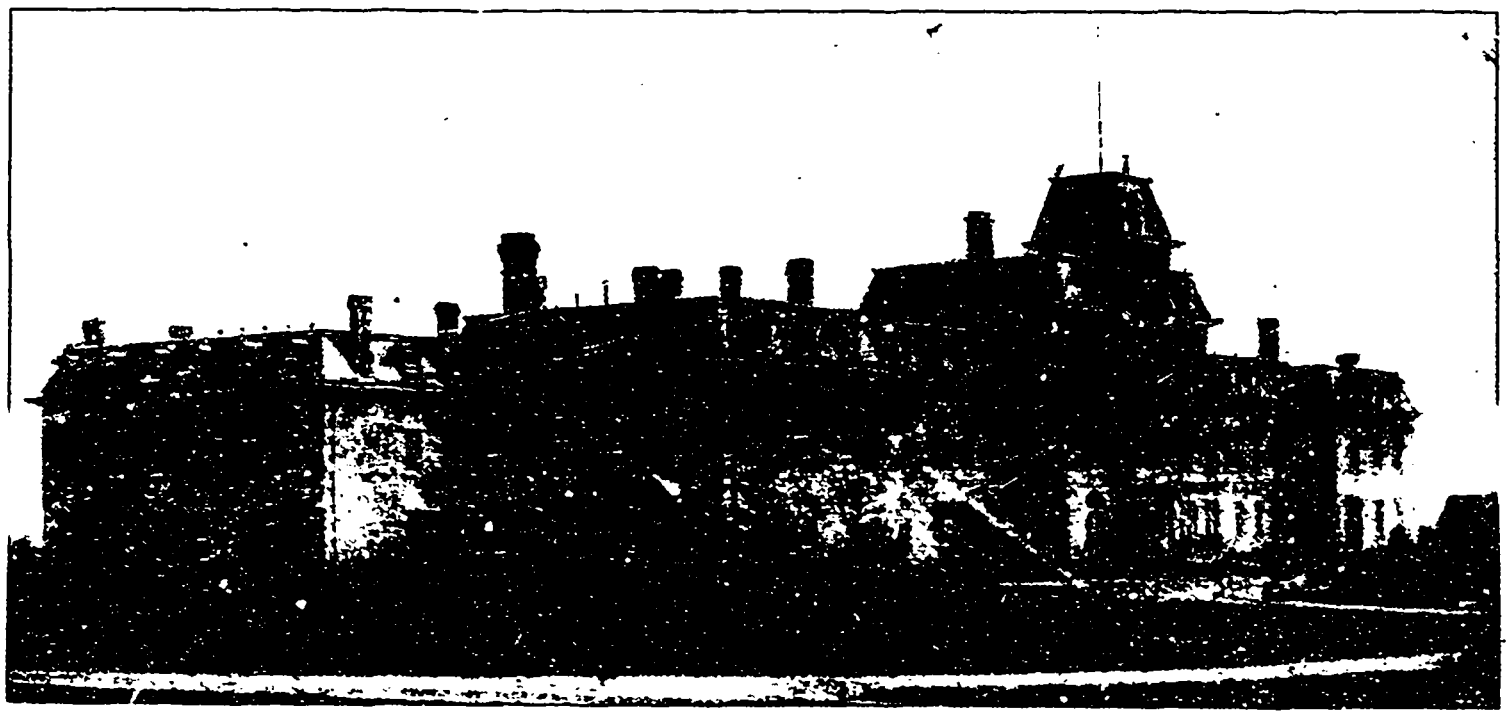


THE
O. A. C. REVIEW.



Published in the Interests of the Literary Society of the O. A. C.
... GUELPH. ...

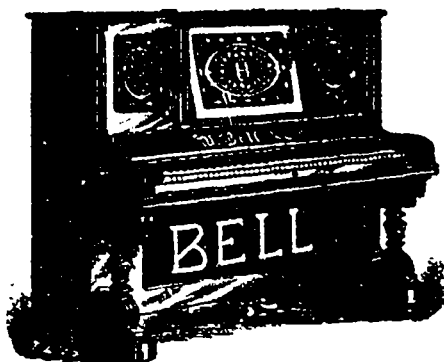
APRIL, 1890.

Bell Pianos,

Recommended by the Highest Musical Authorities. Used by Toronto Conservatory of Music and Toronto College of Music. Pure Tone, Light Touch and Durability are special features in our Pianos.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

W. BELL & CO.,



Bell Organs,

Acknowledged to be the Standard Instrument of the World. Pure and Sweet in Tone, Unequalled in Workmanship or Durability. 50,000 in use.

FACTORIES AND OFFICES,

GUELPH, ONT.

Branch Warerooms at Toronto, Hamilton, St. Thomas, Winnipeg, London, Eng., Sydney, N. S. W. and Port Elizabeth, South Africa.



THE GOLDEN LION,

5 and 7 Wyndham St., Guelph. 84 Oswald St., Glasgow.

THE GREAT CASH HOUSE OF GUELPH AND GLASGOW.

OWING to our system (CASH) of doing business we can guarantee you a saving in price of from 10 to 25 per cent. A comparison of our prices with those of other houses will show you that this is no idle boast. In point of the getting up of our garments and making the coat fit properly, the vest lay well and the pants hang nicely, we are out of view of the telescope of the other men in this line. We ask you to give Mr. McKenzie, our cutter, a trial. One is all we ask. Our stock of English and Scotch tweeds, French and English worsteds in plain and Wale Diagonal, English and French Pantings, Beavers, Meltons, Frieze and Fancy overcoatings is unsurpassed in the trade. Our stock of Hats and Caps, Collars and Ties, Underclothing and Men's Furnishings of all kinds is always complete.

J. D. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Ontario Agricultural College.

FULL Courses of Lectures on Agriculture, Live Stock, Dairying, Veterinary Science and other subjects required by farmers. For Circular, giving full particulars as to terms of admission, course of study, cost, etc.

JAMES MILLS, President.

MARSHALL'S

PHOTO STUDIO.

Portraits of all Kinds, Sizes, and Styles. Special Prices to Students.

95 Wyndham Street, - Guelph.

GUELPH CLOTH HALL.



SHAW & GRUNDY,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT.

FURS! FURS!

