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THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

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After College==What.

The Ontario Agricultural College has been more closely watched and more keenly discussed during the past thirty years than, perhaps, any other educational institution in Canada. This has been done by two classes—by members of the Legislature of the Province and by the great farming community. That it has come through this close inspection and criticism with its present very favorable showing is a matter of congratulation and of satisfaction.

It is the child of the State, supported not by an endowment, but by annual appropriations, and therefore it is open to yearly examination from the salary of the President down to the cost of the most insignificant im-

plement of the farm. Its accounts are published in minute detail. Every one thinks he knows something of farming and how such an institution should be conducted, and, therefore, when the College grants are up for approval, there is likely to be enquiry of a most searching nature. The College has not suffered from this close scrutiny of its work. The steady growth has proved beyond dispute that the institution is playing an important part in the common weal of our Province.

The farmers throughout the Province have had to be educated up to the opinion that such an institution is a necessary factor in the development of our new agriculture. The

most searching criticism has, in the past, come from the very class for which the College was established, and the present favorable attitude of our farmers is the strongest commendation of its work. The old antipathy or indifference of farmers to higher education has given place to a demand for the best education that can be given to help this great industry. The times have been changing, and no part of the community is so anxious for education of the right kind as the great body of farmers. The difficulty now is to supply the demand. The farmers of this country are asking for help, and they have turned their eyes toward the College. To the members of the staff they look for counsel and advice, but also to the students coming from the College they are looking—and for what? They are looking for example. They expect you as students to come back to them and to show what this education means, what it has done for you, and what you in turn can do for them. Will you allow me to give you a few suggestions along this line?

You are not expected to return to your farms and at once assume an air of superiority, to pooh-pooh their methods as old-fogeyish and out of date. The young man who assumes this lordly, overbearing, conceited attitude is doomed to failure. His influence will be nothing, he will be smiled at, and the effect upon his own life will soon be written down as failure. If you return to your place upon the farm, and quietly show by your work that you are an improvement upon what you were when you first left home, you will soon be

marked as for success, and your influence will gradually widen out until you become a leader, looked up to and followed. In a few years the whole community will show improvement through your example, but this improvement must come through what you do, and not through what you say.

Revolutions in farming are wrought slowly, new methods of work are adopted somewhat reluctantly, and the changes of life are worked out much less rapidly in the country than in a town or city. This is not an un-mixed evil, for rural sections, as a consequence, are less subject to the great vibrations or the to and fro swing of the world's business activity, and hard times, like good times, are less affective of the farmers' life. You must be patient in trying to revolutionize the farming of your district. But there is something that is more important than the foregoing, and that is you should be exceedingly careful in trying to revolutionize the old home farm. Slow but sure is the best method there. You may be inclined to think that the old man at home is behind the times; he has never had the benefits of a scientific training; he is not up to the latest discoveries. Perhaps not, but he probably knows a great deal that you were not taught at College, and that can be learned in only one way, by the old-fashioned method of experience. Be very careful how you set about your work of reorganizing and rearranging the work. There is something of more importance than trying to show yourself smart and advanced—the respect, esteem and

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confidence of the parents at home are worth much more than a reputation for cleverness and haughty, self-conceit. If you are not better fitted to take your place in the family circle, and learn from the man of long and hard experience, though the lessons may not be given in logical form, or in the purest of English, you have entirely failed to grasp the meaning of a college education and to appreciate the aim of your teachers. Your course at college is intended not to fill you with facts, not to make you learned, but to train you how to learn, how to profit by the experience of others, how to appreciate what is going on about you, to sharpen your faculties, to develop your senses, to show you how to use your eyes and ears and hands, and to give you a brief but comprehensive inlook on the wonderfully interesting and attractive field that nature opens to the agriculturist.

Your college training is therefore but a beginning, not a finishing, and should give you the desire as well as the ability to study. You are not done with books and papers when your college term is over. The books that you have studied should be ever at your elbow for consultation and review. The weekly and the monthly agricultural papers should now, if never before, be taken and read regularly, and to them you should be willing, modestly, to contribute from your experience. Remember this, that in agriculture, as in no other business, cooperation pays. Give your fellow farmers the best results of your experience. You will be helped as you help your neighbors. Farmers rise and fall largely in groups, the value of the neighboring farms affects the

value of yours. Good markets are created not by the individuals but by the community. Therefore read and study, and encourage your fellow farmers to do the same.

To get benefit as well as to receive, connect yourself with the Institutes and the Associations that are organized for rural improvement, and see to it that these are controlled by the best men in your section. This will lead you also to take an interest in municipal matters, and soon the larger fields of Legislature will open and impress themselves upon you.

You are engaged in the most important industry of this country. What are its possibilities? In round numbers the value of the farm property of Ontario is *one billion dollars*. Every one per cent on that investment is ten million dollars. Improvement is possible along a score of lines. This improvement can come only as every individual farmer does his share. You are called upon to do yours, and you can do yours only as you place yourself in the right attitude to do it. It will come, not by dreaming, but by earnest, active doing. In your farming section there are, probably, twenty young men like yourself. You alone of the twenty have had a college training. The other nineteen have helped to pay your way to an education; have helped to make it possible. You owe it to them, as well as to yourself, to make your education a benefit to all. If you do not appreciate your duty to the community you are not well developed, and if you are not now better able to learn, as well as better able to help, your education is a failure. A true education should lead a man to understand his duties and to appreciate his possibilities. There is no more valuable work being done to-day in this Province than the training of young men who are able and willing to assist in the building up of our great agricultural industry.

C. C. JAMES.

In the Shadow of the Rockies.

“Go West Young Man.”

That this advice, given by Horace Greely, has been taken by many Easterners, is self-evident to anyone who of late has visited Colorado after an absence of twenty-five or thirty years. In fact, were it not for the grand, unchangeable, natural monuments, it is very doubtful if the traveller in renewing his acquaintance with these parts, would recall to mind anything like a true picture of this Western State as she appeared a quarter of a century ago. Vast cities have sprung up where formerly existed lonely cabins; railroads have replaced the dusty trails; and vast areas of arid desert land have been transformed into a veritable garden of flowers and fruit. Probably nowhere on the continent of America have we such tangible evidence of the mighty power of human intelligence in grappling with a great problem and in harnessing and bringing under control the wasted forces of nature, converting them into sources from which spring wealth, comfort and pleasure.

For the first time in the history of the America Association for the Advancement of Science the annual meeting was held during the summer of 1901 in a city west of the Mississippi. The members, recognizing the fact that much valuable scientific work was being done in the universities and colleges of the “Far West,” decided that it was only proper that at least an occasional meeting should be held in one of the cities of this country. The City of Denver, in the State of Colorado, was chosen for the first western

meeting, and the writer was so impressed with what he saw in this, the “Queen City of the Plains,” and in other parts of the State visited during his brief sojourn, that a few impressions and statistics are here recorded.

