

# THE REVAEWC

Vol. IV.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 1.

## Ordered Clothing

DEPARTMENT.

*To the Students of the  
O. A. C.*

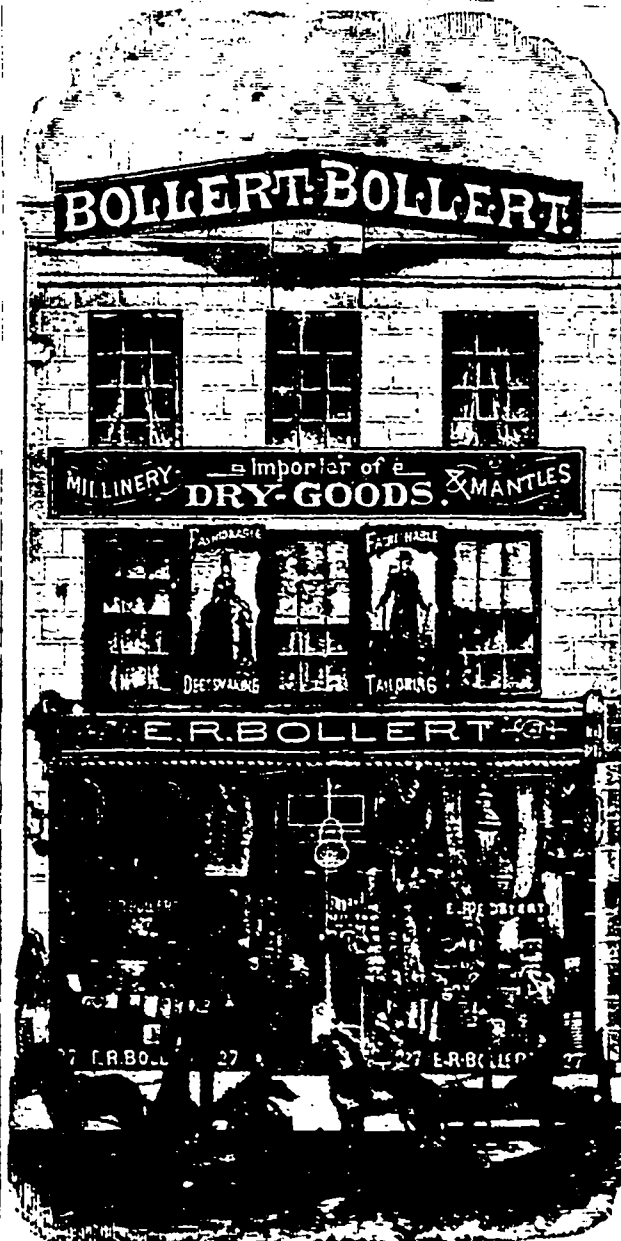
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# THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

VOL. IV.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 1.

## A CHAT WITH OUR READERS.

**A**NOTHER year now belongs to the past, and a new college year is fairly opened before us. Another batch of "freshies" are fairly initiated, while we look in vain for many a familiar form that is now numbered among the ex-students. Though we do not wish to make them conceited, we must confess that the "freshies" are not a bad-looking lot, and when they have been under the civilizing influence of their seniors for a few months, we believe they will develop into something worth being proud of, and the prospects of the REVIEW for the next year or two are certainly bright.

Perhaps the first thing to attract the attention of our old readers is the change in form of the REVIEW. This change was deemed advisable for various reasons which need not be specified here, but we trust that it may meet the approval of our readers; for though perhaps not quite so artistic as the old form, yet it is neat and attractive, while we are firm believers in the doctrine that the contents of a paper are of much greater importance than its style.

We need scarcely say that one of the main objects of our paper is to serve as a bond between ex-students and their alma mater, and consequently it furnishes considerable college news. But, while this is the case, we shall do our best to make the REVIEW of interest to outsiders, and humbly trust that it may be the means of inducing some to partake of the advantages of the institution which it represents.

But now comes the most painful part of our duty. Editors are proverbial for their modesty, and we are no exception to the rule; and it is almost needless to state that it grieves us beyond measure to be forced to mention such a sordid matter as money; but we must descend to it, no matter how much we may suffer.

You know the good book intimates that money is the root of all evil, and we may add that it is also the root of all newspapers, college or otherwise. Now please do not draw any unpleasant inferences just here—but surely no one would think of associating "evil" with a college paper! Be that as it may, unless the root is sufficient, the foliage is sure to suffer. This, by way of introduction; now for the facts.

Last year we sent out a large number of copies, and asked those who did not wish to subscribe to kindly let us know. As silence intimates consent, we continued to send to those who did not refuse, and waited for their remittance; but we are sorry to say that we are still waiting for a large number of those remittances, and we fear we shall continue to wait until doomsday, and then it is highly probable that we shall not need them. We are also sorry to say that, in consequence of the above, our printer had also to do some waiting; but, somehow or other, he did not seem to be able to wait with the same degree of equa-

nimity that we could. At any rate, for some time he was not the pleasantest person in the world to interview. This year, however, we think we see our way clear to pay as we go, providing we receive from ex-students a fair portion of the support we may reasonably expect.

If, then, when you receive a copy of this paper, you feel that you cannot subscribe, we ask you with the utmost good nature to send us word; but, as we are giving our time and labor gratis, we shall feel wonderfully encouraged and strengthened by your support, and will use every effort to return value for the money received.

Before closing we wish to apologize for the lateness of this first copy; but, owing to several unavoidable changes, it was impossible to send it to press any sooner. In a short time we expect to have things running smoothly, when the REVIEW may be expected to visit you regularly.



## AGRICULTURE AS AN OCCUPATION.\*

**T**HAT art on which a thousand millions of men are dependant for their sustenance, and two hundred millions expend their daily toil, must be the most important of all the parent and precursor of all other arts.

