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PRESIDENT.

The O. A. C. Review.

The Dignity of a Calling is Its Utility

VOL. VI.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, MAY, 1895.

No. 8

EDITORIAL.

BY an Act of the Ontario Legislature, every County and every Territorial District in the Province may have the privilege of having during all College terms one student in attendance, and receiving instruction at the College, without payment of any tuition fee. In looking over the last annual report, we notice that thirty-three counties availed themselves of the privilege last year. Thus we see that while a few were fortunate in receiving the nomination, the greater number of equally good students were compelled to attend under additional expense without receiving a corresponding benefit. This arrangement has caused us to do a little thinking about tuition fees in general, and those in connection with our course here in particular. The following will indicate the trend of our thoughts.

Our public schools are free because it is in the interests of the people to see that every child is educated. The High School Boards are permitted to charge a fee not exceeding one dollar per month. We suppose the reason they are allowed to charge a fee is because the education obtained fits a person to fill positions which carry with them certain advantages. As one advances through the different institutions of learning, however, the fees become heavier in proportion as the advantages accruing to the student take upon themselves greater value. This, we take it, is the basis upon which all tuition fees should be levied in public institutions.

Upon this basis, then, there would be no fees charged during the course for a diploma at this College. An associate cannot go back to his farm and charge his neighbors a fixed rate for the use of the ideas gained here, as many other College graduates can. Every idea which he applies upon his farm can be copied by those around him without let or hindrance. Take for illustration the following: A student spends two years at the O. A. C. and then goes back to his farm; he adopts methods which are more successful than those of his neighbors; his friends as a rule, will keep pace with him; in fact they see and adopt any method which is profitable with him. They also reap the benefits of any experimenting which may be done without the disappointments and losses of the experimenter. Thus we see, that owing to the nature of the work which this course fits one to do, a person cannot help sharing the benefits with his neighbors, let him be as selfish as he may.

In order to estimate the personal benefits derived from a course here, let us take for comparison the case of two boys of equal ability. Suppose that after passing the Entrance, one goes to High School, the other to the O. A. C. At the end of two years, one has passed the Primary

Examination, the other has obtained an Associate Diploma. One has paid twenty dollars in tuition fees; the other has paid forty. Suppose, further, that after completing their courses, these boys are without capital. One after attending Model School, the expenses of which can be defrayed by the earnings of the summer's work, is qualified to teach school, for which he will receive three hundred dollars per annum; the other is qualified to do good work on a farm for which he receives one hundred and fifty dollars with board. One works two hundred and sixteen days of, let us say, eight hours a day, which allows him more time for preparation than is devoted to it by many teachers; the other works three hundred and six days of twelve hours a day, this gives him more than the usual number of holidays not to say anything of chores on Sundays. One has time for study and recreation; the other has little of either. One has opportunities of speedy advancement; the other must be content with slender hopes of possessing a farm at some time in the dim future. One feels that his position is due to his certificate; the other feels that his diploma is without intrinsic value to him. This, of course, is a one-sided comparison, but we want to illustrate but one thing, namely, that as a diploma carries with it no personal advantages to the recipient, there should be no tuition fee charged for it.

It is very desirable that more students, of the proper class, should attend this College. Expense is an important factor with a frugal farmer's son and here the tuition fee has an influence. The expenses of a course here seem to be light when compared, in the usual way, with those of other Colleges, but the matter is seen in a different light when the comparison is made as above indicated. The fact that fees are charged, enters into the consideration when young men are estimating the cost of attendance here, and it is certain that many times it is the means of turning the balance against the interests of the College and also those of the country. The abolition of fees would result in a larger attendance, while it would not diminish the revenue to any great extent, provided those only who are eligible for county nomination are exempt from the tax.

The Government has provided buildings, equipment and everything necessary to the pursuit of a thorough course of study, yet only a small number have been tempted to take the course. The abolition of fees would be sound in principle, wise under existing conditions, and would tend to the production of very desirable results.

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An apology is due our subscribers for the late appearance of this month's paper, but, owing to the fact that several of our staff have recently been putting forth their final effort to graduate, we were unable to go to press at an earlier date.

AGRICULTURAL.

Common Salt in Relation to Animals.



THE proper and intelligent manner in which salt should be fed to animals is a question which should receive the attention of all breeders and feeders of stock, and, in order that a reasonable conclusion may be arrived at, it is necessary to study the functions of the elements, sodium and chlorine, in the animal economy. The improper feeding of salt on the part of many feeders certainly has a bad effect on the animals and often leads to a waste. Let us study the question from a scientific point of view.

