

THE REVAEWC

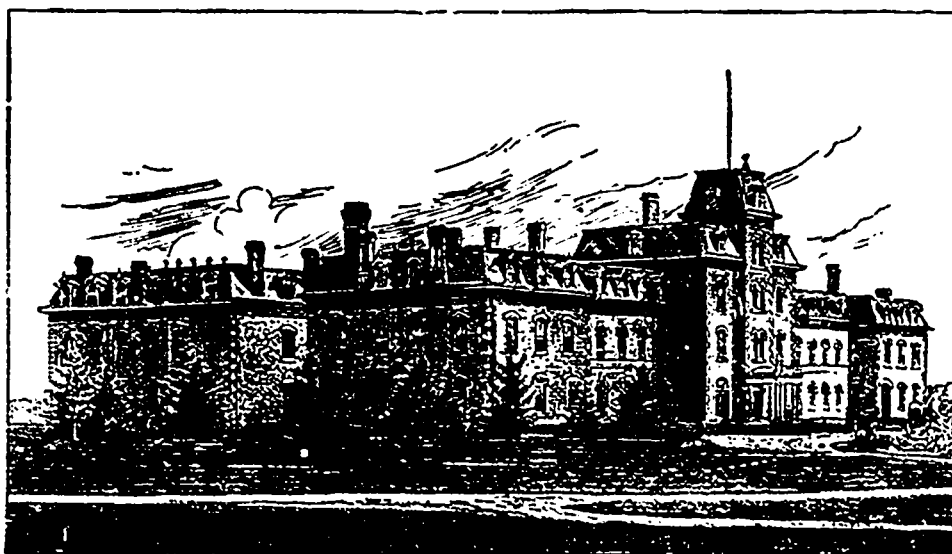
VOL. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, APRIL, 1894.

No. 7

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THE O. A. C. REVIEW.


THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

VOL. V.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, APRIL, 1894.

No. 7

EDITORIAL.

 All the many interesting problems with which the educational authorities of our province have to deal, there is perhaps no other one which has of late been demanding more attention than the question of placing agriculture upon the curriculum of our common schools. It is a subject about which much might be written pro and con. We at once acknowledge that it would be unfair to require children in the ward schools of our cities and towns to devote a portion of their time and attention to the study of a subject, in which the majority of them would not have more than a mere passing interest. Not however but that we think that a knowledge of the fundamental principles of agriculture would be of service to an intelligent citizen of our province, be he merchant or farmer, for it is generally acknowledged that if Ontario is better adapted for one thing more than another, it is for agriculture. In fact it is and has been the basis of her remarkable prosperity.

To those that have children in attendance at our country schools the question should certainly be one of vital importance. Indeed we might almost say that it is merely the old question, "How shall we keep our boys on the farm?" clothed in a new garb and presented to us in another form. The course of study in the rural school is not such as is, at all likely to develop in the "brainless" country boy a love for his father's profession. As he proceeds with his studies the tendency is, under existing circumstances, that he will become more and more engrossed in the prospect of the boundless fields of knowledge in the distance to the almost utter neglect of those old familiar fields around him, which, unknown to him, contain such a marvellous store of Nature's truths and wonders. Such a boy with all the aspirations of youth springing up within him cannot surely be blamed if he seeks to satisfy the craving of his mind for food by reaching out to draw from sources not closely connected with the operations of a farm or the work of the husbandman. This we believe and know to be the reason why many of the best and brightest of our boys forsake the quiet of the country for the larger excitement of the city with its greater possibilities along many lines. The trouble is that they have all their eyes seen nothing but the practical side of agriculture, they have never been shown that there is a larger and to them a more interesting one. What a tale underlies the development of a grain of wheat from seed-time to harvest, or the development of an apple from bud to fruit. That there is a place in our country schools for agriculture with some of the rudiments of the kindred sciences we firmly believe. If some of the elementary principles of botany and zoology for instance were taught the scholars, in what a different light would familiar objects appear to them. There is certainly no place where a slight knowledge of these three sciences would be more interesting than in the rural school, surrounded as it is, by so many things from which an interested and enthusiastic teacher might draw forcible object lessons.

