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# THE O.A.C. REVIEW.

The Dignity of a Calling is its Utility.

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## THE O.A.C. REVIEW.

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## Agricultural.

### The Future of Sheep Husbandry in Canada.

A PAPER READ BY HON. JOHN DRYDEN, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AT THE EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

Sheep combine in their products two essential requirements for the comfort and well-being of society, meat, which sustains the human body, and wool, which, when manufactured, affords warmth and protection. Changes will take place the world over : fashions may come and go ; kingdoms rise and fall, but always men must eat, and, therefore, meat will always be in demand ; the human body will continue to need protection and therefore wool will be required ; so that, so long as man exists on this earth, sheep

husbandry will have a place. Just how much of these products will be consumed depends somewhat upon whether the producers will undertake to supply the particular quality of either demanded by the consumer. For many years in the United States only one of these products was thought worth considering, and thousands of sheep were kept only for the wool annually produced, the carcasses when old being left to the birds and beasts of the forest. Changes in the market in time caused a less demand for the particular quality of wool being then produced, resulting in these later years in eliminating entirely the profits in this particular line of sheep husbandry ; so that to-day but few men contemplate the raising of sheep as a business without considering the possibilities of combining these two elements in the production of sheep, namely : meat and wool.

That two profits may be thus obtained is perfectly clear. The same carcass which produces a suitable quality of wool may, by judicious breeding and management, be brought to afford the finest quality of flesh as well. The difference thus obtained will in most cases be sufficient to convert an absolute loss in the industry in the one case to a decided profit in the other. The sheep which combine these two products to the greatest extent will undoubtedly be the sheep found in Canada in the future.

The time is approaching when it will be impossible to sell at a remunerative price an animal having merely the name of sheep regardless altogether of the quality either of meat or wool, and the sooner the time comes in this country, the better for all concerned. A discriminating market is the best of all markets to improve production. So long as persons will purchase inferior animals at the same rate as those of a superior quality, so long will carelessness and indifference be manifested by those engaged in their production. The moment the consumer obtains sufficient knowledge of what ought to be furnished for his consumption to refuse absolutely to purchase that which is entirely

inferior and unfit for his use, that moment he becomes in the highest degree an educator of those engaged in any given industry and will eventually compel them to quit the production altogether or furnish what is demanded. There will never come a time when meat will cease to be consumed ; somebody will always sell this product. But there will come a time when the inferior will go a-begging ; when the man who produces only this quality will have to hunt for a customer and take whatever he is willing to give.

A good animal of any breed or kind will sell itself, will find its own market. It will command attention when that which is bad is ignored and neglected. When the market is overstocked, who is it that still sells at a paying price ? It is the man who, in the midst of dullness, has still had an eye to perfection in his animals ; who has never looked back but has pursued an even course toward high merit from the beginning, no matter what his circumstances as to market may have been ; it is the man who has not studied so much what he is to receive, but who has been concentrating his powers on the production of animals of suitable merit.

There are those, and their number is too great, who, when the market drops, begin at once to lose interest in the quality of their animals, and who forthwith say, anything will do ; there is nothing in it anyway ; whereas they should double their energies if possible in the opposite direction ; they should say : Now that dullness reigns, I must take greater pains in my selection and management than before, and thus, as far as can be, produce such quality as will induce a demand. The old adage is still true ; there is room at the top although the bottom may be very much overcrowded ; and the man who reaches the top round will always find, not merely remunerative prices, but undoubted satisfaction as well in the prosecution of his calling.

In this country we may learn from the example given us by many of the breeders in Great Britain. It is in that country more than in any other that breeds have originated. How has this been done ? Not by men who have merely had the motive of dollars and cents, but by men who have been imbued with the ambition to produce an animal of peculiar characteristics. Those who have been following sheep husbandry have had the ambition, if I may use the expression, to

make a sheep with certain qualities of meat and wool. They have had a certain ideal before them, and year by year they have worked with the one object in view until finally they have accomplished their purpose. To some extent in Canada we have different surroundings ; we may have to cater to a different market ; but we ought to work somewhat on the same principles ; and we may be sure that the man who thus accomplishes his purposes in completing the ideal that he has before him will always be the man who makes most money in his business.

Now, if you agree with me in the propositions I have thus laid down, the question will immediately be asked:—What breed shall we obtain in order best to carry out this purpose ? That question I cannot for several reasons answer ; I must leave it to every man to answer for himself. If you desire to know my opinion, you must make enquiries as to what I do in my own practice ; and that is the only answer I can give you as to my opinion of the particular breed which is best adapted for this purpose. It will be at best only an opinion, and although you may profit by my experience and by the experience of others who have for sometime engaged in this business, I advise every young man in the land not to become a mere copyist in his calling ; I advise him to study his own surroundings and his own circumstances and to act independently for himself. It is quite possible that what is best for me may not be best for you, and therefore I ought not, if I so desired, to lay down hard and fast rules for any other man to follow. Because I choose for the purpose I have suggested one particular breed of sheep, that is no reason why I should quarrel with my neighbor who chooses another. Only I desire to urge that we should all keep before us the one common object, that of producing in the highest perfection that which is demanded by our common market. But if you insist on merely copying what I do instead of using your own powers of observation and your own judgment, we can never have much advancement in matters of this kind in this country. On the other hand, if our breeders will use the opportunities afforded,—take advantage of the experience of those who are older and then think for themselves,—there ought to be some among us who will carry this matter forward to a much greater extent than we have ever gone before. Prejudices ought not to be

allowed to prevent a proper decision in this matter. There are hundreds of our people who are adhering to one particular breed or another simply because they are prejudiced either for or against. In this enlightened age a man ought to be willing to throw aside any prejudices and look at the matter entirely from an independent and unbiased point of view.

There are two things especially which will be needed by those who wish to carry on this industry in the future :—First, good judgment; and second, good care and management; the latter of course will include good food for the animals. Now, these two things we hope to give those in attendance at our O.A.C. If we fail in this, we fail certainly in one of the essential reasons for the existence of this institution. The students who take the full course will always hold a decided advantage over those who have never enjoyed this privilege.

Because in our Province we have different soils and to some extent different climates, it becomes necessary in an institution such as our O.A.C. to provide, for the purpose of education, specimens of the different breeds of animals for the inspection and study of the students who may be in attendance. Thus by constant observation of the peculiar habits and special characteristics of each, everyone is able intelligently to decide as to the suitability of any given breed for his own locality.

