure depends upon the nature of the animal producing it, the richness of the food fed, the conditions under which the manure is kept, and how it is applied to the soil.

A knowledge of the fermentable nature of manure from different kinds of animals should

guide us in our methods of keeping it. Of all manures, that from horses ferments most rapidly and that from neat cattle most slowly. It is important then, to obtain not only uniform chemical composition, but uniform fermentation, that the manure from the different animals be mixed as thoroughly as possible in the manure heap.

The close relation of the value of the food fed to the value of the manure produced is quite evident. The richer the food in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, the richer will be the manure in these ingredients which give it value. To the extent to which these are lacking in the food will they be lacking in the manure. Good feeding as a rule produces good manure.

The greatest variation in the value of manure, however, is due to the method of keeping it. The object should be to preserve all of the valuable manurial constituents. These may be lost in three ways—by escape of the liquid manure; by leaching; by fermentation.

To avoid this loss the stable floors should be tight, so that no urine escapes, and the bedding be sufficient to absorb it all. If the bedding can be cut, it will be a better absorbent, and can be more easily applied to the surface of the land.

By far the greatest loss of manurial constituents occurs in the barnyard by leaching; the soluble nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash being washed out by rains, and carried away in the streams. The richer the manure the greater will be the loss from this cause.

But few farmers have covered yards in which the manure is kept. This is probably the best plan, still, by proper management, in an open yard having a water-tight and slightly concave bottom, there need be no great loss.

It is a common mistake to have the manure pile cover too much ground, and the manure scattered about, exposing an unnecessarily large area to rains. A much better practice is to keep the pile in a compact mass, the sides up square and the top level, the manure being levelled each day as wheeled from the stables. Water from adjacent eaves must be carried off in suitable troughs, and no liquid allowed to run from the yard. In this way the loss from leaching may be reduced to a minimum. The rainfall will do no harm if there is sufficient litter to absorb it. Evaporation from the surface will often equal or exceed the rainfall in amount, so that litter sufficient for retaining all the rain that falls is not needed.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the advisability of allowing manure to ferment before applying it to the land. Our opinion is that owing to its beneficial action during decay on organic matter in the soil, much is gained when it is applied as soon as made. There need, however, if under proper conditions, be very little loss of valuable constituents when fermentation is allowed in the barnyard. When fermentation takes place in manure that is kept moist without leaching not only is there a considerable decrease in bulk, owing to the burning up of carbonaceous matter, but there is very little loss of nitrogen. If, however, there is insufficient moisture present the manure becomes what is known as "fire fanged," a considerable loss of nitrogen occurring. The best results are obtained, with least loss, when the manure is allowed to ferment slowly. To promote slow fermentation, the manure from the different kinds of animals should be mixed, kept moist, and compacted by animals treading upon it. Sheep, fed from racks that are moved about the yard, keep the pile uniformly compacted and in good condition. Pigs allowed to run in the yard answer the same purpose, as well as help mix the manure by rooting.

Manure taken to the field should always be spread at once over the surface. It should not, under any conditions, be distributed in small piles, as rapid fermentation soon takes place and the loss will be considerable. Whether, or not, manure wastes by simply drying is a disputed question. Storer, an authority on such matters, states that during evaporation, ammonium carbonate is carried off with the aqueous vapor; while results of experiments conducted at Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station last year, show that no appreciable loss takes place when manure simply dries. There is certainly room for investigation along this line. Believing it is best to err on the safe side, we prefer having the manure beneath the surface as soon as possible. Manure should be kept near the surface, as there may be loss from leaching to the sub-soil, if not immediately appropriated by growing plants. If the manure is ploughed under, a shallow furrow slice will be best, as the microbes of nitrification are most active in the preparation of plant food near the surface.

To prevent waste in manure then, observe the following:

1. Have water-tight stable floors, with sufficient litter to absorb all liquids.

2. Keep in concave, retentive barnyard, in compact mass, with no leaching and with slow fermentation.

3. Apply to the soil as soon as convenient, spread immediately and work in as soon as possible.

The Conformation of the Horse.

Every horseman has his own ideal of a perfect horse. Tastes differ as much in this respect in other things, yet each variation will be a slight modification of the one model. Proportion and graceful outline are admired by all.

In looking for an animal approaching perfection we expect to find the head not too large in proportion; the forehead broad and flat, for the brain is situated in the cavity beneath, and the size of the brain is closely related to the intelligence of the animal; the space between the eyes broad, as this indicates brain room above. The eye should be prominent and lively, the face straight, the nostrils wide, the lips thin, the ear firm and active, and the muscles on the sides of the cheek well developed, as these are the engines that drive the grinding stones that crush the food.

The neck should be sufficiently long to give graceful carriage to the head, curved above with firm crest, and straight on the line below, widening gradually towards the body and not too full towards the head; muscles on either side well defined.

The shoulder should suit the purpose for which the animal is intended. If for speed, it should be long and oblique, to give increased leverage and range of movements. If for draught, it should be upright to give power in the collar.