For instance what a new interest would the boy of twelve have in the boulders large and small, which are, but should not be, strewn over the surface of his father's fields, did he know that thousands of years ago they came there by a sea voyage imbedded in ice floes from the regions of the now frozen North. As it now is, the only interest he has in them is to find how he can best plan to go fishing when he hears that the stone-boat is to come out from its winter quarters. And what an interesting story is that of the fertilization of flowers by the busy insects in the summer time. Such instances might be cited by the score and yet many more of such would still remain to be told. Every one must agree that the time has surely come when something should be done in this matter. And just now we are very pleased to notice that a move has been made in the right direction. Some time ago there was compiled by two officers of our own institution an admirable little work on agriculture, designed by the authors for use in public schools, which, while not over-burdened with scientific terms was still fairly comprehensive. The success of this work is already assured, and now there is offered to the public the first of what the author proposes to make a series of science primers for similar use. We refer to the "Agriculture Science Primer on Geology," lately issued by Prof. Panton, our professor of Natural History. In his introduction the author, after outlining a plan for the effective teaching of the principles of the science to children in rural schools, says, "In this way, we shall soon have boys and girls, men and women, upon the farm, capable of seeing in the soil a source of pleasure unknown to those unable to read the great Book of Nature, as it reveals a scientific knowledge of the earth." And we must say that we consider the present little booklet very well adapted for the furtherance of the object which its writer had in view. There is room, even a necessity for just such works along the lines of Botany, Zoology, and Entomology and we feel sure that they will meet with a hearty welcome from those of our school teachers who have been longing for concise and interesting elementary text-books on these subjects.

* * *

Now that our first and second year men have completed their special short dairy course, they again find time to "sleep o' nights," and it is certainly a great consolation not only to themselves but also to others less enthusiastically interested in the noble science of dairying. Dairying is of prime importance in its own time and place but it lost most of its charm for our fellows when it meant six o'clock breakfast. They all realized fully the importance of the instruction given, and they wished to receive it but they still consider that it is too great a strain of work near the end of a term to have to take all their regular lectures as well as the work at the Dairy School. There is one thing certain it makes a very long day for those unfortunates who start to take lectures at 6.30 a. m. and have to remain at the Dairy until 5 p. m. or later. One smart third year man expressed it

very well when he said that it was a very dismal thing this taking lectures by moonlight.

"While night,

Invests the sea and wished morn delays."


Many of the students think that it would be more profitable for all concerned if two or at least one, of the regular lectures were dispensed with each day while the special course is in progress. This would in part relieve the the tension, and as we think the suggestion a good one we offer it to the faculty believing that they will at least give it their "most serious consideration."

* * *

We must apologize for our late appearance this month, but owing to several of our staff being deeply engrossed in worldly cares, consequently upon exams, we were unable to go to press at an earlier date.

AGRICULTURAL.

Green Manuring.

HE practice of ploughing under green crops as a means of increasing the fertility of soil, is one to be recommended under some circumstances. Where the supply of available fertilizers is insufficient for requirements, and the farthest off fields are likely to suffer, a green crop might be plowed under with profit. When a farm has been purchased that is badly run down, green crops may be made to help in its restoration. One thing, however, which it is necessary to consider is the condition of the land as regards drainage. Poorly drained or naturally wet soil would likely be injured rather than benefited by such a process. But on all sandy and gravelly soils, on light colored clays, especially those having open subsoils, and in general, upon soils deficient in humus, green manuring may be practised with profit. Its effect on light soils besides increasing fertility is to increase the power of retaining fertilizers, and to minimize the baneful effects of a burning sun.

The plowing in of green crops may be made almost the salvation of worn out land, since rye and buckwheat will grow on almost any soil, and these turned under will enrich it sufficiently to grow so n e crops and eventually clover may be grown and plowed down, than which no better manuring for such soils can be given. Care should be taken not to fall into the error of sowing fall wheat on fields so treated, if the soil be naturally a loose and porous one, as the mechanical condition would most likely be disastrous to the wheat plant, since there would not elapse a sufficient time for the thorough natural and artificial compacting of the soil.

A very good plan is to sow fall rye early, cover this the following spring, when three or four feet high, and sow to buckwheat and plow this under when in bloom; or if desired rape may be sown in place of the buckwheat and pastured off. If the rape be well attended to the land should be in good tilth and heart for a spring crop. Where a crop of clover can be grown it may be pastured early in the season, then plowed under and thorough surface cultivation given during the remainder of the season. In such a case the following crop is practically guaranteed. On heavy clay lands such a practice as this is now being pursued extensively as a preparation for the sowing of fall

wheat and some of the best crops and certainly the cheapest are being raised by this method.

Hints on Horse-Shoeing.



HERE is no subject before the horse owning public to-day the opinion of which varies more than does the one of horse shoeing. Nearly every man who owns a horse has his own special and peculiar ideas about how his horses must be shod and I am confident that no member of any profession or trade can labor under more trying difficulties than does the shoeing smith who is compelled to follow the special instructions of each and every crank or otherwise with whom he is constantly in contact. Much has been written and said upon this subject, some with more or less common sense to support them, but in my opinion, no stated rule can be laid down to meet the requirements of each and every case and to be successful, each case must be dealt with individually, and I firmly believe that the time is not far distant when the public will demand that qualified men shoe their horses just as physicians must hold proper qualifications in order to practice their profession.