It is clear that those who follow this industry in the future will be compelled of necessity to study the best methods that can be adopted to cheapen production. The object must not be to produce the heaviest animals but to produce on a given area the greatest number of pounds both of meat and wool at the least possible cost. If three sheep weighing 150 lbs. each can be produced at less cost than two sheep weighing 200 lbs. each, then it is clear that it will be to the advantage of the breeder to produce the smaller sheep. This is a matter which needs constant observation and investigation, and if some of our pet breeds must be lost sight of because of this fact being made clear as against them, let it be so.

We must remember that in the future, even more than at present, we shall be compelled to meet in an open market the results in this particular department of the best intelligence and skill of the whole world. My

judgment, however, is that with the advantages which our excellent climate affords, if our people will but pay attention to the points suggested as to quality and a lesser cost of production, we shall be able to hold our own against all comers.

There is no one who has studied the sheep statistics of our Province but is clearly convinced that there is abundant room in Ontario for much greater development in this important branch of agriculture. Most of us deplore the fact that our population during the last forty years has increased at so small a ratio; yet a reference to statistics will show that the increase in the production of sheep falls far behind what might be expected from the actual increase in population. In 1851 in the Province of Ontario our population was 952,000. In 1891 it had increased to 2,112,989. The number of horses and cattle during that period, according to the last statistics of the Bureau of Industries, has multiplied by three. The number of swine has also increased in about the same ratio, but I find that the number of sheep has only increased by about half, the number being 1,050,168 in 1851 and 1,693,751 in 1891.

None of our domestic animals are more easily handled or produced with less labor and as little cost as sheep. Indeed a few sheep may be kept on every farm without the farmer being cognizant of much additional expense. This cannot be said of any of our other domestic animals, but notwithstanding this, the industry has not grown as we should like to have seen it.

It appears to me that, if we are to succeed in developing this industry in the future, two things are necessary :—First, our farmers must have the opportunity to sell both mutton and wool in the best market that can be found. This subject is considered a political one, and perhaps ought not to be mentioned in a paper of this sort; yet everyone must feel the force of the statement. So long as we are hampered in disposing of these products where we could do it to the best advantage, so long will our farmers find reason in that fact for refusing to increase their flocks.

The second thing which seems to be necessary is more stringent laws for the protection of sheep against ravages by dogs. The present law is certainly in advance of that which formerly existed, inasmuch as a man who allows his dog to run at large at night runs

the risk of having him destroyed without legal recourse. This results in most cases in the dogs being confined during the night. Still it is a lamentable fact that hundreds of sheep are annually destroyed in this way. In the Township of Whitby, in Ontario County, I understand that, during the past year, a sum exceeding five hundred dollars has been paid out of the fund provided for this purpose for the protection of sheep. An increase in the number of sheep means an increase of wealth, and sheep are, I assume, a necessity. Dogs add no wealth to the country, and at best must be considered as a luxury. In my judgment, therefore, they ought not to be allowed to interfere with the development of this great industry.

Again, if sheep husbandry in this country is to be developed as much as is desirable, the attention of those engaged in it must be turned towards the necessity of furnishing the market with a regular supply of the best mutton. It will not do at certain seasons of the year to depend for a supply only upon old and worn out animals. One crop of lambs ought to be handled by the producers in such a way that from those a supply may be afforded until another crop begins to be offered on the market. If this were done, those who wish the finest quality and who are quite willing to pay for it would always be able to secure it. The habit of rushing all the lambs on the market during one or two months of the year results in demoralisation in two ways:—First, the prices at these seasons are almost sure to be brought down to such a low point that producers become discouraged, and declare that the business does not afford a proper remuneration. Secondly, the supply of the best article is thus in a short time exhausted, being forced on the market when perhaps it is not all wanted, so that later on in the season it cannot be had, and the attention of the consumer is turned from this valuable meat product to some other which can more readily be supplied. As a remedy for this, attention should be drawn through the press and otherwise to the desirability and necessity for these animals being held for a greater length of time by such of the producers as can afford to do so. By this means a larger sum per head would be realised. Already during this season those who decided to hold their lambs are reaping an excellent profit by so doing. This will doubtless continue for some months. It may be that everyone en-

gaged in this business cannot do this, but let those who can, give attention to it because they will be certain, if they have suitable buildings and plenty of feed, to reap a good reward by doing so. By the experiment carried on at the Experimental Farm last year it will be seen that, should the American market be fully supplied, there is always open a good market for a good article in Great Britain.

There can be no doubt that our Canadian climate gives us a decided advantage in the production of good mutton. The butchers' carts in New York and other large American cities bear abundant testimony to this by carrying in bold lettering through the streets the words, "Canada Mutton," which is taken to mean by those who read it that Canada mutton is superior to any other mutton consumed in those cities.

The intelligence, skill and industry of our people will supply all that is needed in addition to a good climate, and will, we hope, eventually put our Canada, and especially our Province, in the front rank in sheep production.

### The President's Annual Address at the Experimental Union.

BY ELMER LICK, OSHAWA.

GENTLEMEN,—Again we meet in the capacity of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union. Swiftly has the year 1891 passed by with its successes and failures; already we have advanced considerably into the year 1892. When we realise how swiftly time passes and consider our position as farmers, students and ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College; and when we also consider the serious nature of the competitors against which we have to labor, we are brought to the stern necessity of assisting ourselves in every way possible.

Other countries are striving to supply the same markets on which we rely, and it is only by careful and thorough systematic work that we can expect to keep the markets we already have. We must experiment in the best ways of marketing our products, so packing, grading and labelling them that they shall go on the market in the best possible condition. Experimenting in marketing is, I take it, not in line with the work which can be most thoroughly and profitably carried out

through the Experimental Union. However, it is work that needs looking after, and work from which valuable results may be expected.

We have to face the serious matter of a largely impoverished soil in many of the older districts of the Province. We are in need of more thorough and energetic work in the endeavor to conserve the remaining fertility of the soil, and by careful experiments suggest such improvements in the practices on such soils as will increase the fertility of the soil. Sometimes I think the time is almost at hand when co-operative work in these lines would be useful, then again I think it doubtful if such experiments could be made of any practical benefit.

We also have the matter of weeds to contend with. Here we need co-operation, not by a few members of the Experimental Union, but by every farmer throughout this Province. Co-operation work under direction of Experimental Union might be made profitable in determining the best methods of destroying various weeds. Again, we have fungus and insect enemies to contend with. There is not a single plant that the farmer desires to grow but what is more or less seriously retarded in its full development through attacks by one or more of these. Experiments might well be undertaken under proper direction to settle the best methods of reducing loss from these causes.

