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The O. A. C. Review

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College, Guelph.

The dignity of a calling is its utility.

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The American Congress.

The American Congress is intended as a governmental body suited to the requirements of a republican community. It consists of two elective Houses,—the House of Representatives and the Senate. Representatives are elected for a period of two years, Senators for six; but the term of one-third of the Senators expires every two years, so that the body is renewed to the extent of one third at the end of each biennial period. Representatives are chosen by direct popular vote. Formerly the ratio of representation to population was one to thirty thousand; but this ratio promised to result in an inordinately large House, and consequently the number of representatives has been fixed at three hundred and fifty-six. Senators are chosen, not by a direct popular vote, but by the State Legislatures, each state being entitled to send two Senators. The Senate is a comparatively small body, consisting at present of only eighty-eight members. The salary of both Senators and Representatives is \$5,000 and travelling expenses, together with \$125 for stationery. A notable feature of electoral usage in the United States is, that candidates for either House must be residents of the state or electoral district which they aspire to represent.

The *personnel* of the House of Representatives is only average. The highest talent and the best mental and moral culture do not find their way into the American Parliament. In the United States, as in all countries where the democratic element is largely predominant, the undignified scramble for place disgusts most cultured men and drives them to seek distinction along professional or literary lines. Another influence which tends strongly to mediocrity in Congress, is the shortness of the political life of most Representatives. Half of the members of the Lower House go out at the end of their two year's term, never to return. The democratic spirit which pervades all American institutions, gives rise to a sentiment in favor of passing political honors around, and a man must have an especially strong "pull" in his district to secure re-election; while a third term is so rare as to be exceptional. Of only average ability when they first take their seats in Congress, most members are set aside for new men before they have had time to take on the polish and refinement which parliamentary experience usually gives. They have hardly learned even the routine of congressional business when their political life is snuffed out. Few men of wide culture and varied attainments will enter politics under such conditions, and thus it comes about that congress is composed mainly of men who are not above pandering to the prejudices and passions of the people,—shrewd, commonplace men of business, drawn into politics by the very mediocrity of their talents, by a craving for distinction, or by the salary and mileage and allowance for stationery.

The intellectual and moral average is higher in the Senate than in the House of Representatives. To a certain extent, the Senate constitutes the aristocratic element of Congress, the Natural Aristocracy of a democratic community. The traditional position of a Senator is that of an ambassador from his own Commonwealth State to the Congress of federated Commonwealths: he has therefore received a heritage of dignity from his senatorial ancestors of the days of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. Yet with all this endowment of traditional dignity, Senators are, for the most part, shrewd, practical, business-like men, who understand both the practice and the making of laws; and the florid declamations that occasionally reach us through

the public press and give such a strong impression of spread-eagleism, hardly represent their real character. Other influences, too, tend to a comparatively high moral and intellectual standing in the Senate. A Senator enjoys a six years term of office, and is in no imminent danger of losing his seat. A Senator, too, is popularly eligible for re-election, for the office is an important one, and even Americans realize that not every Tom, Dick or Harry is fit for senatorship. Being associated, moreover, with a smaller body, a member of the Senate has a freer field for the exercise of his individual talents than is possible in the case of his brother of the Lower House: he must have an opinion, and he must express it. Thus the associations of the Senate, the length of his term of office, the extent of his constituency, all combine to make of the Senator a better politician than the member who scrambles into Congress and is usually scrambled out again at the end of a two year's term. Yet the Senate is by no means free from intrigue; for every American politician must be an intriguer to a greater or less degree.

The House of Representatives conducts its business largely through the agency of committees. A Bill is seldom thoroughly debated on the floor of the House. It is introduced, and after having passed its second reading, which it usually does without much discussion, is assigned by the Speaker to the proper committee. In committee, the Bill is discussed, amended, and returned to the House to be voted on; or it is held in abeyance until the session is too far advanced to admit of its being returned, in which case it quietly disappears from legislation. Not one in twenty of all the Bills introduced ever become law. Very few, and perhaps fortunately very few, ever run the gauntlet of the committees; and of those that are returned to the House, only a small proportion bear much resemblance to the original Bills. This careful pruning is an absolute necessity in American legislation, as the Bills as introduced to the House are, for the most part, crude and ill-conceived. The committee system, indeed, seems to be the only means of conducting legislative business with any degree of expedition or success. The chamber of the House is large, and only the very best voices are capable of filling it; the abilities of most members fit them better for committee work than for debate; and in any case the

large number of Bills brought in would render any fair open discussion impossible.