A study of the composition of plants reveals the fact that the two elements, sodium and chlorine, are not essential elements for their growth, and are, therefore, found here only in small quantities, depending largely on the composition of the soil in which the plant is grown. On the other hand, when we study the composition of animals it is found that the elements contained in common salt are absolutely essential to the growth of animals, and perform important functions in the animal economy, showing clearly that salt must be applied to the animal in some way other than by grains or fodders. The well known craving for salt which animals experience, when it is not supplied, is therefore easily understood.

In order that digestion may be thoroughly performed it is necessary that muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid) be present in the stomach. The action of the pepsin in converting albuminoids into soluble peptones depends upon the presence of this muriatic acid of which chlorine is an essential element. The two characteristic ingredients of which the gastric juice of the stomach is composed are muriatic acid and pepsin. The latter substance, it is believed, will act over and over again and convert large quantities of albuminoids into soluble peptones provided more of the muriatic acid is supplied, the chlorine of which must come from the salt of the food. The necessity of supplying the animal with salt becomes therefore very important.

A study of the composition of plants and animals also reveals the fact that sodium is not essential to the former but essential to the latter. The blood of animals contains a considerable amount of sodium salts, and sodium must be supplied.

The action of salt in the stomach is to increase the secretion of gastric juice and in this way promote digestion. It also has advantages when a greater activity of the vital functions is required, and may be fed quite freely to animals of which a large amount of work is expected. The feeding of salt, however, especially when fed in large quantities, has a tendency to cause the animal to drink excessively, and the advantages of moderate feeding may be more than counterbalanced by the injurious effects of excessive feeding. If the animal is allowed to drink excessively a great increase in protein consumption follows, which means a waste of the most valuable constituents of the food which the animal eats. This increased amount of water in the stomach also dilutes the gastric juice and consequently weakens its action, causing imperfect digestion.

Another action of salt is to cause an increase in the excretion of urine. Experimenters have noticed this increase to a considerable

extent, even when water has been withheld from the animal. To excrete larger quantities of salt, a larger amount of water is required, and this will be drawn from the body itself if the animal cannot gain access to water. As a result the animal will lose considerably in weight; but this water may again be stored up in the body after an increased supply. The influence of salt and water is, therefore, closely connected.

Let us now try to draw conclusions regarding the proper use of salt in the feeding of stock. It should be the object of the feeder to keep the consumption of protein at a minimum. Every circumstance which decreases it without injury to the animal is so much gained in feeding, as protein is formed from the most valuable substances in plants. An excessive amount of water increases the consumption of protein, and therefore the cause of the excessive drinking should be removed, which means a moderate and regular supply of salt. If the animal is fed regularly, only a small amount will be eaten at once and will not perceptibly affect the amount of water drunk. In fattening animals especially, everything should be avoided which will have a tendency to cause excessive thirst. Only such quantities should be fed as will render their food tasty and meet the demand of normal nourishment of the body. If more attention were given to this question by feeders we feel certain that in many cases better results would be obtained.

Entomology in its Relation to Agriculture.

HOW very few farmers there are at the present day who realise the important relation which life in the insect world bears to the business of agriculture. The study or rather the superficial observation of facts in this connection, has been confined to a few specific forms, such as the honey-bee, whose economic importance has impressed itself in the production of a valuable article of commerce, or such mischievous insects as the common potato beetle, whose destructive habits are so strikingly apparent as to demand attention from the most careless farmer. But the minute history of even those simple creatures is not generally known, and beyond a few of the common species, comparatively nothing is known of this great class, which represents, it is estimated, over half the entire animal kingdom.

It would thus seem that numbers alone would call for it more than a merely passing notice, but it is only when the subject gets the attention it merits, that its significance will be thoroughly understood, and this merited attention will involve an intelligent study of the principles which govern life in this department, with the peculiarities of development and reproduction of the various species, and an inquiry as to their relative importance in the general economy of nature.