The front legs should run in a straight line down from the shoulder, the feet slightly approaching each other when viewed from in front. The front legs are the carrying power of the animal, they are the parts on which the animal's weight mainly rests. The hind legs are the propelling power, and force the animal forward over the ground. Viewed from the side the arm should be muscular, and long in proportion to the parts below the knee, a low down knee is desirable, enabling the animal to make a long stride and move more quickly.

As a rule a rough or clean cut joint is a good joint, viz., one in which the prominences

and depressions are well defined. A smooth joint, where the interstices between the bones are filled with false tissue, constitutes what is known as a "gummy joint" liable to disease. The knee and fetlock should be large, broad in front and distinctly marked with bony prominences. The pastern should stand at an angle of about 45 degrees, and not be too long.

The foot on its ground surface should be round, and in size proportioned to the animal, too large rather than too small. The lines of the front wall should be parallel to the centre of the pastern, forming an angle of 45 degrees with the sole.

In considering the body, see to it there is room enough for lung and digestive apparatus; that the breast is prominent, having depth for light horses and for heavy horses depth and breadth. The ribs should stand out with sufficient curve to afford space enough within. The back should be straight, and not too long, the loins wide and flanks full. A good length of false ribs indicates a good feeder.

The hips and quarters should be well muscled and strong, the stiles project boldly forward and have a perceptible irregularity of surface. The thigh should be broad, muscular and proportionately long; the hock large, broad and clean cut, and when viewed from the side should not have too much curve.

A perfect horse is rarely to be found, and good ones are far too scarce. A good horse is one that has a great many good points, few indifferent ones, and no really bad ones. And it must be remembered that a horse, like a chain, is no stronger than its weakest part.

Fall Pruning of Grapes.

There is quite a diversity of opinion as to the best time to prune the grape-vine. Some prune in the fall and others any time during the winter or spring, while many think no one particular time better than another.

This, however, is a mistake. To obtain best results the pruning should be done as soon as the leaves have fallen in the autumn, for the reason that the buds will push with more vigor in the spring, hence the fruit will be better and ripen somewhat earlier.

During winter the vine continues to absorb, by its roots, more or less nutriment, which is distributed in the branches and wood. If, therefore, pruning is delayed un-

til the approach of spring, this winter accumulation is largely destroyed and lost in the wood cut out. When, however, the vine is pruned in the fall, the winter accumulation will be deposited in the buds and parts left after pruning. Such buds will start vigorously and in consequence of their better development, the fruit will be increased, the shoots will advance rapidly in growth and attain maturity sooner than those from weaker buds.

This becomes a matter of considerable importance in localities such as this, where the growing season is of barely sufficient length to ripen the fruit.



The Maritime Provinces.

Editor O. A. C. Review.

DEAR SIR, In response to your request I forward this letter giving my impressions of the Maritime Provinces when viewed from the standpoint of agriculture. Of course I can only speak of the portions of country which came under my immediate notice, and of the conclusions which may legitimately be drawn from the agricultural products on exhibition at St. John and Charlottetown. The only portions of the country through which I journeyed by day were from St. John to Pointe du Chene, and from Summer-side in P. E. I. to Charlottetown.

The portion of New Brunswick referred to, though very pretty and picturesque, is evidently not a first-class farming section, nor is it farmed in the best style. Farming there is conducted too much on the patch-work system. The country is naturally rough, but a little more system and that hang-on-determination which is one of the best things in the world, would make it much smoother. Its three great wants it seems to me are, first, the removal of brush-wood which rears its head in so many of the cultivated areas, second under-drainage to remove the superabundance of water in the soil and to obviate the necessity for using deep narrow surface furrows which hinder

the use of machinery, and third the vigorous application of muscle both on the part of man and beast. This done the New Brunswicker would have large open fields which would enable him to throw away the scythe when he cuts his oats and hay. The portion of New Brunswick which I saw is not well adapted to sustaining cattle of the heavy breeds, but dairy cattle of the lighter breeds, as the Ayrshire, the Jersey and the Guernsey, all of which should flourish there with others that might be named.

The New Brunswicker has a mine of wealth in the portions of his country which may be made subject to tidal overflow. These low lands produce enormous crops of hay, and when renewal is required it is obtained in finest form by warping these areas for a single season. If more of the enormous crops of hay which may be grown upon this land forever, were fed rather than sent to New England, then the upland areas might be made far more productive than they are.

I am simply charmed with the agricultural capabilities of Prince Edward Island from what I saw on the journey by rail. Its uniformity of soil is simply wonderful. The constant effort of its soil seems to be to cover itself with a vigorous and dense vegetation. The amount of waste land upon it is a very small factor, and the gentleness of its swells and undulations are not much greater than those of the waves that border upon it, when rocked by the health-giving breezes which play upon its shores. I would not say that the soil of this beautiful little island is quite as rich or so easily sustained as that in some parts of Ontario, but it is better than the farmers know, or they would not be content to allow so many ill-bred animals to feed upon its luxuriant herbage. Oh, shadowy thought, how many generations are to come and go before our farmers will all know that it takes less food to make a pound of well bred meat rich and palatable than to produce one of scrub meat tough and unsavory and unfit for any but scrubs to eat?