The above are the principal competitors common to all farmers. The Experimental Union have not so far, with exception of fertilizer experiments, attempted but little in the above lines. Most of the work would of necessity be individual and could not be made largely co-operative. Here is one direction in which our Union so far has failed. I refer to the collecting of individual experiments with their successes and failures. This branch of our work needs emphasising. My predecessors in office for the last two years have referred to the O. A. C. REVIEW, and urged the advisability of closer relations of our society with the REVIEW. I would suggest that an endeavor be made to secure as many results of individual experiments from ex-students and others, and that such be published in the REVIEW at any time when received.

As an organization the Experimental Union has been in existence twelve years, the Government have given grants commencing

with \$50, and during the year 1891 at the liberal sum of \$400. The people in general and farmers in particular have a right to know whether we are a benefit to the country or not, also whether we are giving good value for the money with which we are entrusted.

I desire individually, and also officially, to boldly say, that the Experimental Union is a benefit to the country, and also that the money is economically handled, giving results in value far surpassing the expenditure.

(1) The Experimental Union acts as an advertising medium, assisting in filling the Agricultural College. It does this in several ways. The fact of an ex-student returning to the Union meeting awakens an interest in the immediate community. The various circulars sent out in connection with experimental work develop enquiry, the experiments themselves have a tendency in the same direction.

(2) The experiments conducted give results of value to farmers in general. One experiment in a neighborhood tends to awaken interest, farmers begin to enquire what fertilizer shall I use? I need one? Is there a better variety of oats, peas, wheat, barley, mangels, turnips, carrots, corn, potatoes than the ones I have been growing? Failing to find satisfactory answers to these questions from records of experiments they begin to experiment on their own account.

(3) The various grains, &c., sent out have in many cases, turned out to be varieties far superior to those grown in the localities to which such have been sent.

Other advantages might be mentioned, but I think enough has been said to convince every fair minded man that the Experimental Union is worthy of the assistance it receives.

What the principal idea was when the Union was first organized I know not. However, I do know that for a number of years College management seemed to be one of the chief subjects for discussion. In consequence of this the Union did not prosper as it otherwise would have done. Mistakes have been made in the Union, probably mistakes will still be made. Let us learn by past mistakes to avoid the same ones in the future. Let us one and all work energetically and determinedly until the Agricultural and Experimental Union shall be known world wide as the foremost organization conducting co-operative experiments. To attain this end we need to be careful in our reports, be sure of all dates,

weights and facts, having the slightest bearing on the accuracy and completeness of the report. Let us take hold with a determination to assist our neighbor, or neighbors, being assured that in so doing we are doubly assist in ourselves.

### Experimental Union.

The meeting of the Agricultural and Experimental Union, held on January 28th and 29th, was a thorough success. The attendance of graduates and students was large, and judging from the number of farmers present the interest in the union is increasing. Among the visitors were:—The President, Mr. E. Lick, Oshawa; John McMillan, M.P.; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklyn; D. Gilbert, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Prof. Burnett, Michigan Agricultural College; John I. Hobson, Mosboro'; H. R. Jeffs, Bondhead; G. A. Brodie, Bethesda; Nelson Monteith, B.S.A., Stratford; J. W. Henry, Thornton; W. A. Jamieson, Thornton; A. E. Thompson, Thornton; J. A. B. Sleightholm, B.S.A., Humber; D. Buchanan, B.S.A., Hensall; R. F. Holterman, Brantford; Mr. Morgan, Kerwood; Messrs. Hunter, Freulton; Mr. Kenny, Guelph.

At the morning session the President spoke of the good work that was being done by the Union and the successful experiments that were conducted.

The question drawer was then opened and many important agricultural topics were discussed with a lively interest.

At the afternoon session Mr. R. F. Holterman gave a report of experiments conducted in reference to comb foundation. The result of the experiments went to show that thin comb foundation was as good as the heavier.

J. W. Hart read a valuable paper on dairying, prepared by Mr. S. P. Brown. The profits of winter dairying was largely dwelt upon by this paper.

Another paper on winter dairying was read by Mr. Yuill, student. He dwelt to some extent on the methods that should be adopted in order to make it profitable, and also upon some experiments conducted by him as to the cost of producing butter.

A lively discussion followed both of these papers.

J. McMillan, M.P., gave an address on "Fattening Steers for Shipping." In order to be successful he says that high grade steers

of the beefing type only should be handled. After enumerating some of the points requisite in a good animal, he dwelt upon the kindness and regularity of feeding that should be exercised by the attendant when feeding over winter, and also during their passage to England. He disproved of feeding barley and advised letting the animals out once a day for exercise so that they would ship better.

Pres. Mills then gave an address on "Farming as an Occupation." He said that one of the reasons why so many farmers' sons disliked farming was, that they saw both sides of the question while only the sunny side of the other professions was seen by them. Farming gives better health and a more independent living than any other calling. Farmers cannot make large fortunes in a short time, but success is sure and the risk is less, than in other occupations. It is an honorable occupation, of which no man should be ashamed, and if the man has the culture and refinement, being a farmer will not exclude him from the very best of society. President Mills ended his address with a few remarks on the wants of the farmer. Education and the exercise of more taste being very necessary, not only in his personal appearance, but also on the farm and home surroundings.

E. A. Jeffs, Bondhead, then read a paper on stock raising, which was highly appreciated and drew forth an interesting discussion.

The meeting then adjourned until the following morning.

The election of officers was first in order on Friday morning. The following were elected:

Hon. President,—James Mills, M.A.

President,—N. Monteith, B.S.A., Stratford.

Vice-President,—S. P. Brown, Whitby.

Recording-Secretary and Treasurer,—D. Buchanan, B.S.A., Hensall.

Corresponding-Secretary,—R. F. Holterman, Brantford.

Editor,—C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., O.A.C.

Auditors,—H. Story, Picton, and James Atkinson, Seaforth.

The report of the President's address was then given by Mr. Buchanan and adopted by the Union.

J. A. B. Sleightholm, B.S.A., read an excellent paper on pork raising. He advised forcing on the pigs quickly from birth and favored the idea of having the floor of the pen partly of plank and partly of earth. He recommended the raising of two litters a year

and avoiding marketing the pork during the months of November and December.

The discussion which followed was entered into by Prof. Shaw, Prof. Burnett, D. Buchanan and Mr. McKenzie.