Commencing with the colt, he is taken to the shop. The Smithy asks his owner or trainer, "Well, how do you want the colt shod?" to which he receives the reply, "About ten or twelve ounces in front and five or six behind." Now, it must naturally follow in the majority of cases that the colt leaves the shop broken gaited, which will perhaps require years to balance him. Now, if nature demanded more weight in front than behind, I will guarantee that his front feet would have been heavier. To shoe a colt and shoe him scientifically put very light shoes on and every shoe the same weight. Then you have your horse balanced as perfectly as nature made him, and if pure gaited he can always be shod so, and if he is unbalanced a driver of keen observation will very soon detect it.

There are a few things that the public are continually asking for: one is how to stop a horse from forging, and the same answer is generally given, increase the weight in front and lighten behind, which will no doubt stop a few cases. A different and much better way is to put on a light rolling motion shoe in front, and behind shoe light, but make the shoe so as to project out in front of the foot from one half to one inch, letting the heels extend well back, and if possible weigh the outside of the hind shoe.

Much has been said about quarter cracks and their causes, &c. I contend that quarter cracks are caused by shoeing with a solid shoe. For every time a horse puts his foot on the ground it spreads, and if nailed firmly to a solid shoe, something must give way, especially in a trotting horse going at a rapid gait and striking the foot violently on the ground, and which may be overcome by shoeing with a jointed shoe.

Now, with regard to keeping farm horses shod the year round, no greater error could be made. It is both expensive and injurious, and only horses that are driven on such roads as wear their feet away faster than nature produces them should be shod, and one moment's consideration as to what a shoe is put on a horse's foot for will convince the most skeptical, and no man of sense will have his horses shod simply because his neighbor has his or tells him they ought to be.

J. SPRINGER.

RECOGNIZING that Ontario for a long time to come had to depend largely on her agricultural products as the chief source of wealth, I have, for years past, followed, as closely as I could the course of her agricultural college. Through the troubles of years ago, those following its first inception, as well as those of subsequent years, through good and evil report, my wish has been to know definitely just how much that was claimed of it by its supporters and just how much that was claimed by its opponent was really true. Partly to learn this by personal observation and partly to take advantage of the teachers' course as an agreeable and profitable means of passing my mid-summer holidays, caused me to find myself one evening last July at the G. T. R. station, Guolph, on a month's leave of absence. Whether the traffic to the college was so great that every stranger was supposed to go there or whether because there was about me the unmistakable air of the school room, I do not know, but I was soon assailed with the cry, "Drive you to the College, Sir?" As it was late in the evening and as of the whereabouts of the college I was ignorant, the offer was accepted and in a short time I found myself, with a fellow-teacher from Dufferin, driving into the grounds pondering as to my reception, as to whether I was too late to be received that night and last but not least as to what the prospects were for supper, for a belated train had delayed me beyond that hour. These questions were speedily set at rest by one of the students from a group at the entrance politely ushering us into the reception room and by the arrival of the matron, and, here let me remark that the same kindly reception accorded us by the students on the first night was carried out throughout the whole term. Instead of a coarse, rough, uncouth crowd, miniature cow boys, as report led me to expect, I was most agreeably surprised to find them, apart from our technical education, not unequal to ourselves. Their rooms and persons were neat and tidy; their language purer than what is generally heard; and go where we wished, whether over the farm or in the farm buildings, or whether we came in contact with them in the residence or on the campus, they invariably treated us with marked gentlemanliness. Owing to the investigation then pending and the non-arrival of some of the teachers, the first day or two were spent in wandering around the grounds, admiring the beautiful situation, and I, at least, feeling proud to think my native province possessed such an institution. I would that I could picture the beauty of the scene as we looked around. One seems to be indelibly photographed on my mind. As I stood at my window and looked, day after day, across the gravelled drive sweeping up to the front college, across the flower beds, each showing its own pattern, past the old Crimea cannon, beyond the level football ground skirted by the groups of shrubs, each group devoted to a family, away over the tops of the trees at the road, which, partly hidden by the dip in the ground, was invisible, over the fields of hay until at least the eye rested on a wood crowned knoll in the distance all seemed to me, from a flat country, to form a picture of almost ideal beauty.

Soon we settled down to work. Lectures in the morning; lectures in the afternoon; excursions around on botanical and geological expeditions and then the comparison of the result with the plots and the specimens in the museum, together with a day spent at Elora and another in visiting the pot-holes and caves at Rockwood made the time pass all too quickly by. On Sunday, morning and evening were spent at church, the afternoon in singing in the Y. M. C. A. room. The lectures, perhaps because containing so much that was new to us,