In speaking of the agricultural capabilities of those provinces I base conclusions on evidences drawn from a wider area. Making due allowance for the unfavorable harvest I would say from the exhibits that hay, oats, buckwheat, potatoes and field roots are the leading productions of the Maritime Pro-

vines. Prince Edward Island produces some wheat and peas. The apples of Nova Scotia are also excellent, and so are the pears. Other fruits as cherries, plums and grapes are a long way behind ours. Of cereals, oats and buckwheat are the chief. We in Ontario are apt to smile at the mention but here as elsewhere, the advice of the sloth to the squirrel is good, when he said, "Hold, not so fast, each of us has his own way." The yield of buckwheat in the humid climate of the Maritime Provinces and its quality both astonish a person from Ontario. The farmer of these Provinces is therefore more than justified in making buckwheat a leading crop.

I was more than glad to see the splendid crops of field roots and potatoes, for this led me think of the broad fields of rape which will soon be grown in these Provinces, and it called up visions of the ship-loads of fine fat lambs with smutty faces and short tails, which will before many years be sent to Boston and other New England cities in thousands and tens of thousands. I mean big fat lambs weighing 120 pounds and more at Christmas, and in every way unlike the sixty pound lambs which I weighted by lifting them up, on the boat coming to Summerside. There is a great future before the sheep industry in these Provinces with their millions of acres of rough pasture lands, with fertile belts interspersed to grow grain and roots and rape. This day will come as soon as all the people farm both winter and summer, when the lumbering will be relegated to the laborer rather than to the farmer and his sons.

A good deal of attention is given to the breeding of light horses in these Provinces, the fruits of which are freely apparent at the exhibitions. Heavy horses are being more largely bred of late. Not much attention is given to growing beef in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and perhaps this may be wise, but why may not Prince Edward Island send annually 20,000 head of fattened bullocks to Britain, worth to the farmer \$80.00 each? More attention is given to the production of dairy stock in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and this also is wise.

The one great mistake of the stock keeping of those Provinces is the frequent use of grade sires, the lesser mistakes are contentment with pure bred sires, some of which are not of a high order, and a timidity about

putting feed before the stock. None of the stock exhibited by the graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College was of this class. It was refreshing to see the many good animals brought out by those young men, over whom the scrub stock delusion can no more hold sway.

I could not but admire much the fine samples of muscular men which these Provinces produce. The sea breezes of the North Atlantic are evidently favorable to best physical development. It may be that life down there is lived more leisurely, and that the race for gold is not so rapid as here. Be that as it may, physically they are a well-developed people, and judging by the treatment the writer received at their hands, their hearts were as large as their well-developed bodily powers.

Yours &c.,

THOS. SHAW,

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Public Speaking.

The tongue, which is the sword of the orator, equals or surpasses in effect, at least for the time, the pen of the ablest writer. The function of the writer is to enlighten the understanding, to please the imagination, to stir the passions or to influence the will. The accomplished orator can attain these ends, as also the less effective speaker, and they are mighty powers for good or evil.

Great is the labor that qualifies for public speaking, great the art itself, great its dignity, and most great too the influence connected with it. A man who forms his opinion on any point and cannot explain his views clearly to his auditors might as well have never thought on the subject. The belief that oratory comes by nature is not true. No doubt some are born better fitted than others, and no doubt some will never make good speakers, but all who are not tongue-tied or positively deficient in intellect, can learn by diligent practice to express their thoughts publicly in intelligent language and in a manner that is not painful either to themselves or to their hearers. He must learn his craft as thoroughly as a painter, sculptor, or a musician; and like them he must also have some aptitude for his calling.

The reason why public speaking is neglected is either that people think they are too old to start, or think that they require to be natural

born orators. The manner of securing wealth is similar to the manner of securing fame as a speaker. In both it is "by the sweat of the brow."

"The heights, by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

Study enables a man to do at all times what nature teaches only on rare occasions. We are told that Demosthenes was called "The Stammerer," but cured himself by taking pebbles in his mouth while speaking; that he strengthened his weak lungs by repeating verses aloud as he ran up hill; how he declaimed on the sea shore in stormy weather to accustom himself to the tumult of the Athenian popular assemblies; how his first oratorical efforts were received with ridicule, but in spite of all this he acquired, by persistent practice, an undying fame. After Sheridan had made his maiden speech a good judge, Woodfall, said: "I am sorry to say that I do not think this is your line, you had much better have stuck to your former pursuits." "It is in me and by it shall come out," said Sheridan, and so it did.

In Burke's accusation against Warren Hastings, the charge relating to the spoilation of the Begums was allotted to Sheridan. The speech lasted about six hours. It was the first speech in Parliament that was received with cheers. Fox said, "All that he had ever heard, all that he had ever read when compared with it dwindled into nothing and vanished like vapor before the sun." What Sheridan wanted in acquired learning and natural quickness, he made up by indefatigable industry.