RICH RANGE OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS

AT

CORMACK & KELEHER'S

MODEL TAILORING STORE.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW.

The Dignity of a Calling is its Utility.

VOL. I.

GUELPH, ONT., APRIL, 1890.

No. 6.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW,

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

EDITORS.

H. H. DEAN,
C. F. WHITLEY,
C. A. ZAVITZ, B. S. V.,
S. N. MONTEITH,
W. McCALLUM,

MANAGING
LOCAL
AGRICULTURAL
CORRESPONDENCE AND PERSONALS
EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS MANAGERS.

J. HARCOURT,

L. A. B. SLEIGHTHOLM

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Annual subscription, 75 cents, \$1.00 if not paid before 1st February. Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertising rates on application.

THE O. A. C. REVIEW will spare no endeavor to furnish reliable news and information to those interested in farming operations.

Ex-students will confer a great favor on the Editors of this Journal by sending news, particularly experiences of practical value.

EDITORIAL.

Our readers will notice a change in the staff of the REVIEW this month. The Exchange Editor having resigned on account of leaving the College, a new one has been appointed in the person of Mr. McCallum, who no doubt will put that energy into his new work which is characteristic of him. We can assure our readers that the Exchange Department will be conducted with as much zeal as formerly, and although we are sorry to lose so energetic and genial a gentleman from our staff as Mr. Gelling, yet in our present editor, doubtless, the readers of the REVIEW will find a worthy successor.

* * *

STRANGER—Can you tell me where the green-house is?

STUDENT—I shall be very glad to take you to it.

STRANGER—Is this old low building the green-house at the Ontario Agricultural College?

STUDENT—It is, but we are hoping to get a better one before very long.

STRANGER—What is that dirty looking mark about three feet high all around the base of the house?

STUDENT—O, that is where they pile manure around it to keep out the frost.

STRANGER—That certainly is not a very good example to set before students, and gives strangers rather a poor opinion of the management of the horticultural department. But what is all that smoke I see issuing from under the building; and, yes, it is even in the house?

STUDENT—That smoke comes from the furnaces which heat the houses. They are not much good and are supposed to be of same pattern as those used by Noah. We students cut most of the wood for these old furnaces, and it requires a large amount to keep them going. They will burn as much wood in one day as the "Colonel" and three or four students used to cut in three afternoons. This is the room where the coal, flower pots, lawn mowers, baskets, sand for propagating, etc., are kept, and the general store room for all the garden implements and other requisites for gardening—be careful there, or you may tumble through that trap door into the lower regions. Will you step into the propagating house?

STRANGER—I guess it will be necessary to remove my hat before going in or it will get knocked off in that low house. The young plants seem to look well considering that they are in such a poor place.

STUDENT—Yes, the gardener is very attentive and understands his business, but as you can see he has not a fair chance in such a building. The next apartment is where the plants are kept for a while after being placed in pots.

STRANGER—How do the ladies get along this very narrow passage without soiling their clothes? They must often be debarred from the pleasure of inspecting this house for fear of tarnishing a portion of their clothing.

STUDENT—That is quite true, and a great many ladies, especially those inclined to grow tall sideways, do not venture in here at all, if they did they would be compelled to stay here or back out, there not being room to turn around.

STRANGER—What are those students doing there?

STUDENT—They are washing flower pots. You see, they get a large tub nearly filled with warm water, and when the horticultural foreman has nothing else for students to do he sets them washing pots.

STRANGER—It looks rather strange to see men washing dishes, and reminds me of when I was a boy and used to wash dishes for my mother. You see my sisters were not grown up and so I had to be dish washer and do the girls work, but now

STUDENT—Yes, I've heard that story before, but,

"We think our fathers fools so wise we grow,

Our wiser sons no doubt will think us so."

In this room, also, the students are taught how to graft on limbs, which are brought in for the purpose, but the appliances are very crude. Here, too, the art of potting plants is explained and prac-

tised, but the room is so small that it is very crowded for more than two or three to work at once.

STRANGER - What is that small room for in the corner?

STUDENT - That is the foreman's office and there is just room for him and the cat. In fact we expect that some day the partitions will have to be torn down to extricate him from his small box. He is perfectly safe in there from any attack, as when he gets in there is not room for anyone else. This other house is for the flowering and large plants.

STRANGER - How nicely they look and how tastefully arranged! You seem to have some large plants which have scarcely room in height.

STUDENT - Yes. Unless a change is made before another year the greater part of these large plants will have to be thrown out or given away. There is not room for them to grow more than another year, and after that something must be done. These are mostly rare plants such as the Australian cypress and gum tree; also palm trees and some very large Agaves, all of which have taken a great deal of time and trouble to bring them to their present state.

STRANGER - It is a great pity that such fine plants should be compelled to seek a home elsewhere or be put out to the mercy of the frosts of winter for the want of a suitable place to keep them, and I hope that it may not be so. Does it not require much time, and is not considerable expense to keep these old glass roofs in repair?

STUDENT - Yes, it takes "Laddie" and a couple of lads a great deal of time to keep them in order. In hot weather the sun shines through the glass so strongly that it almost cooks the plants, and the gardener is compelled to construct shades with newspapers or anything that he can find.

STRANGER - It must be considerable trouble to water the plants properly, is it not?

STUDENT - Yes. The gardener sprays them with an old-fashioned sprinkler, and, as you doubtless are aware, plants require a great deal of water, and it makes this portion of the work quite laborious.

STRANGER - I presume that horticulture is on the curriculum at the College, and that considerable stress is put upon the subject as it is a very important branch of agriculture and a profitable one as well?

STUDENT - We have a full course of lectures on horticulture from one of the Professors, and a course of practical lectures from the gardener; besides these we do practical work in the green-houses and on the garden. The appliances, however, for teaching practical horticulture are very limited, and this branch of the course does not receive that full attention, especially in the practical part, which its importance demands. There is probably no branch of farm work which requires more skill, and in which greater improvement is needed than in the management of the horticultural department on the ordinary farm, and I think that we students ought to go from here with a much better knowledge of practical and scientific horticulture than the average farmer possesses, and this knowledge cannot be obtained in that degree which it ought to be, without better means for teaching and practising the science. How nice it is to see farmers' houses tastefully decorated with beautiful flowers; the lawns and walks nicely arranged and kept clean; the orchard and fruit garden the very best that can be kept; and everywhere signs that the owner is a progressive farmer and has an eye for the beautiful. The boys and

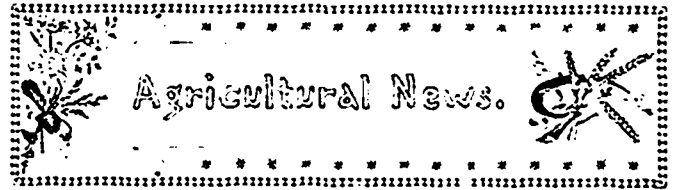
girls that grow up in such homes will be a credit to the community and will possess that refinement which a constant association with the objects of nature and the influence of horticultural pursuits has a tendency to produce.