The State of Colorado lies west of Kansas and Nebraska, east of Utah and south of Wyoming. As to size, perhaps the most easily comprehended form of measurement is to say that Colorado is larger than New England plus Ohio; or that you could easily place within its borders England, Scotland and Wales. Its population now exceeds half a million.

The mountains proper, including foothills, occupy two-thirds of the total area, and are the dominating characteristics. To the untrained eye they might appear as a mere jumble of terraces and chasms, peaks and valleys; rocks everywhere, strata on strata piled in a gigantic uplift miles high,—as if some titanic force had tired of play and gone away suddenly, leaving his “house blocks” scattered about. It is true that the mountains of Colorado lack points of beauty to be seen in those of our own province of British Columbia. Snow, without which mountain scenery is not complete, is found only on the highest peaks. Nevertheless these ranges possess a peculiar beauty, and, as the train carries you swiftly westward their dim outlines are at first faintly discerned and shortly the great blue mass takes definite form and you stand in the shadow of the Rockies,

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always forbidding, yet seductive, gracious and unbending. One is spell-bound as the eye soars up to the sentinel peaks tipped with snow and fringed with clouds which hang like veils down the long slopes bright with dazzling sunshine. The impression cannot be transferred and reincarnated, for once an attempt is made to put it in words the spell is broken and the charm is gone.

I shall have occasion later to call attention to a few of the more important points of scenic interest which may be visited in all directions from the City of Denver.

The development of agriculture in Colorado since 1880 has been the wonder of Western civilization, and has been accomplished by means of artificial irrigation.

In 1880 there were six hundred miles of irrigating canals in the whole State, and Colorado in that year imported 500,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels of corn, 500,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels of oats, and 100,000 tons of hay. Twelve thousand miles of "Mains" (i. e., canals actually tapping the streams), and twelve thousand miles of "laterals," have since been constructed, and two millions of acres are now cultivated. Four millions of acres in addition are capable of being irrigated when storage reservoirs are built up in the foot-hills.

Agriculture and horticulture are as yet in their infancy, but no doubt the future of these branches is assured. The soil, when irrigated, is wonderfully rich, yielding on an average per acre 23 bushels of wheat, and 200 bushels of potatoes. There are now

100,000 acres planted to fruit in Colorado, and the annual value of the crop aggregates millions of dollars, roughly apportioned as follows: 50 per cent. apples, 25 per cent. peaches, and 25 per cent. cherries, plums, pears, apricots, nectarines, grapes, strawberries, and other small fruit. In 1899 the Denver stock yards did a business of over ten millions of dollars, and large herds of improved breeds of beef cattle may be seen grazing upon irrigated pastures. One is surprised to learn that the total value of the annual product of the agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral industries of Colorado equals the total value of the annual output of gold, silver, copper, and lead mines.

It is as a mining State that Colorado is so famous all the world over, "A land whose stones are iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig money." Since 1859 this State has produced \$227,000,000 in gold. It is estimated that the mountains of Colorado contain gold and silver enough to pay off the national debts of the United States and Great Britain. Each year sees a vast increase in the gold production, as the following table will show:

1890	\$ 3,636,215	1895	\$15,013,434
1891	4,016,229	1896	15,110,960
1892	4,767,880	1897	19,572,137
1893	5,539,021	1898	23,512,819
1894	10,616,463	1899	31,329,056

Gold mining in Colorado has undergone a complete change during the past fifteen to twenty-five years. In the early days mining methods and apparatus were crude, and prospectors roamed around the canyons sinking shafts here and there, and quickly abandoning these unless they showed

the presence of an exceedingly high grade ore. Mining was, as it were, in the "gambling stage." Thousands of men, in following this method, "struck it rich," and cleared up immense fortunes in a very short time, but, on the other hand, there were many thousands who lost everything they possessed. Even at the present time it is not uncommon for some miner to discover a rich claim and to be suddenly transferred to a high position among America's multi-

millionaires. The fame of Cripple Creek and the Independence Mine is still green. Less than ten years ago the district lying west of Pike's Peak was unknown and uninhabited, and a carpenter named Stratton was working at his trade earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. Today there is to be found in this place the greatest mining camp on earth, Cripple Creek, with a population of 40,000 and Mr. Stratton's wealth is estimated at from 50 to 100 millions.



Such rich discoveries, however, are now comparatively rare, and today gold mining is carried on extensively and profitably in low grade ores. It has been reduced to a business basis. Large smelters have been erected; the best machinery is used and the problem has been boiled down to "the production of the greatest amount of gold per ton of ore at a minimum cost."

Colorado also produces immense quantities of silver, lead, copper, coal and iron.

Space will not permit me to describe at any length the climate of this

famous health resort. It may be said, however, that this it is which has been the magnet which has drawn to the State more of her residents and wealth than any other single attraction. From observations taken we find that from July 20, 1872, to February 22, 1885, there were but thirty-two days on which the sun failed to appear. The average temperature is 49.1° , the average maximum being 79.2° and the average minimum 19.7° ; the average rainfall is 14.95 inches; the average number of days upon which rain or snow falls, 81; the average number of sunny days, 340.

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Lying nestled in a beautiful valley among the foothills, is Denver, the capital of the State, the geographical, railroad, financial, commercial, smelting, manufacturing, educational and social centre and "general hub," not only of Colorado, but also of the entire Trans-Missouri country.

In 1859 Denver was a frontier set-

tlement, in 1870 it claimed a population of 4,731, and today it boasts of having within its limits 159,000 citizens. Its streets are paved with asphalt, and running out from the business portion of the city 140 miles of electric and cable cars diverge in all directions. The buildings, both public and private, are beautiful.