We are gathered to-day for the purpose of introducing to the practice of scientific agriculture a band of earnest candidates. Can we do better, therefore, than consider its position amongst the occupations of man; the advantages and disadvantages attendant upon its pursuance?

In reviewing the past history of agriculture we find that though it is the oldest of all occupations, our knowledge of its rise and progress is extremely limited, being confined to the writings of one or two historians.

In Judea the wealth consisted largely of flocks and herds, yet agriculture was not neglected; for we read that Job possessed five hundred yoke of oxen, which he used in tillage, and a very great husbandry. Upon the entrance of the Israelites into the promised land the country was divided equally amongst the adult males, giving to each man about twenty-five acres. This land, naturally fertile, was so carefully cultivated, that crops of an hundred fold were sometimes even exceeded.

The literature of Greece says little regarding agriculture, but the evidence left us testifies to its high state of perfection.

The Romans were a purely agricultural people, commerce and art occupying, in their estimation, but a secondary place; and it is not too much to assert that many of those qualities which fitted them for conquering the world, were acquired and nourished by the practice of this noble avocation.

During the early period of European history, the practice of agriculture, owing to civil wars and the tyranny of land-lords, fell into disfavor, and the farmer was treated with great contempt. In the 16th century, however, it partook of the general improvement which followed the revival of learning: from this time we have an authentic his-

\*Valedictory address, delivered by J. A. S. Burns, at the closing exercises of the Ontario Agricultural College, June 25th, 1892.

tory of its progress. High above his contemporaries of the 17th century stands Jethro Tull, whose literary talents and inventive genius are worthy of lasting remembrance. The 18th century witnessed the consolidation of small farms, and the introduction of green and root crops. The European wars during this period greatly stimulated the practice of British agriculture. The 19th century has marked in agriculture, more than in any other occupation, an era of great progress. The systems of deep ploughing and drainage, promulgated by Smith, of Deanstone; the use of commercial fertilizers, and the invention of improved machinery, have, with the spread of agricultural literature and the establishment of experimental stations, raised the occupation of the farmer to a position of comfort and respectability.

In considering the present rank of agriculture as an occupation, we will do so from three very important standpoints: finance, social advantages and health.

Financially, agriculture more than holds its own. Notwithstanding the carelessness and ignorance which prevail in some quarters, curtailing profits and necessitating heavy mortgages, the farmers are, man for man, the wealthiest class in the province of Ontario to-day. While the actual cash remuneration is not as large as in some other occupations, the risk is not nearly so great, and the chances of ultimate success are better, for though in spite of every precaution 95 per cent. of our merchants meet with financial ruin, the case is indeed rare in which the farm refuses to yield a comfortable livelihood, and I am confident that agriculture will prove a financial success to all who undertake it in a business-like manner. To succeed financially the farmer must have pluck, because there is no success which is not won by patient toil and true thrift, which is to put the spare dollars where they will bring back the equivalent of good interest. He must also know his business, and be able to buy and sell to the best advantage. A prudent farmer will avoid exclusive specialties, and will engage only in those branches of agriculture which are suited to his locality.

Neither must the social features of an occupation be overlooked; for no calling, which isolates a man from the company of his equals, will rank high in his estimation. Under this head agriculture offers many advantages, and a few disadvantages, which might easily be eliminated. The farmer is apt to ignore the former and notice only the latter. He sees that, for a large part of the year, he is excluded, by the poor condition of the roads, from intercourse with his friends; while in summer, when the roads are good, he is too busy to enjoy it. He sees his children often detained from school and from church, by the inclemency of the weather, and feels that owing to the scattered population of the country he cannot enjoy the same musical and literary treats as his friends in the city. Not only this, he sees that "farmer" has become a term of reproach among the nations; and that he no longer occupies that proud position which nature intended.

But while farming has a few draw-backs, for these draw-backs we are more than compensated. While the city man is always in the midst of noise and confusion, the farmer can participate at will in the pleasure of mirth or the thoughtful study of nature. He may also enjoy the luxuries of a verdant lawn, fine flowers and early vegetables; which in the city are confined to the favored few.

If the farmer be looked down on, the fault is not in his calling, for at all times the tilling of the soil has been held in the highest repute. The aristocracy of every land has been proud to engage in it, and at present one of the most successful agriculturists in Great Britain and an ex-president of the "Royal Agricultural Society," is Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The social rank of any profession depends on the individual standing of every one engaged in it, hence our aim should be to improve ourselves and our neighbors to the best of our ability. Let us not bow to wealth or arrogance, but retain our self-respect remembering with the "Immortal Bard,"

"A king can make a belted knight,  
A marquis, duke, and a' that;  
But an honest man's aboon his might,  
Guid faith, he maunna fa' that!"

But no matter what advantages an occupation has to offer it will never be popular, if its practice be injurious to the health of those engaged in it. In this respect the farmer is favorably situated, as the fresh air and regular physical exercise make his calling one of the most salubrious.

Agriculture might be improved, however, even in this respect; farmers are apt to look with contempt upon labor saving appliances, or if they adopt them themselves deny their wives the benefits of their use. If farmers were more willing to accept the services of science, we would see among them fewer physical wrecks less premature old age.

Having considered the past history of agriculture and its present position among the occupations of man, we look with prophetic eye into the future, and lo, the dark array of sorrows and cares which the farmer bears has long since passed away. Here, indeed, is a picture of peace and prosperity. The farm is not large, but every foot of the ground has been cultivated to the best advantage. The fences of old have gone with the feudal castles of an earlier date far into the regions of the past, and the only vestige which remains is a small paddock near the barns. The buildings, conveniently planned and neatly painted, are built on good stone foundations; the farm lane is well built and nicely shaded; while the home, a dream of beauty and comfort, in a flower-decked lawn of emerald green, completes the picture.