STRANGER - You wax eloquent, my young friend, and I heartily agree with the sentiments expressed by you. But when do you expect that new houses will be built?

STUDENT - That I do not know. They have been promised for about twelve years and had it not been for recent losses by fire we would doubtless have had them before this. I will tell you something that you need not tell to everyone - a little confidence story - you see, there is likely to be a general election before long and the Government wishes to be as economical as possible, especially at such a time.

STRANGER - Well, my young friend, I hope that your wish will be realised and that before I come again you will have new houses which will be a credit to the Institution. I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kindness in showing me around the place and shall be happy to return the favor. Good-day.

STUDENT - Thank you for your kind words. I hope to see you again, and to see before long what you have so kindly wished. Good-bye.



SYNOPSIS OF AN ADDRESS

By Prof. James W. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, at the Meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union, on "The Need and Uses of Experimental Work in Dairying."

Improved methods of agriculture have grown out of experimental work, pursued with more or less intelligence and care since the times of Adam and his remarkable son, whose jealousy and envy at Abel's success seem to have become the possessions or possessors of some of his craft, by whom every effort to do things in any other way than according to their preconceived notions, is taken as a personal rebuke and cause for dislike to this day. An increased knowledge of the laws that govern the changes in nature, which farming seeks to bring about and control, has come from crude and intermittent experiments as well as from the well-planned, skillfully-conducted and continuously-pursued investigations, which have been made at the Experiment Stations, so literally devised and supported by Governments on this continent during recent years. In time to come, experimental work in dairying should not be confined to the Government Experiment Stations. The Ontario Experimental Union may, with advantage, take up some branches of it, with the certainty of giving valuable service, enlightenment and encouragement to the farmers of the Province. The need of further investigation, through experiment, has increased rather than diminished. The purpose of all intelligent effort in farming, is the creation of wealth and the making of profits for the persons who are engaged in that occupation.

In exchange for the products of the fields and animals, the farmer obtains what may be called here, "Gross Receipts." The "Gross Receipts" may include, cash, goods received in trade or exchange, house-rent, board, lodging, the use of horses for pleasure and work, etc., etc. A large proportion of the "Gross Receipts" of most men, except farmers, must go out as "Expenditure" for those things which the farmer gets from his products over and above the cash which he handles. A small cash income does not always mean a small income nor does a large sum as "Gross Receipts" always indicate a large profit. The measure of profit is the difference between "Receipts" and "Expenditure." All experimental work that helps to show how "Expenditure" or cost may be reduced, without lessening the quantity or degrading the quality of the products in dairying, is legitimate work worthy of your Union.

Investigation may be directed profitably by one or more members, towards the discovery of how far and in what ways, "Expenditure" or "Cost of Production" can be lessened under the following heads:

I. *The use of feed of cheaper sorts.*—Can corn ensilage be produced at a cost of \$1.75 per ton on the ordinary farm? How much of it will produce as much milk as one ton of hay? How does the cost of soiling compare with that of pasturing for milk production in different districts of the Province? Are roots as economical for a succulent feed as corn or other ensilage?

II. *The mixing of feeds into the best combinations.* Is the nutritive ratio theory sound, when acceptability of flavor is ignored?

III. *Providing and preserving fodders and grain in the most acceptable condition of flavor.*—What is the worth of a ton of hay, that has been exposed in the feeding passage for a day and mused over, compared with a ton of hay of equal quality fresh from a compact mow? Does digestibility of feed depend in any degree upon its palatability?

IV. *A reduction in the quantity of feed offered to cattle.*—When a cow eats too much rich feed, an immediate consequence is a lessened flow of milk of impoverished quality. Are many cows spoiled by over-feeding?

V. *A lessening of the cost of labor and expense in producing, manufacturing and marketing.* Is there an advantage in carrying on dairying in winter in respect to the labor available on the farm during that season? Can butter and cheese be made as economically in small lots in private dairies as in co-operative factories? Can dairy goods for the home market be sold best direct into the consumers' homes from the producers? Will it pay the producer to sell always, when perishable goods are in the best condition, regardless of the current or prospective price?

I have used a great many interrogation points. In trying to answer the enquiries, every honest investigator will learn much and to some extent become a teacher to instruct and stimulate others.

The tendency to devote one's whole attention to the "Receipts" as the source whence may be obtained an increased profit is a common weakness of judgment, when a business calculation is being made. The reduction of "Expenditure" or "Cost of Production" is a more controllable factor in profit-making, and still there are safe and economical ways in which "Receipts" can be legitimately and certainly augmented. Practical enquiry may seek to learn from experimental investigation, to what extent that may be accomplished under the following heads:—

I. *Enlargement of the capacity of the animal.* May not the capacity of every dairy cow be enlarged, until she gives annually as many pounds of solids in her milk as her live weight?

II. *Improvement in the quality of the product.*—How far can the quality of milk as to its per cent. of solids be varied by feed and treatment of the animal? How far does the quality and the kind of feed influence and affect the flavor of animal products. The quality of all food products not only modifies the market price, but gives stability or uncertainty to the demand in degree as it is uniformly fine or irregular and inferior.

III. *Selling most of the product at a season of the year when prices rule highest.*—Is cheese-making in summer and butter-making in winter the best dairy practice for the farmer, under ordinary conditions in Ontario?

IV. *Marketing products in the best concentrated form.*—Will the labor and expense of special preparation, in giving products an attractive appearance for the market, add more to their value than the extra cost involved? Will such a preparation help to secure a class of customers able and willing to pay the highest current prices.