From the farmer's standpoint the function of prime importance in insects, is the part they play in the fertilisation of plants. Darwin, with many others, who have made the subject of fertilisation a life's study, has found that the closeness of relation of insect life to plant life, is such, that if all our insects were destroyed, the majority of our plants would also become extinct. When Red Clover was first introduced into New England, it gave promise from its luxuriant growth of becoming one of the staple crops of those islands, but owing to the

absence of bees the clover plant never perfects its seeds, and being thus unable to reproduce itself the economic value of the crop is greatly minimised if not superseded entirely. It is thus seen that in the propagation of some plants, insects are absolutely necessary as a medium for cross-fertilisation. In the case of most flowering plants the value of insects is a value of degree rather than of absolute necessity, cross-fertilisation being generally essential to a healthy, vigorous growth. It is true that insects have not the entire monopoly of the pollen trade, but the other agencies are comparatively insignificant.

It will be seen that insects in their correlation with plants are, in general, friends of the farmer, and in most cases deserve protection at his hands. On the other hand a great many whose noxious habits stamp them as enemies, call for a treatment which will as far as possible reduce their number or exterminate them altogether. It is in this war of extermination that a knowledge of the characteristics of the various orders asserts its value. The treatment necessary for the destruction of some insects will prove to be ineffectual in the case of others, and it is safe to say that, through ignorance of the peculiarities of some insects, millions of dollars have been wasted in trying to cope with them. Science has however, of late years, very thoroughly investigated the insect problem, and the remedies proposed as a result of those researches, have proved to be generally effectual, being based on a proper conception of the insects against which they are directed.

It only remains then for the man who is willing to profit by the investigations of others, to apply those remedies which have proved successful, but it is the duty of every farmer to study the subject himself, to some extent at least, and thus be able to contribute to the sciences from which he is so willing to draw. The plea, of a want of time to devote to such things, will no longer hold as a valid excuse, for every man has time to do that, which will result in the greatest remuneration or prevent the greatest loss, and truly, when we begin to count the cost of past depredations, no subject can present greater claims for consideration. It is estimated that in 1891 the crops of America were damaged by insects to the extent of about three hundred and eighty million dollars, and in 1857, in our own country alone, the damage done by a single species, the Wheat Midge, is placed at eight million dollars. These figures only suggest losses that have occurred year after year, and which might have been to a great extent prevented if the attacks of the intruders had been properly met.

In these times of commercial activity, insects find an easy medium for migration, and as a result new insects are continually appearing within our territories. By becoming familiar with the different types of insects, and studying their habits, we would be able on the arrival of a new species, to identify it as either a friend or a foe, and if the latter, immediate steps could be taken to repel the invader. A great deal of time and money might thus, often be saved, if we were able to detect the advent of pernicious insects, as they could then be quite easily prevented from getting a foothold in the country.

Not only do the crops of the farm suffer greatly from those troublesome little creatures, but the live stock are also victims of their obnoxious habits. Millions of dollars will not cover the loss to the herds of America, incurred by the ravages of the recently introduced Horn fly, and the annoying effects on the farm-stock of a few

of the commoner parasites, is too well known to need further comment.

We have only hinted at a few of the ways that these seemingly insignificant creatures assert their importance. Other phases of the subject might be presented if space would permit, but it may be easily seen, that it has not in the past received the attention it deserves, and that present conditions demand for it a closer study with a view of ascertaining the best means of coping with our enemies in the insect world. With regard to a practical application of those means, it would be well if farmers could instigate a system of co-operation, for in this business as in that of weed-eradication, there is little inducement for a man to endeavour to thoroughly clean his own farm when he knows that each succeeding year will bring him new enemies from his neighbour's fields.

J. W. W.

Maple Essence.

The chemical department has been searching maple syrup for the peculiar essence which gives the characteristic odor and taste which distinguish maple from cane and beet sugar. The material is found to be a yellowish oil in fresh maple syrup, becoming a waxy solid in maple sugar and probably in maple syrup after being exposed to air. This maple ether soon changes by exposure to air. When first prepared it has a most agreeable odor, and reminds one very strongly of the odor of fresh maple syrup. The fact that it rapidly deteriorates by exposure to the air is a satisfactory explanation why maple syrup must be kept from the air in tight cans or jars to preserve the rich maple taste. Syrup deprived of this ether is found to have nearly the odor and taste of cane sugar.—*The Speculum, Mich. Agricultural College.*

Royalty Against Tobacco.

A pamphlet written by James I. of England, has this closing sentence on the filthiness of the use of tobacco:

A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the Nose, harmful to the braine, dangerous to the Lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomlesse.—*The National Temperance Advocate.*

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, gives the average salary of the college president as \$3,047, of the college professor as \$2,015, and of the instructor as \$1,470.