Let us examine the cause of this prosperity. It is but the reward of patient effort, for no fairy of our brightest imaginations can accomplish half as wonderful metamorphoses as the onward march of civilization and science. By the improvement of farm and domestic machinery, physical labor has been reduced, and time allowed for self-improvement. The declaration of absolute "free trade" has, with the improvement of railroad facilities, secured for the farmer a large and remunerative market; while the establishment of good turnpike roads allows him to enjoy the same advantages as those living in the city. The sowing of perfect seed has, with thorough cultivation and liberal application of plant food, revolutionized farm crops, and once again the fields bring forth a hundred fold. By hearty co-operation, liberal education, and the extinction of party spirit, the farmer has gained his proper authority in the government of this grand Dominion: the hand that guides the nation is the hand that guides the plough.

"O Canada! my dear, my native soil,  
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent;  
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil  
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content.  
Oh, never, never Canada's realm desert;  
But still the patriot and the patriot bard  
In bright succession rise, her ornament and guard."

J. A. STEAD BURNS, '93.



#### THE WIND AS A SOURCE OF POWER.

That wind power can be utilized with good effect is acknowledged by many farmers, although some look upon it as a problem which has not been satisfactorily solved as yet.

The windmill was looked upon by many, at first, as a machine by means of which a natural force could be employed to perform many kinds of work pertaining to the farm, such as cutting fodder, crushing grain, pumping water, pulping roots, etc., and many other kinds of work not enumerated, which are necessary more especially around farm buildings.

Now, although manufacturers, and others particularly interested, still claim that windmills have a wide use, we

believe it is the opinion of those who have experimented with them, that the great benefit to be derived must come from their almost unlimited usefulness in pumping and forcing water.

It is true that they will furnish power enough at certain times to do such work as is necessary to drive a cutting-box or grain crusher, but the power is not uniform enough. Then you are required to attend to such work while the wind is in motion. This may be convenient on a stormy day accompanied with wind, but a farmer cannot stop outdoor work, when the weather is fine, to take advantage of a favorable gale, in order to perform indoor work. Nor can he always see far enough into the future to make the necessary preparations for it. Then again, while men are feeding a cutting-box, for instance, if the wind fluctuates, they may have a good many idle moments during a day's work, which is certainly not very profitable. For crushing grain they may be more useful, when arranged so that it is not necessary to be present except to make an occasional visit to see that all is right. In this case a large hopper may be used, which will hold several bags of grain, and the crusher should be one so constructed that the feed will be regulated according to the velocity.

We claim that the windmill is an almost indispensable machine, particularly to a stock farmer. During the whole year, but more especially in the warm season, stock requires a constant, abundant supply of good, pure water. This requirement is greater in the vicinity of large areas of permanent and other pasture land. From the wells which are necessary, no matter what the mode of raising the water may be, it can be brought to the surface easier and cheaper by the use of the windmill than by the hand of man, especially when required in large quantities. Another advantage is that a more constant supply can be kept before the animals. As an example, one tank may be used to supply water to three or four fields, where the corners of these meet. By using floats on the troughs, which floats close the valves on the supply pipes, the troughs may be kept full constantly.

A windmill can also be of great service situated near or on one of the farm buildings. As in the previous case, the water is first pumped into a tank, which may supply the troughs in the yards and paddocks by means of underground pipes. It may also supply water to the stall-fed stock by supplying the troughs in front of each row of stalls.

Where an engine is kept on the farm a windmill may not be necessary near the farm buildings; but where men with small farms have not enough work to employ an engine, and who cannot afford the greater expense connected with it, then to utilize the wind power would prove a great factor.

Having touched on the utility, we will proceed to notice some of the advantages. The windmill is a durable machine, if properly mounted on a good substantial derrick. The derrick must be strong and closely jointed, to resist the action of the wind and the motion of the wheel. The height of the derrick is important, and should be governed by the evenness of the surface of the country.

Having been properly constructed, they can readily withstand such storms as are common to Ontario. For instance, I know of one which came under my personal observation. It is a sixteen-foot wheel, and has been used constantly for six years without one dollar's expenditure for repairs. The result is that the majority of the enterprising farmers in that vicinity are erecting six and eight-foot wheels, which are the most suitable when used for the sole purpose of pumping water. The smaller wheels can be placed on derricks or on barns, with greater power to resist gales than the large ones, which require very strong foundations.

As to the extreme limit of the utility of one of these machines, we are not prepared to say definitely. However, it covers a considerable length of time if they are properly cared for, oiled, etc. In fact, some which have been in

use for seven or eight years appear to be good for fifteen more at least.

They can be easily manipulated, and where solely used for forcing water require no manipulation at all; because, when they are so constructed, an automatic appliance is used which stops the motion of the wheel as soon as the supply tanks are full, and after a time liberates it again.

Windmills are increasing in numbers in Ontario, and are becoming more popular every day. You will find them in nearly all parts of the Province, and where one is introduced in a neighborhood, among enterprising people, more soon follow it. There are some, however, who condemn them, perhaps because they have seen one failure where a fair trial has not been given; or perhaps they have not given the matter thoughtful consideration as to the advantages to be gained from their use. After having thought over the matter carefully and examined it closely, surely one cannot help but be favorably impressed with their utility in connection with Canadian farms.

R. S. S



## FOOTBALL.

The football club has been organized with the following as officers:

Honorary President, Prof. Shaw.  
 President, H. B. Sharman, B. S. A.  
 Captain, R. S. Shaw.  
 Secretary, G. A. Putnam.  
 Captain, 2nd team, A. Phin.