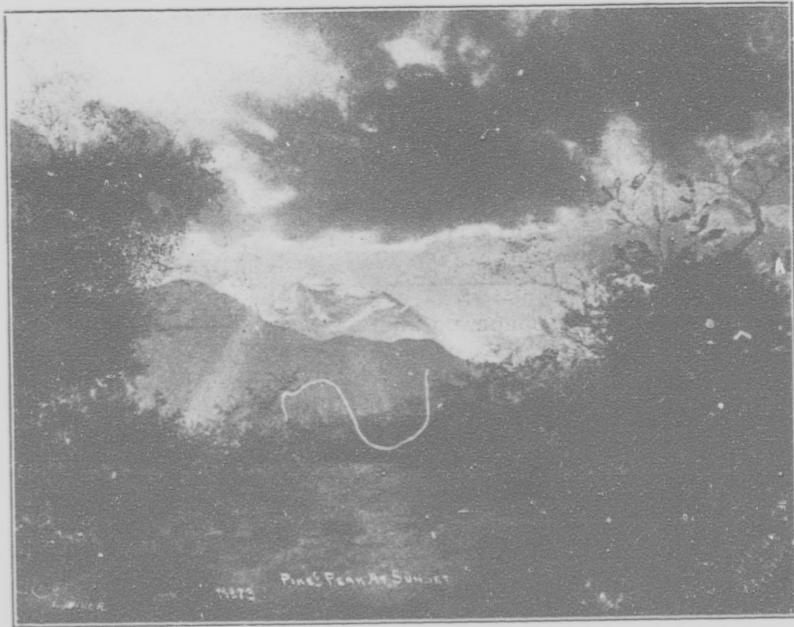
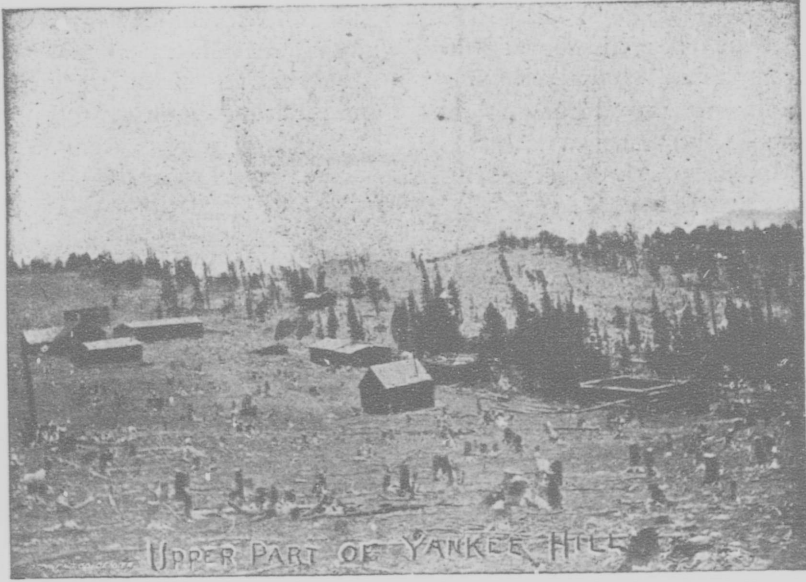


COLORADO STATE CAPITAL.

To the visitor, Denver and the surrounding country offer much that is intensely interesting and instructive. The educational institutions, (colleges, university and collegiate institutes), the library, state museum and public parks, are well worth careful inspection.

Seventy-five miles south of the capi-

tal lies the beautiful city of Colorado Springs. Five miles to the west of this city, situated at the very base of the mountains, and just beyond the famous "Garden of the Gods," and well within the shadow of "Pike's Peak," lies the picturesque town of Manitou, the "Saratoga of the West."



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West and north of Denver is Central City.



CENTRAL CITY.



SUNSHINE.

Persons visiting Denver, on business or on pleasure bent should make it a point to take trips to the various parts of this interesting State. Every mile of the journey has its special attraction. A thousand objects of interest present themselves to view in rapid succession. A thousand novel impressions photograph themselves upon the mind. A thousand land-

scapes of bewitching beauty, beyond the power of pen, can be seen from the car windows. Colorado is a land of wonders, a land of surprises, a land of sharp and wonderful contrasts.

MANNING W. DOHERTY.

For the cuts used in the illustration of this article I am indebted to Mr. V. M. Carne, of Denver, Colorado.

Canada's Parasites.

A Study of Economical Conditions in Canada
as Affecting Our Rural Population.

(CONTINUED.)

In a former article we have endeavored to trace, briefly, those causes which have led to the overcrowding of the non-productive occupations, with their effects in increasing the population of the towns at the expense of the country, and to point out how this has tended to reduce the total production of the community, and consequently to make it poorer. In the present article, taking for our text again our decreasing rural population, we would wish to deal with another set of causes, which have, no doubt, been instrumental to a very considerable degree, in bringing about the present undesirable state of affairs. In this paper, then, we will deal with those conditions which have enabled certain classes of our town population to enrich themselves at the expense of our agricultural classes, thus, by making the conditions of country life harder than they would otherwise be, tending to drive our population from the country to the town.

From a very early date, those who have been engaged in those occupations carried on in towns, have been organized for mutual help and protection. This system of organization, while probably as ancient almost as the custom of building towns, had its origin, as far as modern conditions are concerned, in the troublous times succeeding the dissolution of the Roman Empire in Europe. It was rendered necessary by the rapacity

and tyranny of the numerous lords who oppressed the people at that time, but was possible only to those who lived in the towns, and hence were able to act in unison against their oppressors. The country people were too scattered to offer any effective resistance to their tyrants. Hence we find, examining the history of these times, that the country people were in a condition of serfdom or vassalage to their lords, while the inhabitants of the town were rich, prosperous and free. But these times passed. The authority of the barons was swallowed up in the power of central national government, and the people of the country became as free as those of the town. The towns, however, still retained their systems of organization, but instead of using the power which they thus obtained, to defend themselves against their enemies, they used it to secure as much as possible of the wealth of the community for themselves, by restricting competition among their citizens and promoting unity of action, that they might exact more for their labor from the community at large, than they could obtain without such united action. The distinctive function of the town is to manufacture and distribute for the country. Hence we find among merchants and manufacturers, more than among other classes, these attempts to exact more than the just reward

of their labor from the community, and it is of these classes, and more particularly of the manufacturers, that we would wish to speak now.

Examining the actions of all trade organizations, it would seem as if there is but one method by which they endeavor to enrich themselves at the expense of the community. This is to keep the market understocked with regard to those products in which they deal, and thus to add to them a fictitious value, due to their scarcity, which, as it costs nothing, is a clear profit. Thus we find merchants have ever attempted to keep up the prices of those commodities in which they deal, by restricting the amount offered for sale. Artizans have endeavored to raise their wages by restricting the number engaged in their particular kind of work, and to this end in former days enacted those guild-laws which limited the number who might be admitted as apprentices to any particular calling, and which forbade any, not so admitted, from practising it. Manufacturers have endeavored to restrict their production and shut out competition, that the prices of their products might thus be raised above their real worth. More than this, these trade organizations, and the corporate towns in which they exist, have ever used their influence with the central government of their country to obtain trade regulations which, by shutting out foreign competition, may give them control of prices in their own country, which control they have always exercised for their own advantage. Thus we find the towns united in action and keenly alive to their own interests, endeavoring to get as much as pos-

sible from the country, and to give as little as possible in return. Opposed to these we find the agricultural classes; unorganized, indeed seemingly incapable of organization; with no means of limiting their numbers or their production; and, worst of all, on account of their disunion, with no proper influence with the government in the framing of trade regulations.