An item is going the rounds of the press to the effect that whiskey is now manufactured out of old rags. We see nothing remarkable about this. Every one knows that nearly all the old rags now in this country are manufactured out of whiskey, and there is no apparent reason why the process of conversion may not work as well one way as another; from whiskey to rags, and from rags to whiskey. What a beautiful business it is!

THE O. A. C. REVIEW

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EDITORS :

W. A. KENNEDY, Managing,
E. F. WHITE, Assistant Managing.
A. A. KING, } Agricultural. T. F. PATTERSON, } Local
J. W. WIDDIFIELD, } Personal. L. W. LANG, }
E. J. M. EDELSTEN, Personal. J. F. CLARK, Exchange.
I. B. MACONACHIE, Athletic.

BUSINESS MANAGERS :

W. G. CAMPBELL, Sec.-Treas. J. D. McPHAIL, A. KIPP.

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Ex-Students are requested to contribute to our columns.

MAY, 1895.

Literary Society.



THE O. A. C. Literary Society is to be congratulated on the success of its final entertainment. This was given in the Gymnasium Hall of the College on the evening of the 1st May, 1895. The audience, numbering some seven or eight hundred, who had responded to the Society's invitation, gave abundant testimony of their appreciation of the several items on the programme. The stage, decorated with rich foliage plants and flowers presented a pleasing appearance.

An introductory overture from the Silver Creek Orchestra pleasantly opened the proceedings, after which Honorary President Professor Day, in a few well chosen words, stated the pleasure it gave the students to be able in some measure to show their estimation of the uniform kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Guelph. On behalf of the Society the speaker cordially thanked those who had so obligingly come to assist in the programme, and trusted that the good feeling existent between the city and College would continue.

Then followed in quick succession, songs and recitations interspersed with orchestral selections. To say that the two charming lady soloists, Mrs. Wilcox and Miss Margaret Thomas, were well received, would give no adequate idea of the rapturous applause that greeted these ladies. They were encored to the echo, and each gratified the audience by again filling the air with melody. Owing to ill-health Miss Chisholm was unable to be present. All will be glad to know that she is fast regaining her usual vigor. Guelph is fortunate in possessing such vocalists. Another singer from the Royal City fairly brought down the house. We allude to the rendering of the ever popular "Tommy Atkins," by Mr. William Pipe, accompanied by

Mr. C. Crowe. Mr. Pipe responded to an encore with a sentimental ballad which also was well received.

The Silver Creek Orchestra throughout the evening gave general satisfaction, replying to the plaudits of the appreciative audience with several encores. Mr. Sleeman is fortunate in having such a good string band. Miss Sleeman accompanied on the pianoforte. Mr. Sleeman has very kindly again placed his orchestra at the disposal of the students to aid in the minstrel entertainment to be given in the Opera House on June 4th.

Grenville P. Kleiser, of Toronto, in his several selections showed himself a thorough artist. The audience rightly estimated his talent and he was forced to re-appear again and again. It was indeed a rare treat to hear him, and the committee were exceedingly fortunate in securing his services.

Mr. E. J. M. Edelsten rendered a beautiful selection from the opera "Dorothy," in his usual style, and as an encore gave "Good Company," and was again called for, the audience seeming loth to let such a delightful evening draw to a close too prematurely. However, the next item, a selection by the Orchestra, was the last on the programme, and the audience with enthusiasm joined in with strains of "God Save the Queen."

Appended is the programme of what is acknowledged to have been one of the most pleasing and successful Literary Society entertainments within the memory of the College.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture.....
The Silver Creek Orchestra
2. The Hat.....
Grenville P. Kleiser. Coquelin
3. Song.....
Miss Thomas.
4. Scenes from "King John.....
Grenville P. Kleiser Shakespeare
5. Song.....
Mr. Pipe Selected
6. The man who had his leg shot off.....
Grenville P. Kleiser. Riley
7. Selection.....
The Orchestra.
8. Selection.....
Grenville P. Kleiser.
9. Song.....
Mrs. Wilcox.
10. Farmer Whipple.....
Grenville P. Kleiser. Riley
11. Selection.....
The Orchestra.
12. Selection.....
Grenville P. Kleiser.
13. Song.....
Mr. E. J. M. Edelsten.
14. Finale—Selection.....
Orchestra.

LITTLE ETHEL: "What is it these anarchists people talk about?"
Little Johnny: "Why, they wants everything everybody else has got, an' they never wash themselves." Little Ethel: "Oh, I see. They is little boys growed up." *Washington Magazine.*

Locals.