Committee: Soule, Hamilton, A. Curzon and Kennedy. A field committee has also been appointed to look after the grounds.

The club, thinking that the organization might not be a success without the aid of the fair sex (suppers, etc.), resolved to elect a patron and patronesses. The Hon. John Dryden was chosen as patron, and the officers' wives and daughters are the patronesses.

The team is making a glorious record for itself this fall, having, so far, played three matches without losing a goal. The team is pretty nearly the same as it was two years ago, and consequently the members play well together.

The first match of the season was played on Saturday, the 13th, with a team from Berlin High School, which was well contested, but ended in a victory for the College by three goals to none. The Hespeler first and second teams came up the following Saturday with the intention of rendering a different account of themselves to what they did last year. Some of them brought tin horns and other melodious instruments for the purpose, no doubt, of celebrating their easy victory over the College teams. It is supposed, though, that they played the Dead March in "Saul," going home. The College first team won by four goals to nothing, and the second by five to nothing.

The next Saturday the team undertook a missionary journey to Georgetown, to show the team there how to play football. In spite of disagreeable weather and miserable grounds, they succeeded in defeating their opponents by two to nothing.

On Thanksgiving Day the First team goes to Galt to play a team with a record of fifty-three goals to six, and has been beaten only once in five years. Let every one who can, make it a point to accompany the team and "yell!!!" There will, we suppose, be special one fare rates, as usual.

The goals scored so far have been shot by S. Curzon, A. Curzon and G. A. Putnam, in the match with Berlin; by W. J. Brown, S. Curzon, A. Curzon and P. B. Kennedy, in the Hespeler First team match; by MacDonald (2), A. Phin and Dehart, in the Second team match; and by W. McCallum and A. Curzon, in the Georgetown match.

# The O. A. C. Review,

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

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Ex-students are invited to contribute to our columns.

OCTOBER, 1892.

## O. A. C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

**T**HE Athletic Association of the Ontario Agricultural College held its first annual supper on Friday evening, October 28th, at the College. The dining hall was decorated for the occasion, and the tables were laden with an abundance of cheer. Mr. Beckett, the retiring President, occupied the chair. On his right were Mr. Sharman, the Honorary President, and Prof. Hunt, the organizer of the association; while Mr. W. J. Brown, the President elect, and Mr. R. S. Shaw, the captain of the foot ball club, supported him on the left.

After full justice had been done to the requirements of the inner man, the toast list was opened with The Queen, proposed by the chairman, and responded to by loyal cheers and the National Anthem.

In rising to propose the toast of the evening, The Athletic Association, Mr. Sharman thanked the members for the honor they had conferred on him by electing him as their Honorary President, and assuring them of his hearty sympathy and co-operation. This was the initial year of the association; although there had been athletic clubs in previous years, there had been no union of their interests. The "Athletic Association" would bring the students together and strengthen the College "esprit de corps." In this day of organization, Athletic Unions should take a foremost place. Man is a complex being, and the physical side of his nature should not be neglected. The benefits of Athletics are two-fold - recreation and development. It is an erroneous supposition that farming develops a man physically, as it is liable to exercise the muscles at the expense of the vital organs - the lungs.

The college is the proper place for education; it is, therefore, the place for physical education. Physical education is the aim of the Athletic Association. Its members should aim, not so much at winning matches or breaking records, as at developing to the full extent the powers of every student. He (Mr. Sharman) hoped that all the games would be fully developed, and that the field-day would grow more and more successful every year. While he warned them against any approach to professionalism, he urged them to set before themselves a high ideal, and to remember that the best was yet to come. The toast was received and was ably responded to by the Presidents retiring and elect.

Professor Hunt considered it an honor to propose the health of the football club. During the past two years the club had achieved a brilliant record, which had culminated on the previous Saturday in a score of nine goals to nothing. He then briefly enumerated the lessons taught by football and the benefits derived by its players. He hoped every student would take part in this manly game, and advised them to read President Adams on the "Moral Force of the Athletic Field."

In conclusion, he said that the team would, on the morrow, play the first foreign match of the season, and asked all present to join with him in the College yell, that its echoes might accompany the boys on their trip, and cheer them unto victory.

After a hearty Ra, Ra, Ra, Mr. R. Shaw, the captain of the first, and Mr. A. Phin, the captain of the second team, responded in brief but happy speeches.

The health of the Literary Society was proposed by L. W. Eaton, who hoped that in the enthusiasm of athletic spirit the claims of this useful organization would not be forgotten. Our graduates will be expected to take the lead among the farmers of the province, and in order to do this well they need the training which the Literary Society is fitted to impart. He hoped that every student would take an interest in the society and that its motto would be "Progress." The President, R. Harcourt, responded in a few appropriate remarks.

James Atkinson proposed the health of the association which supplies a vital need in the college life - the Y. M. C. A. He asked those present to join in singing one verse of the Y. M. C. A. hymn, "Blest be the Tie that Binds."

The following toasts then followed;

Members of III year; proposed by J. J. Ferguson; responded to by J. A. S. Burns and A. M. Soule.

Members of II year; proposed by L. G. Bell; responded to by Wm. Callum and P. B. Kennedy.

Members of I year; proposed by F. Walker; responded to by C. M. Macfie and W. M. Newman.

The Press; proposed by C. A. Hamilton; responded to by G. E. Day and F. C. S. Carpenter.

The Ladies; proposed by H. Story; responded to by P. B. Kennedy.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Matron, Mrs. Craig, and her staff, for their efforts to make the supper a success.

After a few appropriate remarks by Prof. Hunt, in which he congratulated the association on their choice of an Honorary President and called attention to the taste shown by Mr. Sharman in the designing of the toast lists, the meeting closed by all joining hands and singing a verse of "The Tie which Binds."