This has been the state of affairs since an early date, and this is the state of them today, perhaps intensified by modern conditions. At the present day there is a greater centralization than ever before of the capital employed in commerce and manufacture. Thus a few men hold the capital formerly held by many, and the few can act with greater unity and power than the many. In order to control production and competition, we see the energetic formation of trusts and combines in every direction, more widely than ever before. To shut out competition and to make these effective, we find the doctrine of protection preached in almost all civilized countries, and supported by all the influence that wealth can command.

Protection may be defined as a system of trade regulations by which foreign products are restricted in entering any particular country, for the benefit of a particular class in that country. Concerning Protection, Adam Smith long ago said:—"That it was the spirit of monopoly which originally both invented and propagated this doctrine cannot be doubted; and they who first taught it were by no means such fools as they who believed it. In every country it always is, and must be, the interest of

the great body of the people to buy whatever they want from those who sell it cheapest. This is manifest, nor could it have been called in question had not the interested sophistries of merchants or manufacturers confounded the common sense of mankind."

The policy of protection for manufacturers prevails, and seems likely so to do, for some time at least, in Canada. All, or nearly all, foreign manufacturers admitted to our country, are liable to customs duties ranging from twenty to forty per cent. of their value, while our native manufactures, with the exception of liquors and tobacco, are exempt from excise duties. Let us consider the effect of this. Since Canada continually imports manufactured articles of all sorts, it is clear that foreign manufacturers are able to pay our duties, ranging from twenty to forty per cent., and still sell their goods at a profit to themselves. This means then (since our manufacturers do not sell their goods cheaper, in proportion to their quality, than the imported goods), that our manufacturers receive as a bonus, from the consumer, about the entire amount of the duty. In some cases, in spite of this bonus, our manufacturers can realize no more than ordinary profits on their work, but when such is the case it is clear that the industry is not suited to the country, and we would be better without it. On the other hand, some of our manufactures can be produced as cheaply here as anywhere, and in this case the amount of the duty goes to swell the profits of the manufacturer. In either case this bonus must be very pleasant for the manufacturer,

but it is very doubtfully so for those who must "pay, pay, pay."

But who is it that pays? Clearly not the manufacturer of any sort, whether great or small, for though his cost of living is increased by the amount of the duty on those manufactured articles which he requires, yet his profit on his work is increased by a similar amount, and so he is no loser, and, if he can save anything from his profits, is a gainer, since his savings are increased by the same amount. Neither does the merchant pay, except as he may suffer from the general depression caused by a bad system, for the goods he deals in have an increased value due to the duty, and on this increased value he realizes his profits. Thus two great classes of our town population are practically exempt from taxation, so far as the revenue derived from customs duties is concerned, and are enabled to derive some profit from the duty at the expense of their fellow citizens. Thus the whole of the revenue, and the extra profit of these classes, must be paid by the remaining classes of the community—in the towns by the laboring and professional classes, both of which are thoroughly organized, and meet the situation with no great loss to themselves, and in the country by the whole of the population, the unorganized agricultural classes.

Canada must, for a very long time yet, be an exporter of agricultural products. The fiction of an adequate home market in our towns, for our country products, cannot be realized for very many years. If we could form a farmers' trust here, and ex-

clude foreign food and limit our own production, we might retaliate upon the present protected classes. But while such an action would give us revenge, it would also be a loss to the farmers' themselves, and would undoubtedly end in the poverty of the entire community, which would probably, in the end, find itself in the position of the Kilkenny cats, who fought until they had eaten one another up entirely, and nothing remained save a few teeth and claws. Any policy of retaliation on the part of the agricultural classes would be mutually destructive to themselves and to their industrial enemies. No system of trade regulations can raise the price of farm products so long as these are greater than the requirements of our own people, for, so long as any of them are exported, foreign interests, and not our own, will control prices. So we see that while our manufacturers are able to make vastly greater profits by reason of the protection they receive, our farmers must take what they can get in free competition with the world. Under these conditions we find the capital employed in manufactures yielding very large profits, while that employed in agriculture yields very small profits, very often indeed not reaching the ordinary rates of bank interest. As a result our agricultural classes find themselves very badly handicapped in the race, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that they should fall somewhat behind. That they are falling behind is evident from the fact that their numbers are decreasing, for the final test of the prosperity of any calling must be the flow of population to or from that calling, since

population has ever a tendency to flow to those occupations which offer the greatest advantage.

We have endeavored to show, thus far, how our system of trade regulations tends to reduce the profits of agriculture and increase those of manufacture and commerce. This system of protection has been in force in our country during the last quarter of a century, and, while there have always been grave objections to it, surely the time has now come when no real reason can be urged for its continuance. It was justified at first by the necessity of encouraging infant industries which would afterwards become self-supporting and a source of wealth to the country. This necessity is now past, for our manufacturers are no longer in an infantile condition; indeed some of them have grown so powerful that they threaten to get beyond our control. Of course, we have in Canada some industries that cannot yet exist without protection, but these we would be better without, since the labor which they employ they are diverting from work where it would be of greater advantage to the country. This reason for protection, then, the encouragement of new manufactures, no longer exists, and, on the other hand, there are indications that it is imperative that something should be done to improve the condition of agriculture. The only sure and safe foundation for our national prosperity and greatness is in our farms, and while our rural population continues to decrease, we must believe that this foundation is being weakened. If this condition continues long it is evident that our superstructure of national greatness,

imposing as it may seem, must finally topple and fall in ruin. It would appear, then, that the course of wisdom and patriotism would be to remove at once those conditions which militate against our farming classes; to stop, if it be possible, this exodus from our farms, and to base our national greatness on agriculture, instead of on manufacture and commerce.