For what sort of bird has P. B. K. a peculiar fancy?

∴

Wiancko (solemnly conversing with Kennedy before the last final Grammar Exam.)—Well, Kennedy, if I'm plucked on this subject I'll never shave any more.

∴

Prof. (in Practical Chemistry to Clark)—Now, Mr. Clark, is that salt you have in the test tube soluble in nitric acid?

Clark—I am not sure, but I'm positive it isn't.

∴

Lang to Local Editor—What river is Yuill especially interested in?

L. E.—I give it up.

Lang—The Fraser.

∴

Who hired a Gladstone turn out fine,
To Galt their bellies took in quick time
And weren't home by half-past nine.

G. A. S. and D. J. McP.

∴

Prof. (to Knight looking through surveyor's instrument)—What mark do you see on the pole, Mr. Knight?

Knight—I see some girls at C—y's and they are walking upside down.

Prof.—Never mind those girls, Mr. Knight. Look for the mark on the pole.

∴

We are pleased to announce that Mr. King has secured a lucrative position as manager of a large creamery in B. C. The dairy industry in that Province is in its infancy, and we have no hesitancy in venturing the assertion that in the near future Mr. King will be at the head of that industry in the Pacific Province. We congratulate Mr. King on his appointment and also the company in securing the services of so competent a manager.

∴

The farm proper and the experimental department, have never presented an appearance equal to the one which they present at the present time. The former department under Mr. Rennie's skillful management is now in almost perfect order. Most of the old fences have been replaced by wire, built in the latest and most economical style. In the various fields under cultivation a systematic rotation of crops is followed, and the effect is shown in the fine appearance which the crops now present.

∴

The Experimental Department, under the able management of Mr. C. A. Zavitz, has been considerably enlarged and experiments will

be carried on more extensively this year than ever in the past. This department is always a great attraction in June and July when the annual farmers' picnics are held at the College. Space forbids our giving an account of some of the important experiments carried on this present year, but we would ask our readers to give the College a call during the summer and investigate for themselves, and they will find a trip through this department both pleasing and instructive.

∴

We noticed in a late issue of the Herald that the Hespeler authorities were after our football team with a sharp stick for disorderly conduct, while playing a match in that town. But as our football team has not visited Hespeler this season, we come to the conclusion that some other team has had the impudence to assume that they were from the O. A. C., and then act ungentlemanly. Oh, no; our boys always act gentlemanly when they visit other places.

∴

Prof. of Loveology (Wiancko) to some of his most attentive students—Gentlemen, what is true love?

Payne—

It's a sort of palpitation,
Passionate reverberation,
In the vital habitation
Of the heart.

McPhail— I think that is right, isn't it?

Edelsten—

Effervescent oscillation,
Inexpressible sensation,
In continuous rotation
Forms a part.

MacConach— I think Mr. Edelsten's answer is jolly good.

Campbell—

A respectful invitation
To a very choice collation,
Lovely ride of long duration
In his cart.

Lang—

Confidential conversation,
No attempted ostentation,
Never ceasing admiration
On his part.

Ripp and McGillivray (in unison)—We agree with Mr. Lang. Sir. Yuill—

Passionate reciprocation,
Caramels without cessation,
Form, in my imagination,
Cupid's dart.

Prof.—Gentlemen, you need not be afraid of a stiff examination in my subject.

∴

In future there will be no fence erected in front of the College campus. The absence of a fence gives the lawn a more natural appearance to the spectator from the road, and the College surroundings

can be seen to better advantage. The ground occupied by the old fence, has been nicely levelled and sown with grass seed, and when the grass becomes green, the campus will present a more striking appearance than ever before.

..

The visitor's season is now more dawned upon us, and during the past few weeks a number of noted visitors from distant parts of the country have paid the College a visit. We offer the following suggestion to the authorities—would it not be a good thing to have a visitors' book where visitors might record their name and abode, the date they visited the College, and their opinion regarding the institution? We think it would be a sort of advertisement for the College as well as a source of pleasure to those connected with it.

..

As the smoking editor of the local department is busily engaged in the writing of a scientific agricultural article for this number of the REVIEW, it falls to the lot of his partner to record some of the incidents in and about the College. Therefore, recognizing the great responsibility devolving upon us, and the precautions we have to take lest we be found treading on some poor unfortunate's corns, the local editor feels somewhat timid in undertaking the weighty responsibility alone. But closing our eyes we grasp the pen and proceed.