The thanks of the association are due to Mr. A. M. Soule for his humorous character songs, which were well received, and to the members of the orchestra whose selections did much to enliven the proceedings of the evening. The wish was expressed by many present that the supper might become a permanent feature, and that next year the association might enjoy the company of many of its friends from the city.



## A SECOND YEAR MAN'S DREAM.

During the holidays I spent a great deal of time meditating upon my chances of passing my second year exams, and also on the probable composition of the first year. It grieved me to think that, as they would probably be as fine a lot as usual (?), they would commence their year here unprepared for such a task.

I passed many sleepless nights with these subjects weighing on my mind, but at length I one night fell asleep. I seemed to have slept but a few moments when I awoke with a start, and found the room flooded with light, and standing in the midst of it, what I took to be a cross be-

tween a saw-horse and a sack of wool, but which finally resolved itself into the form of an aged man, clad in the garments of an ancient prophet.

In my terror I thought it was Beelzebub himself, and would have fled, only my limbs refused to obey my mind. All my sins crowded before me. I thought of how, last year, I had cheeked a Third Year man. I had not looked upon Mr. Putnam as on a brother. I had skipped "cattle" several times. These and other misdeeds I had committed in defiance of the rules of this institution. However, before I could utter a word, so great was my despair, he addressed me in the following terms:

"Oh! thou scion of the house of Hamilton, that dwellest in the caves of Pantonia, why tremblest thou? I intend thee no harm. Thy mind has been racked for many days over the "First Year" problem, and I have come many days' journey to dictate unto thee certain rules for their guidance. Arise, therefore, from thy bed, take up thy pen, moisten the point thereof in ink, and write as it shall be told unto you.

"Unto the First Year that sojournest at the O. A. C.," thus saith the Prophet, "O thou First Year man, when thou meetest a Second Year man in the hall, tremble in thy shoes and stand aside in the way, lest he frown upon thee, or perchance do thee ill with his foot. If thou meetest him in the highway, thou shalt remove thy hat which coverest thine head, and convey thy carcass unto the other side until he pass; but, if thou meetest a Third Year man, whether it be in the highways or in the College, thou shalt prostrate thyself in the dust, and beseech him to allow thee to cumber the earth yet a little longer.

"If Satan enter into thine heart, and say, 'Come, let us go and rake the beds of the senior Years and pour water therein,' thou shalt not go for fear of the destruction which awaiteth thee shouldst thou do this thing. The hall ways would become flooded with thy gore, thine enemies would compass thee about in the night time and thine head would sojourn under the tap for a season.

"Thus shalt thou do unto the senior years: When thou art at thy meals and the handmaiden bringeth in the where-withal to satisfy the ravenous demands of thy stomach, thou shalt not rush towards her like unto a whirlwind, but shall abide in thy place until thou seest that no Second Year man desireth the grub.

"Also, when thou laborest with a Second Year man, thou shalt bridle thy tongue and listen unto his words, for verily are they laden with wisdom.

"Take heed, O First Year! for great is the wrath of the Second Year."



#### PERSONAL.

J. J. Fee, B.S.A. '88, is now a surveyor in California. He is principally engaged in prospecting for mines throughout the country.

R. A. Thompson, '91, is at present working on his farm near Thornton. He is making good use of the knowledge obtained here by improving the quality of his live stock and the character of his farm.

Arthur S. Broome, '86, owns a farm in British Columbia. He is at present in Victoria, engaged in some surveying. He lived for some time in Manitoba before moving to British Columbia, but does not like his new home as well as the one he left in the prairie province.

D. H. Leavens, '87, is farming near Belleville, paying particular attention to the breeding of road and carriage horses, and to the growing of various kinds of fruit. He has one of the most beautiful country homes in the neighborhood.

W. J. Palmer, B.S.A., '90, is lecturing in connection with the travelling dairy. He seems to regret that the work he is engaged in keeps him away from studies of various kinds, but this loss is repaired in other ways. His

smiling face was to be seen in the college halls a few weeks ago.

W. J. McNiven, '85, of Winona, is the owner of a herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and judging from the prize list of Toronto Fair, the herd comprises some very choice animals. He exhibited a number of cattle, and, among other prizes, he secured the first prize and diploma for his two-year old bull. At Ottawa exhibition he received ten prizes with eleven animals, four of the ten being firsts and four seconds. He also succeeded very well at the show held in Montreal.

D. Buchanan, B. S. A., '90, whose home is at Hensal, spent a day or two around the college lately. He is much the same in many ways as when a student, though a full black beard adds much to his personal appearance. He is the assistant editor of the *Canadian Live-Stock and Farm Journal*, and spends most of his time in visiting and interviewing the leading breeders, both in this province and in Quebec. He gave us accounts of some wonderful places he had seen, and appears to like his work very much.

The Shaw boys, of the firm of A. J. C. Shaw & Sons, Thamesville, are both at home at present. They are farming 300 acres of very fine land about four miles from Thamesville. They are engaged in the breeding of pure-bred Shorthorns, and have been very successful at the fall shows this year. They won the medal awarded at Chatham for the best herd in the two counties of Kent and Essex; and in addition they swept nearly everything at all the other local shows. E. Shaw, who attended this College about '89, is working on the home farm, while his brother, Wm. Shaw (of about '80) practiced law for a few years and then commenced his course of study for the Episcopalian ministry. He will graduate from Wycliffe College in the spring. For two summers past he has been sent up to the Temiscaming district as a missionary among the Indians. We heartily wish him every welfare and happiness in his ministerial labors.