or perhaps because presented from an unusual standpoint, or perhaps because the earnestness of the professors, influenced us (for I never met any body of teachers who seemed more anxious to have their pupils advance) certainly were very interesting. Whether it were in the botanical laboratory before Prof. Pantou listening to a talk on the structure of the earth and the different strata, with special reference to Ontario, or to a lecture on weeds and all the diseases that grain not flesh, was heir too, or in examining the germs of these and also of the microscopic part of plants under the instrument it rarely tired us. Under Prof. Shuttleworth we watched the living plant in its growth and experimented on its foods and their source. Part of the time was spent ranging the fields, visiting the experimental plots, in charge of Prof. Shaw and Mr. Zavitz, listening to the explanation of the trials of the different grains and fodders. Down at the dairy under Prof. Dean and Mr. Rogers, we extracted the cream from the milk and carried on the operation until the butter was wrapped up and ready for the market. In the stock class-room we had much guessing at the weight of the animals and wonderful was the speculation on their good points and qualities. All seemed to enter into all the subjects as if we were school children again. Nor was it in the obtaining of information that our pleasure solely consisted. The meeting at teachers' associations and the exchange of ideas must inspire and encourage every true teacher. Then imagine four weeks of such an association and such a meeting too. Nearly all the counties of the province were represented and in not many cases by more than one. My room-mate was from Pelee Island, I, myself, from West Elgin, to my right in the dining room was a lady from East Elgin, to her right one from Lincoln, while across the table York was represented. To the north of our table "Mac" represented Middlesex and had for company one from Simcoe and two ladies from Wellington, to the west Simcoe and Lanark found their place, while at my back two young gentlemen from Halton and one from Frontenac paid the agreeable to a bevy of ladies whose homes were scattered all the way from within reach of Ottawa to Dundas. Memory fails to recall all, suffice it to say it was an agreeable company and that scarcely a discordant note was heard throughout the whole term. But time passed. The end came. The last gathering met in the gymnasium. The valedictory was delivered. The last round of the rooms was made. The last good-byes were said and singly, in couples, and in groupes we parted, no doubt never to meet again, but carrying away with us pleasant memories of each other, of the college, of its people, from Dr. Mills to the workmen on the farm, and not forgetting the big white-faced Hereford that used to greet us with such a look of astonishment in its big brown eyes.

W. L. MacKENZIE.

Strabane, April 14th, 1894.

On the majority of farms, enough old iron lies about, which if sold, would buy all the nails needed, and in many cases, all the hardware.

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COLLEGE STUDENTS wanting employment for the summer should address P. W. Ziegler & Co., Box 1801, Philadelphia, Pa., who offer great inducements for special work to which students are well fitted, and which pays \$75 to \$150 per month.

The O. A. C. Review.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR BY THE
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Ex-students are invited to contribute to our columns

APRIL, 1894.

Literary Society.

THE melancholy days have come, for on the 30th of March, 1894, an open meeting of the society closed its work for the year. In looking back over the past and thinking of the many pleasant evenings so profitably spent we cannot but feel a pang of regret at the thought that these pleasant evenings with their opportunities have gone, never to return. Have we improved these golden opportunities as we ought? I fear that were we forced to reply we should be compelled to say that we had not. While many of the members have taken part in the meetings, many of us through a feeling of sensitiveness or vanity, have let these opportunities slip past us unimproved. We seem to have gotten the idea that this is a society for giving amusement to the students and visitors rather than a society for mutual benefit. Then having made the mistake once let us not repeat it when we come back next fall, but let us enter into the work with the vim and vigor of youth. The last meeting held on Friday evening was one of those that stand out prominently in the record of the seasons work. The audience was unusually large. Our friends upon the campus and representatives of the G. C. I. Literary Society being with us. Songs, readings, and recitations were rendered with the usual good grace of our stars. Prof. Shuttleworth being in the audience was called upon to address the meeting. On coming forward he expressed his pleasure at being able again to address a few words to the O. A. C. Literary Society. It reminded him of the time when he was a student and a member of the Literary Society. It was in this Society that he made his first speech, and although it was not a success as an oratorical effort, still it was a beginning. He advised the members to take advantage of the opportunities given them to practicing public speaking, and urged upon them to improve themselves in this branch of their education as much as possible. He had often asked himself the question; why is it that the College is not filled to overflowing with

farmers' sons. Is it possible that farmers think the cost too great; or are they prejudiced against the institution by bad advice and mistaken notions of the work done here. If so let every one who leaves the College use his influence in combating these erroneous opinions and prejudices and let every one use his influence in encouraging farmers' sons to take this course. It is a professional course giving a liberal education. With the exception of the languages it compares favourably with that of a University.

The country is advancing. We are a part of a society most numerous but not most influential. As our influence depends upon our standing we must keep abreast of the times if we expect our influence to be felt.

This course furnishes a professional education. It has been said that the course here does not fit one for farming. It does if you do your duty when here. If from the city, you cannot expect that by taking a three years' course here you will become proficient farmers. You need practice and experience. There is great danger of studying farming from books too much.