V. *Making the most of by-products.*—Animal products from the dairy retain an average of less than 20 per cent. of the total nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the feed consumed. The manure which contains the residue of these from the feed is the first by-product. Although it contains over 80 per cent. of the valuable constituents of the feed, it is not worth 80 per cent. of the original value. How can it be saved and used to yield the greatest value? Skim milk, butter-milk and whey are by-products. In what combinations can they be fed with most profit to calves, colts and swine?

The common dairy practice is reproach to the business judgment of the farmers. Many cows are fed at an annual loss. They board on men who can ill afford to support indigent cows on the out-of-door-relief plan. Single cows in some herds, like the Egyptian lean Kine, in everything but appearance, swallow up the profits of two cows which are exercising the profit-making talent. Thoughtful experiment in any kind of a way, along the line indicated, cannot fail to convince any farmer of the possibility of realising some profit from dairying and may stir him up to try for more while helping him to succeed in getting it. An experimenter generally becomes enthusiastic; enthusiasm is contagious and practical investigations keep it operative in beneficial ways.

BETTER THINGS.

At a recent convention this was the subject of the last address. The speaker briefly pointed out the difficulties of the past, of the present, with the efforts that were being made to overcome them, and the success with which they were meeting, then drew a bright picture of the better things in store for his hearers. This was not at a dairy convention, yet it is just as applicable to the dairy industry as that to which it was applied. Do we need better things in the dairy? We do, without doubt, and in consideration of all that has been, and is being done to advance the dairy interests of the Province, we surely have a right to expect better things. Slowly but truly the Dairy Associations of our Province are extending their influence. Can this do anything else than bring about better things? Will not the dairy literature that is being spread broadcast through the country bring about better things? Combined with this we have a beginning of an awakening of the

farmers to the fact that the happy grain-growing days are over for the Ontario farmer; not that we cannot grow grain successfully, for we can, but we must feed it, and sell the product rather than the grain itself.

Our attention, consequently, is now being turned to stock raising with special reference to the dairy. The question arises, then, what may we expect in the way of better things in the dairy line? Perhaps a greater realization of the importance of this dairy industry, and the relation it bears to the future success of the farmer, may be the means of fixing its position more firmly in our minds, and rousing us up to more active and careful work in the future. There are about 700,000 cows in Ontario, the value of the product made from the milk sent to the cheese factories, and from the cream to the creameries during the summer of 1888, amounted to about \$7,000,000. There would be as much not sent, making another \$7,000,000. We have then the product for the remaining portion of the year, which should make more than another \$7,000,000, in all \$21,000,000, this is only about thirty dollars a cow. Is there not room for improvement here? Are we satisfied with that? Every farmer keeps a few cows, whether for the fun of boarding them or not he doesn't always know; now, if they were kept to make a profit after paying for their board there would be a big increase in the returns in the dairy industry. We fail to realize the vastness of the industry because we have only a small connection with it.

The farmer seems to be looking for help of some kind outside of himself to turn the wheel of fortune and bring about prosperous times, it is thought that legislation might do this. It is all a mistake. Legislation cannot do it; no body of legislators can give us markets that will be the means of making us rich, they may help things somewhat, but our success depends upon our own individual exertions and not on our legislators or outside influence.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

I would that every one of us would take this more thoroughly to heart, depend and rely on ourselves to carve our way to success, rather than sit by idly waiting for something to turn up or for our legislators to do something for us before we make a move ourselves. "Heaven helps the man who helps himself," so runs a quotation an old friend of ours was in the habit of frequently quoting, and there is as much truth as poetry in it.

Since our attention has been turned to the dairy let me say, there is no one thing a farmer can do that will lead him to success and bring him in such direct returns for the extra labour expended, as the introduction of better things in his own dairy. To do this it is imperative to commence at the bottom, better stock, more care and judgment must be exercised in the selection and breeding of the dairy stock. The scrub must go and an animal take its place that will give profitable returns for her feed and care. This does not necessarily imply a pure bred animal, as good first-class milkers can be obtained through our common herds, by judicious selection and the use of a pure bred male animal of recognized milking strain. These alone, however, won't do it, as proper care in housing and feeding must accompany them to attain successful results. Will cows running around the straw rack, with only enough feed to keep them from starving, give a heavy flow of rich milk? Will these same cows, when turned out in the spring on the best of pasture give as good returns as cows that have been well fed during the winter? Yet this is what many seem to think; nay, believe: for they practise it, then growl

and say dairying doesn't pay. It takes a certain amount of feed to sustain life in an animal, *i. e.*, to supply material for the wear and tear of the body and to keep up heat, the profits in feeding comes from what is fed above this amount. If you have a properly reared cow, it must begin with the calf. A poor, ill-fed, unshapely calf is a sink hole for feed; its power of making the best use of its food has been destroyed; thus it does not give the returns for the feed consumed that a properly fed calf will do; this state of affairs is only increased when the calf becomes a cow. Either breed alone, or feed alone will not produce us the better things we desire, the two must go hand in hand, controlled by the wise guiding hand of a man whose aim is to make the animals under his care patterns of the ideal animal he has in his mind. Bright, well ventilated and comfortable stables are necessary for the proper housing of the animals, and we hope in the near future to see these stables used in the summer as well as the winter, the animals being thus protected from poor dried up pastures, the scorching rays of the sun and annoyance of flies and dogs. We believe it will be found to be cheaper to feed animals in the stables on the soiling plan than to allow them to run at pasture. The growth of fodder corn and the introduction of the silo will materially change the feeding system in some parts of the country, and is one of the better things introduced the last few years.

Having better cows with better feed and housing, may we not justly expect better milk yields? The man having this better stock will be a better man. Will he not look after the products of his cows in a better way? May we not expect much improvement in the handling of the milk from the time it is drawn from the cows until it leaves his hands for the factory, or if butter is his marketable product, will he not see milk set for as rapid cooling as possible, taking all due precautions for variations according to the season. Better products will result from the better care exercised in handling the milk and in its manufacture. Better products means better returns, for a good article will always command the top price. This, then, really means better markets. Better markets are best obtained by educating the public taste to the standard we wish our products to take, not by legislation. Thus, by putting more skill into our work along the lines mentioned, we will surmount our difficulties and attain true success. Then, and then only, shall we rise to the position which is ours by right, and by our skill and industry elevate our profession to its true and noble birthright as the most honorable of all occupations.