..

— struck this northern clime in the fall of '93, and came by way of New York from a small coral isle in the Atlantic. He sings sweet praises of his native isle, and boasts of the cool, invigorating breezes that blow across the southern Atlantic, but his favorite theme is the large growth which onions make. He speaks with an English accent, and is known as one of the clearest thinkers in the college. He has always taken a high standing in his class, and is known as an inveterate "plugger." As a steady, industrious student he stands without a peer, but when he argues a point, he frequently gets a little excited, and shows his peculiar dialect off to the best advantage. When he returns to his place of abode, Bermuda, he will be a shining light of the O. A. C.

..

During the present term an important feature has been given a place on the already lengthy code of studies for second year students. The objection was often raised that the students of this year were not given enough practical work; in fact were loaded down with theories which they were unable to put into practice. To remedy this difficulty, a complete programme of practical work is arranged for every afternoon. Instead of studying the afternoon of every alternate day the Sophomores proceed to the carpenter shop, where they are taught the various uses of carpenter tools, the proper manner of keeping them in order, and last but not least, the understanding of the scale of logarithms. Mr. J. McIntosh, the instructor, is an old millwright, who has given his whole life to the study and practice of mechanic

and is thoroughly capable in every respect, to give the necessary instruction on this subject. Mr. Green, the engineer, lectures on engines and boilers, and the proper way of running them and keeping them in proper repair. Mr. Green is a practical man who thoroughly understands the subject upon which he has the honor of giving instruction. Under Mr. Hutt, practice is given in pruning all kinds of fruit trees and small fruits. Mr. Reynolds gives practical instruction on the working of the theodolite in taking grades of roads and drains. Mr. Day looks after the practical instruction on the proper method of handling all kinds of live stock, and the proper selection of seed grain. Under Prof. Panton practice is given in the use of the microscope, and in the selection and pressing of flowers to form a herbarium. In the near future we expect instruction in ploughing, and we may add that such instruction is certainly required by some of our present year, especially those who have never done much farm work. There is a feeling among the sophomores at present that they are not given a chance to become expert ploughmen or teamsters. The authorities seem to be too much afraid of lowering the farm's reputation in the eyes of the public if a crooked furrow or two should be made by an inexperienced student when starting. Why not have twenty acres or so of land devoted exclusively to practice in ploughing? Give the inexperienced student a team and let him plough for a whole day, instead of going a few rounds and then calling him a fair ploughman. Imagine a student with a diploma from the Ontario Agricultural College hiring with a farmer and is dubious as to what end of a plough he should hitch when sent to work, and is not sure whether a collar should be turned before going on a horse's head or not, and one will readily understand why Colleges of this kind are ridiculed to some degree. If the students of the present second year do not become fairly competent in putting into practice most of the theories they receive here it is entirely their own fault, as the authorities do all in their power to make the education here practical as well as theoretical.

..

We are still inquisitive, and the following things we would like to know:

1. Why McD. will decline to jump wires in the future?
2. Why some students are of such a destructive nature?
3. If Thompson intends to lecture on Love, Courtship and Marriage?
4. If Gilbert ever tires of tennis?
5. If McLennan has recovered from his scare in the Botanical Department?
6. If a girl in the city has anything to do with A. C. Wilson's absent mindedness at the present time?
7. If Morgan intends starting a grocery business?

The duties, business, and enjoyments of life should not be divorced from religion. Our business needs to be more religious and our religion more business like.—PARR. SUMM.

Athletics.

In spite of the bad weather, practical lectures and work, football and baseball have been receiving a good deal of attention, and so far both teams have been successful. On May 3rd, Friday, a friendly game of baseball was played with the "Printers" of the city, on the College lawn, which resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The game was very much one sided owing the inability of the newspaper men to hit, Roblin, our twiler, who pitched an elegant game. Macpherson, playing at 1st, put up a star game. It was Mac's first appearance on the diamond and he acquitted himself very creditably. Morgan played well at centre and made two three-baggers. Arms made a few errors but more than made up for them by his work with the bat. F. McCallum (Capt.) held third down to perfection. For the "Printers," Armstrong put up a good game.

Score :

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Printers.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	3-6
O. A. C.....	2	3	9	0	8	6	23

The following represented the College:

Naismith, c.; Roblin, p.; Knight, ss.; Macpherson, 1b.; Arms, 2b.; McCallum, 3b.; Fierheller, lf.; Morgan, cf.; Yuill, rf.