Yet the system of working through committees has many disadvantages. It narrows the legislative horizon of all the members of the House, and leaves them practically ignorant of the issues involved in many Bills. Without having heard a Bill discussed, they are asked to vote on it. Obviously intelligent voting is often impossible. The system gives rise, also, to more or less conflicting legislation. The range of each committee cannot always be sharply defined; and, on the other hand, Bills are not always framed so as to fall definitely within the sphere of any one committee. Thus two Bills may become law and each contain clauses inconsistent with clauses in the other. The committee system, in short, tends to rob legislation of organic quality. Another disadvantage is the lack of publicity with regard to the proceedings of the house. The conferences of committees are secret, and no reports of discussions on Bills ever appear in print, except brief *resumes* of the wholly inadequate debates of the House.

A peculiar feature of the House of Representatives is, that there are practically no leaders of parties. It is true that men whose experience and natural talents render them influential with their party, but no member of the House enjoys the pre-eminence of recognized leadership. This unique feature owes its existence largely to the omission from the American system of a body corresponding to the British Cabinet;—there is no Prime Minister and hence no leader of the popular House. The leaderless condition of the House makes it difficult to fix responsibility for legislation upon any particular person or persons. Responsibility is so divided among the House as a body and the committees who consider the Bills that the result is either no responsibility at all or responsibility so placed as to be almost valueless as a check upon legislation.

The Speaker of the House is unique as a Speaker. So far from laying aside his political predilections on taking the Chair, he takes advantage of his position, and is expected to take advantage of it, to further the interests of the party to which he belongs. Thus he will appoint members of his own party as chairmen of committees, he will rule in favor of his political friends when

opportunity offers, and altogether embodies the tyranny of the majority over the minority which is so marked a feature of American party government. As it rests entirely with the Speaker to say what members shall constitute any particular committee, his influence over the course of legislation is very extensive; and politically considered, he stands second only to the President of the Republic.

Leaving now the House, after having thus briefly referred to its leading features, and turning to the Senate, we note that its functions are three-fold, namely, executive, legislative and judicial. In its executive functions, the Senate comes in touch with the President. In the making of treaties, and in the appointment of ambassadors, consuls, federal judges, and the higher officials of the Republic, the President is advised by the Senate; and his appointments and international arrangements must be confirmed by a two-thirds majority of the Senate. On its legislative side, the Senate touches the House of Representatives. Its consent is necessary to all legislation. And the consent of the Senate is by no means a foregone conclusion. Although numerically insignificant, the political and social prestige of its members renders the Senate fully a match for the House; and a further element of strength consists in its having as popular a basis as the House itself. Thus the political influence of the Senate is important: this branch of Congress acts as a sort of center of gravity for the American system, counteracting, on one hand, the effects of haste, or carelessness, or inexperience in the measures proposed by the House of Representatives, and, on the other, checking any tendency to tyrannical courses in the administration of affairs by the President and his ministers.

Did space permit, it would be interesting, and perhaps profitable, to consider specific points of resemblance and difference between the American Congress and the British Parliament. Some of these have been suggested; others will no doubt occur readily enough to the reader.

I. N. BECKSTEDT.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair.

FOR many years the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair has been a popular institution, but the one held in Guelph on December 11th to 14th, 1900, far surpassed those of former years, and came nearer than ever to the level of that great fat stock event of Great Britain, the Smithfield Show, after which it is now deservedly named. The first Provincial Winter Fair was held in Toronto in 1883, since which time it has been held in different cities and towns of the Province. Owing to the lack of proper accommodation and facilities in these places, the management thought it advisable to have a suitable building established in some central place, to be the permanent home of the Fair. The people of Wellington County decided to erect a suitable building in Guelph, making the Royal City the future home of the Fair, and the results have justified their efforts in a highly satisfactory way. Under the present management are united the Guelph Fat Stock Club, the Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations of the Dominion; the Ontario Poultry Association, and the Dairymen's Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario, all together forming the great Provincial Winter Fair.

The purpose of the Fair is to encourage among stockmen more skillful breeding and feeding, to bring in closer touch breeders, feeders and buyers, to establish a sale centre, and, if possible, to demonstrate by practical tests the most profitable types of stock to raise, together with the best systems of management.

The Fair building is conveniently located on the market square, to the west end of the City Hall. It is a stone structure, built in the form of an L, having a length of 310 feet and an average width of 130 feet. The interior presents a splendid arrangement of exhibits. The greater part of the ground floor is occupied by the exhibits of cattle, sheep and swine, while the remainder is taken up by the killing room, dressed carcass room, lecture room, judging space and an area of 3,000 square feet for the accommodation of the dairy cows. The whole upper storey which is 300 feet long and 50 feet wide contains the live and dressed poultry, the pets, and the poultry men's supplies.