ANON.

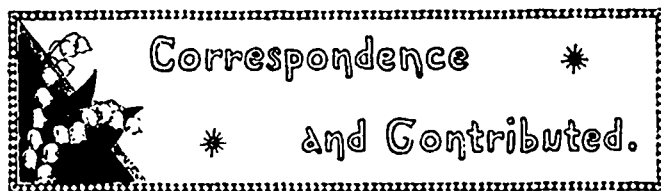
"Power to do good is the true and lawful end of aspiring."

"There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little."

"For a man to give his opinion of what he sees but in part, and in its beginnings, is an unjustifiable piece of rashness and folly."

"Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconstancy, especially when it regards religion or party."

"A man that is young in years may be old in hours, if he has lost no time; but that happens rarely. Generally youth is to be the first cogitations, not so wise as the second. Men of age object too much; consult too long; adventure too little; repent too soon, and seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a mediocrity of success."



Correspondence

* and Contributed.

Farmers' Institutes of the Eastern Central Division.

PAPER II.

In our last paper we were ready to leave Peterboro'. Next day being Sunday we stayed there until Monday. On Monday morning to our great surprise and delight we were joined by Prof. Fletcher, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Ottawa, he having been invited to attend the next two meetings to be held in Norwood and Keene.

Taking the C. P. R. at Peterboro' we reached Norwood about noon in the midst of a terrible wind storm, which did considerable damage in some parts of Ontario. This, with the unfavorable condition of the roads, caused the afternoon meeting to be rather thinly attended. We had a profitable session, however, and here we met Mr. W. Birdsall, an O. A. C. boy, who read a very interesting paper on "The Leakages of the Farm." He rather surprised the people. In the evening the attendance was considerably increased, and among other addresses delivered, Prof. Fletcher gave a very interesting one on "Window Gardening."

Accepting an invitation from friend Birdsall, a ten mile drive brought us to his home about midnight. Next morning we reconnoitred the situation and found that we had travelled along a range of hills nearly all the way. The country here is quite rolling and Norwood is a thriving inland village.

Mr. Birdsall has a promising outlook and is pleasantly situated. About noon we arrived at Keene, a small village near Rice Lake, examining on our way his uncle's silo, which is giving good satisfaction. Here we met our party, which had gone through a rather annoying experience. The "big man" and the "old man" took, as they supposed, a rig to carry them to the station of Norwood, about two miles distant. After riding some time they enquired about the bearings and found to their astonishment that they were in a stage going to Hastings, a distance of 10 miles, and this before breakfast. The "big man" enjoyed the joke; but the "old man" felt a little crusty as Keene was to be his last meeting.

Here we were greeted with a good turnout in the afternoon and a packed hall at night. The meeting passed off pleasantly. Mr. Blizzard, M.P.P., taking an active part. The evening meeting was enlivened with music and a loyalty speech from a learned M. D. of the village. An amusing little incident occurred at the close of the meeting. While one of our party was talking with some of the citizens, he chanced to remark how sleepy he had felt during the afternoon, which was innocently met by the prompt rejoinder from one of the company, "Why I had a good sleep while you were speaking to-night."

That night we parted company with Mr. Croil who went home, and next morning with Prof. Fletcher, who returned to Ottawa. However, on boarding the train we were partly compensated by meeting Mr. Wolverton, of Grimsby, "the little man," who was to accompany us the remainder of our journey. Arriving at Hastings, a bustling little town on the River Trent, we were met by a Mr. Honey, who drove us to Warkworth, ten miles distant. The

road lay through a very rolling country, but a good fall wheat section.

At Warkworth encamped behind a high hill we met a large gathering of enterprising farmers, among whom were Mr. Carlaw and son, the latter an O. A. C. boy, and Mr. Boyce, a member of the Advisory Board. There were some enthusiastic dairymen present who held that it paid to feed the dairy cow. An orchardist gave us considerable information on evaporating whole apples instead of slicing them, the usual practice. The apples best adapted for this were the Golden Russet and Pomme Gri-e. The former gave 10-11 lbs. of dried fruit per bushel and sold at 11 cents per lb.

Mr. Boyce paid the College and farm a high compliment in stating that his few visits to the College had been of great service to him; as, previous to seeing how things were managed there, he said he had thrown away hundreds of dollars almost in useless or extra feed to stock. At the evening meeting the large hall was literally packed, but it soon became apparent that they all didn't come to hear us speak. It was a combination affair, a troupe was playing during the week. We didn't detain them long and had the advantage of a free show. On invitation we spent an evening at Mr. Carlaw's and saw his silo. His ensilage was very good, and this being his second year, he expressed himself as greatly pleased with it.

Next morning we started for Baltimore, a small village five miles north of Cobourg, and about twenty-six from Warkworth. The day being fine we greatly enjoyed the drive through the rolling country. The farmers turned out well and were quite ready to discuss the different topics. Both the afternoon and evening sessions passed off pleasantly and every one seemed well pleased. We drove into Cobourg the same night and here Mr. Hobson left us to our fate, he being compelled to go home.

The "little man" and I fired away at not very large gatherings, but quite interesting ones. As I had prepared myself on the scientific side of Mr. Hobson's subjects, we were able to carry out the program, but not so effectively as if the "big man" had been there in person.

We spent Sunday in Cobourg and had a very pleasant time with friend Field, of the O. A. C.

Monday morning we started for Bowmanville. We found quite a number of farmers gathered, and the "little man" and I set out to entertain them as at Cobourg. We managed to satisfy them fairly well, I think, and to our great satisfaction found that Mr. Hobson had arrived for the next meeting.

Next morning we prepared for a fifteen miles drive north to Blackstock. We held a morning and afternoon session with a comfortably filled hall. The discussions were good and some thirty became members of the Institute. Returning that night to Bowmanville we stayed all night and next morning took the train for Oshawa where our last meeting was to be held.

We were greeted by a large gathering at Oshawa, especially in the afternoon, among those present were Mr. Dryden, M.P.P., who read an interesting paper on sheep husbandry, and Mr. E. Lick, A. O. A. C., who lives near the town, and is prospering in his calling.

We had no evening session at Oshawa, and the next morning our deputation bade one another good-bye, feeling that we had had a pleasant and profitable time together.