Disraeli's maiden speech in Parliament was cut short by a burst of laughter, when he said: "I am not surprised at the reception which I have experienced. I have begun several times many things and I have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me," and the time did come when the whole civilized world lingered on his words, because, like Sheridan, his persistent toil gained a place for him.

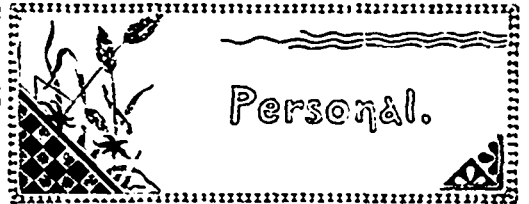
Chatham, Burke, Pitt, Fox, and Macaulay and the finest orators of the present day form no exception to the fixed law. They attributed their fame not to natural ability but to daily toil. The late D'Arcy McGee, a celebrated Canadian orator, said he did not believe in extempore speeches, and thought it showed a want of respect for any one to rely on fluent

oratory." Brougham says "A man will speak well in proportion as he has written much and that with equal talents he will be the ablest speaker who has prepared himself the most sedulously when he has an opportunity of delivering a premediated speech." It is not a good plan to learn a speech by means of verbatim preparation, it is a strain on the memory, besides the greatest thoughts are those struck out by the mind when at a glow. The general sketch of a speech may well be arranged and shaped before hand, but some scope should be left for the spur of the moment.

Quintillian says both exercises in writing and speaking are reciprocally beneficial since it is found that by writing we speak with greater accuracy and by speaking we write with greater ease.

"Reading," said Bacon, "maketh a full man; speaking a ready man; and writing an exact man." The perfection of public speaking consists in those three qualities: fullness, readiness and correctness.

N. MONTEITH.



R. W. Madge, gold medallist of '86, writes from Browning, Missouri. Mr. Madge is practising veterinary, and wishes the REVIEW success.

A. Shantz, B. S. A., '90, writes us from his home, near Waterloo, Ont. Allan evidently likes farming and intends to stick to the farm and we are very glad to hear it, for it is of such stuff that successful farmers are made. He reports good crops this season and the stock looking well. We are glad to note that he took second prize at the recent ploughing match open to the county of Waterloo.

W. W. Ballantyne, A., O. A. C., '81, is a successful farmer near Stratford, Ont. Mr. Ballantyne owns one of the finest herds of Shorthorns in his vicinity and succeeded in winning a number of prizes at the leading shows this fall. Last winter he carried off the cup for the best animal at the Guelph Fat Stock Show, and we understand he is feeding another animal for the Show this winter. We wish him success in his undertaking.

We are pleased to hear from D. Denison, '86, who is now farming near Selby, Ontario. Mr. Denison has taken unto himself a wife and is prospering. He writes that he has been practising mixed farming, but of late has given more attention to dairying, also that he has the patent of the Russel improved fence for Lennox County. Mr. Denison feels Mr. Sweet's death keenly, as he was always a great friend of his while at the College and a near neighbor afterwards.

Jack Jeffrey, A., O. A. C., '85, is in the hardware business in Toronto. He has recently gone into partnership with his father and is going well. We understand that Jack is contemplating marriage; also that a certain B. S. will be his future brother-in-law. We congratulate Mr. Jeffrey on his choice and wish him boundless success and happiness in the future. A good share of wedding cake will be duly appreciated by the editors of the REVIEW when the happy event comes off.

H. H. Dean, B. S. A., of Harley, Ont., mentioned in the November issue of the REVIEW as being agricultural editor of the Brantford *Expositor*, has recently been appointed to the position of Dairy Manager at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Dean seems highly pleased with his surroundings, and we are sure will fill his position satisfactorily and reflect credit on his *Alma Mater*.

J. B. Mackay, '83, is one of Nova Scotia's most pushing farmers. Mr. Mackay is farming near Stellerton, N. S., and is a great admirer of Clydesdale horses, also of Shorthorns, Holsteins, Shropshires, and Cheviots, but it is in breeding Clydes that he excels. He is known all over the Maritime Provinces as one of the most successful breeders in that line. At the leading exhibitions Mr. Mackay is always to the front with some grand Clydes, both imported and home bred, which would compete favorably with the best Clydes in Ontario. At the Provincial Exhibition this year at St. John, N. B., he carried off many prizes.

We are glad to note that another ex-student has done well at the exhibitions this autumn. We refer to R. J. Phin, silver medalist of '81, formerly of Hespeler, Ont. Mr. Phin is now farming near Moosomin, N. W. T. and is one of the leading farmers in that district. The following, taken from the

Guelph *Mercury*, speaks well for him: "Mr. John Phin has received a letter from his son, R. J. Phin, Moosomin, N. W. T. that he exhibited 15 head of cattle at the Moosomin fall show, with which he took 15 prizes, and also prizes for pigs and horses, the whole amounting to \$73. Mr. Phin is a Waterloo county man, and an ex-student of the O. A. College. This speaks well for the College and the capabilities of its students. It is Mr. Phin's intention to come home and visit his parents at Christmas."