The beef cattle, although only ninety in number, were of choice quality. The compact and ever popular short-horns, both the pure-bred and grade, was, as usual, in the lead, both in number and fitting. The pure-breds were not so numerous as the grades, but they were in splendid condition. In this division J. Fried & Sons, J. Groff, and H. Smith were the principal exhibitors. The latter had the beautiful white heifer, "Barmad," while J. Groff had the white steer, "Crimson Robe," both of which animals won sweepstake prizes in their classes. The Herefords and Polled Angus thoroughbreds were shown in the one class, the F. W. Stone Stock Co. having the former, and Jas. Bowman having the latter. The Galloways and Devons owned by MacCrae and Rudd respectively were also shown together, but the number of Devons was very small. In grades and crosses the Shorthorns of Jas. Leask won premier honors, getting three special prizes. In this division were some excellently finished animals, and in all classes there was keen competition. Taken altogether, the exhibit in beef cattle was one which reflects much credit on the breeders and feeders of Ontario.

The number of dairy cows was fifteen, all of profitable dairy type, and the tests which were made certainly justified the impression given by their appearances. There were nine Ayrshires, four Holsteins, one Shorthorn, and one grade. In Holsteins, Rettie Bros. were the only exhibitors, and so captured all the prizes for that breed, obtaining besides, the sweepstakes for the best two cows of any age or breed. In Ayrshires, N. Dymont won first for cows over three years, but W. M. and J. C. Smith had the best cow under three years. A. W. Smith owned the only Shorthorn cow, and A. McDougal the only grade. The most economical milk producer in the dairy cows, judged by the milk and food test was found to be one of Mr. Rettie's Holsteins.

In the sheep department some two hundred and twenty animals were present, and many well fitted lots met the eye of the observer. Long-wool and short-wool, black-face and white-face, all delighted the eye of the mutton fancier. Some of them had just come from the Chicago International Fat Stock Fair where they swept the boards, but strange to say, some of these were beaten here. The Dorset Horns and Merinos were shown

in one class, as were also the Suffolks and Hampshires. The other breeds were shown separately, and in most of them there was keen competition, an extra judge often being required to settle the placing of the awards. The keenest competitions was in the Oxfords, Southdowns, Shropshires, and Liecesters, among the latter being a wether which took first prize in Chicago. In Cotswolds there was only one exhibitor, but his stock was of fine quality. In cross-breeds there was also many fine specimens.

The display of swine was characterised by both numbers and quality, there being about three hundred hogs present. Like the sheep exhibits, the hog pens were decorated with prize ribbons and photographs of some of the breeder's herds. The breeds most largely represented were the Yorkshires, Berkshires and Tamworths, while in Chester Whites, Duroc Jerseys, and Poland Chinas, the number of exhibitors was small, yet the animals were good specimens of the breeds. One noticeable feature was the absence of much of the annoying squealing which generally indicates the whereabouts of a hog pen. Another pleasant feature was the cleanliness about the whole exhibit, and the courtesey of those in attendance on the hogs. The bacon hog, which is so much in demand to-day, was certainly out in his best form.

The visitor was constantly reminded of the presence of the poultry by the crowing and squawking in the upper story; but on ascending one might well be astounded at the magnitude of the pet stock and poultry exhibit. It included live and dressed hens, turkeys, geese and ducks, as well as pigeons, rabbits, hares and pheasants. The geese, ducks and turkeys were confined to one row, along the side nearest the railroad and the end next the City Hall. The hens were arranged in coops containing two each, and were placed in three double rows, reaching almost the entire length of the building. In the end farthest from the City Hall were the fattening crates, rabbits, hares, and dressed poultry, while the pheasants, pigeons, and poultrymen's supplies were near the stairway. All the breeds were well represented and the competition was close. In dressed poultry the disylay was not large but it was of fine quality, and many of the exhibits were tastefully decorated. There were several fattening crates, the birds being fed by a cramming machine.

The most interesting, and probably the most instructive part of the fair was the block test. The animals in the test were first weighed, then slaughtered, after which the carcasses were taken by means of overhead tracks, into the carcass room. Eight cattle, eighty-five hogs, and some sixty sheep were in the test, many prize animals competing, as all those competing in the test had first to be shown alive. In the hog section no awards were given to the Chester White, Poland China or Duroc Jersey carcasses, as they were all considered unsuitable for export bacon. The sweepstake prize for the best hog carcass of any breed or cross was won by a Yorkshire-Tamworth cross. The cattle all dressed out well, as did also the sheep, and the whole appearance of that part of the Fair forcibly reminded one of the approaching Christmas tide. In connection with the block test, two tracks were run from the carcass room into the lecture room for the purpose of bringing in the carcasses to be discussed before interested audiences. This was a very educative feature of the Fair, and of great interest to stockmen.

Looking back over the whole Fair, one cannot fail to praise the energy and business-like conduct of the management, but it is with a sigh of regret that one remembers that the President of the Association did not live to see the ultimate success of the work for which he had labored so long. But, be it said, those who remained, succeeded in making the Fair a brilliant success.

Judging from the great success and popularity of the past Fair, one may predict a long and progressive life for it. It means to the stockmen, poultrymen, and Dairymen of Ontario the adoption of the most skillful and approved methods of feeding and breeding in order to maintain the high standard held by our stock in foreign markets. It also is a sale centre and an educative centre to which stockmen can come, and learn these improved methods, and by keen competition be inspired to greater efforts in the future. In conclusion let us hope that the day may soon come when this same Provincial Winter Fair will have the honor of being considered the greatest fat stock event of America.