The readers of the O. A. C. REVIEW are doubtless all aware that at the last meeting of the Experimental Union, held at this college, it was decided to establish a register of ex-students, which register was to be under the charge of the Personal Editor of the REVIEW. Nine hundred post cards were printed, explaining the object of the register and asking for post office address, occupation, prospects, successes, etc. So far there has been but a poor response to all the trouble which has been taken in finding the whereabouts of the ex-students, etc. Any one who has not already returned the cards duly filled in will greatly oblige us by sending them here at once; and if by some oversight any one has not received a card, will he be so kind as to send the above information to the Personal Editor of the REVIEW? If each one of our numerous subscribers would do this, what a pleasant personal column we would have in our college paper! In sending this information you not only let those with whom you are not acquainted know how you are situated, but by this means you can keep up your connection with your old college friends, and thus preserve one of the strongest ties by which we are bound. This department of the paper can be maintained only by the ex-students. The other editors can write from what knowledge they have in themselves or can obtain from the library; but the Personal Editor must obtain his information from you yourselves. A word to the wise is sufficient.



The following conversation was noted by one of our vigilant reporters during the holidays:

(Woolley) I say, Mac, lend me five cents for collection, will you?

(Mac) All right! Here you are.

(Woolley) Thanks. I've got five cents of my own in my pocket, which with yours, will buy me a ten cent cigar. Ta, ta! (Exit Woolley.)



## RESIGNATION OF MR. HUNT.

Mr. E. Lawrence Hunt, B. A., who, till his recent resignation has, for the past ten years, so ably and conscientiously performed the duties of Resident Master, left for Toronto by the 5.40 train on Tuesday, the 1st of Nov.

By his untiring efforts in the interests of the students, Mr. Hunt has gained a foremost place in their affections, and while his expressed wish, and that alone, deterred them from presenting him with a token of their regard and respect, yet they would not permit him to depart without some exhibition of their good-will. Accordingly at 4.45, over one hundred students assembled in the College hall and marched to the G. T. R. station where they took up a position on the platform. Three hearty cheers announced the arrival of Mr. Hunt, who, passing hurriedly down the line, personally took leave of every student.

Upon the arrival of the train, the students formed up four deep and the College "yell," three hearty British cheers rent the air, followed by the familiar strains: "He's a jolly good fellow."

Mr. Hunt thanked the students for the cordial send-off they had given him; some partings were severances, some were unities; this would be a uniting. He felt exceedingly leaving the O. A. C., which would ever have a place in his heart. He again thanked the students, who, in spite of disagreeable weather, had turned out in such large numbers to say good-bye.

After two verses of a College hymn had been sung, Mr. Hunt proposed three cheers for his successor, urging the boys to make his duties as easy and pleasant as possible. After repeated cheers the train rolled out of the station, bearing with it one who has the sincere esteem and respect of every one who knows him.

Mr. J. McCrae, Guelph, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Hunt's resignation.



## WEDDING.

On Thursday, Sept. 8th, Miss Ada Mills, daughter of President Mills, was married to Prof. G. C. Creelman, of Mississippi Agricultural College. The ceremony was performed in Norfolk Street Methodist Church, after which a reception was held at the residence, at which about two hundred guests were presents. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents, among which was a silver epergne and nut bowl, presented by the summer students.

The REVIEW offers its congratulations to the happy couple, and extends to them its warmest wishes for their future.



## Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

The present session has opened with bright prospects for our association. The hand book was issued at an early date to all applicants. The new students were met at the train and their wants were attended to as far as practicable.

So far our meetings have been well attended and have proved very helpful.

The first meeting (Sunday, Oct. 2nd, at 2.30 p. m.) was addressed by President Mills and Professor Pantton, both of whom gave the students some excellent advice regarding the work of the ensuing session.

The first regular meeting held on Thursday evening, October 6th, was led by our President, Mr. Harcourt, who spoke very impressively on the text, "Know ye not that ye are the temples of the living God."

Mr. L. G. Bell, who led the meeting on the 13th instant,

spoke on "Prayer," and was assisted by Messrs Burns, Atkinson, MacNaughton and Newman.

The subject for Thursday, Oct. 20th, was the Y. M. C. A. Its work at home and abroad. The leader, Mr. J. A. S. Burns, was assisted by Messrs Ferguson and Atkinson. Prof. Hunt vividly though briefly compared the reception of a new student ten years ago with one of the present day, much to the credit of the latter. At the close of the meeting eleven active and twenty nine associate members were received into the association.



## LOCALS.

Rough on rats—Tapping, Logie and Pettit.

Example of a treehee—Rathwell and James.

Look out for the monthly effusions of "Castor and Pollux."

Sid and Soule seem to have a peculiar *twang* in their voices lately.

Mr. Hallett has located the "crops" of an animal between the horns.

Extract from first year Dairy lecture: "A man cannot live upon soil alone."

Wood may be short-sighted, but that is no excuse for him going up an elm tree for apples.

Where was Findlay during a part of the holidays? It was quite evident that he was "gone" somewhere.

We would like to know the precise words Mr. Mey uttered when that M(e)ysterious stream of water trickled into his ear.

(Professor to 2nd year) Are you all here that are here? (Student) Leaving Stewart out of the question, I think we are, sir.

The Third Year desire to extend their thanks to Mr. A. Kent for his kindness in sending them such a fine basket of grapes.

(Mr. Story) Mr. Curzon, would you mind coming out and showing me where you sowed that flax seed, and where you didn't?

Second Year man's definition of the cause of fire fang: Oxygen enters into *composition* with the microbes, producing heat, and this causes the microbes to germinate.

The longing of Enoch Arden for the sight of a sail was as nothing compared with the longing Mey has for a chance to assail the man who poured water on him recently.