In conclusion I will make a few observations:

1st. That a good live chairman goes a long way in making a successful meeting.

2nd. That the best class of farmers usually attended the meetings, especially those who are reading the agricultural papers.

3rd. That an address fairly well given is much preferred to a paper well read.

4th. That the professors, who in past winters, had visited this section had done good work and left favorable impressions behind them.

5th. In making a statement of any kind one must be prepared to back it up.

6th. That there is a great deal to be learned by exchanging ideas.

T. RAYNOR.



If you want more cheese, ring the front door bell.

WE commenced ploughing on the 14th. inst., and the seeder began its travels on the 17th.

It is understood that a new "Breeder's Card" in the *Live Stock Journal* will read: Joe Beef, A. O. A. C., Guelph, importer and breeder of recorded Shropshires. Stock for sale.

THE new Clyd team arrived on the last day in March. They cost \$450, weigh 3250 lbs., and give promise of much serviceable work. One foaled on the 17th. inst.

A TEAM was up from the City on the 19th. to test our efficiency at baseball. Although our pitcher and catcher were away, we had a good game and won by 8 to 6.

VACANCIES on the F. B. C. were filled by Buchanan (Sec) and Webster; the club has entered for the District Association Cup and with practice should stand a fair chance of success.

CRICKET has commenced with prospects of a stronger club than last year; matches will be arranged with local clubs as soon as "Whitie" has recovered from his present fit of abstraction.

ENGLAND versus Canada at baseball made a good game although the former were beaten by 31 to 13, they made a good stand after the 3d. innings, mainly through the brilliant fielding of Dode in left field.

THE Tennis Club has reorganized for the coming season: McCallum in the chair. Officers elected were: Hon. President, Prof. James; President, R. Musgrave; Hon. Secretary Treasurer, J. C. Harris; Committee, Buscarlet, Ransom and Field.

THE Y. M. C. A. meetings have been led by Messrs. Haight, G. Harcourt, B. S. A., and Cuppage. On the 10th. inst. Professor Panton was present and gave some beautiful thoughts on the Fatherhood of God, just working out by Bible references, the two ideas of guidance and protection.

WE understand that Mr. Wilson is making extensive preparations for a large crop of spring whiskers, as he has been informed that the farm foreman pays large wages to those who cultivate a good quantity of hirsute appendages. Probably Mr. Cox will enter into partnership.

Good Friday and Easter Monday we were free from lectures and work and devoted much time to a good cram. On the evening of the former day a lot of the boys attended the Norfolk St. Easter Social, while at a meeting of the students on the latter, Mr. W. A. McCallum was unanimously elected Exchange Editor.

THE usual 3rd. year supper was not, for some mysterious reason, held in the College this year, but Professor Shaw kindly opened his house to them, so the boys fed there mightily on the 1st. inst. The same house was in requisition again on the 16th. when a select party assembled for a very enjoyable "sugar off."

ON the 20th. ult. our Y. M. C. A. had the pleasure of a visit from the Rev. G. Turk, who gave us a stirring address. These meetings with the City ministers are always welcomed by the boys, and this one was particularly enjoyable. The singing was good, led by Mr. Turk's rich voice, so that we rejoiced for once in the absence of the organ.

THE Easter Examinations were held on the 10th. to the 15th. of this month. A very interesting feature was the constant ringing of the bell outside leaving us in some doubt as to what was really intended. The first year boys were in a great fright one morning, as after the practicals of the second year on sheep, cattle and horse, they feared the 8 o'clock knell summoned them to practical hen!

BOOTS or stockings found on the river are to be sent up to the College to be identified by Musgrave, Faithfull and Little Lewis, who one day returned from a ducking minus the above mentioned articles. Harris is going to claim damages from Pringle for charging \$1 to dry the works of his watch. Bayne and Harrison, together with those already mentioned, report the water to be very cold for this time of year.

A DAY or two ago we noticed some rather curious work performed by an inexperienced student learning how to team. He first of all attempted to buckie the hames where the saddle should go; being put tight he proceeded to hitch poor old Fred, to a wagon. Luckily the farm foreman came along and explained the difference between a wagon and a cart. Having completed his afternoon's work he carefully put the horse away, somehow getting the halter on the wrong way round and upside down.

A YELL in the dining-hall the other night was "Newcomen's got his bracelets on." We wondered greatly what it could mean, but after diligent enquiry our special reporter says that he marched in to supper bedecked with a lady's watch and bangles, two brooches, two scarf-pins, two rings, a necklet and locket, and seventeen bracelets. We are still unable to ascertain if this gentleman has been attending lost property sales, whether he has ransacked a second-hand jewelry store, or has been borrowing or stealing these delicate articles of adornment.

JUST as our last issue was in the printer's hands the fire in the barn occurred, so was not then noticed. It is most probable that a piece of metal went through the cutting box and that the resulting sparks fired some of the dry hay, which smouldered till Mr. Carruthers very fortunately discovered it. We were all exceedingly thankful that he happened to be round just then and so was able to extinguish the blaze, for, but five minutes more and the barns must again have suffered destruction. The total damage was about 5 square feet of lumber and a small quantity of cut feed damaged by subsequent heating.

THE boating season has commenced again, and with it the involuntary cold baths. If venturesome little boys will essay to paddle their own canoes in the rushing waters of the mighty Speed it is only to be expected they should get a ducking. These upsets cannot pass unnoticed, for however quietly the wet boys crawl into their rooms the next lot embarking at the boat-house get to hear of the wet cushions and carpets. We have often wondered why the river cannot be cleaned out, but something might be done by each boat load if a few minutes would be given to pulling up some dangerous water-logged snag. "Many hands make light work," and as we witnessed two boys pulling one out the other day we thought it well to drop a hint here.

A MEETING was held on the 24th. ult. to reorganize the Baseball Club. The following is a list of the officers for the season:—Hon.-President, Mr. McCallum (Bursar); President, N. Monteith; Captain, McFarlane; Sec.-Treas., McCallum; Committee, Campbell, Buchanan, Dolsen, Gelling and Watson. We trust to see good work done this term with such able men at the head of affairs. There is a sum of \$15 in hand to commence operations with, being the balance from last year's accounts. Variable March weather saw a game of cricket in progress the day before the terrible storm of the 28th., the one that committed such sad havoc in the States.