J. M. MCCALLUM.

The Labor Problem.

HERE are, perhaps, few questions to-day which confront the average agriculturist and afford so much material for his serious consideration as that of obtaining a sufficient supply of laborers at the required season. Strange it is that in this day of agricultural writers, when so much is being said regarding the influences which hinder or promote progressive farming, very little has been brought before the public mind on this important subject.

Reports from the leading agricultural districts throughout Ontario during the last two years have led to the conclusion that the demand for efficient farm hands is much greater than the supply. To such an extent has this want been felt that in many sections farmers have not been able to complete the season's operations in as systematic a manner as desired. Then, too, this shortage has had the effect of raising wages to a point, in many cases, beyond that which the farmer could afford to pay. In this the laborer cannot be blamed. Supply and demand has always ruled the rate of wages and, indeed, the laborer cannot be said to have received, in most instances at least, more than he should. The principal difficulty, therefore, appears to lie in the fact that many farmers are not conducting their business in such a way as to make labor worth its cost.

The chief factor in creating a scarcity of laborers has undoubtedly been the opening up of the Canadian Northwest. Up to the time of the "boom" in that country, Ontario was fully equipped with bone and muscle of the right quality to make the wheels of agriculture turn with profit to the farmer. However, what the Ontario farmer has lost in this connection has truly been a gain to Canada as a nation and to those individuals who have availed themselves of so grand an opportunity of obtaining an independent home. The failure to get steady employment has also led a large number of our most ambitious young men to seek a broader sphere. In most cases this has resulted in an irretrievable loss to the Province. The tendency among husbandmen, generally, appears to be to so arrange their work that additional labor is only required for a short period during any season. No wise employee can therefore afford to linger long

for employment, especially if he regards his time as money. Other influences, such as railways, manufacturing establishments, gold mining, and even the inducements of militaryism have been active agencies in calling away from the productive fields those who would have done honor to man's first calling.

The solution of this labor problem is a difficult one; and should the tendency for young men to drift off the farm continue to increase the outcome may even involve greater difficulties. How it is to be overcome, is the question which arises in every thoughtful mind. Some have suggested that increased emigration of young men and young women from the older countries is the only answer, and it is quite possible that this may be a very helpful suggestion. So far, however, the experience of the average farmer with the class which has come forward has not been very satisfactory. True, many young people have been sent out from the Industrial Schools of Great Britain who have made useful citizens, while on the contrary scores of them have been wretched failures both morally and intellectually, very often unfit to be trusted with the slightest responsibility. Consequently thoughtful employers are not disposed to look in that direction for any great help.

Yet after all could not a spirit of emigration be worked up which would lead a higher type of citizen to become a helper on our farms, particularly those who are at present engaged as agricultural employees in the Old Land? Have not many of the most successful men in this country to-day once been engaged as laborers across the sea in their early days? No doubt such persons would not be long in this country until they themselves would become employers, but then that would mean a valuable acquisition to our nation.

The further introduction of improved machinery has also been spoken of as at least a partial solution of this great question. In employing more machinery it is well to remember we should be making use of the very weapon which has aided in bringing about the present condition. Nevertheless there are yet numerous instances in which improved implements would assist in lightening the labors of the toiler. Many employers who complain most for want of men, do not even make use of all the

labor-saving implements which are available, and which could be purchased at a price that would make their usage profitable.

After all has been said and written on this subject the fact cannot be overcome that the solution of this problem lies to a great extent with the farmers themselves. What is necessary is such a revision of the present system of farming as would permit the employment of men, not for a few months only, but by the year; where men may be induced to work, not merely for the money that is in it, but for the interest they find in their occupation. The day is past, and happily so, when in this democratic country a hired man, or a servant girl is looked upon as a slave. And although the education of our laboring classes may not be such as would fit them for the highest walks in life, yet in this twentieth century the aim of young ambition need not be overcast by the cloud of early educational neglect. The sooner then that the agricultural employer begins to realize that largely with himself and not altogether with uncontrollable influences lies the answer to this great question the sooner will our noble profession be on a strictly paying basis.

W. J. B.

The Christmas number of the *Acta Victoriana* is worthy of special mention. It is much larger than usual, and shows that great care was taken in its preparation.

He: "Have you read 'Carlyle's Essay on Burns?'"
 She: "No; I hate a medical treatise."—*Ex.*

Pupil: "I have only skimmed the lesson over."
 Teacher: "Then give us the cream."—*Ex.*

"Who was the girl you took off your hat to yesterday?"
 "I don't know her—but my brother does."
 "Why did you take off your hat then?"
 "Because it was my brother's hat."—*Ex.*

Among our exchanges we are pleased to acknowledge *Acta Victoriana*, *Queen's University Journal*, *Dalhousie Gazette*, *Argosy*, *McGill Outlook*, and several others.