Talk about the cruelty of the Inquisition, why the very refinement of cruelty was reached a few days ago, when iron bars were put over the greenhouse cellar windows.

Mr. Clunn, of the First Year, evidently votes the O. A. C. rather dry and uninteresting, for recently during roll call in the vet. class, he had to be awakened to answer to his name.

By studying economy,  
I saved some cash this fall;  
But Fate has backward gone on me,  
For the Bursar's got it all.

POLLUX.



We have often heard of people interviewing the past to see wherein they failed, but we did not think that it was necessary for a Third Year man to interview last year's register to see how old he was.

It is truly pitiful to see the expression on the faces of the First Year when the Third Year have oysters. The pathetic, indescribable longing depicted there would move the heart of even *Story* himself.

Alas! no more do we see his familiar form in the halls or on the lawn. No more does the sight of him recall vivid memories of his namesakes in the dining room, for "Prunes," our "Prunes," is dead.

The wide-spread reputation of Prof. Shaw as a weed-exterminator was demonstrated recently by the reception he received in an Ohio town, being introduced to the audience as "the thistle man from Canada."

Pending the action of the staff in appointing the pugilistic gentlemen necessary for the protection of the person of the Local Editor, we have notified Constable Wilson of the situation, and he will act accordingly.

O where and O where are all our trunks gone?  
O where and O where can they be?  
O we shall never see them again,  
For the team's run away with Toddec.

CASTOR.

Captain Clarke has commenced giving drill and gymnastic exercises in the new gymnasium. The drill, very properly, has been made compulsory for the First and Second Years, and quite a number of the Third Year are taking it also.

Those whiskers shorn from Harrison's chin  
Will make him show his natural epidermis.  
Who else would hide it from the view of men,  
And keep us all in doubt and ignorance.

POLLUX.

A complaint has reached the ears of the Local Editor that some of the Third Year are not as dignified as members of that usually august body might be. Alas! it is only too true. Only last week we heard Bell attempt a pun, and very often we hear strange noises issue from the Third Year tables.

The officers elected at the Annual Meeting of the O. A. C. A. A. are:

Honorary President, H. B. Sharman, B. S. A.  
President, W. J. Brown.  
Vice-President, P. B. Kennedy.  
Secretary-Treasurer, W. McCallum.  
Executive Committee, A. Phin and L. Hay.

For the information of ex-students it would, perhaps, not be out of place to say that the college has adopted several yells, which are lustily rendered on all suitable occasions. They are as follows:

- (1) Rah! Rah! Rah! O. A. C. Rah! Rah! Rah!
- (2) Wah hoo! Wah hoo! Wah hoo! Wah! O. A. C. Zip! Boom! Bah!
- (3) Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times) O. A. C. (three times) Hip! Hip! Hip! Hurrah! (three times).

Beckett, late as usual, turned up on October 20th. Arriving in time for supper, he, true to instinct, bent his steps towards the dining room. His entrance was rather unceremonious, due, no doubt, to outside pressure, and

At once there rose so wild a yell  
Within the large and spacious hall,  
As all the fiends from heaven that fell  
Had pealed the banner cry of—well, anyway,  
he had to make a speech before he got any supper.

A meeting of the O. A. C. Athletic Association was held on the evening of Oct. 24. It was the first regular, or rather irregular, meeting of the season, and was accordingly well attended. The proceedings were quite interesting from a chaotic standpoint, but we are yet in doubt as to who the president is.

On the same evening several of the First Year rooms were visited, and some changes made, the chief of which were seen in the graceful way in which the mattresses were draped around the bedposts and the curious, knot-like forms which the sheets had assumed.

It has been suggested that the college should have a more suitable coat of arms than it has at present. We are thoroughly in accord with the view, and would suggest the following as appropriate:

A fork and spud crossed;  
A freshman displayed;  
A Shorthorn *couchant*;  
A Dorset lamb *rampant*;

the whole surrounded by a wreath of turnip and cabbage leaves. The motto should be one that would stir the heart of every student, and to our mind none is better than this: "Pruni et rhubarbus boni sunt." Another that has been suggested is, "Ever stable, never cowed."

#### THE FOOTBALL TEAM.

Our colors are orange and black,  
At football we're not very slack;  
As an Ontario team,  
Its composition may seem  
To the ignorant rather queer.  
Two Englishmen of very small stature,  
But by gosh! it's hard to pass yer!

Of braw Hielanders, only a couple,  
Small also, but active and supple;  
The rest all from this province come,  
Thus completing the total sum.  
Our forwards are Putnam and Billy,  
Two Curzons and Piebald Pat;  
Beside them, opponents look silly,  
And their rushes always fall flat.  
Our splendid half backs,  
Whom nothing can down,  
Are always on hand—  
Rice, Hattie and Brown.  
The full backs are Soule and Bob,  
To pass them, an impossible job;  
The goal by Frank Mac is defended,  
He stops all shots to pass him intended.

CASTOR AND POLLUX.



#### GRAPE CULTURE.

The first requisite to ensure success in grape culture is a suitable soil. A great variety of soils are adapted for this purpose, and in some localities it is almost impossible to decide which is the best. But no matter what the nature of the soil may be, there are several essentials which it must possess. For example it must be porous, easily and well drained, friable and comparatively rich. In our experience soils of a great variety have been experimented on with varying success, although it is generally admitted that a light clay forms one of the best soils. Sandy soils are quite frequently attacked by the rose bugs, which prove very destructive. In some instances destroying the entire crop. Very light sands are not rich enough in humus, and owing to their great porosity dry out too rapidly in continued warm weather. Accordingly they do not produce such a

good quality of fruit, and owing to the limited yield they very often prove unprofitable.