WE experienced a pretty severe snowstorm here on the early morning of the 28th. ult., and in fact the whole of the day. The drifts were pretty deep, not only outside but in some of the rooms too. A staircase window blew in so there was plenty of snow in the halls and down those particular stairs. Through the ventilator in the roof of the laboratory the melting snow dripped till a nice little pool formed in one of the chairs. Rushing impetuously into lecture after a climb through the drifts poor Dave sat right down in the said pool, but quickly transferred himself to the radiator to dry. The kitchen chimney was on fire the night previous, but was speedily controlled.

By special request we insert the following paragraph:—A certain student in the first year brought out with him from England a stock of some of the prettiest neckties ever seen round the College. The novelty and richness of the designs, combined with their fresh, lustrous, appearance so excited the envy and admiration of certain visitors to the College, that this poor fellow was rudely pounced upon on two separate occasions and two of these lovely ties were forcibly torn from his neck by a Toronto and a Cobourg girl. However, they nobly made amends by making a special visit to the City one day and purchasing a necktie of chaste and elegant pattern for the sum of 7c.; this fascinating specimen may now be seen decorating the wall of No.—, surmounted by a charming green rosette.

THE Literary Society's meeting on the 21st. ult. opened with an extempore speech by Mr. Whitley, followed by Mr. Wilkin in a very unique address on the "Future of the Ontario Farmer." The debate for the evening was "Resolved, that Bee-keeping is preferable to Poultry-keeping in Ontario." Messrs. Hewgill and R. Shaw opened the affirmative side, opposed by Messrs. Sleight-holm and Wilson. A very interesting feature was the array of extraordinary arithmetical calculations brought forward by the leader of the affirmative against Poultry. The subject was well handled by these practical men who eventually gave us good data on which to work for profit and loss. The committee decided in favor of the negative, but the house voted for Bees. Mr. Webster

then, in an extempore speech, declaimed on the benefits of Under-draining, and Mr. Monteith on "Scientific Agriculture."

EASTER brought with it the customary changes of students entering and leaving. We felt more than the usual regret at the departure of J. A. Gelling and P. Shaw. "Peter" has for over 18 months contributed largely to the fun round the College, and by his merry jokes and unfailing good spirits has made himself all ways and everywhere welcome. He has gone to try his fortunes in the great Northwest and our best wishes accompany him. Gelling has been here for nearly the whole of the three years' course, and in that time has endeared himself to all students. We have lost in him our best all-round athlete, for whether cutting the "double grape-vine" backwards on his acme skates, dexterously guiding his toboggan down hill, wielding his racquet in a game of tennis, or best of all on the football field executing one of his plucky runs, his slight, but supple and sinewy form was always noticeable for its grace and activity. By his departure the first break has been made in our Editorial Staff. His work as Exchange Editor involved much careful reading, and the results have been visible in our interesting monthly "exchanges." His brothers in this local literary world join in acknowledging the "ability to pick" that he possessed in no small degree, and the faithfulness with which he discharged his duties in connection with the REVIEW, and in wishing him God-speed in his new career. Some 14 or 15 students assembled down town at a farewell supper on the 3rd. inst. and shortly after accompanied him to the station and cheered him till out of hearing. Long may those cheers and cordial parting words ring in the ears of his memory. He has gone to join his brother in the Northwest, and the hearty good wishes of all students here for success and prosperity in all his undertakings, go with this enterprising Nova Scotian, as well as with the young Englishman who accompanied him.

THERE was no lack of fun round here on All-Fools' Day. Proceedings opened by some imbecile anxious to murder sheep perambulating the halls with the gong at 5.30. Not very many got fooled over that, but half an hour later when the breakfast bell was vigorously rung, several tried the dining hall but got sadly left. Several minor jokes were played during the morning, not the least amusing was telling a Prince Edward boy that he was wanted over at the Bursar's by the daughter of the house to arrange for an evening party. He accordingly dressed very carefully, and after ascertaining the information was strictly correct and "no coddling," away he sallied to pay his early morning call, to find of course that his presence was not desired. But—a really good joke was played and deserves recording here especially as a slightly incorrect version was published in the *Herald*. Overnight two boys went down town to pay a visit. No. 1 took off his boots three doors away from the house and hid them inside the fence, putting on his patent leathers with which to charm the fair sex. During the evening No. 2 told one of the girls, who being by no means averse to a little fun carefully secured and secreted the boots. A pair of rubbers lent by a kind friend evaded the difficulty of the walk back. In the morning No. 2 made arrangements by telephone with a boy down town, and the message soon came up to No. 1 that his boots must be applied for at the office of the Chief of Police or they would be sent to Toronto by the 10.00 train. Getting excused from the President, who apparently had some inkling of the joke, the poor fellow sallied down town and is reported to have been sent by the Chief to the court-house, there to wait patiently till his case came on!

The closing meeting of the Literary Society was held on the 25th ult. After the singing of "The Lost Chord," by Mr. Whitley, an impromptu speech on "Cleanliness and Tidiness" was given by Mr. Morgan. Mr. Seymour was next called on for an organ solo, which he rendered in his usual masterly fashion. Mr. Burns followed with a capital speech on "Agriculture in Nova Scotia." We venture to prophesy that this gentleman will develop into a first-rate platform speaker. Mr. Thompson then recited "Doomed to Death," and Mr. Hadwen gave a very taking song "Beautiful Language." Mr. Rennie drew "Nothing" for his extempore speech, but spoke in a very stirring manner on "Life," urging the boys not to be sponges, but to rise to the dignity of rational earth vertebrate animals. Prof. Panton, who, at the commencement of the session intimated his intention of giving a prize to the best speaker in the Society, announced that a vote of members who had attended two-thirds of the meetings would be taken with the view of deciding the contest. The voting resulted in a tie between Messrs. Dean, Monteith and Whitley. The former being ruled out by the Professor on account of his being President of the Society, the final decision of the members declared Mr. Monteith the winner, who thereupon very suitably responded to the hearty applause. A feature of the closing meeting is always to have a short speech from each member present, so the 3rd year men led off, relating their experiences in connection with the Society and the advantages they had derived from attending. A comic song by Mr. Hadwen followed, and then the 2nd year men spoke. Mr. Morgan sang a couple of songs and the 1st year very ably brought up the rear. Closing speeches were next given by the President, Secretary, and Critic, and a vote of thanks to the officers terminated the proceedings. The Society has had a very successful year and deserves to be remembered forever for launching the REVIEW on its career, and offering the \$10 prize for the Essay as announced in our last issue. The treasurer's report shows a balance in hand of \$21, but this will all be expended in the prize, and rent of piano and organ.