The following day, Saturday, the team, accompanied by a number of enthusiasts, went to Hespeler to try conclusions with the team there. The ground was in too bad condition, however, owing to the rain and no game was played. A very enjoyable time was spent before leaving for home. We anticipate a game with Georgetown on May 25th, so we hope the boys will turn out and give the team the practice they need before that day so that it may be in a condition to uphold its fame.

On Friday, May 17th, a team from Elmira played a football match with our team, and after a good game met with defeat by a score of four goals to one (4-1). Play commenced about 4.30, and for the first few minutes, the game was fairly even, but our forward line at once showed itself to be stronger than that of our opponent's, and played a good combination throughout the game, though at times there was some wild passing. The honor of scoring the first goal fell to G. A. Smith (Capt.), who, from a pass by Kennedy, made a good long shot, and the score stood 1-0, in favor of the College.

Shortly after, the second goal for the College was scored by G. A. Putnam from a corner-kick, the ball falling nearly on the goal-line and right between the posts. Score, 2-0.

Before half time was called, our opponents claimed a goal, but it was not allowed, as their man had made a foul right in goal, and soon after half-time was called.

Soon after play recommenced, G. A. Putnam scored another goal from a pass by A. R. Carzon, and we had three goals to our credit. The Elmira team now seemed to pull themselves together a little and showed to better advantage than they had in the first half. They scored their first and only goal now, and the score was 3-1 in our favor. G. A. Putnam was not to be done out of the "hat trick" and soon after scored a third goal, which made the score 4-1 in our favor, which it remained till the end of the game. Towards the end of the game, the Elmira team seemed to be getting slightly the best of it, but were unable to score a goal. Elmira was strong on the left wing

and in their goal keeper, who stopped a good many hot shots from the numerous corner kicks our team obtained.

For the College, Kennedy, Graesser and Putnam played well, while Macpherson's legs kept goal in the usual extraordinary manner.

F. A. Parker acted as referee, to the entire satisfaction of both teams.

The return match with Elmira is to be played in Elmira on the 24th, and we hope to be able to record another victory in our next issue.

Our Annual Field Day is to be held on June 4th, and promises to be a great success. All our friends down town are cordially invited to attend. The entries for the various events, this year, are very numerous, and we hope to see several College records broken.

Personal.

From C. A. W. Hamilton '93, who is engaged in cheese making in Richmond, Virginia, comes the welcome request that the Athletic Association will allow him the privilege of presenting the first prize for the one hundred yards race at this year's sports. The Association committee have gladly accepted Mr. Hamilton's friendly offer. The present students can appreciate such acts of old boys.

We are given to understand that two prizes have been presented by another ex-student, Mr. S. Roper Carzon.

The Field Day is to be on June the 11th.

B. C. Brown, '92, is managing a creamery at Milton for Messrs Palmer & Horrocks, of Toronto. He is a hard working young man and is rapidly coming to the front (where all O. A. C. boys should be) Mr. Brown has been engaged in creamery work since shortly after leaving the College, and is becoming proficient in the business, his present responsible position fully testifies.

E. E. Wilson, A. O. A. C. '94, has joined with his brother A. C. Wilson in the purchase of their late Uncle's farm in Caledon. This 200 acre farm is considered to be one of the best in Peel County; it is situated about five miles south east of Orangeville. The farm, named Maple Grove, is the homestead of the Clark family. The Clarks were amongst the earliest settlers in the Caledon district. In the adjoining cemetery, the family grave plot contains the remains of the late Edward F. Clark, Grandfather Edw. Clark, and Great Grandfather Edw. Clark. The latter died on this farm at the advanced age of 116 years.

R. A. Lehmann, '93, is at home on his father's farm, near Orillia. He is thoroughly interested in his work and evidently making a success of farming. Mr. Lehmann is also taking an active part in the East Simcoe Farmer's Institute, of which body he is now the secretary.

G. P. White, '79, is located at Wallace, Idaho, an ambitious mining town. Besides being interested in the mines, he and a partner from Ontario, run a large livery and transfer stable and a wholesale food store. The transfer business is one of much importance in that part. Passengers and supplies of all kinds must be conveyed by means of stage and waggon. Mr. White has been in the district for fourteen years and for some time has held the position of town trustee which corresponds to the office of Councillor in Canada.

Learning to Ride a Bicycle.

(A FICTITIOUS YAKS).