A suitable climate would probably rank next in importance. Although grapes may be cultivated in almost any part of the province, they can only be matured and grown profitably in a small area. The grape requires a large amount of sunlight as well as heat and moisture, and in these particulars the Niagara peninsula is one of the most favored localities in the world. The grapes of this district are very large, and are characterized by a delicious flavor, which I am informed is not equalled by the grapes of any other section on this continent. I do not think it would be advisable to attempt to grow grapes in the vicinity of Guelph, for instance, where the vines have to be buried to protect them from the frost in winter, unless it might be for private use, and even then it would prove very unsatisfactory, as the vines would be constantly getting winter killed and the fruit be of very inferior quality.

Now provided we have a suitable soil and climate, the next step is to select good standard varieties to grow. This should be done very carefully, and of course the selection will vary with the object in view. If the grapes are grown solely for the purpose of manufacturing into wine, there will not be much difficulty in making a selection, but if they are intended for table use, more care must be exercised. Probably the best general purpose grape grown to day is the Concord. It is very prolific besides being especially well adapted for either table use or the manufacture of wine.

For table grapes the following are all good varieties: The Niagaras, Delewares, Salems, Worden and some of the Rodgers varieties. Of these the Niagaras are very free bearers and yield large and compact bunches. The Salems are inclined to mildew, especially in damp, warm weather, which is a serious drawback. This trouble can be remedied to some extent by planting them alternately with Concorde.

The planting requires to be carefully done. In most vineyards the vines are placed 10 feet apart in the rows, and 12 feet is left between every consecutive row. A shallow furrow is run the long way of the field and the vines are planted in this and mulched with short manure.

The grape, like every other plant, requires a plentiful supply of fertilizers. It is not exhaustive on the soil, however, as it chiefly consists of water. The manure should be applied in early spring and may consist of well-rolled barn yard manure, unleached ashes or some artificial fertilizer, as ground bones. These are applied in small quantities around the roots of the vines. It is considered good practice by some to mulch the vines in the fall with coarse manure to protect the roots from the frost.

Proper pruning and cultivation are of great importance to ensure the best results. The pruning may be done in the fall or spring, as desired. If it is done in the spring, it should be done in March or bleeding may result, which is injurious to the vines. There are two methods of pruning in favor at present; one called the fan, which explains itself. The other consists of one upright, with two arms on either side which are trained along the wires. From two to four fruit buds are left in most cases, as it is not deemed advisable to allow too heavy bearing, or the vines will be exhausted for the next year.

With regard to cultivation between the rows, this is generally done with the horse hoe, and if done frequently enough, the vineyard may be kept comparatively clean without much manual labor, except in the line of the rows, where hoeing may be necessary. In the fall the ground should be plowed up toward the vines to partially protect them from the frost and destroy weed life.

Space prevents a more exhaustive treatment of the subject in the present article, but we trust that these few rambling remarks may prove of some service to those who intend to enter into this particular branch of husbandry, and in any case the writer will feel amply rewarded.

A. S. M.

## EXCHANGES.

Our sanctum has not as yet been visited by many exchanges, but to those we have received, our best wishes are extended. Let us each try to make our exchange columns just as interesting as any portion of our College journal.

*Varsity's* editorial is a bright and humorous production, and withal contains some most excellent advice.

It is reported that in the last six years 389 students of the Prussian schools have committed suicide on account of failure to pass examinations.

One of our most welcome visitors is *Student Life*. It is full of bright, witty, and useful articles. The first item is Rah for Washington University! Let ours be, O. A. C. ! Rah! Rah! Rah!

The following article is worth repeating: "The student who is not an athlete is too liable to think that if he pays his taxes for the support of athletics, however grudgingly, he has done his whole duty. But this is not so; there is immense moral force in a ringing college yell, and genuine encouragement in a hearty, loyal interest. We should strive to cultivate that interest. Every class game should see all the students as spectators, ready to cheer a good play and encourage their own side. Each student should know what is being done on the athletic field, and even baseball practice should be well attended, that someone besides the manager may know of our needs and possibilities along that line."

The *Northwestern Chronicle*, of September, among many articles of merit, contains some very suggestive philosophical selections. One article, "Think for Thyself," which begins thus: "One good idea known to be thine own is better far than thousands gleaned from fields by others sown," is an excellent one and very suggestive.

That exquisite production of literary genius, *The Sunbeam*, is so full of excellent matter, that much time is required to peruse its pages, and much difficulty is experienced in determining which article has most merit. In an article on pride is found the following:

"Fashion and form do not hold everybody. But pride harms also the man of inner worth and substance. It raises his self-importance. It sharpens his sense of personal dignity. It stiffens him to stand up for his rights, and to determine not to be imposed on—which is to say, that he forgets others' needs, and fails to forbear graciously toward others' weaknesses. It causes him to think his will the only right will, and his own way the only practical way. When galled by injury or stung by annoyance, he will need much grace to prevent pride stirring him to resent every blow, or determining him to work a way to adequate revenge. Pride of blood and of fortune keeps much excellence apart and prevents much co-operation between good but different kinds of people.

"In all voluntary associations, especially of women, whether religious, charitable, educational or social, and in many churches, the questions on the assumptions of pride are the fatal spot of the whole structure.

"'They could not get along with each other,' is a result which is always either primarily or subordinately traceable to pride. Pride produces more wretchedness and tears than all other causes put together."

L. W. EATON.



The officers of the Literary Society for the present year are: Hon. President, Prof. Shuttleworth, B.A.Sc.; President, R. Harcourt; Vice-president, H. L. Beckett; Secretary, W. McCallum; Treasurer, F. Walker; Critic and Reporter, J. A. S. Burns; Managing Committee, W. R. Graham, L. W. Eaton, C. A. Hamilton, J. B. Spencer; Auditor, D. Aylsworth.