PERSONAL.

T. C. Mackinson, of '89, is farming down by the sea at Brigus, Nfld.

W. K. Farlinger, of '77, formerly of Morrisburgh, Ont., is now engaged in sheep farming in Southern Australia.

At the recent examinations held at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, H. Marsack, of '89, took 3rd. prize in Chemistry and honors in Pathology.

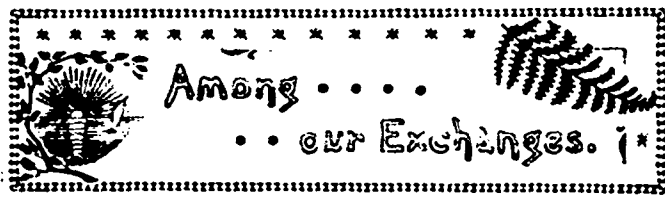
A. D. Harkness, of '87, is one of the successful farmers of Dundas Co., and takes an active part in the work of the Farmers' Institute, as all ex-students should.

That the personal department may be interesting, we would esteem it a favor to receive jottings from ex-students, as to their whereabouts, their occupation, or any news of general interest.

J. A. Derbyshire, A. O. A. C. '89, is engaged in the cheese and butter export business in company with his father, at Brockville, Ont. John has taken up type-writing and has become quite proficient in the art.

E. M. Jarvis, of '88, now farming at Clarkson, Ont., has been elected a director of the Shire Horse Association of Canada, also Treasurer of the Dominion Hog Breeders' Association. It will interest some of his classmates to learn that E. M. has taken to himself a better half, a fact no doubt that contributes in a large degree to his success as a farmer. Our advice to those who are still lingering is to go and do likewise.

From the *Live Stock Journal* we take the following: Mr. Wm. Ballantyne, of the firm of Ballantyne & Son, Stratford, is succeeding admirably with his Scotch Shorthorns. It was Mr. Ballantyne who supplied the Messrs. Green Bros. with a stock bull, to take the place of the Earl of Mar once the sweepstakes bull of Ontario. Further, it was Mr. Ballantyne who bred and fed the first prize Shorthorn steer, at the last Christmas 1st Stock Show at Guelph. Mr. Ballantyne is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College; a source from which the leading stockmen of the future are likely to come, at least a large proportion of them.



Another new caller, and one we are right glad to welcome, is the *Review, Chester*, published by the cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy. It presents a good deal of taste, both in its dress and in the various articles that it contains. A very appropriate article adorning the first page is one on "Our Military System," in which a good description is given of the present condition of military affairs in the United States, and ably shows the disadvantages which they would undergo in mobilizing a force in case of necessity. It also contains a great many other well written and instructive articles, such as "The Theodore," "Hyatt Memorial" and "The Jersey men."

With pleasure we welcome to our table the March number of the *Maritime Agriculturist*, published by R. J. Gilbert, Sackville, N. B. The quality, if not the quantity, of the matter contained in the *Agriculturist* easily excels more pretentious journals. Through its columns we are informed that Prof. J. W. Robertson, of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, delivered three lectures in the City Hall, Fredericton, on Wednesday, March 26th, on the subjects, "Dairy Farming," "Creameries and Cheese Factories," and "Agricultural Education." By the large number which attended his lectures we can infer that the opportunity to hear so distinguished and experienced an exponent of matters in connection with dairying was not lost.

The welcome number of the *Upper Canada College Times* to hand. It cannot be compared in size with some of the journals published on this continent, but nevertheless, it is a spicy little sheet, and contains some really good and interesting paragraphs. In glancing over it, one article especially noticed was that on the "Cricket Outlook for 1890." There can be no doubt but that in Upper Canada College, as well as in every other school, cricket ought to be put as one of the leading games. Although there are not more than two or three dozen boys who take an interest in cricket here, yet the outlook for some very good matches this season is excellent, and it is to be hoped that in future years the cricket club of the O. A. C. will be a credit to the institution.

*** FINE CLOTHING. ***

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing and Furnishings are a leading Department in our business. The special features are:—1st. Large variety. 2nd. Fine goods. 3rd. Style and Fit. 4th. Lower prices than are usually asked for goods of equal quality.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL

E. R. BOLLERT,

25 and 27 Lower Wyndham Street, - Guelph.

Don't forget, boys, to purchase Your Goods from those who take large space in our advertising columns.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH

HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

In Perfume we have all the standard makers, Lubins, Atkinsons, Gosnells, Bertrands, &c.

SPONGES AND TOILET REQUISITES,
A LARGE SUPPLY.

W. G. SMITH & CO.,

TELEPHONE 66.

Dispensing Chemists

W. M. FOSTER, L.D.S.,
DENTIST.

Office and Surgery: Over Smith & Co.'s Drug Store,
Cor. Wyndham and Macdonnell Sts.

Residence: "Sunset" Paisley St., Guelph.

SEND FOR BEST OF

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,

FOR SALE BY

T. J. DAY, BOOKSELLER, GUELPH.

G. B. MORRIS & CO.,

General Hardware, Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

Lower Wyndham Street, Guelph.

STYLISH

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER AND

REPAIRING DONE TO PERFECTION

AT

W. C. GOETZ'S CUSTOM SHOE STORE,

West Market Sq., near G. T. R., Guelph.

LOW PRICES.

Guelph Business College,

GUELPH, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

This institution offers special and superior advantages obtainable in no other Canadian Business College. Students enter at any time. Ladies are admitted to the same advantages as gentlemen. A strict and impartial discipline and thorough instruction by teachers who are all specialists in their line, are noteworthy features of the institution. All who contemplate a course of practical business training should not fail to communicate with the undersigned. Circulars and full information mailed free on application to

M. MacCORMICK, Principal.



JOHN DAVIDSON,

Steamship Office,

MARKET SQUARE,

GUELPH.

ALL THE LEADING LINES REPRESENTED.