Mr. D. Gilbert, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, read a paper on the poultry interest. He showed by means of striking statistics that the poultry interest was one of the most important industries in the country, and was likely to become more important still.

Mr. C. A. Zavitz then gave the report of the Committee on the Experiments in Agriculture, which had been carried on during the year. These were the following:—

(1) *Experiments with fertilizers in growing oats.*—Superphosphate gave the best results, but that the fertilizers had not given as satisfactory results as was expected from them.

(2) *Nitrate of soda used in growing spring wheat.*—The effect of the fertilizer in this case also was unsatisfactory, probably owing to some extent to the dry weather.

(3) *Corn in hills versus drills.*—The corn in the drills gave best results.

(4) *Lucerne.*—The report stated that it was doing fairly well, but nothing definite could be based upon it as it is not known how it will survive the winter.

(5) *Varieties of Corn.*—The Mammoth White Surprise yielded the largest quantity of stalks and ears, but was rather late in ripening. Canada Yellow gave the best return in ears. Comptons did not do very well, but on account of its early maturing properties it is adapted to northern localities. The Mammoth Cuban gave satisfactory results on the whole.

(6) Carter's prize elephant came out ahead in the experiment with turnips.

(7) Of the five varieties of mangels experimented upon, the Mammoth Long Red came first.

(8) In the experiment with carrots the Improved Short White proved to be the best variety.

(9) In Spring wheats Manitoulin came first and Herison's Bearded second.

(10) Of the barley varieties, the Hungarian, a hullless variety, proved to be the best, and the Canadian Six Rowed second best.

(11) Regarding the oats, the Poland White took the lead, but the Bavarian and Joannette are excellent varieties. This report was given close attention as there were many points which would guide the farmer in selecting his seed for the coming year.

The subject of dehorning cattle was then discussed to considerable length, which ended in the carrying of a motion to the effect that the Union conduct experiments along that line.

Prof. Burnett, of Michigan Agricultural College, read a valuable paper dealing largely with the process of fertilization in plants.

Hon. John Dryden read a paper on "The Future of Sheep Husbandry of Canada," which appears in this issue of the REVIEW.



## Correspondence

### Nova Scotia Heard From.

DEAR FRIEND MARSH.—Having some time at my disposal this evening, I am going to spend it in writing about this corner of the world as you so modestly request.

I am settled at Stellarton, in Pictou Co., N.S., a county that for natural resources and latent wealth is not surpassed by an area of equal size in our Dominion. One mile north of my home is the old Foord Pit, where the thickest seam of coal in the world is found. It was there that some forty-five miners lost their lives fourteen years ago, and lie buried one thousand feet below the loved ones left at home on the morning of the fatal explosion. This mine is owned by English capitalists, who have not obtained a cent of revenue from it since the explosion, while their outlay to recover the pit must have been something enormous. It has taken eleven years of effort to empty the mine of the water turned on to destroy the fire-fiend, while the hoisting-gear and buildings at the pit-head have all been renewed. By the first of '92, the management hope to see this valuable mine resume its old-time aspect, when its out-put of coal exceeded that of any other mine in Canada, and when its monthly pay-roll was in the neighborhood of \$20,000. There are three other pits in Stellarton owned and operated by this company. While two miles north-west of us are the Drummond and Arcadia pits. Some eighteen years ago the former was the scene of the most fatal explosion in the annals of coal-mining in our province, the death-roll reaching seventy-two. In addition to the pits mentioned, there are three others



within six miles of us. It would surprise a student of the O. A. C. to see the quantity of coal \$1.00 will buy here. I have frequently got my wagon load (one and a-half tons) for eighty cents. Who would undertake to supply their home with wood, and coal at such a figure? So much for coal.

The summer of 1891 will be memorable in the history of Pictou County as that in which the mining of iron was begun. It has long been known by many that there were large deposits of this useful mineral in the East River mountains. Not till three years ago, however, was there any interest manifested in the fact by prospecting parties or capitalists. While since that time fortune-seekers have been attracted from far and near, three strong companies, representing some millions of dollars are now in the field, samples of the ore have been tested and pronounced to contain from 50 to 90 per cent. of iron, while the extent of the deposit has proved to far exceed the calculations of the most hopeful. Further, vast beds of limestone have been discovered immediately west of the iron, and in some instances on top of the ore. As there are large quantities of lime used in smelting, this will add much to the value of the property. Within the few past months, too, it has been found that in some sections there is as much manganese in the iron ore as is necessary for fluxing. Providence, evidently, designed this to be one of the foremost iron centres of the world, which it is now on the fair road to become. As a consequence the price of land has an upward tendency for some miles around me, while in the more immediate districts to the ore and furnaces, speculators and land-sharks have taken up large areas, and are now selling in small lots at the rate of as high as \$500.00 an acre. At some future date I may describe the construction of the smelting furnaces and the process the ore is put through in the same ere what is known as pig iron is produced. The other minerals that have been developed to any material extent in our county are gold, gypsum and fire clay—the latter is used in making fire-bricks, also in smelting iron.

You have likely arrived at the conclusion that mining is the principal occupation down here. But let me tell you it is not, vast as it is. Farming leads, both in invested capital and in the number of its followers. And the splendid—in many instances phenomenal—

crops of the past season will restore the courage that had fallen low as the result of a comparative failure of the crops in 1889, and a more decided failure in 1890. More particularly of the oat crop, which up to then was never known to fail in Eastern Nova Scotia. This year, in our East river valley, hay cut two and two and a half tons to the acre, oats seventy bushels, wheat forty bushels, barley forty-five. This is away above the average yield over a period of years. But I maintain that by proper culture and judicious manuring these yields may be attained and even surpassed in any ordinary good season. Too many of our farmers merely make farming a side issue rather than their study and their life work. Those near the shore go fishing, inland they go lumbering or trucking nine months out of the twelve. These are the men who tell us that "farming don't pay." Opportunity missed in the scramble for the "Almighty dollar." More anon.