J. Harcourt, Silver Medallist of last year, is one of Ontario's future leading farmers. Mr. Harcourt is now farming with his father near St. Ann's, Ont., and is bound to make farming pay. He is a great admirer of Oxford Down sheep, and carried off several prizes this year at the Toronto Exhibition. He believes, truly, that to be a successful breeder, one must commence on a small scale and gain a thorough knowledge of the business before investing largely. The flock at present is composed of thirteen thoroughbred ewes, headed by an imported ram, all of which are a good even lot, and of great quality. Four ewe lambs were imported this summer from the Old Country, two of which won second prize at the Royal Agricultural Show there, and will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the flock. We wish Mr. Harcourt success in his business.

A. Lehmann, B. S. A., '89, is now assistant chemist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and no doubt his valuable services are duly appreciated by the chemist, Mr. Shutt. Mr. Lehmann always delighted in making explosions and blowing up things generally while working in the College Laboratory, and was always glad to explain the mysteries of chemistry to any thick-headed student who applied to him for information. He conducted the Dairy Test at the Toronto Exhibition this year and deserves praise for the way he carried it through. We copy the following from the *Farmers' Advocate* for November: "The report of our dairy test for 1890 is completed in this issue. The test was conducted this year by Mr. A. L. F. Lehmann, B. S. A., assistant chemist at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., who did his work in a conscientious and thorough manner, sparing no pains or trouble in order to do this work well. He has our hearty thanks as well as those of the Toronto Industrial Association and the breeders who competed."

It is our sad duty to chronicle in this issue the death of two ex-students, both of whom were good students and popular men in their respective years. We refer to A. S. Smithers, '86, of Montreal, and H. R. Sweet, A., O. A. C., '88, of Selby, Ont. Mr. Smithers had been living in New York previous to his death. We clip the following from the Montreal *Witness*, Nov. 8th.: "The friends in this city of Mr. Alfred S. Smithers, of New York, the youngest son of the late Mr. Charles F. Smithers, will regret to hear that he was thrown from his horse last Tuesday and received injuries from which he died a short time after." After obtaining his Diploma at the College in the spring of '88, Mr. Sweet went to his home near Selby and farmed there with his father up to the time of his death, which took place on November 3rd, from typhoid fever. His death was doubly sad, as he was an only son and the mainstay of his parents. We tender our sincere sympathies to the bereaved families.

The many friends of Prof. Brown, formerly Prof. of Agriculture at the College, will be glad to hear that he is prospering in his new home, Australia. Prof. Brown was always a great favourite with the students while here and we feel sure that he fills his present position, as manager of an Agricultural College, with satisfaction to all. The following is taken from the *Toronto Globe*:

"The fame of the Ontario Agricultural College has spread far beyond the bounds of Ontario or even of Canada. One of its old professors, Mr. Brown, is now the manager of an agricultural college and experimental farm at Longerenong, in the Australian colony of Victoria. The farm consists of 2,400 acres, and the college buildings, although not complete, have already cost \$20,000. Prof. Brown has made experiments in tree planting, and although he was told that excessive heat and drouth would make the experiment a failure, he was fairly successful not only with the common trees of Australia, but with oak, birch, sycamore and Scotch fir. The difficulty which was found in getting a place cool enough for dairying was overcome by constructing a dairy under ground. Prof. Brown is evidently doing good work in his new position."

The public schools of Germany are all taught by men.



Local News.

THE regular weekly meetings have been in charge of Prof. Shaw, and Messrs. Whitley and Perry.

A FINE toned Bell cabinet grand piano has been kindly granted for the use of students this year by the government. We trust many farmers' sons here will learn to appreciate good music, so that to the more rural homes of Ontario may be carried its refining and elevating influence.

No warrior chief hath won so pure a glory,
As he who makes a breed of cattle spring
From scrubs, unless to Mr. Storey
We do the chiefest, holiest tributes bring.

He sees right through the lazy one's excuses,
And in conjunction with Professor Shaw,
With strenuous efforts breaks down old abuses;
Then let us all exclaim "Long may he jaw."

MR. SHARMAN found it necessary, for private reasons, to resign his position as Managing Editor of the REVIEW, and Mr. Whitley vacated the Presidency of the Literary Society so as to render himself eligible for this position. On this account a business meeting of the Literary Society was held and after a close competition Mr. G. Harcourt was chosen President and Mr. Whitley was unanimously appointed Editor. Both are well suited for these positions and the Literary Society and the REVIEW should certainly prosper in their hands.