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JANUARY, 1901.

Editorial.

THE matter which is shortly to be brought before the Legislature regarding the new buildings for the College is one which is of intense interest to faculty and students alike. For several years this question has been brought up for consideration, but much to the disappointment of those who have the progress of the College at heart, it has been left over year after year. That new buildings are needed is known to every person who is at all acquainted with the College and who knows the lack of dormitories, the crowded condition of the Physical and Biological Laboratories and the lack of a suitable assembly room. What is needed and what is again asked for is a new building to accommodate the Biological and Physical Laboratories with the Museum, and another for the Library and Reading Room, this to contain an assembly room for the meetings of the Literary Society and the Experimental Union. Additional dormitories will occupy the present stand of the Museum and Library. Greater hope than ever is entertained that the Legislature will see fit to grant these much-needed buildings and set the College on ground, where if its work is not satisfactory, the blame shall not revert to its equipment.

It is now a little over a year since so many of the bone and sinew of our country left our shores at the call of duty. Among them were many from the colleges of our Province, and our own college, although attended by a comparatively small number, sent a squad which would compare favorably with that of any other. A few days ago we had the pleasure of welcoming back

some of our boys who had escaped all the dangers and returned safely from the Veldt. We would gladly have greeted all who departed, but some chose to remain behind to serve their country still further. We grieve to think that of all our representatives there is one who must never again see his native land, whose glorious and untimely death at Paardeberg came as a shock to his many friends here. We hope, however, to be able to participate in a welcome to those of our number who are still engaged in the conflicts of the Empire.

In our last issue mention was made of the Fat Stock Show, which was held in Gueken last December. We publish this month quite a full report of the fair, including a short history of the association and a brief description of the new fair building. This report, by J. M. McCallum, is picked from a number of essays by the First Year for Prof. Reynolds, as being the one most worthy of publication.

To Mr. I. N. Beckstedt we are much indebted for a very interesting and instructive article on the "American Congress."

In the winter of '99 the managers of our Literary Society inaugurated a new feature in connection with the Society, the Annual Oratorical Contest. During the time in which it has been a reality, its success and progress has been eminently satisfactory, and it seems to have accomplished, as far as could be expected, all the objects originally aimed at. The merits of the competition is admitted by the staff and it has been their aim to promote a feeling of friendly rivalry among the students in such a worthy line of college training. A similar competition will be invited again this year, and it is expected that the test of oratory will take place about the beginning of March.

"Why have you given up practicing on the flute?"

"I understand the man who moved into the flat directly across from ours used to be one of the best amateur boxers in the State."

Professor E. W. Hammond.

WITH the return to the O. A. C. of Prof. Harrison, the head of the Bacteriological department, we lose Prof. E. W. Hammond, who has so efficiently filled Prof. Harrison's place during his absence. Prof. Hammond has been appointed Bacteriologist for the City Dairy Company, of Toronto. The following clipping from *The Globe* of Jan. 19th, will be of interest to our readers: "Prof. Hammond began work first at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, England, where he was employed as assistant in the Physiological Laboratory under Professor C. S. Sherrington in 1884. It is well known that almost every student who was under Prof. Sherrington has since taken a very prominent position in the profession. From St. Thomas' Prof. Hammond went to the Pasteur Institute, Paris, where he took a course in bacteriology, coming out very high indeed. In July, 1892, he was engaged as assistant in pathology under Profs. Ray and Adami in Cambridge University, England, and in November of the same year he came to Canada to fill the position of Assistant Pathologist in the laboratories of McGill University, Montreal. In the summer of 1895-96 he was engaged by the Dominion Government to investigate the outbreak of cattle disease in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia. In the summer of 1897 he acted in the capacity of assistant pathologist to Victoria Hospital, Montreal. For the purpose of enabling him to go still more carefully into the subject of milk supply and its quality, he took a course at McGill Veterinary College, graduating from there in 1899. In the summer and fall of that same year he practiced in the cities of Manchester, N.H., and Lowell, Mass., conducting Board of Health laboratory work in the former place. In February of 1900 he was appointed to control the bacteriological work at the Ontario Agricultural College, during the absence of Prof. Harrison, and he has delivered during the time he has been at Guelph lectures on bacteriology and hygiene to the students of that college. He has also been a frequent contributor to medical and scientific papers. Among the articles so contributed are notes on pyocyanus infection in infants, notes on serum diagnosis by means of dried blood samples in cholera, a simple and rapid method of detecting tubercle bacilli in fluids; notes upon serum reaction with bacteria other than the usual pathogenic forms, etc., etc.

It may also be mentioned that he is Doctor of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, Honorary Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, Honorary Fellow of the Psychological Society, Member of the British Medical Association, Member of the Lord Lister Laboratory Club, etc., etc.