We will not attempt to say how far the conditions pointed out in the present article have influenced our farming population, but we believe that their influence has been very considerable in diverting population from the country to the town. We have sufficient faith in agriculture, the noblest and grandest of occupations, to believe that, given fair play, it will not fail to hold its own. Give it an equal chance with other industries, release it from the burdens it bears, and we believe that we shall no longer see the sons and daughters of agriculture leaving the free, pure air of the farm for the polluted atmosphere of the city. From our farms must come all that is noblest and best in our national life, the strongest and fairest men and women, physically, mentally and morally. Not from the crowded city can spring the men who, patient and constant, can in time of peace, maintain those sane views of life which alone can stem the tide of modern materialism; or who, when

happily, the cloud of war may darken our national horizon, can, strong of muscle and stout of heart, fling back the invader from our shores. Our national greatness can be built upon no other safe foundation than that of a strong and prosperous agricultural population, and it therefore behooves our statesmen, it behooves every patriotic citizen, to consider well those conditions which have, during the past twenty years, caused this part of our population to decrease. Let us turn a deaf ear to those specious arguments by which our merchants and manufacturers, of infinitely less importance than our farmers, would lead us to believe that *their* prosperity is necessary to the well-being of the country. Let our farmers, the most numerous and important class in our country, insist that they shall stand, at least on an equal footing with the rest of the community. They have the power to accomplish this if they will but use it. "The violence and injustice of the rulers of mankind is an ancient evil, for which, I am afraid, the nature of human affairs can scarce admit of a remedy. But the mean rapacity, the monopolizing spirit of merchants and manufacturers, who neither are, nor ought to be, the rulers of mankind, though it cannot, perhaps, be corrected, may very easily be prevented from disturbing the tranquility of anybody but themselves."

E. C. DRURY, B. S. A., 1900.

The Practical Value of Beautifying Country Homes.

Much has been written and said about the improvement of rural homes, and, since the importance of the subject cannot be too highly emphasized, it may not be amiss to offer a few suggestions upon the subject to the readers of the "Review." In our remarks we shall say very little regarding the methods of improvement, but rather, we shall consider a few of the more prominent reasons for improving, and also the effects of such upon the welfare of our country and its people.

The owner of a home in the country may make that home a thing of beauty and a source of joy to himself and others by using to advantage the gifts of nature that are within his reach. The condition of things within the home may not be as bright as might be desired, but such may be materially improved by beautifying the outward aspect. Moreover, the occupants of such a home will soon learn to recognize the harmony of their environments, and in a short time will endeavor to reconcile the inward discord with the outward harmony.

Many farmers realize the possible pleasure and pride that beautiful surroundings will afford them, but when contemplating the required improvements they make a mountain out of a mole hill, and consequently their ideas seldom materialize. They should not allow the slight expense and the extra work to interfere with their desire to improve, because when they look the matter full in the face, so to speak, they will convince themselves

that these obstacles are not quite so formidable as at first supposed. They should make a start at least. The first thing to do is to clear away the useless and unsightly stone piles, fence poles and other debris—the accumulation of years—that is usually to be seen about the farmer's dooryard.

The aphorism, "a thing well begun is half done," applies just as forcibly to rural improvement as it does to any other pursuit of life. Besides this, if the improvement is well begun it will incite the improver to further action. The family, touched by the appreciation of what has already been done, is inspired with a desire to continue the good work. They will endeavor to make all portions of their home correspond to that initial portion which required in its commencement so much will power.

The influences of rural improvement are numerous and important. The slight and inexpensive adornments, which may be added to make the home beautiful, teach us most forcibly the influence of beauty upon life and character. Among the many factors of ornamentation, the flower garden exercises the most influence upon the development of our higher nature. Their refining influence is highly conducive to moral elevation. They awaken our perceptive faculties and enable us to appreciate more keenly the beauties of nature. They are our lifelong companions if we choose to cultivate their acquaintance. They influence us in many ways, unconsciously so perhaps, yet we cannot ignore them and we cannot fail to appreciate their value. Men admire them, women love them, and children adore them. Hence, we see their

benign influence upon life and character.

INFLUENCE ON RISING GENERATIONS.

Let us for a moment consider the influence of rural improvement upon the children, as it is they who are the most sensitive to the beauties of natural associations. If children are constantly surrounded with those influences that ennoble them, they eventually will become satisfied with nothing less. When in later life they possess homes of their own, they will strive to make them as pleasant as the homes of their youth, for they have been educated to appreciate no other environment. The habits formed in early years control our destinies in after years. Then, how important it is to form good habits in the children. To assist them in forming such habits we must cultivate their taste for the beautiful in nature. Teach them to find "tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything." Let them have a flower garden of their own, and, if necessary, assist them in its proper care. Allow them to select their favorite flowers to cultivate and nurse. Convince the children that they can be really useful, and they will work with the greatest enthusiasm. Children are close observers. By allowing them to assist in beautifying the home, they learn to be clean and orderly, to be thoughtful and useful, and these habits cultivated in early years will manifest themselves throughout the avenues of later experience.

An attractive home will do more than all else to keep the boys on the farm. Boys cannot be forced to like

the farm. They like it only when it is worth liking. And when they like it they are loth to leave it. If the home is bare, cheerless and unattractive, we cannot blame the boys for leaving it. But if it is bright, homelike and attractive, they will cherish a love for home that cannot be eliminated. Hence the inherent value of rural improvement is evident.

EFFECT ON TOURISTS.

To a great extent travellers, by rail or by road, estimate the prosperity and civilization of a country or community by the homes of its people. As our deeds betray our thoughts, so our environments betray our ideals of comfort and beauty. Then, how important to make the appearance of our country homes attractive and impressive. Compare a country residence that stands bleak and alone on a bare plain, or stark and cold against the sky, with one backed by a grove and surrounded with well chosen shrubbery and flowers, tastefully arranged. The contrast is obvious. The first is a "house," the latter may be fittingly termed a "home."

The travelling public recognize the force of the contrast and are impressed by it. Such an impression is not temporary, especially when the impression is not a pleasant one. The critical tourist is more apt to retain and speak about the bad features of a country than he is to applaud the points of excellence. To obviate these bad impressions we should strive to make the good features outstandingly prominent and striking.

EFFECT ON PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS AND LAND BUYERS.

Men of means, who purpose buying homes in the country, are largely in-

fluenced in their choice of location by the apparent aspect of the surrounding community. This is especially true with men who have been accustomed to city life. Such men prefer neighbors who are progressive and who appreciate the comforts and advantages of beautiful homes. Not only is it to this class of men that the farmer must cater, but also to men of other conditions of life.

Farmers, themselves, are compelled at times to change their location. How few of us desire to locate in districts that are barren, cold and uninviting. Some farmers, having fallen into the rut of carelessness, make unfortunately little or no attempt to get out; yet even these are influenced, unconsciously, when choosing new homes, by the appearance and beauty of an improved neighborhood.

Rural improvement determines to a great extent the class of settlers that will people the vacant farms of our country. And it follows as a natural sequence that such vacant farms will not long remain vacant if the adjoining farms are improved. Intending purchasers will desire to live in such a community, and, to secure that privilege, they will be willing to pay a higher price than they would for the ordinary farm.

VALUE OF PROPERTY WILL BE INCREASED.