PROF. HUNT's address took the place of the usual debate at the Literary Society meeting held on November 7th. It was a fine discourse on the value of paying attention to little things, with more especial reference to the building up of our characters, illustrated by readings and recitations from the works of the great authors of our own and all ages. He shewed the great importance which they attached to small and unimportant details, save, as indicating the direction in which the tide of affairs was running. Messrs. Sleight-holm and Bell contributed two very amusing recitations, but the absence of a musical instrument was a serious drawback.

PROBABLY the most sensational lecture ever delivered at the O. A. C. was recently given by our professor of mechanics to the students of the 2nd. year, the subject being an execution abundantly illustrated by all the necessary appliances. A model of a portable gallows tree, about six feet high, was erected and it is believed that it was designed by the lecturer himself. In spite of its rather flimsy appearance it looked thoroughly practical, and owing to the application of mechanical laws, its simplicity and cheapness, it should become a most popular instrument throughout this Dominion. The lecturer appeared slightly nervous, but it must be remembered that this is the first time that he has ever lectured publicly on this science.

A STUDENT who has the bump of amativeness highly developed, as a phrenologist would remark, paid a call on some friend in the city, and finding the fair daughter of the house in, and the master and mistress out, proceeded to make himself agreeable after his own peculiar manner. A ring of the bell alarmed them and our friend sought shelter behind the door. Two lady callers entered and for nearly two hours they remained, discussing the price of dress stuffs in Bollert's, etc.; at last when they left, our friend emerged, weary and down-hearted, with limbs aching from the constrained position he was compelled to adopt. He avers, however, that the tender sympathy of his fair hostess has amply repaid the inconvenience to which his stupidity had subjected him.

THE sixth annual convention of the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance was held at Montreal from November 6th. to 9th. this year. The Y. M. C. A. of the O. A. C. was represented by Mr. H. B. Sharman, who addressed the Association with reference to the meetings, on Sunday afternoon, 16th. inst. In addition to the delegates from the several Colleges of Montreal the following colleges were represented: Acadia College, Wolf-ville, N. S.; Queen's College, Kingston; Victoria College, Cobourg; University College, Toronto; Woodstock College; Knox College, Toronto; Wycliffe College, Toronto; Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; Toronto Medical College, Toronto; Presbyterian College, Belleville, and Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The Montreal Colleges represented were:—McGill Arts Y. M. C. A.; McGill Medical;

Diocesan, (Episcopal); Congregational Theological College; Wesleyan Theological College, and the Presbyterian Theological College.

THE meeting of the Literary Society, on Friday, 31st October, was hardly up to the average. We hope that the committee will be more successful in getting up the programme in future. Mr. Harrison gave us a fine recitation, entitled "The Red Fisherman," an allegorical poem of a weird and uncanny nature, but well suited for recitation. This was followed by a debate on that well worn topic, "Moved that the raising of beef is more profitable than dairying in Ontario." Of the four opening speeches Mr. Beckett's alone was worthy of notice, he had evidently taken great pains in preparing his notes and the subject was well arranged. The open discussion was a very lively one and several of the speeches were really good; eventually the advocates of dairying won, though the vote was nearly even, and the committee also reported that those supporting dairying had made the best speeches. Mr. Harris' recitation closed the programme. We cannot do better than give the critic's report on it verbatim: "I am sure it rejoiced the hearts of all present to see our genial and long-legged friend, Harris, on the platform. His recitation was on historical subjects and was given forth with great energy."

HAMILTON Juniors were unable to play a match with us on Thanksgiving Day, as arranged, so a scratch team from Guelph played a practice match at association, on the College ground. The town representatives were very weak owing to the short time they had to get the team together, only nine appeared, but two substitutes were found them. From first to last the college men had matters entirely their own way, eventually winning by six goals to none; their most conspicuous players being N. Willans, Putnam and Webster. Of course this match is of little importance in deciding what the team will be like, but, with practice, they should excel last year's form, as the new blood is very promising. Our Rugby record is as disastrous as the Association is brilliant. On Saturday, the 15th, the team journeyed to Toronto to play Trinity College, and returned thrashed to the extent of 55 points to nothing. Our forwards held their own fairly well, but our backs were utterly at sea, owing, no doubt, to the want of practice

together. Trinity's halves indulged in many big kicks and as our men often missed the catch and failed to return, much ground was lost. For the O. A. C., Webster, Buchanan, Adams and Buscarlet played a hard defence game.

THE first open meeting of the Literary Society, held on Friday, 13th November, was a brilliant success. The programme was long and varied; its most striking features being the quintettes sung by Messrs. G. Harcourt, Whitley, Soule, Buscarlet and Worthington, each of these gentlemen also contributed solos. A piano solo by Miss M. Mills and an essay on "Numbers" by Miss Shaw were much enjoyed, and our best thanks are due to these ladies for their kind assistance. Messrs. Harrison and Harris introduced a variety in the programme of our open meetings by their representation of two scenes from Sheridan's play of "The Rivals." Thanks to Mrs. Craig's kind assistance their costumes were splendid. Harrison especially in his powdered hair, frock coat, and knee breeches, with white stockings, making a fine old gentleman. The same two appeared again as an old married couple and caused much amusement by singing parodies on local topics to the tunes of "The Carnival of Venice" and the "Hunting Day." Mr. Worthington received an encore for his song, "The Lost Turnip," a parody on "The Lost Chord."