J. B. MCKAY, '85.

### Canadian Turkeys in Great Britain.

Some months ago, one of my friends, Mr. David Bateman, of 2 High St., Hull, England, entered into an agreement with a large firm in Ontario to try the English markets at Christmas. The quantity originally decided upon was fifty tons, but through a variety of circumstances not more than thirty-three tons were shipped, and a large proportion fell into the hands of other parties. There was not much reason for regretting such a state of affairs, for the weather in England in the early part of December was very warm and it did not begin to freeze until the 18th, when the turkeys were put on the market. The condition in which they arrived would have led anyone to suppose they would make fair prices. Yet, I know that one ton which a man sent to Bradford was thrown up before they had been in the town two hours. The dealer said he would not have them at any price, and they had to be sent to Leeds to be sold. Several other tons were similarly dealt with, and I am informed that the man lost £4 on each ton! This is not very encouraging for the future of the trade. People will not give 7d. per lb. for Canadian turkeys with the feathers on when they can get good Irish ones ready plucked in Hull at 8d. Still, one way and another, I believe the parcel will

have left a small profit, and I know the trade is going to be tried again. Turkeys should be here not later than 16th December, which is the very date this last parcel arrived on. The parties whose turkeys missed the steamer at Boston or New York can hardly hope now to make a profit out of them. I like the flavor of Canadian turkeys very much, and when people only get used to them they will make better prices than they have been reported as making during the last two years. If they could be shipped, including cases, at eight cents per lb., I think they would pay at Christmas. At present the prospective profit does not nearly compensate for the risk incurred. The freight to Liverpool, too, is very high.

I should like to caution any of your readers who are interested in the egg trade that Canadians are damaging the business through sending rotten eggs. I have met with many complaints. The risks in the egg trade are quite bad enough without them being aggravated by carelessness and cupidity. I saw one lot some time since of an estimated value of £54, and of which a proportion of £13 worth had to be destroyed. They had been rotten long before they left Canada. Danish selected eggs can be got here at about 7s. per 120, and Russians at much less.

The first consignment of Russian poultry has just arrived at Hull in fine condition. Strange to say Russian geese never get here till after Christmas.

CHARLES MASON,  
Hull, England.



\* \* \* \* \*

### Local News.

\* \* \* \* \*

BELL is developing a taste for music.

Who squeezed Burdett's hand, on the steamer, on his way across the Atlantic?

MR. R. N. MORGAN's services have been obtained by the First Baptist church to assist in the choir.

MCDONALD—"Ferraby, what kind of a moustache is best?"

Receiving no reply he says: "An elliptical one."

MR. McDONALD, F. J.'s brother, is staying in the vicinity of the College. He is taking up special lines of study and expects to enter the College next session.

1ST YEAR LITERATURE.

*Pr. Jessor.*—"Mr. Kennedy, what is the meaning of 'Now tho' my lamp was lighted late'?"

*Mr. Kennedy.*—"Perhaps she was thinking of the parable of the Seven Bridegrooms."

The Y.M.C.A. delegation missed the morning train and did not arrive in London until night. It was owing, no doubt, not to any carelessness, but to the undue amount of enquiry and telephoning in order to make sure of the train time.

MR. ALEX. CUPPAGE, Assistant Experimentalist, has taken to himself a wife. Alex. quite surprised the unsuspecting people around the College by his sly and artful movements. We hope he will enjoy married life and wish him success and all the joys which should accompany it.

SCENE: Live Stock Class viewing a pair of Red Polled cows in the class-room.

*Prof.*—Mr. S. Curzon, will you name the breed to which these cattle belong?

*Sid.*—(After inspection) Aberdeen Poll, sir.

*Prof.*—Try again. The reply was Sussex. The question was then put to the class.

ONE day—it was on a Sunday—one of the students of the Second Year, happened to drop into a church in the city at a time when certain rites were to be observed. Mistaking the tokens for something else, he quietly walked up and deposited his collection there, not discovering his mistake until too late.

A CONVENTION was held in London, Ont., on Feb. 11th and 12th, at which representatives were present from most of the Young Men's Christian Association's of Ontario and Quebec. The following persons represented the O. A. C. Y. M. C. A.:—H. B. Sharman, B.S.A.; Messrs. Sparrow, J. A. S. Burns, Elford and Spencer. Mr. Sharman, at the request of the Association read a paper on "Bible Study."

THE ambitious Hamilton, while assisting with the ice harvesting, unfortunately slipped and took a ducking in the river, as the water was about fifteen feet deep he had good opportunity to give an exhibition of his swimming power. Disastrous results might have oc-

curred, but, owing to the aid he received from his *phins* he was soon relieved from his dangerous situation.

A WAIL FROM THE TOWER.

Cramming early, cramming late,  
Reading at these notes I hate ;  
Each new lecture brings to me  
Addition to my agony.  
Long though I have wished for fame,  
Ever tried to win the same ;  
Yet, I fear, 'tis all in vain.

—Contributed.

We are again under the painful necessity of calling the attention of the students to the very peculiar costumes which enter the dining room, some bordering on full dress particularly in the morning. One appeared the other morning, after most of the fellows had eaten their breakfasts. This new fashion (all wool) is not looked upon as being so becoming as collar and tie.

ON the evening of Friday, January 29th, Prof. Panton entertained the members of the Union, students and visitors, with a selection of choice views, about sixty in number, as shown by the stereopticon. These views are a choice lot carefully selected by the Professor, consisting of scenes from nature, and were appreciated in a manner highly complimentary to Professor Panton.

THE annual dinner given to the members of the Experimental Union and students was held at the College on the evening of January 28th, in the dining room. President Mills stated that the attendance of students and visitors was larger than ever before. After a hearty repast had been partaken of, a couple of hours was spent in speech making when some very interesting remarks were passed from the professors, ex-students, students and visitors. Among the visitors who spoke were the following: John McMillan, M.P., Rev. W. F. Clarke, Mr. Gilbert, of Ottawa, and Mr. Hunter, of Hamilton. The ex-students representatives made some well chosen remarks, and the students spoke in a creditable manner.

STOREY is married. The predictions of our last issue proved true. The "wedding bells" did ring, away out at Rockwood, on Jan. 20th, 1892, in celebration of his marriage to Miss Charlotte Auslie, of Rockwood. It was an eventful day not only for Storey, but for others as well. How consoling it must have

been to those who had vainly endeavored to find out who Storey's girl was. Then the pleasure it afforded the Third Year, who were present, and whose appetites were satisfied as never before, with plenty of good things to eat. Again, think of the self denial of those persons whose vain wooings must now cease and all thoughts of past affection be forgotten forever. Mr. and Mrs. Storey spent their honeymoon at Ottawa, Montreal, and different parts of the east. We extend a hearty welcome to them. NOTE.—The charivari was postponed in expectation of the treat, either of which we are to enjoy yet.