That rural improvement will add to the value of our farms is a self-evident fact. Every day farms are being bought and sold. The prices paid for such depend not only on their value as farms, but also on their value as homes. In most cases, the appearance, particularly that of the build-

ings and their surroundings, sells the farm. By these appearances men judge the value of a farm and the state of its culture. This is true mainly because those farmers who take pride in aesthetic improvement are usually more thorough and up-to-date in practical improvement. Observers notice that such farmers attend more strictly to the welfare of their farms; they study improved methods in agriculture, practice clean cultivation, and strive to improve the condition of their farms in general. They take a keener interest in their work—in the various operations required in its pursuit—and find pleasure as well as profit in performing it. This being the case, and we have no reason to doubt it, we see that in rural improvement we have, along with its many advantages, a lucrative consideration. Such a consideration alone should induce the farmers of our country to beautify their homes.

Rural improvement is deemed by many farmers an extravagance. Such, however, is not the case. When they consider the possibility of a remunerative return for their labors—not only a possible, but rather a very probable remuneration—they will see the fallacy of such a contention. What is the price of an acre of land, a lawn mower, a few shrubs and a little grass and flower seed, compared with the improved appearance, the pleasure and pride afforded the owner, and the undoubted increase in value of the property?

IT WILL ADVERTISE OUR COUNTRY.

In our remarks on the value of beautifying country homes, we have

considered the effects on the home, on the occupants of the home and on the travelling public—both those seeking pleasure and those seeking homes. This does not by any means exhaust all the points that should be emphasized. We should discuss the moral influence of our subject, also its effect on our educational and social advancement. Besides these we should consider many other phases of the question, but space will not permit. There is, nevertheless, one more point that deserves a few brief thoughts, and that is the advertisement that it will afford our country.

In a previous paragraph we mentioned the good impression of rural improvement upon tourists. Such will be heralded by them in other lands. Our country will command a respect and a sympathy that barren aims and crude ideals could not possibly secure. This will give us prestige among the countries of the world, and in consequence of such, our foreign trade will be increased.

To come nearer home, rural improvement will educate the cities to realize that we are something more than "mere farmers." City men will cease to associate the word farmer with all that is coarse and undesirable from a social point of view. They will recognize the fact that farmers are sensibly alive to the grandeur and beauty of nature and to the application of such to their homes; and thus they will see that the farmer places himself on a plane far above the din and roar of city life. Rural improvement is certainly a striking advertisement of the progress of a country's refinement and the height of its civilization.

Hence, as England is famed for the perfection of her landscape gardening, Boston and vicinity for skill in its horticultural effects, Philadelphia for the size and beauty of her trees, and the banks of the Hudson for extensive parks, let Canada become famed for the artistic appearance of her rural homes.

A. B. C.





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MAY, 1902.

Editorial.

The year 1901-'02 has been one of unusual growth and activity at the Ontario Agricultural College. The number of students in attendance in the general course has been the largest in the history of the Institution. The special courses in Live Stock and Poultry Judging have brought upwards of three hundred more men, throughout the Province, in more sympathetic touch with the College and with the work carried on here. As usual, the number in attendance at the Dairy School was large, while the course given in Domestic Science proved very popular, and augurs well for the new school soon to be established. The close of the term sees the Massey Hall and Library, and the new Biological Building, nearing completion, and work has been begun on the Domestic Science and Nature Study School, which is being erected by Sir William Macdonald. Extensive alterations have been made in several of the buildings, while the new Live Stock Pavilion, to be erected this summer, will add much to the appearance of the College property.

The various Associations in connection with the College have had a prosperous year, the increasing membership making possible the attainment of results hitherto beyond our reach. This has been especially true in regard to the Literary Society. It had long been felt that this Society was not drawing out and developing the talents of its members to the best advantage. The division of the Society into sub-societies seemed the best way of overcoming the difficulty, and results have amply justified the change. Literary work has taken on new life, a friendly rivalry has sprung up between the different Societies, and a lively interest has been manifested in all lines of literary work. The splendid work done by Mr. M. Cumming in his instruction in Practical English has, in no small measure, made possible the attainment of the present standing, especially in the art of public speaking. Heretofore the graduates of this institution have felt keenly the lack of proper instruction and practice in platform speaking. The ability to express oneself clearly

and forcibly upon the public platform can only be acquired by careful training and practice, and now that we have the opportunity to obtain both, no student should graduate from this institution without being able to express himself, not only clearly, but forcibly.

* * *

With the publication of this number of the "Review" the work of the staff for 1901-'02 will have ended. We have attempted to make the paper more worthy of the support of students and ex-students alike, and to bring it more nearly up to the standard which we believe should be attained. The "Review" has continued to grow, not only in size, but in the quality of its matter. We realize the College paper has a difficult position to fill. In many respects the ex-student demands a different class of matter to that which the student desires. We have tried to meet the wishes of both, and while we have gained friends among the ex-students, we feel much could still be done to make the paper more popular

among those who have gone out from the Institution. To keep in touch with the great body of ex-students we added to our Board of Editors Mr. T. G. Raynor, a well known ex-student. This was a move in the right direction, and has not been without good results. The Board of Editors and the Business Managers take this opportunity to thank their many friends for their support, and wish the staff of 1902-'03 a still more prosperous year than the one just closed.

* * *

We wish to acknowledge the kindness of Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, for his splendid article contributed to this number. Prof. M. W. Doherty has favored us with an illustrated article based on his trip to Colorado. "In The Shadow of the Rockies," will be read with as great interest as was his storiette, "A Blighted Life." Mr. E. C. Drury, B. S. A., '00, contributes a thoughtful article on "Canada's Parasites."

Athletics.

Superior Physical Qualities as Related to Civilization.

The attention that is now given to physical culture in most of our large Colleges in England, United States and Canada, often raises a question as to its value as a basis for success directly in these institutions of learning, and indirectly to the nation. By carefully studying the subject we find plenty of evidence that the nations

that have given most attention to the development of a superior physical quality have invariably attained the greatest mental pre-eminence, and have excelled in the arts of both war and peace. Let us look back to the ancient peoples that have contributed most to the advancement of civilization and have shown the greatest

mental activity, and let us see to what degree superior physical qualities have contributed to this.

Long before the beginning of authentic history, we learn from Philology of a race of people, known as Aryans, who inhabited the district of Ariana, or what is now known to us as Persia and Armenia. As the population of this little district became congested, a certain portion separated and went northward from their original home and settled in North-western Europe. They founded the Slavonic and Teutonic races. Some time after this another separation took place in the parent stalk, one of the divisions forming the Hindu and Persian nations, and the other branch the Greeks, Romans and Celts. The Anglo-Saxon race sprang from the Teutons who came across North-western Europe, but it has been probably most influenced by that branch of the Aryan family that worked its way across South-western Europe. Through these two lines a gradual increase to a high state of civilization is shown in the Anglo-Saxon race. I shall try to show that physical qualities have exerted a great influence, if they have not been predominant features, in the civilization of the world.