Never be ashamed to call yourself a farmer. If you feel that the profession is not dignified remember that it is the members of a profession that dignifies or debases it. There is much expected of you. You will be expected to have a knowledge of practical and scientific agriculture. So be scientific as well as practical on your farms. Be neat and tidy about your farm and farm arrangement. Let the house be attractive both inside and outside. Remember that the institution will be judged largely by your success or failure. What is success? A nice cheerful home, paid for and out of debt. Making money and acquiring a little capital.

Get a farm as soon after leaving here as possible, decide upon what line of farming you intend to follow, then endeavor to pursue that line with some definite object in view. Be careful of investments that you lose nothing. Whatever you do, do it well and above all be the last man to be discouraged.

On assuming his seat the Professor was heartily applauded showing that his remarks were appreciated. Mr. Ferguson moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the Society accord a very hearty vote of thanks to the Professor for his pleasant talk and kind advice which was duly accorded in hearty style. After a few pieces of song and music the meeting was closed by singing the National Anthem.

Hints on Butter Making.

First and most important is the care of the dairy stock.

1. Do not stable your cows.
2. Feed cows all winter on straw.
3. Have them come out in spring with all points well developed and covered with long shaggy hair so when milking pail will be partly filled with hairs.
4. After milking dispatch the boy and dog with cows to summer fallow, and there allow them to pasture till evening, when boy and dog should be sent after them. You can depend upon it, they will not loiter on the way to pluck the golden butter cups as they pass.
5. If they should prove unruly while milking, corporal punishment should be resorted to; this is easily accomplished by grasping

the milk stool by the forward leg and inflicting several sharp blows across the hooks.

6. Remove milk to dairy and filter through the cullender to take out some of the hairs.

7. The dairy should be a good one with plenty of holes for ventilation, and with one shelf above another. The upper story can be utilized for a poultry house.

8. The pig styes should be attached to the dairy so as to be convenient for the feeding of the sour milk; or it may be a log building chinked and plastered with a hole five feet deep inside.

9. Place milk dishes on the floor, and as there is no ventilation the milk moulds before it sours (which is a great convenience in butter making). After remaining in this state for a considerable time skim the milk into pork barrels, or other vessels, large enough to hold it, until a rainy day comes when the men are all at home. This time having arrived, put the cream into a churn and work for about an hour. By this time the milk is completely agitated without signs of butter and granules appearing.

10. Now add hot water at a temperature of 160° Fahr. in considerable quantities, and the butter is on hand right away.

11. Remove into a tub or other vessel, in order to get some of the butter milk out; after which it is salted and made into large rolls, for in this form it commands the highest market price. It will be found to have a rich February color and dry and mealy in texture.

12. A convenient method for supplying the local market is to put a roll in each end of a grain bag and dispatch a boy with it thrown across the old mare's back.

13. Instruct boy to accept only highest market price as it is fresh.

Erratum --Salt with coarse butter salt, 6 oz. to the lb.

Scale of points adopted by O. A. C. Dairy School:

Flavor.....	60
Size of granules.....	3 inches.
Color.....	50
Texture.....	40
Finish.....	75
Total.....	228

Bulletin No, XIX,
From the office of
K. D. & Co.

Locals.

Reinke, watching a steam hammer. "That is the most striking machine I ever saw."

Travis—
"The miserable wretch that raked my bed,
Hath plucked a thousand dangers on his head."

Attentive student, to Prof. explaining a problem in arithmetic—
"Say, Professor, where did you hook onto that wrinkle."

Improvement is the order of the day, and the latest improvement in the College was the opening up of a door through the north side of

the hall leading to the dining room, thus providing a meads of egress near the front and obviating the necessity of making a circuit of the College as previously.

Dairy instructor --"When cream is properly ripened you can see yourself in it." Vipond --"I saw Elliott in it a few minutes ago."

Questions of the day -
Who stole the cheese?
What does Travis do with the hair pins?

In answer to the question on the zoology exam, "Name ten injurious insects," an ingenious first year man wrote "five black birds and five crows."

Owing to the great amount of work to be done in the two short months of the spring term, our Literary Society has closed its doors for the season.

With the exception of the painting, the work on the stage has also been completed, and the present indications predict that the building will certainly be a credit to the institution.

We have been pleased to note the kindness with which Balfour is treated by the young ladies. One of them has been so kind as to see that he is put to bed at the proper time every night.

The finishing touches are at last being put on the improvements in the Gymnasium. The swimming bath in the basement has been completed and only awaits the arrival of a new boiler before operations can commence.

Justice has been satisfied, and the president of the Standard Oil Co. is happy. His cashier of whom we have heard so much lately was arrested a few weeks ago. While walking to church one Sunday he was accosted by an officer of the law and quietly marched off to jail. He has been released on bail and says that he was treated with great kindness while imprisoned.