I did not think that it could be very difficult to learn to ride a bicycle. Other fellows appeared to pedal with ease and grace; fellows no stronger than myself, and not more clever, as far as I could judge. I wished very much that I could ride, riding being productive of so much enjoyment and good spirits, to say nothing of its hygienic advantages. Also the fact that "everybody" rode made it more essential that I should too. So I determined to see what could be done in that direction.

For several weeks previous to this final decision I had intently perused the advertisement columns of the various newspapers to get some idea of the prices of second hand machines. When my mind was made up I fairly devoured the papers.

One day to my satisfaction I saw—

FOR SALE.—Nearly new Rudge Safety, cushion tires, balls throughout. £7. 15. 0. Owner going abroad. Apply Box 6263.

I thought this would be just the thing; better not learn on a new machine, you know; so I wrote about it and received an answer arranging an interview the next night.

Well, I purchased the machine, and waited anxiously for a more than ordinarily dark night. Nor had I long to wait. That very night was dark enough to have satisfied the most exacting of burglars, and I appeared to be such an one as I cautiously crept out, by the back way, into the quiet street at the rear of our garden. Having made quite sure that there was no one within a quarter of a mile, I essayed to mount.

Now, it does not seem a very difficult task to raise one's left foot about a foot from the ground and put it on a small bar of iron termed a rest (quite a misnomer I assure you). To my mind the fifth prop., "pons asinorum," you know, is nothing to it.

Upon my first try, the front wheel gave a vicious lurch to the left, and I, after several frantic hops, lost my balance and a modicum of my patience, and sat down, while the "bike" described circles round me, apparently enjoying my discomfort. Just then I heard foot-steps, so I seized the machine and vanished behind the garden wall. After five minutes of anxious waiting and breathless silence I again emerged to do battle with the steed. I saw that my failure before was due to my not starting with sufficient momentum. Keeping this well in mind I gave a vigorous push with my one available foot (by the bye, I managed to get the other on the rest the second time of trying), and managed to get considerable way on, being in close proximity to the saddle, but not on it though. Having proved by several ineffectual efforts that the goal (saddle) was not to be reached that time, I thought me to look around. Objects seemed to be going by at a rapid rate; and it suddenly flashed through my mind that I was going down a steep hill. With that peculiar power of more than ordinarily rapid thinking, vouchsafed to people in dire extremity, I remembered that some navvies had been at work at the bottom of the hill mending the road, and using for the purpose, that fox & wheelmen, cobble-stone. Cold drops & perspiration bedewed my face. I tried to think of what was best to do, but could not. I seemed cemented to the machine, which was gathering speed rapidly. Just at this juncture my

foot slipped and I fell forward onto the saddle. In my new position I must have resembled John Gilpin to a very great extent. But the end was near. I could see the red lamp denoting danger, but could no more steer clear of it than I could have gracefully regained terra firma. The next minute the machine struck a coil of rope. I turned a double somersault and brought up on a heap of sand, in a sitting posture. Things would not have been so bad, only the machine went through the same gymnastic feat, alighting on my chest and rolling away into the gutter. It gutter breaking and I gutter shaking. Oh, yes. I can joke now: I have been out of the hospital three weeks.

FOR SALE.—Nearly new Rugby Safety, cushion tires, balls throughout. What offers? Owner giving up riding for good reasons.

This happened years ago. I did have another try, but that time I went out in broad daylight, and had six men and a boy holding me on. I now do my mile in 2:10, and my "digs" are simply crowded with cups, medals, &c., mementoes of my achievements at the various meets.

The learning was somewhat uphill, or rather downhill work, but I have been amply repaid.

P. ROWZ.

N. B.—These experiences are not the writer's own.

Thoughts from the College World.

Conquest of circumstances is, in a measure, adapting one's self to them, and making them serve us.

—o—

The student rabs,
He pulls and tugs,
And with a dash
Comes the moustache.

—o—

Chicago University has just completed a new science hall, probably the finest and best equipped in the United States.

—o—

— I met the girl of the
And took her by the
I thought I'd pop the
But I didn't have the sk.

—o—

The tendency to persevere, to persist in spite of hindrances, discouragements and impossibilities, is this, that in all things, discipline divides the strong from the weak.—CARLYLE.

—o—

I'm so glad 'tis near vacation,
When each trial and vexation
Which doth attend examination
Will be forgot in recreation.

STREPTHEMUS ALFVENS.

J. F. C.



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