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The dignity of a calling is its utility.

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The Anglo Saxon.



EARLY fifteen hundred years have elapsed since the hardy North Sea Rovers moored their little pirate vessels on the eastern coast of Britain. After driving the ancient inhabitants into the mountain fastnesses of their island home, they settled down and began laying the foundations for a future empire whose flag should float o'er every sea and whose influence should be felt in the uttermost parts of the earth. This people is known the world around as the Anglo Saxon and I deem it a privilege to be permitted to present the claims of this the noblest and grandest race that has ever graced the page of history, for 'tis this race which, through all the dark ages, kept burning the lamp of liberty that was lit nineteen hundred years ago.

Rome, for centuries, was the great conquering nation of the world. By her great mastery over physical conditions and genius for law and order, she extended her boundaries from the seven hills till she enclosed nearly the known earth, but individual liberty was denied the citizen, and Rome fell.

Greece, during her period of national distinction, devoted her time and energies to the development of learning. So great success crowned her efforts that even to-day throughout the world the very mention of her name associates the mind with the home of knowledge, yet Greece with all her wisdom degenerated into one of the basest of states.

It was with the Hebrews that religion had its birth and development, but for centuries the guardians of this sacred trust have been scattered to the four corners of the earth and the place that once knew them knows them as a nation no more.

Rome sacrificed liberty, Greece sacrificed religion, the Hebrews sacrificed the manly arts and each in its turn tottered and fell, not however, without leaving its impression upon the world. The three great ideas—religion, liberty, and social law, which the Hebrews, Greeks and Romans respectively cherished, have been united to form the foundation upon which the Anglo-Saxon is rearing his national structure.

Trial by jury, Magna Charta, Free Parliaments, Habeas Corpus and Bill of Rights, all tell of a continuous struggle in which Liberty was the prize sought for and the Anglo-Saxon the winner. 'Twas this spirit of liberty that, burning in the breast of Hampden, made him dare to defy the mandates of King Charles; 'twas this spirit of liberty that sent the Pilgrim Fathers across the stormy Atlantic to seek for themselves homes amidst the forest wilds of a new continent; and 'twas liberty that Pitt, Burke, Wellington, Washington and Lincoln were called upon to defend.

It is with the Anglo-Saxon that Christianity has flourished and is to-day bearing fruit. What other race of people has ever shown such a marked desire to civilize the dark nations of the earth? What other race is so ready to accept responsibility for the ignorant, degraded and suffering, or to make generous self-sacrifice in their behalf? The Anglo-Saxon, through his organized society for uplifting humanity, has sacrificed more blood and treasure than all other nations combined and has, through his persistent endeavors, encircled the globe with the light of Christianity.

The Anglo Saxon was born upon the sea—a fitting place to develop in him that spirit of freedom and adventure so characteristic of the race. Ever since the Armada he has dominated the wave. The names of Blake and mighty Nelson, illumined by the lustre of their deeds of valor, shine bright in the temple of fame. They it was who in the channel and at Trafalgar established England as mistress of the seas, and though these gallant commanders lost their lives in the engagements which handed their names down to posterity, it is a source of great satisfaction to the race that they fought, not in the interests of conquest, but for the extension of peace and liberty. And to-day the flag of the Anglo Saxon is unfurled to the breeze in every port of the world—an emblem of liberty, justice and truth.

The Anglo Saxon is a genius and leads the world in every department of human activity—in colonization, in science, in literature and in statesmanship. Let us first consider him as a colonizer. In 1620 a little band of pilgrims landed on the rock-bound coast of New England and sought homes for themselves, there to develop that spirit of liberty and justice so inherent in the race and what is the result? To-day, what was once a vast game reserve for the red man, is a great granary for the world, superintended by seventy-five million of its best producers. Not all Anglo Saxon, it is true, but if not they are dominated by Anglo Saxon institutions and converse in the Anglo Saxon tongue. And still the "Star of Empire westward wends its way." The Americans impelled by the instincts of the race, have launched out upon a colonization venture calculated to anglicize the remotest islands of the Pacific.

The fondest hopes of Montcalm and Dupleix for the extension of the French empire in Canada and India have come to naught. Germany's failures may be traced in Africa, but the Anglo Saxon, ever on the alert to better the condition of the world, has taken up their unfinished work and, to the great chagrin of these nations, is carrying it out to a successful issue.

Germany on attaining her priority in military affairs began reaching out for colonial possessions, only to find that the Anglo Saxon had forestalled her by about two hundred years and had had pick and choice of the best spots on the earth for

colonies and naval stations. The spectacle of German warships scouring the oceans in search of derelict islands, unappropriated deserts and defenceless promontories on which to hoist the German flag, is only too familiar. Everything worth having they found covered by the Union Jack.