It has been remarked amongst the members of the 2nd. year, that the 1st. year men do not treat their "grave and reverend seniors" of the 2nd. year with the respect due to their vastly superior positions and acquirements. Even the offices of local editor to the REVIEW and critic to the Literary Society are not sacred from insult at the hands of these ignoramuses. Whilst the former was busy evolving a joke for the REVIEW, an apple, partly oxidized, struck him in the region of the odontoid process, causing excruciating agony. He turned and beheld a grinning 1st. year man retreating to his room with marvellous rapidity and bolting his door and fanlight; this done the loud and insulting laugh of the maniac burst from his room. Passing down the corridor he was met by his friend, the Critic, emerging from his coal oil scented den, with a troubled look on his classic features. "Dash it all!" he exclaimed, "just as I was writing my criticisms for the Literary Society meeting of tomorrow night, I was disturbed by the senseless mirth

of that gaping idiot. Allow me to remove that piece of rotten apple from your epidermis. It is needless to state that the joke will not appear in this number of the REVIEW, whilst my worthy friend's criticisms were far below his usual productions.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES. An event of unusual interest each year to the members of all College Y. M. C. A.'s is the visit of one of the International Secretaries for the United States and Canada. Last year Mr. C. K. Ober visited our Association, and this year we have been favored with his associate in the work, Mr. J. R. Mott, of New York. He was met here by Mr. Lilly, of Toronto University Y. M. C. A., who also remained with us for our meetings of Saturday evening and Sunday, November 1st and 2nd. The Saturday evening meeting was addressed by Mr. Lilly at some length, he taking as his topic, "Northfield." During the meeting Mr. Mott arrived and was most enthusiastically received by the students. On Sunday several meetings were held, one in the morning especially for active members at which means for the increase of the effectiveness of College Y. M. C. A. work were considered; one in the afternoon and another in the evening, to which all were invited. At the afternoon meeting Mr. Mott sketched the rise and growth of the Christian movement amongst the students of American colleges; also of the Students' Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. He endeavored to impress upon his hearers the claims of Christianity upon the young men of this age and to enlist the sympathy of each individually in the Christian work of the Association. In the evening Mr. Mott gave a powerful gospel address on "Personal Purity." The visit of this Christian young man of wide experience and depth of spiritual life was altogether a stimulus, the effects of which must be permanent.

With the object of supplying matter of an intensely interesting nature to our readers, the editor of the local column has decided to interview College celebrities and a portion of the space at his disposal will be devoted month by month to the results of these interviews. It was with this object in view that a member of the staff approached Mr. Holliday, whom he found in the reading room of the College, busy removing the end of a cedar pencil by suction. After the customary forms of salutation, he

asked "whether he, Mr. Holliday, intended to make Canada his home, after leaving the College on the completion of his third year." Mr. Holliday replied with one of those kindly, but slightly vacant smiles, with which we are all so familiar, and after a short period for consideration replied: "Sir, the attachments I have for this vast country, for its enormous lakes, its mighty rivers, forests, and thundering waterfalls, yes, and I think I may add, for its inhabitants, especially for the ladies, have grown to be an irresistible power, against which I should struggle but in vain. I intend to take up my residence a few miles to the south of this Royal City." "Mr. Holliday," our representative here interposed, "would not you have more correctly substituted lady for ladies, there is a report, sir, that you are about to enter into the blessed state of matrimony?" A tender blush overspread his classic features. "The ladies are dreadful tattlers!" he exclaimed. "Sir, you have popped your question before I have mine, it is rather premature." The interview then closed. Mr. Holliday kindly promised an article from his own pen as he bowed our representative out.

On the 30th. ult. the Hon J. Dryden, accompanied by Professor Robertson, Mr. Stewart, (Member of the Imperial Parliament for Kircudbright) and also Mr. Ballantyne, arrived at the College, where the students were assembled to confer with him. Mr. Dryden took the chair, and after a few opening remarks called on Prof. Robertson to address us. At every mention of Prof. Robertson's name there was loud applause, and our cheers made the whole building ring when he rose to speak. He remarked that he had only fifteen minutes to prepare his speech, but he certainly had made the most of his time. He is, indeed, one of those few men that have always got something to say well worth hearing. In conclusion he gave us the following advice: "Never sacrifice a future good for a present advantage." The Hon. Mr. Dryden next introduced Mr. Stewart, M. P., explaining to us that he had large agricultural interests in Scotland. Mr. Stewart, in his speech, pointed out the immense advantage that this college gives to its students. He also showed the liberal way in which Ontario treats the farmers, as compared with Great Britain, where only £5,000 has ever been voted for the purpose of education in agriculture.