BEFORE placing this *Story* before the public we took *Counsell* of our literary friends (not O.A.C.), they expressed themselves as being satisfied with the former one concerning the *Hunter* and advised us to write one concerning a traveller. A traveller desirous of seeing the world set out one fine morning on his way to *Hamilton*. Shortly after starting he lost his cane, so he called in at *The Farm* and procured an old *Hoe handle*. Having walked for some hours and the sun being very hot his face became *Brown* with sun-Burns and he was very *Lehman* and tired. He therefore decided to take a siesta under the shade of some *Elms* which grew near the roadside. After watching the *King* birds flying in the air and the *Squirrels* in the trees for a short time he fell asleep. He was awakened by the tolling of the *Bell* of the adjacent *Kirke*. Proceeding on his way he met a nondescript crowd of children carrying a *Black* box. He enquired of a juvenile darkey the cause of the gathering. The youth weepingly replied, "I hab not *de Har!* to tell you. He next enquired of an old Scotchman who replied, "It is *Inky* (only) the *Dean's* auld *Grey* cat." In taking a detour to avoid a *Marsh* he entered a field and wishing to display his knowledge of Scientific Agriculture he asked the owner "What would you do *Wid-a-field* like this? Will it grow *Hay*." "No," replied the owner, "nothing but *Cornell* grow in it." Shortly after this he arrived in *Hamilton* and was greatly disappointed as having heard Beckett talk of it several times he thought it was quite a large city.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS O.A.C., 1892.

*Arithmetic*—

1. If a hen lays a dozen eggs in eight weeks, how long will it take her to hatch a dozen chickens?

2. How much wheat ought you to get from 16 acres which yield ten loads of turnips.

3. What ought you to get for a load of wheat consisting of 84 bags, if whiskey is worth 5 cents a glass?

4. If beef is worth 8 cents per lb., what is hay worth per ton?

5. How many cubic yards are there in a brush-heap?

*Medical Exam.—*

1. Have you had any illness during the last two years?

2. Have you ever had an operation performed?

3. Have you ever been troubled with any of the following diseases:—Catarrh, scrofula, tuberculosis, rheumatism, scarlet fever, la grippe, diphtheria, dyspepsia, indigestion, asthma, pneumonia, quinsy, laryngitis, osteo-sarcoma, foot-rot, and navicular disease?

4. Are you married or single?

5. Are you engaged?

*Vet. vinary—*

1. Describe minutely the anatomy of a flea.

2. What are the peculiarities of constitution of the domestic fly?

3. What makes a horse switch his tail when flies are bad?

4. Give the date of the establishment of the Colorado Beetle Herd Book.

5. Name the animals to which the following diseases are common:—Black-knot, mildew, gout and anthrax.

Notwithstanding that these papers were considered hard, there were few failures.

The following are the results: Standing according to general proficiency:—1, B. J. F. Carr; 2, A. S. S. Ainley; 3, D. R. E. Conwell, B.A.; 4, T. M. Jackson.

The first weekly meeting of the Literary Society for '92 was held on the evening of Friday, Feb. 5th.

A number of new members were accepted into the society, after which Mr. Soule began the programme by giving a song entitled "Venice Waters." This was followed by a reading, "Farm Experiences" given by Mr. Hutchinson; it was humorous, but still expressive of the singular experience of farm apprentices.

The subject for debate was "Resolved that Winter Dairying is more Profitable than Summer Dairying."

The supporters were Messrs. Harvey and Walker. For the negative, Messrs. Hurley and Widdifield.

The subject was well and broadly discussed on both sides. Some most remarkable discoveries were made known in regard to profits to be made in the various branches of the dairy industry, which should certainly be encouraging to the agriculturist. The debate was won by the affirmative speakers, and after a good discussion among the members the popular vote was given in favor of winter dairying.

Mr. Hamilton favored the Society with a reading, "The Habits of the Cat," and Mr. McDonald gave a comic song which was very amusing and was well applauded.

After Geo. Phin, who acted as critic in absence of Mr. Morgan, then read his report and the meeting adjourned.

ON FEB. 12, the Literary Society met in the Class-room. The meeting was opened by a selection from the orchestra, consisting of Messrs. W. Shaw, Story, Silverthorn and Atkinson; the audience showed their appreciation by an encore.

Mr. Harrison then gave a speech, illustrated by blackboard drawings, and descriptive of North-Western Africa. He not only described the country, its scenery and inhabitants, but also related many amusing and instructive occurrences which he experienced in his travels there.

Before opening the discussion, McDonald favored the society with a song, "Down on the Old Farm," which though given without an accompaniment, was certainly creditable to him.

Instead of the usual debate, the following topic was discussed, "Does Woman exert a Greater Influence on Man than Money." Messrs. Kent and Storey led. Though they were supposed to have taken opposite sides, still, such was almost impossible as they are both renowned ladies' men. Mr. Williams figured prominently in the discussion, giving many practical hints on both sides, particularly on the former.

This was followed by a recitation from G. E. Day, who was called back again.

T. M. Jackson's musical voice was next heard, rendering a song which quite amused the audience.

D. Aylsworth read a paper which he had prepared on "Worms in regard to Horticulture"; his remarks were practical.

Then Mr. Ferraby gave a recitation, "The charge of the Light Brigade," after which the

orchestra finished the programme by giving a selection.

H. L. Beckett, who was appointed Critic for the evening, gave his report, which consisted of sharp criticism and useful hints, more especially to the beginners.

A number of items were discussed under the head of unfinished business. A committee was appointed to arrange with a photographer for a College group, and arrangements were also made regarding an opening meeting which is to be held in two or three weeks.

At the request of the Patrons of Industry the O.A.C. Literary Society gave an entertainment in School No. 6, Guelph Township, on Friday, 22nd. January. Mr. Carlyle, President of the Literary Society, occupied the chair, and after a few remarks explaining this new departure of the Society, and also that some of its best talent was not present, not having yet returned from their holidays, he proceeded with the programme. The first item was a chorus, "Litoria," which was rendered by Messrs. Morgan, Buscarlet Harcourt, Harrison and McDonald. Then came a musical treat given by Misses Maggie and Georgie Mills in the form of an instrumental duet. Next came a recitation by Mr. R. S. Shaw, which was well rendered and loudly applauded, followed by a solo from Miss Annie Mills, which was well received by the audience. Mr. T. B. Willans' essay on "Love: or the Relation of Young Men to Young Women," was handled in a very creditable manner. No doubt many profited by his advice, now that he is an authority on such matters. Mr. Buscarlet was then called upon to give a song, "Anchored," which was one of the most enjoyable pieces of the evening. In response to an encore he gave a song entitled "Fiddle and I." Mr. Hay, a young Polander of the First Year, rendered "Mary had a Little Lamb," in first the Polish and then the Russian dialect. In response to an encore he gave a selection of Polish *gibberish*, which was appreciated. His Russian military costume was quite attractive. Mr. Morgan then gave a song, "Job Lots," which was encored, his costume was particularly striking, consisting largely of patches of various colors and shapes, and in various places. G. E. Day gave an account of his experiences among Mormons during a visit at Utah. The next item was an instrumental selection by Miss