The hum of the separator and the busy "hurrying to and fro" that characterise the operations in the Dairy School, have ceased, and the dairy class has been dispersed, some of its members to practise on the farm the principles taught, and others to occupy positions in the various creameries and cheese-factories of our province.

Our esteemed friend Mr. Henderson has recently issued a pamphlet "The mystery of love-making made plain." The subject is treated in a masterly way. Among other things he gives useful

pointers on how to approach the bashful young lady, the sentimental girl, the flirt, the religious girl, the old maid, etc., etc. Mr. H. intends giving a course of lectures on these interesting topics before long. His long experience in this line renders him an undisputed authority on such matters.

That we are to have a poultry department in connection with this institution is now a matter beyond mere speculation. Plans for the suitable buildings have already been sketched and submitted for approval to the leading poultry men of the province, and we have every assurance that at an early date, "the cock's shrill clarion" will resound through the precincts of the College, and the cackling hen will announce new luxuries for the Third Year table.

The officer in charge of the meteorological department being suddenly called away on other important duties, a few days ago, left his assistant in charge of the observatory. Upon his return he found among other entries the following:

Fine weather except a few hail storms.
Three sunclods visible.
Barometer low, indicating new moon.
Have had a long spell of weather.

Sports.

THANK fortune, and the weather, we are once more able to play on the lawn, and the football teams are happy. Both teams will have to practise hard this season as each expects to run up against some good clubs. The Football Club sent Mr. P. B. Kennedy to represent them at Berlin on Friday, March 23rd, and see whether it should join any of the leagues. Representatives from most clubs west of Toronto were present, and a most interesting meeting ensued. On Mr. Kennedy's return, a meeting of the Football Club was held in the Live Stock class-room and after due consideration it was decided that the first eleven should join the Intermediate League. At this meeting Mr. Gonin, the captain, was chosen to go to Galt, on April 7th, to attend a meeting of the League, for the purpose of arranging matches. He also arranged to play a friendly game with Preston, on Saturday, April 14th, on our ground, but unfortunately, owing to prevailing bad weather, it had to be postponed.

Through the enthusiasm of Messrs. Kennedy, Bowker, Edelsten, Graesser, Robinson and McPherson, a cricket club has been formed. This club is being run independently of the Athletic Association, and is likely to prove a success. As funds are needed to purchase the necessary outfit, the Committee have engaged Mr. J. W. Bongough, of "Grip," to give one of his most pleasing and unique entertainments in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, April 23rd. It is hoped that all students of the College and every citizen of Guelph will endeavor to be there. Mr. Bongough's entertainments are so well known that

the audience may rest assured of a most enjoyable evening with many a hearty laugh.

Saturday, 21st inst., was an auspicious day for the second and third Football Teams. In the morning the third team played a good game with the Collegiate Institute which resulted in a victory for the third team by 2 goals to 1. In the afternoon the second team went to Preston to play Preston second. They were accompanied by about 30 of the boys, who enlivened the journey by sundry jokes and witty sayings. We were rather surprised, on arriving at Preston, to find no one to meet us, but we managed to find our way to the hotel, about one and a half miles distant. The teams lined up at 4.45. The College team won the toss and played with a slight wind in their favor. At half-time the College had scored 2 goals to Preston 0. In the second half some rough play was resorted to by the Preston team and it looked at one time as though a free fight would ensue. When time was called the College had scored another goal, which made the score stand College 3, Preston 0. Mr. P. B. Kennedy very ably filled the position of referee.

The first team arranged to play a friendly match with Preston Senior for next Thursday, 26th inst.

On Saturday, 28th inst., the second team go down to Georgetown to play a match. It is hoped the same enthusiasm may be shown at Georgetown by the students as was shown at Preston and we may be sure of success.

Y. M. C. A.

THIS month marks the opening of another Association year, and with this opening should come the resolve on the part of our members, to make it a year of grand success.

Our Association has a work to do, and the efficiency of this work depends upon the individual effort of our members.

The year that has just closed has certainly been a fruitful one. Perhaps never before has there been more interest taken in the work and we are pleased to relate that the efforts put forth by earnest workers have been crowned with no small degree of success.

Let us not be satisfied with past successes; we have not "done what we could;" we have made many mistakes, and looking behind us we behold a long list of neglected opportunities for doing good, and while we remember that we cannot correct past mistakes, may this fact strengthen our resolve to make the best of the future.

The officers for the ensuing year have been elected as follows:

President, A. H. Christian.
Vice President, J. F. Clark.
Secretary, J. W. Widdifield.
Cor. Sec., G. A. Robertson.
Treasurer, S. Carlyle.
Organist, G. Lewis.
Chairman of the Missionary Committee, C. E. Reinke.

Exchanges.

Kind words are the music of the world.

—o—

Brown University will celebrate her one hundredth anniversary in June.—Ex.

—o—

Yale will not play with professional base ball teams this year.—
Polytechnic.