Prof. Hammond enters upon his duties immediately, and probably the first work to which he will devote himself will be an examination of the milk at present supplied to the people of Toronto.

Athletic Notes.

THE change of season has brought with it a change in athletics, and after a month of athletic depression, due to unsettled weather, we hail with delight our college winter sport, hockey. The cold weather has also driven the campus athletes to the gymnasium to prove their efficiency in the indoor exercises. Though the unfavorable weather, together with the near prospect of the Xmas examinations, temporarily dampened athletic interest, the bracing winter weather has revived attention to sports so greatly that we are able to report in this issue some features of athletic activity.

The O. A. C.-Victoria hockey club has joined the W. O. H. A., and have thereby put themselves into competition with the best teams that such reputable hockey towns as Berlin, Ayr, Galt and Waterloo can put in the field. Our boys entered the games this year with a spirit to do their best, nor has their record of the past games been altogether discouraging, when we consider their company.

Three matches have been played this season, the first with Waterloo, in the Petrie rink, Gueiph. on the evening of Jan. 4th. The game was very fast and devoid of roughness. The home team played the better game, and had a score of 5 to 4 in their favor when Barber, one of the fastest forwards, met with an accident which caused him to retire. The visitors, then having a great advantage, scored four more goals, although the home team put up a magnificent defence. The final score was 8 to 2 in favor of Waterloo.

On Jan. 11th the O. A. C.-Vic's met the Ayr hockey team on the Ayr rink. The very poor lighting of the rink gave the home team, which had been accustomed to playing under such conditions, a decided advantage. The result of the game gave the victory to Ayr, but it is expected that the O. A. C.-Vic's will give them a hot game in the return match, which is to be held on February 8th.

Our team met the Galt hockey team on the Petrie rink on the evening of January 18th. The ice was in excellent condition, and our boys put up a fast game, though Galt was confident of winning. The game commenced at 8.30, and a swift half-hour's play the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the home team. When Referee Hamilton blew the whistle to resume the game both teams lined up with determination pictured upon their faces, but the O. A. C.-Vic's were too much for the visitors, and sent the puck through the Galt goal for a further score of 8, until the score at the finish stood 10 to 2 in favor of the home team. The game was almost entirely free from roughness, and the referee is credited with having conducted the game to the satisfaction of all. It was one of the finest games of hockey played in the city this season and the O. A. C.-Victoria Hockey Club may feel justly proud of their victory. The following are the names of the players:

O. A. C.-Vics.		GALT.
Cutten	Goal	Scott
Young	Point	Moss
J. Weir	Cover Point	Deitrich
Steele	Forwards	McQueen
Dryden	"	Deeton
Pope	"	Hunt
Petrie	"	Preston

Among the stars of the game J. Weir, O. A. C., must certainly head the list.

Mr. L. La Pierre was appointed manager from the College of the hockey team, while both Dryden and La Pierre were appointed by the W. O. H. A. as official referees.

At the beginning of this college term a meeting of the Athletic Association was held, and it was decided that the students support the making and the maintenance of an out-door rink.

The work of ice-making is now in progress, and if the weather keeps fine we will no doubt have a good winter's sport. This rink will create a greater interest as well as a greater proficiency in the inter-year games, and it is hoped that each year will put on a bold front and do its best to gain the honor of having its name engraved upon the Marshall-Harris cup.

The gymnasium athletics this year promise to be of great importance. By way of encouraging the indoor sports, the Athletic Association has decided to hold a public competition in the various events, the winners of which will receive valuable prizes. Besides this inducement every student should do some training in the gymnasium for the benefit of the exercise itself, and it may be said without any danger of grounded contradiction that no student can afford to neglect the advantages offered by the gymnasium. Come one; come all! and build up your own physiques and at the same time, by your united efforts, make your indoor sports a grand success, well worthy of the high athletic reputation of our *Alma Mater*.

We have met with reverse and with success, but we look forward with hope to what is yet to come, and let each one do his part and success will be assured.

Personals.

We regret to state that, in our last issue notice was not given of the visit to the college of Dr. R. Dyer. Dr. Dyer is a noted chemist of the estate of the late Sir John Lawes, Rothamstead, Eng. He visited America in November and delivered, at New Haven, a course of lectures on soil analysis before the convention of representatives of American Agricultural Colleges. The Dr. was much pleased with what he saw about Guelph and, in fact, with all he had seen in Canada.

We are pleased to note that Prof. Lochhead has recently been made a member of the *Gamma Alpha* Society of Cornell University. Mr. Lochhead appreciates the honor very much, as some of the most eminent botanists and zoologists belong to the Society.