Maggie Mills, followed by a recitation by Mr. F. C. Harrison, "Maybe you would, but I doubt it"; and on being called back gave, "The Owl Critic." Miss Annie Mills favored the audience with a solo, which was well received. Mr. R. S. Shaw then gave a lecture on "Agriculture," and Mr. Morgan again appeared in costume and gave an amusing song entitled "Squeeze My Little Finger," which contained some local hits, and was encored. Mr. P. B. Kennedy then gave a comic recitation entitled, "The Alarm," followed by a similar one in response to an encore. The next, a trio, by Misses Ada, Annie and Georgie Mills was deservedly applauded by the audience. Mr. Harrison then gave an instructive lecture on, "Natural History," which seemed too deep for the audience. Mr. Buscarlet then gave a song and in response to an encore rendered one entitled "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Messrs. Willans, Morgan, Harrison and Sparrow, then furnished some amusement by giving a "Job Lot" of riddles and jokes, followed by a comic song from Morgan, "Money." The programme was ended by a chorus, given by Messrs. Harrison, McDonald, Harcourt and Morgan. Miss Maggie Mills was the accompanist of the evening. She filled the position very creditably, indeed, and her services were highly appreciated. The ladies of the vicinity furnished refreshments to those who had assisted in the programme. After doing justice to the cake and tea, the party started for the College, enjoying a jolly and pleasant drive after the evening's amusement.



## Personal.

A. M. Austin, '87, is ranching at Sheep Creek, British Columbia.

Dave Buchanan, B.S.A., '90, Hensal, spent several days visiting friends around the College and in the city.

G. A. Brodie, B.S.A., '90, was Montieith's room-mate and chum. These two worthies spent a large part of the evening parading the halls, arm in arm, talking of the day's of Auld Lang Sine.

E. Lick, A.O.A.C., '86, is President of the Experimental Union. Father Lick has a large dairy and fruit farm near O-hawa.

Nelson Montieth, B.S.A., '90, has a large farm near Stratford, and takes a great interest in Farmers' Institutes and all farmers' meetings.

J. A. B. Sleightholm, B.S.A., '91, Recording-Secretary of the Experimental Union, is managing the home-stead farm near Humber, York County.

G. A. Charlton, A.O.A.C., '80, St. George, is farming 375 acres and breeding the black and white Dutch cattle, and also running a cheese factory.

H. B. Jeffs, A.O.A.C., '83, Bond Head, Simcoe Co., breeder of Shorthorns, South-downs and Berks, has a staid, settled appearance, and is looked upon as being in the front ranks of stockmen of Ontario.

D. McLennan, of Summerville, is making good use of the training received at the O.A.C. He has a large farm and a fine stock of Ayr-shires and Berks, and also runs a creamery in connection with the farm.

J. W. Henry, '83, Thornton, has been succeeding so well with his farming operations that he will put up a large barn and stable this coming summer and then engage extensively in stock breeding.

W. A. Jamison, '83, has settled down in married bliss near Thornton, and is engaged in mixed farming and breeding. While attending the Union he was looking for well bred stock to improve his herd.

J. Fred. Davidson, Peterboro', was back for the first time since leaving in '86. Farming must agree with him for he is as fat and happy as ever. He is breeding Clydes, Shorthorns, Berks and Plymouth Rocks.

R. F. Holterman, A.O.A.C., '80, Brantford, Corresponding Secretary of the Union, is one of the regular stand-bys, only having missed one meeting since the establishment of these re-unions of the ex-students.

Oscar Chase, A.O.A.C., '82, Port William, N.S., was visiting the College and also looking up improved stock for his farm. He is engaged in mixed farming and breeding Shorthorns. Potatoes are a staple crop, as are also the world-famed Gravenstein apples.—[More anon.—Ed.]

G. C. Sharman, winner of the second prize for general proficiency in the Live Stock and Veterinary Class of '84, has now a lucrative position on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fee Railroad, with head quarters in Kansas.

R. A. Thompson, A.O.A.C., '91, Thornton, wishes he was back at the College working on his third year. It makes us think of old times to see Paddy's smiling countenance and to hear his rich brogue resounding through the halls once more.

J. R. Walter, Special Class '86, so well known as the popular critic of the Literary Society of that year, not wishing to be out-done by any other members of the year in travelling, wandered of to Australia, and is engaged in sheep ranching in Lower Blackwood, Western Australia.

R. M. Holtby, '86, Manchester, has been meeting with great success in his farming and breeding of Shorthorns, but to crown his success in other ventures, he has succeeded in winning the affections of the most estimable young lady in Manchester. We wish Bob and his better half a nappy and prosperous journey through life.

The readers of these columns would confer a great favor on the Personal Editor if they would send in a short account of themselves so that others in turn may be pleased by reading of their whereabouts, occupation, prospects and success. If every one of the 500 subscribers would do this what a splendid personal department we would have. We might add that this department is in your own hands. The other editors may draw on their knowledge or consult the library, but the Personal Editor must get his information from the persons themselves. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Robert Musgrave, '80, writes from Launagour, Cowichan: As regards myself, I may tell you that we, that is, my brother and self, have sold out our sheep run of about 7,000 acres on Salt Spring Island, situated about three miles from Vancouver Island, and intend going in for farming in the latter place. There is a regular colony of O.A.C. boys in the Cowichan District, which is my nearest postoffice. The following are their names: G. Hadwin, '80, Chemainus; S. & R. Ransom, '80, Chemainus; P. B. Johnston, '89, Westholme; H. Cargill, '88, Quamichan; H. March and J. Hirsch, '86, Duncans.

D. D. Hay, of '84, Deputy Registrar of North Perth, may be seen at the Registry Office, Stratford, almost any time during office hours. Though not a farmer he is acting well the part of a citizen, and is an active patron of out-door amusements, especially football, cricket and baseball.

E. P. Smith, A.O.A.C., '85, has been practicing Veterinary Surgery, in Louisville, Kentucky, for the past two years, having graduated from the Veterinary College at Toronto in '89. He likes the business; he likes the county and he likes the *people* so well there he does not think that he will ever come back to Canada. But in spite of this he has not forgotten the O.A.C. and the old boys of '85, now scattered to the four winds. P. C. Butler is further south growing oranges in Florida, while others are filling responsible positions, not only at the O.A.C., but in other institutions, and are among our most successful farmers.