We find from Ancient History that the Persians were the first to develop a great civilization. Persia was inhabited mostly by independent tribes, partly nomadic and partly agricultural, and noted for their simple warlike habits and superior physical ability, which enabled them to enjoy a higher civilization than was the rule at that time. They lived plainly and scorned the luxury of the neighboring

Medes. But in time they descended from their mountain strongholds, and under the leadership of Cyrus, conquered the Medes and learned from them a degrading luxury and a lax morality, which changed their simple, sturdy, honest lives into lives of listless ease, devoid of ambition. No wonder, then, that they fell an easy prey to those Greeks, whom they called western barbarians, but whom we are eager to study and follow.

According to Grote, the historian, Greece devoted more time to the physical training of her youth than to all other branches of education combined, and yet Galton tells us that the Greeks, as a people, were as superior to us in intellectual ability as we are superior to the African negroes. This is a bold statement to make, still we cannot help but admire the deep, intellectual thought that Greece has produced, and we believe that the attention given by them to promote strength of body and beauty of form, made Greece what she was. Their national games were a distinct characteristic of the people, for they were the first to found such institutions; and today Marathon is probably known better as the name of a great race than the name of a great battle. To a Greek, physical beauty and moral greatness were closely associated, and everything that tended to develop the symmetry of the human figure was supposed to have the special approbation of Heaven. Their Gods were merely their ideals, and how many Grecian youths pictured the fleet-footed Achilles or the brawny Hercules, and strove to follow in their steps? These games were also associated with contests between

writers, orators, painters and sculptors, so that the beautiful often met the poetical, and, therefore, superior physical ability made Greece great in superior mental attainment. If we had not the heroic blood of the Alemaeonidae in Pericles would we today be able to admire the works of art as represented in the Propylaea and the Parthenon? Would specimens of the works of Pheidias now adorn the walls of the British museum? Socrates, Xenophon and Demosthenes were all trained in bodily vigor and encouraged physical culture. But Demosthenes lived to see the degeneration of Greece and its downfall. He pleaded in vain for the Greeks to return to their old heroic spirit, but they had fallen too far and could not return, and never since has Greece produced a single great man.

Rome was the next factor in the gradual civilization of the human race, and the Romans possessed superior physical excellence. They must have been hardy and vigorous to overcome the unhealthy climate and the attacks of the many foes that surrounded Rome in her early struggles. Thus, trained in its early days, Rome soon sprang into full manhood, and carried with it a vigor that gave rise to a long list of statesmen, jurists and philosophers, who made Rome famous as the originator of the best law system that has ever been known. In early Roman history we find that Tarquin instituted the "Great or Roman Games"; games which were held publicly, and in which athletes from all over the known world competed. Public baths were also founded, and the Roman youth was encouraged to develop a strong physique.

For nearly two hundred years, from about 500 to 300 B. C., Rome was engaged in internal struggles between the patricians and the plebians. But instead of weakening the Romans, this struggle developed in them the strong, manly character which enabled them to hurl the invader so often from their gates, and which made Rome, eventually, the mistress of the ancient world. Rome's strength grew, but corruption also grew, and soon her downfall began, for no nation can stand that is rotten at the core. But Rome did not fall until she had worked out her destiny, and had exerted an influence on other peoples that was to come to light in future years. Her legions taught the Gauls and the Britons what training and discipline could do, and as a result Charlemagne saved Christian Europe from the heathen hordes, and Wellington saved Europe from the despotism of Napoleon.

Now let us look for awhile at the history of the Northern branch of the Aryan family. We know practically nothing of the Slavonic tribes and very little more of the Teutons, but we do know that they worshipped Gods the same as the Greeks, and that their Gods represented their ideals of physical strength and endurance. If their worship lacked the grace of the Greeks it made up in sincerity; a superior sincerity that came from simple, honest souls. Probably their greatest God was Thor, the God of Thunder and War. He was supposed to have enormous strength, and is represented as carrying a hammer with which he could rend rocks. Their worship of physical strength was further shown by them in their choice

of leaders. They chose only the strongest and bravest and called him their "Kon-ning, or able man," whence we derive our name, "King." This love of strength created in these rude Norsemen a sturdy love of liberty which is the prominent feature in the Anglo-Saxon of today, and which has put Great Britain and the United States to the front of the civilized nations of the world.

The Anglo-Saxons, as I have said before, are the direct descendants of the Teutons, but they have had their roughness tempered by the grace and vivacity of the Norman-French. They combine the best qualities of the Norsemen, Greeks and Romans, and have excelled all in physical accomplishments. From the earliest days they have been noted for their robustness and adventurous spirit. They have carried civilization from the one end of the earth to the other, and I think I am safe in saying that they would not have done this if they had not inherited this spirit from their ancestors; a spirit which enabled Cook to open a way to the cannibal islands of the Pacific; a spirit which enabled Stanley and Livingstone to bring to light the darkest corners of Africa; a spirit which brought the millions of India under a beneficent rule, and which today lures many of our bravest to the frozen fields of the North and South. This adventurous spirit seems to have reached its limit. The question naturally arises, "Has the Anglo-Saxon race worked out its destiny, and will it in turn degenerate and fall?" This course has been the fate of all the great nations of the past. But I cannot see that the Anglo-Saxon race has begun to de-

generate, to develop a lax morality, and to become effeminate; and as long as physical culture is given a proper place in our colleges, and the youth of the country are encouraged to develop an honest, sturdy manhood, I see no reason to believe that our race will decay.

The best and only place to encourage this growth is in our colleges. Here the brightest and the noblest of our youth congregate, and here the minds that are to rule the destinies of our race are fashioned. Let it be looked to that they are fashioned truly, and are supported by a strong constitution. History has shown that those who have been leaders in the college games have been masters in the world. When some worthy deed is performed by an Englishman, Oxford, Eton or Cambridge always find that that man once did a brilliant feat on the cricket crease, or rowed a certain oar in a champion crew. How many deeds of youth have been recalled of the leaders in the present Boer war? One is claimed by Cambridge and another by Oxford.

Physical superiority begets mental growth. Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, Peel, Bright, Palmerston and Gladstone, and other great writers and political leaders of Great Britain, were all men of vigorous health and hardy physique. So were the great founders and preservers of the United States, like Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Jackson, Grant and Webster. And before us today we have a striking example of what physical exercise can do in Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States. We all know of his struggles for health,

and how he had to strive against a weak constitution, how the papers of the United States ridiculed him when he went to gain strength on the western plains. But he has clearly vindicated himself, and shown himself to be a man with a clear idea of duty and possessing fair literary talent. On the other hand, we have examples of men who were blessed with strong constitutional vigor, but who have abused this gift and have not exercised their bodies as they have their brains; more than that, they have sapped the strength of their bodies to supply their intellects. A good example is at present before our minds, namely:—Edison. Today he is a broken down man, and it is a forlorn hope to think that he will ever again startle the world—and still he is not an old man. Nature will not be abused; if it is, some day it will retaliate.