—o—

Yale has dropped arithmetic from its list of requirements for admission.—Ex.

—o—

Two Chinese women have passed the entrance examinations for admission to the University of Michigan. Ex.

—o—

No proctors are allowed in the examination rooms at Princeton, each student being strictly on his honor.—Ex.

—o—

Two thousand molecules can sit comfortably on the end of a pin. Herein the molecule differs from man. Ex.

—o—

A Japanese student describes Harvard as "a very large place where men play foot ball, and on wet days read books.—Ex.

—o—

The man who keeps his mouth shut prevents microbes from getting in, and foolishness from coming out.—Ex.

—o—

He that does not know those things that are of use and necessity to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know beside. Ex.

—o—

Miss Franc Browley, one of the Exchange Editors of *The Sunbeam*, while visiting with friends in the city recently, honored the College with a call.

—o—

In Paris a woman who threw a spoiled codfish at an actress has been fined for "placing food upon the stage without a license." Could anything be more polite?

—o—

It is said that the oldest College graduate in America is James Kitchens, of Philadelphia, who was in the class of 1819 at the University of Pennsylvania.—Ex.

—o—

The Easter Number of *The Varsity* is in every respect an ex-

cellent issue. We read with pleasure the short story entitled "How the Twenty Third Paid Forfeit" from the pen of Mr. J. McCrae who was recently connected with this institution.

—o—

"The church works miracles to-day,
As miracles were wrought of yore;
The marriage rite restored their sight,
To people who were blind before."

—o—

In a hitherto unpublished lecture by James Russel Lowell, just presented in the College dary of Harvard, he says: Mere scholarship is as useless as the collecting of old postage-stamps. — *Literary Digest.*

—o—

Professor Williams of Johns Hopkins University, says that the practice of hazing is an old one. He came across an old rule at Heidelberg University, printed in 1430, forbidding the practice of "having the heads of the new students, and of filling their ears with wax.

—o—

The Toronto Mail of Saturday, April 14th, contains, among others, an excellent photogravure of the Editorial staff of *The Whitby Sunbeam*. THE REVIEW extends its congratulations to all those concerned in the production of so fine a picture. *The Sunbeam* is eminently a progressive journal, we expect great things in the next issue.

—o—

Judging from the cover of *The Harvard Review*, we conclude that there must be much pluck and determination in the members of the Editorial staff. If our worthy contemporary has not heard it certainly will not be the fault of its cover. We are not sufficiently learned in Optics to state accurately the number of vibrations which a musical chord would require to make in order to produce so striking a color, but we are certain that it would be very loud.

—o—

The Portfolio says that "the many advertisements in the O. A. C. REVIEW do not add to its appearance." *The Portfolio* is evidently not self-supporting. This is the first time during our journalistic experience that we have encountered a contemporary who deliberately "doth take the prop that doth sustain our house," and demands that we doff our only garb (although it be of gold) and come forth unadorned in order that we may not be inartistic. We do not profess to be versed in the latest fads of the "art world," and we most humbly crave *The Portfolio's* pardon for being guilty of this stupendous error; but considering the lateness of the season and our business inability to make any immediate radical change, we prefer with *The Portfolio's* kindest permission to remain as we are.

W. J. B.

The Island of Jersey.



THE sunniest spot in the British Isles. Don't be sceptical, reader, the reports of the Meteorological Council prove that Jersey enjoys more sunshine than any other station in Great Britain. It is the largest of the Channel Islands, having an area of 45 square miles, and situated within the bay formed by the projecting coast lines of Normandy and Brittany. The northern coast presents a rugged and somewhat wild appearance, the cliffs rising to a height of 300 feet above the level of the sea; from these heights down to the south coast is a gradual slope to the sea, the tableland being crossed by numerous valleys and, I was going to say, "mountains," as they are really mountains in miniature. Here we have rivers, lakes, and waterfalls, all of course in proportion to the size of the Island, but so beautifully arranged and giving such a diversity of scenery that it has to be seen before even a faint notion of its beauty can be formed, and the modest opinion of the writer is that nowhere else is such a variety of landscape to be found comprised in so small a space, no, and more than that, not in any space at all the wide world over. The Island is divided into twelve Parishes and contains one town only, St. Helier, on the south-west coast, open to the sea, and sheltered on the north and east by hills. The population is nearly 55,000, and of this number 29,000 are in St. Helier.

Before speaking of the occupation of the inhabitants it may not be out of place to take a glance into the history of Jersey. Little is known of it beyond tradition till the time of the Norman Conquest except that Christianity was introduced into the Island by St. Magliore in 565, and a church built within three centuries of that date is still extant and in a good state of preservation. The walls and ceiling are covered with paintings representing scenes in the life of Jesus Christ. In 1066 when the Duke of Normandy was crowned King of England, Jersey, by transition, became a dependency of the British Crown and has been ever since. Think of this, reader, and if ever you felt inclined to think that so small a place could be of no importance, remember that the natives of this isle had something to do with shaping the destinies of the greatest nation of the world as they were among Duke William's trusty warriors and fought with him at Hastings.