E. G. MacCallum, A.O.A.C., '86, writes:— In the first place I am enjoying the best of health. I live in the good old Scotch County of Glengarry, and am farming on one of the best farms in the said county. I must say that I like farming much better since taking the course at the O.A.C., but the only thing that I regret is that I did not follow on and take my degree. [Not too late yet, Mac.— Ed.] Dairying is our stronghold here, all cheese, though there have been one or two creameries started here this summer. I have also been trying my hand at breeding Shrops., and have a nice little flock which swept everything before them at the local shows. Ensilage is all the rage in this section; I filled a large silo in the fall and it is coming out in splendid condition.

We were very much pleased to see such a number of the ex-students show their interest in their *alma mater* by attending the Experimental Union. Among the number we noticed the following:—

Allen Shantz, B.S.A., '89, who is farming near Waterloo.

Jim. Cowan, B.S.A., '90, in partnership with his father, is farming near Galt.

J. T. Cowan, '90, is farming at Hereward, Dufferin Co.

J. W. Hart, A.O.A.C., '86, manager of Prof. Robertson's Experimental Crenery near St. Thomas.

C. J. Brodie, Bethesda, is prospering in mixed farming and stock dealing.

S. J. Hogarth, '80, is an enterprising farmer near Exeter. His specialties are fruit and poultry.

A. G. MacKenzie, A.O.A.C., '91, is farming at Fairview, Oxford Co. Mac. has been experimenting in the dehorning of cattle. We expect to hear from him on this subject.

G. Hadwin, '90, of Chemainus, B.C., sends the following interesting notes:—It seems more than two summers ago that I left the College and Guelph to try my luck in the extreme West of this Continent, and when I look at the O.A.C. REVIEW and see among hosts of new names one familiar one, it makes one realise that if it affords one pleasure to read what fellow-students of "our flat" are doing, it becomes a duty to help to let others know about ourselves, and I hope that "our flat" will see it in this light and let us know how they are upholding the reputation of the College.... Many will, doubtless, remember Harry Cargill, a great friend of the worthy Mrs. Martin. He is now running a ranch near Somenos Lake, and although he no longer wears a black and white blazer he is very little changed. He was recently clearing an extensive piece of bush, and I may say the "sticks" are rather larger than those on 4 and 5, for instance.... Jack Musgrave, of '88, has gone up country in the Skanagan superintending with another man some 8,000 sheep and numerous cattle. His brother Bob., who wishes to be remembered to his lady friends in Guelph, is on his father's ranch on the southern end of Salt Spring Island with some 2,000 sheep to look after.... Pat. Johnston has a ranch in the Chemainus District.... I may say that ranching here means practically mixed farming. A little grain, 5 or 6 acres; 20 to 30 acres of hay, sometimes more, which is worth about \$16 a ton, baled. 500 to 1,000 lbs. of butter, at an all the year price of 30 cents, is what pays best, however.... Steers and young stock run in the woods for 9 months of the year, and do wonderfully well.... Fruit grows well here, and apples fetch \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 50 lb. box.... S. Ransom has rented a farm a couple of miles from Pat. Johnson, on which his brother expects to join him in the spring.... The writer has also a rented farm at the mouth of the Chemainus River, the latter overflows every winter and deposits mud and salmon on the fields, thus the hay grows rank without help of manure year after year.



## Our . . . Exchanges

"Trust not yourself, but your defects to know; Make use of every friend and every foe."

"The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken."

"Of all the lights that you carry in your face, joy is the one that will reach farthest out to sea."

Attention is the signal of success and should be cultivated by every student until it becomes an acquired habit.

People who fish for compliments do not need long lines. They will get the best bites in shallow water.

"Rich peoples," said a Dutchman, "eats venison because it is deer, and I eats mutton because it is sheep."

□ The Xmas. number of the *College Times* is dressed in very gorgeous raiment, would that it might retain its brilliant colors.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—Clean your land before it is dirty, feed it before it's hungry, and pay for it before it's mortgaged.

"Words are like leaves, and when they most abound

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found."

We welcome the *Sunbeam*, our only exchange from sister colleges. Its columns are well filled with pleasing and pithy articles.

*College Times* comes regularly to our table. Evidently this paper shows as many interesting traits of character of the students at that College.

The white appearance of the *Cadet* intensifies the moral influence of its columns. Several maxims appear as extracts in the exchange column.

The High School *Herald* is an exchange meriting praise. The Christmas number contains suggestions for profitable reading, which are worthy of particular note.

The January number of *College Chips* presents itself with its accustomed excellence. An article on "Perseverance" struck us as being particularly good.

## BREEDERS' CARDS.

F. A. FLEMING, Weston, Ont., breeder of Hereford cattle. Write for catalogue.

THOS. CARLYLE & SONS, Chesterville, Ont., breeders of Clydesdale horses, Berkshire swine, Iceland and Exmoor ponies. Young stock for sale

J. YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont., breeders of Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

J. M. HURLEY, dealer and breeder of Improved large white Yorkshire pigs from imported stock. Breeding pigs for sale not akin; also road and carriage horses. Kingston Road Stock Farm, or Box 442, Belleville, Ont.

"A man that is young in years may be old in hours if he has lost no time; but that happens rarely. Generally, youth is like the first cogitations, not so wise as the second."

"Men of age object too much, consult too long, adventure too little, repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success."

The *Argosy* furnishes a well written article on "Physical Exercise." This article presents many undeniable truths concerning amusements used as exercise, such as football, baseball, gymnastics, etc.

We acknowledge the receipt of the *Advance* which contains many articles of interest. Shakespeare's Brutus, by B. S. Hull, suggests many beautiful quotations to those familiar with that renowned play, Julius Caesar.

The most successful men are the manufacturing farmers who always sell the finished article ready for human use. The manufacturers always possess much byproduct, which on the farm is of no small value as manure.

"Though we seem grieved at the shortness of life in general we are wishing every period of it at an end. The minor longs to be of age then to be a man of business, then to make up an estate, then to arrive at honors, then to retire."

*College Chips* is one of the most interesting of our exchanges. An article in the last issue, "The Power of Attention," presents truths which must be practised by every pupil who would become a successful student. Also an article on "Higher Education on a Christian Basis," deserves mention.



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