Among the visitors to the College during the recent holidays was E. F. White, '92, now of Cincinnati. Mr. White has a half interest in a scientific paper, treating principally of archi-

ture. He has also an interest in a stationery business. While in Ontario Mr. White evidenced a desire to join the army of the Benedicts, and was fortunate in securing, as a partner for life, Miss Burns, of Rockwood. THE REVIEW extends to Mr. and Mrs. White its best wishes for a long, useful and happy life.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Illinois Agricultural College, paid the O. A. C. a flying visit on Dec. 28th. The Professor speaks very enthusiastically of the college in Illinois. He also reports the agricultural industries in the States in a very prosperous condition.

Chester Jarvis, B.S.A., visited Guelph during vacation. He is now engaged in Montreal soliciting for the Scranton Correspondence School. His old classmates will be pleased to learn that he reports business flourishing.

W. R. Motherwell, '79, who was so well and popularly known while at college, is now farming at Abernethy, Assa.

We regret to note the illness of J. Buchanan, B.S.A., of the experimental staff. He is now at his home in Hensall, Huron Co., suffering from sciatica. His place is being filled by Tennyson Jarvis, B.S.A.

W. O. Monk, '89, visited the college during holidays. He is now farming near Ottawa.

Rev. E. A. Rennie, who was the first president of the College Y. M. C. A., is now pastor of an Episcopal church at New Orleans. His address is 1127 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans.

The many friends of G. H. Clark, B.S.A., '96, will be pleased to hear of his marriage, on Dec. 26th, to Miss Faull. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. W. R. Graham, O. A. C., brother-in-law of the bride. THE REVIEW'S best wishes follow the happy couple to their home in Ottawa.

E. Denton, '83, is now in the civil service at Vancouver, B. C.

J. R. Kennedy, '84, writes that he has many pleasant remembrances of the O. A. C. He is now an editor on the Associated Press, New York. He controls what is known as the East circuit, which includes all papers from New York to New Brunswick. His address is care of Associated Press, N. Y.

G. Harcourt, B.S.A., paid the college a short visit in holidays. Mr. Harcourt is at present editor of *North West Farming*.

W. A. Kennedy, B.S.A., of the London Electrical Machine Works, called during vacation,

Another of those pleasant events took place in Guelph on Jan. 1st, at the residence of Mr. O. Henry, Woolwich St., when his daughter Annie joined in a life-time bond with Mr. J. A. Mooney, '95. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Mooney visited Inverness, P. Q., Mr. Mooney's native village. On the 15th inst. the happy couple left for Valley River, Man., where Mr. Mooney has prepared one of the most beautiful rural homes to be found in the West.

We are pleased to have with us again, in the capacity of a student, Mr. M. Cumming, B. A., late of the Iowa Agricultural College. After six months at Ames Mr. Cumming succeeded in obtaining the degree of B.S.A. He is now pursuing fourth year studies, giving special attention to Entomology and the languages.

News has reached us of the marriage of Mr. Morgan Harris, of Brantford, and also of R. S. Shaw, son of Prof. Thos. Shaw. THE REVIEW extends congratulations. May their cares be little ones.

G. B. Jones, whose whereabouts was for a long time unknown to the staff, has sent the following notice: G. B. Jones, Refrigeration Engineer and Cold Storage Architect, Room 36, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

College Reporter.

Return of the Soldiers.

On Friday evening, January 11th, the students in a body, together with an immense crowd of city people, turned out to meet the boys who were returning from South Africa. For about two hours before the train arrived the station was filled and surrounded by an anxious crowd. The people were good natured, and in spite of the falling snow everyone looked cheerfully forward to seeing the heroes. About 10.30 o'clock the train pulled into the depot amid deafening cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, while above the surging crowd the band could be heard playing the ever endearing strains of "Home, Sweet Home."

After greeting their friends and receiving an overwhelming shower of kisses from the buxom belles of Guelph the boys in khaki were shouldered by the students and carried through the principal streets of the city.

During the parade the military hats of the second year did good service to the Sophomores, for being mistaken for returned heroes they received many of the kisses and embraces intended for the boys in khaki. Arriving at the market square the procession halted and the boys were tendered addresses of welcome from the Mayor and other leading citizens.

The college boys, to do honor to their returned comrades, held a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, January 16th.

The students regretted that more of the soldiers were not able to be present, only one, J. McA. Russell, attending. With Prof. G. E. Day in the chair the following programme was rendered:

PROGRAMME.

TOASTS.

"The Queen."

"Canada and the Empire."

J. B. Reynolds, B.A.

Capt. Clark.

Solo—Selected A. B. Cutting.

Solo—"Barney McGee" Chas. Kelly.

"Our Guests."

M. Cumming, B.A., B.S.A.

J. McA. Russell.

Recitation—"The Uncle" Chas. Kelly.

"Absent Comrades in South Africa."

F. McCallum.

Lieut. F. C. Harrison, B.S.A.

Duet—"The Old Brigade" Messrs. Kelly and Cutting.

"The Ladies."