Mr. Ballantyne also spoke and at once won the heart of every student, by stating that it was in great part through his recommendation that Prof. Robertson had been appointed an officer of this college. He continued: "Prof. Robertson has exceeded our highest expectations." He expressed a thorough faith in the O. A. C. and the entire staff of Professors, and hoped that the students would prove themselves worthy of them. Our visitors, with the exception of Mr. Dryden, then left, and we proceeded to the consideration of the suggestions for improvements. Mr. Perry asked that three of the leading dairy breeds of cattle be represented at the college creamery, and experiments be made to test the profit, yield and cost of keep of each breed. He pointed out the immense advantages that the results of these experiments would be to the country, as no work of this sort had ever been undertaken by a perfectly impartial experimenter. He also suggested that a course of lectures on the practical work of the creamery be given, and that as this is for purposes of instruction, cheese-making should also be carried on. Mr. Buchanan discussed the question of horse-breeding at the College. He pointed out the immense interest Ontario has in it and how well adapted the country is to produce high class horses. His speech was highly amusing and his method of showing the practical good to be gained by horse breeding on this farm was most forcible. Mr. Palmer pleaded most eloquently for pigs and poultry at the College. But two breeds of pigs are kept, and he suggested the addition of the Tamworth and Poland China breeds, as both are attracting great attention now. Mr. White suggested the keeping of bees, as this is such an important industry in Canada. He proposed that one man be appointed to look after both bees and poultry, or that bee-keeping be added to the horticultural department. Mr. Dryden here remarked that though it might be easy to find a man with a good practical knowledge of the subject, who would manage the department satisfactorily, it would be hard to find one able to lecture on such subjects, unless a very high salary be given. Mr. Whitley here suggested that specialists be asked to give lectures on their favorite hobbies from time to time. Matters of minor importance were then discussed, amongst which were suggestions that failure in the practical work of the farm should debar students from taking the diploma, and that all who came here as stu-

dents must have at least one year's experience of farm life in Canada. The Minister of Agriculture stated in reply that he would give his careful attention to all the questions brought before him, and congratulated the students on the sound common sense their proposals showed. He would do all in his power to see that these improvements were carried out, but we must remember that what he did must be sanctioned by the Government and the Government is responsible to the country. He wished to be a friend to the students and wished them to think of him as a friend. The improvements proposed would entail serious expense, and would have to be undertaken gradually. High class cattle and horses are always costly, and he pointed out the fact that buildings for their reception would have to be erected and additional labor would be required in looking after them. He thanked the students for laying the case before him and promised to do all in his power for the good of the College, and whilst it would be impossible to do all at once, he nevertheless hoped that a good deal might be done and that very soon. The meeting then closed and the hearty cheers in Mr. Dryden's honor showed how immensely popular he is with all the students.



Our . . .

. . . Exchanges

The late T. C. Sloane has bequeathed to Yale \$200,000.

The President of Peking University is translating Shakespeare's works into Chinese.

This year the university of Michigan and Ann Arbor have each thirty secret societies.

No student over 21 years old will be allowed to compete for a scholarship at Cornell after 1891.

Students who use tobacco in any form are denied admission to the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, California.

The August *Speculum* has a good article on the exorbitant price of college text books. It advises the college boys to form a students co-operative association, and thereby get their books and stationery at a discount of at least 30 per cent.

The *Maritime Agriculturist* has an able and well written article on "Preparation of Soil for Seed Grain," by the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture.

Statistics are given which show that 94 universities of Europe have 1724 more professors, and 41,814 more students than the 360 universities of the United States.

In Germany, if a student holds a Matriculation Card, it will shield him from arrest, admit him free to all the Art Galleries, and take him to the Theatre at half price.

Fond Father "Well, my son, what rank have you taken this year at College?"

Hopeful Son (proudly) "Third in batting average and first in fielding."

We are pleased to have placed on our table this year the welcome *Varsity*, which as a college weekly vastly overtops all rivals, either in Canada or the United States. It gives us great pride to be able to speak in such glowing terms of our big mother.

England is not only investing three dollars in the United States to one in Canada, Australia, or India, but would gladly make it five. Its a safe country for investors, developing and growing every year, and we neither have war nor talk of war to jeopardize investments. The foreigner who invests his dollars here makes no mistake.

The Portfolio is a sprightly monthly, emanating from the Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton. As it penetrates the darkness of our sanctum we feel overcome by its wit and vivacity; whilst our exchange department is flooded by the most intense literary light. We greatly miss a sporting column, but this is amply made up in other departments. The current number contains two really magnificent articles, viz.: "Literature of the Nineteenth Century," and "A Trip on the Great Lakes."

College Chips has an editorial on "College Organizations," with which we fully concur. It says generally there is no lack of organizations at college. Now these are great luxuries, but very few of them are worthy of the name of organizations. We feel tolerably certain that students would derive more solid benefit from such, if they were fewer in number, and the standard of excellence in each one raised. This would kindle a nobler ambition in the student, and call forth a greater exertion on his part to attain the much coveted excellence.