In the sixteenth century the French attempted to land on the north coast, but the natives, assembling on the cliffs above, rolled down boulders and stones upon them with very good effect, thus preventing their landing.

In 1779, the Duke of Nassau made an attempt at landing, but was repulsed.

In 1781, the French under Baron Rullecourt succeeded in effecting a landing, and marched from the east coast where they landed at St. Helier. Here they were met by the "Royal Jersey Militia," led by Major Pierson, and after a spirited encounter were defeated and driven back to their boats. Many, however, lost their lives among the rocks which abound around the coast.

Since that time the inhabitants have lived at peace with mankind in general, enjoying special privileges from the English Government as a reward for their loyalty. Not least of their privileges is the enjoyment of "Home Rule." The laws are enacted by the "States" or Parliament, composed of 43 or 44 members, representing the different Parishes. These laws may be enforced for three years only, when they have to be re-enacted, or to become permanent they must receive the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

While considering the history it will be interesting to note a few

buildings connected with the tales of the past. Mont Orgueil Castle, built on a rock at the south east of the Island, is a splendid specimen of Norman architecture in the way of fortresses. It dates back from the tenth century, but some parts of it show that the site was fortified before that time and indicate by their structure that the Romans had something to do with the building up of this noble pile. Within these walls Charles II. was entertained during his exile, and here, though under somewhat different circumstances, William Pryme, the Paritan, wrote his "Divine Meditations." In the centre of the Castle is a well of Roman origin, 100 feet deep, cut out of solid rock.

Another Castle, named after Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign it was built, stands in St. Aubin's Bay about half a mile from the harbour of St. Helier. It was the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh when he was Governor of the Island, and is now used as a station for a regiment of artillery.

Along the east, south and west coasts are a number of "Martello Towers" at intervals of a mile or so. These are circular towers built for purposes of protection. Druidical remains have been found in several parts of the Island. We might go on indefinitely enumerating places of historical interest but both time and space forbid.

The chief occupation is agriculture. Farms average from about 20 to 25 acres in size, but they will carry as much stock as is generally kept upon a Canadian farm of 100 acres. Every available foot of land is cultivated and crops follow one another in quick succession. Potatoes form the main crop. Last season, that is between the months of May and July, the sum realized by their export was over a million and a half dollars. There are no manufactures of any importance, being so near to England goods may be imported at a very low figure, which defies competition, but the town of St. Helier presents all the appearance of a thrifty, wide awake business centre. The shops are such as would be a credit to even London or New York. Some idea of the business they do may be realized when we consider that 50,000 visitors come annually from England and France to spend part of the summer in the delightful climate of this Isle of the Sea, which is free from extremes of heat, and enjoy the refreshing and invigorating sea breezes that make life worth living.

Now, as to the Flora of this "Flower garden of Europe." There are no less than 622 native varieties of wild flowers and ferns; 51 kinds of trees and shrubs; 626 of flowering plants; 183 of lichens; 195 of sea weeds; and 82 of grasses. The plants of Japan, China, Central America, etc., are grown outside air flourish in sub-tropical confusion. On the west coast are found plants which do not grow anywhere else in Europe except in Spain. This is accounted for by the strong winds blowing across the Atlantic Ocean from the Bay of Biscay, bringing the seeds of these plants which fall into congenial soil and take root. Oranges and lemons are grown outside, though not to any great extent, but the fact that they can be grown goes far to prove that the climate is an enjoyable one. Grapes and figs, more common, especially the latter, which are found in almost every garden.

As for the cattle, they are so well known that it is not necessary to say much about them. They are both pretty and profitable, and have again and again proved their right to the title of "Monarchs of the Dairy." They are very docile and tractable, and may be led to and from pasture by little children of four or five years of age with perfect safety. It may be well to state that the Jersey farmer never turns his cows out to pasture free, but always tethers them, and someone has to be in attendance every two or three hours to move the pegs two or three feet closer to the grass, according to its quality and abundance.

Concluding this somewhat inadequate description, I would say to you, reader, if ever you have the opportunity of crossing the Atlantic, don't fail to pay a visit to this little land which is in a literal sense flowing with milk and honey, and where a man may dwell under the shadow of his own vine and fig tree.

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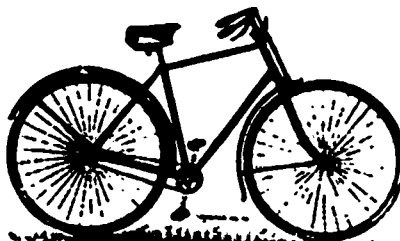
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