J. M. McCallum.

L. S. Klinck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Return After Holidays.

Again the college work is in full blast, most of the boys who attended during the fall term having returned to resume their studies. Owing to the limited time for holidays, those who live any considerable distance away remained at the college dur-

ing the vacation. Their time was made quite enjoyable on different occasions by the Matron, Mrs. Craig, and the Misses Mills.

We welcome to our halls quite a number of new students, who, although entering late, may receive considerable instruction ere spring, and be able to take away with them not only the substance of their lectures, but many other valuable lessons learned by contact with their fellow students.

Opening of the Dairy School.

The Dairy School opened January 4th with about forty pupils present; since then many more have arrived, but the attendance is lower than was expected. This year we notice that the class consists of younger men than attended previously.

The number of ladies in the home dairy under the instruction of Miss Rose, is larger than ever before.

Two very fine Shorthorn heifers were purchased lately by Prof. Day from Mr. A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge. They are highly pedigreed animals, being bred from imported Scotch stock and are a valuable addition to the college herd. Prof. Day is determined to so strengthen the stock of the college that young men can receive training on stock judging second to none on this continent.

Locals.

An estate inherited from the father is called a patrimonial estate. What is one inherited from the mother? According to Klugh it is the matrimonial state. Possibly he is nearer right than might at first be supposed.

Efty has found out why the college meat is not always as good as it might be. "They get it all by contraction."

Dr. Shuttleworth—"In an egg properly cooked the albumen is just coagulated. How do you get them here? Are they coagulated or——"

Cowan—"We get them incubated."

It is impossible to account for all the peculiarities of taste. Who but bell would think of using coal oil to perfume a handkerchief?

Here is another from our old friend Taylor.

Prof. Hutt—"I would recommend that you read Barrie's "Fruit Gardening."

Taylor—"Who is the author, sir?"

After doing his best to spread his cheese on his bread Saturday evening, and failing in the attempt, McGeachy made a very uncomplimentary remark concerning the quality of the butter. A compassionate fellow-student, noticing his difficulty, passed him the butter. "No thanks," said McGeachy, "I have enough of that stuff, it won't spread at all."

I. N. B., in composition class.—It is all right to make "a break" in a friendly letter.

How did the boys in uniform enjoy the supper down town Friday night? Where was Shy's uniform that evening?

When the skating is good the time is favorable for "breaking the ice." Advantage was taken of this fact by many of the students who remained at the college during the vacation.

Judging sheep is a ticklish job nowadays.

The officers are cautioned to be careful of the furniture when engaged in any tapping affair.

Bill started taking First Year Agriculture recently, but did not like it. He gave it up after a few minutes.

Wanted.—A practical method for diverting the course of the Gulf Stream into Hudson Bay.—La Pierre.

On the evening of the return of the soldiers to Guelph, Goodchild, like many another called by the same name, was longing for a kiss. By means of a little ingenuity he contrived to be mistaken for one of the returning heroes and—his wish was fulfilled.

O. A. C. BOYS
The FRANK DOWLER Co.

Sell everything you need to wear.

Do You Buy There ?

If Not, Why Not ?

30

BABIES

OFFICE OF . . .

THE ARNPRIOR CREAMERY ASSOCIATION,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

GILT-EDGED CREAMERY BUTTER.

ARCH'D RUSSELL,
General Manager

Agents for the
DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS.

Arnprior, Dec. 14th, 1900.

THE CANDIAN DAIRY SUPPLY CO.,
MONTREAL, P. Q.

GENTLEMEN.—Now that we have our creamery in operation and all the 30 Baby Separators placed, we thought perhaps you would like to hear from us.

It is with pleasure we say that the Creamery outfit is most satisfactory, and to add that our patrons are "delighted" with the Baby Separators, is using a mild term, more particularly as the majority of our Dairymen looked upon the promised results as the "Stock in trade" of the talkative agents. They have, however, got over that stage and have now settled down to solid work, which has given us encouragement and confidence in the enterprise that will be of great advantage to stock raisers, who will have their own milk feed in a normal condition without artificial heating. The expert assistance you gave us was of the utmost importance to the success of the undertaking in explaining and creating confidence in the minds of our Patrons, who are with us solid now.

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

Yours faithfully

ARNPRIOR CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

Arch. Russell.

BABIES

30

DAIRY SCHOOL.

Creamery Course opens for Buttermakers on December 3rd, 1900.

Courses for Cheese and Buttermakers open on January 2nd, 1901.

Farm Dairy Course, January 2nd, to March 22nd, 1901.

A thorough training is given in farm dairy work, including the running of hand cream separators, of which five different makes are kept in the dairy. Instruction is also given in setting milk, churning, and preparing butter for market.

Farm Dairy Course is Free for Ladies.

H. H. DEAN,

In Charge of School.

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Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Overshoes,

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St. George's Square. We guarantee the best work in town, all hand work, which will not crack or break wing. Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' shirt waists a specialty. Please call and try us. Parcels called for and delivered to any part of the city.

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We Test the Eyes Free.