Looking at the question from a national or worldly standpoint, as we have done, is it not the duty of a college to encourage a certain degree of physical superiority and to provide suitable buildings and make suitable arrangements for the same. Undoubtedly it is for the good of the student, and, surely, when the destinies of a nation are at stake, it is worth it. In support of this contention let me quote from an article contributed by Charles F. Thwing, President of the Western Reserve University, U. S., to the May issue of "Success." He says, "For one, I believe so thoroughly in athletics and social organizations that I would give them not only a place, but a large place. The scholastic training, alone and unaided, is certainly inadequate to form character. The question here, as al-

most everywhere else, is one of proportion; and social relations, aesthetic affinities, athletic opportunities, religious affiliations, are not to be neglected." Then, let the students' curriculum be so proportioned that the social and aesthetic is given due prominence with the intellectual, and each student coming forth from college will be able to appreciate the relative worth of facts, which is a primary purpose of study.

W. R. D.

LOCALS.

The wise son gets the worm.

The early bird knows its own father.

Silence is golden, ye shovellers here below.

Snider is no foolish man, anyway; he won't build on the sand.

The thirsty soul—"I'll strike water before I go another inch."

"Never swallow meals hurriedly," (especially when you are eating pie).

Say, Boys, you will want some photographs taken before you go home. Do not forget to go to Young's, Macdonnell Street.

Deachmann—"I try to do one thing only at a time, and to do that well. I can't talk grammatically and shovel this blooming sand."

The President's office has been removed to the rear of the main college buildings. Office hours—6.55 a.m. to 12.5 p.m.; 12.55 p.m. 6.5 p.m.

Whom the gods wish to destroy by hard work, they first reward with high wages.

The pit hands will live awhile yet.

PICKINGS FROM THE PIT.

Young Cleal—"Do they ever give us strawberry shortcake in the summer around here?"

The skilled laborer:

Oh! lots of them. They are all out in blossom now.

Senors Suckling, Snider, Bray and Kennedy—experts in bare-back plow riding and slack double-tree performance—give interesting proofs of skill daily.

(Suckling leads when the winds are fair).

The walls of Jericho fell after the marching around them for seven days, but the walls of the engine room may in a moment if Warner continues to run the wagon against them.

Most of us can sleep the sleep of the just at night, but few can equal Dawson in the accomplishment of this feat whilst pushing a wheelbarrow.

Good Fountain Pens at a low price are hard to get. Clark, the Jeweler, has them at \$1.00 and \$1.50, and they are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Personals.

T. E. Ross, B. A., '99, has commenced study for the Methodist ministry at Dalhousie University.

Mr. S. Springer, the newly appointed Bursar, and his family, have taken up their residence on College Heights.

H. T. Domville, '82, is now a V. S. at Rothasay, N. B. He was offered a commission in the last South African contingent.

W. Linklater, '97, has been offered the position of Professor of Agronomy at the Washington State Experiment Station.

W. G. Thompson is now engaged with Swift & Co., of Chicago. Articles from his prolific pen appear in many of the U. S. agricultural papers.

R. G. Welden, '96, famous in his college days as a loyal conservative, intends selling his farm at Elgin, N. B., and going to the Territories, where, after leaving college, he spent some time ranching.

W. H. Pettrack is practicing as a veterinary surgeon at Central Bedeque P. E. I., and is one of the Dominion Veterinary Inspectors for the Island.

At the meeting of the committee of the Intercollegiate Judging Association, in Lansing, it was decided to discontinue judging competition at the International Live Stock Exposition.

At Deseronto, W. Harris, '98, was married to Miss Parsons, daughter of Doctor Parsons, of that place. The young couple took up their residence at St. Catherines, where Mr. Harris is managing a large dairy farm. "The Review" extends the usual felicitations.

'97, Dr. Arthur G. Hopkins has recently been appointed to represent the Veterinary Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Great Britain. His official designation will be Veterinary Quarantine Officer for Canada. Address, 52 Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.

Certificates issued by Dr. Hopkins will be accepted by the U. S. authorities.

W. W. Hubbard, '82, is managing editor of "The Weekly Homestead," published at Halifax, N. S. He is also prominent in farming circles as secretary of the New Brunswick Farmers' Association and the Maritime Breeders' Association.

B. C. Paterson, B.S.A., '88, has retired from his connection with a Maritime mining concern, and purchased the "Amherst Daily Press." Most unfortunately the plant was destroyed by fire on March 8th.

From the Directors' report, Montana Experiment Station:

"Through the untiring effort of the Agriculturist, the Station farm has been transformed from a weed producing tract to a model farm, and his feeding experiments with domesticated animals have attracted the attention of all Western stockmen."

Mr. I. N. Beckstedt visited the college before leaving for his summer's work in B. C.

On 15th ult., at St. James Church, Guelph, Miss Augusta Cooke was married to S. J. Goodliffe, '99. The groom was supported by "Jack" Weir, '99.


Early in the spring Prof. Doherty took an old, abandoned house on the further side of Puslinch Lake, in order that he might better pursue the study of nature. To this summer home he invited the graduating class to spend an afternoon, that they might receive convincing evidence of man's happiness when left to himself and to nature.

On arriving at the Lake, the class were met by the Professor who escorted them to his home. At one time man had denuded the surrounding country of its primitive forest, but persistent nature again dressed herself in clothes of cedar, birch, poplar, and other trees, so that now the whole lake shore, where the Professor's house is situated, is covered with a promising second growth of forest.

The dismal looking old log house, with the Union Jack floating aloft, was little indicative of the interesting sights within. In the front window sat a beautiful specimen of our large white owl; snakes thrust their fiery tongues from their cages; different species of fish splashed in their limited troughs; and scattered in greatest profusion were endless varieties of our fauna and flora. Here the Professor was at home.

After entertaining the class with reminiscences of trips to Colorado and New Ontario, the Professor intimated that he had a friend whom he wished us to meet. We accordingly followed to the old log stable. Here we were delighted to see the superb Galahad, one of Mr. Seagram's best race horses, which that gentleman had generously loaned the Professor.

The P. M. having now waned away, we retraced our steps through the woods to the Landing hotel. Here Mr. Doherty had arranged for a real good country supper in a real country hotel. The evening was spent in games of quoits and bowling, a race to wind up a jovial farewell, and our last class drive.

STILL LEADS 
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