In science and invention the Anglo Saxon stands pre-eminent. In the United States alone, during the year recently closed, more than twenty-nine thousand patents were issued. By his scientific discoveries in steam, steel and electricity he has almost changed the face of nature. Continents have been reduced to mere islands and oceans to channels. He has belted North America with four solid bands of steel. In the not distant future the iron horse will be snorting through the jungles, over the palmy plains and leaping the golden streams of Africa and speeding on across the plateaus and through the fertile valleys of Asia on a continuous journey from Cape Town to a port in eastern China. In but a short time he will have completed a circuit of telegraph communication extending around the world, across continents and under oceans, subject to his controlling hand. See what a change in a hundred years. On August 1st, 1798, Nelson won a brilliant triumph over Napoleon at the battle of the Nile, the news of which took two months to reach England. To-day we know the result of a battle on the other side of the world almost before the smoke has cleared away.

The English language is the growth of centuries. It contains the best essence of Teutonic, Greek, French and Latin and is peculiarly adapted to become a world language. It has been styled the most flexible, forcible, richest and grandest of all modern languages. Can we doubt this when we remember that the greatest dramatist, the greatest scientist and the greatest explorer has each contributed the results of his researches to the world in this language? At the beginning of the century twenty millions spoke the English language and to-day it is the language of one hundred and twenty-five millions. During the century recently closed the Russian language increased two hundred per cent., while ours exceeded an increase of five hundred per cent. both the French and German being behind even the Russian. In this advanced age

of commercial intercourse, when two-thirds of the world's ocean commerce is borne by the British empire and the United States; when students from foreign countries seek our college halls; when our missionaries are teaching our language and scattering broadcast the English bible in distant lands; when steam and electricity have brought the nations into such proximity that all men are as brothers; are we not justified in claiming that ours shall be the language of the worlds.

For the Anglo Saxon we may claim the leadership in thought and action. His literature together with his statesmanship afford the highest tributes to his intellectual abilities. A recently published Biographical Dictionary contains the names of thirty thousand English men and women who have attained eminence in working out the destiny of the race. Out of eight hundred of these whose genius has placed them head and shoulders above their fellows, are one hundred and fifty men of letters whose influence has been almost world wide. Shakespeare's plays, Pilgrim's Progress and Paradise Lost are read wherever the light of civilization shines. What a loss the world would sustain should the product of the Anglo Saxon mind be suddenly destroyed! Better that the mother land of this great race be swallowed up in the midst of the sea than that the world should suffer the loss of the gems that are crystalised in the English language.

Statesmanship is another criterion of the intellectual life and this may be judged from the laws and institutions of a people. To what other nation could we go to find such a skilful balance of rights and duties or a union of liberty and law, as among the Anglo Saxon? Search the records of nations and find if you will any products of statesmanship that can compare with the British constitution. Its growth is a monument to the practical statesmanship of the race. Mr. Gladstone in speaking of the American constitution says, "It is the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man." The British North American Act and the Australian Federation are but recent illustrations of the political genius of the Anglo Saxon.

When France, in 1793, was struggling to free herself from cruel despotism; when the streets of her beautiful capital ran

with blood; when her king and queen bared their innocent necks to the guillotine at the hands of the infuriated Paris mob; even then England was basking in the light of liberties won a hundred years before without the killing of a man or the shedding of one drop of blood.

His statesmanship is not confined to his own country alone but other nations, sinking into decay and doomed to ruin, have been rejuvenated by the magic touch of the Anglo Saxon. If William Pitt had not found the money to keep German armies in the field Germany would never have recovered from the disaster of Jena, Bonaparte would have become master of Europe and a united Germany would have remained but an aspiration even to the present day.

In 1854 Japan was a semibarbarous nation, with her ports all closed, but in that year Admiral Perry of the United States navy succeeded in opening two of her ports to American commerce. Since then her progress has been marvellous. Her manners and customs, her trade and commerce have been completely revolutionized. Now she has churches, schools, colleges and universities, newspapers and magazines, railway, telegraph, telephone and postal systems. In trade and commerce she is fast rivaling the foremost nations and by virtue of her naval and military strength she is classed in that circle of nations that have to do with the police system of the world.

In further evidence I might cite you Egypt but the trans-formation there is so recent that I need not more than mention the names of Gordon, Cromer and Kitchener whose valor and statesmanship have redeemed Egypt and placed her on a firm financial and military standing with other nations.

Howard reformed the prisons of Europe and Asia, Wilberforce and Lincoln gave their lives that the chains of slavery might be broken, and where is the soldier who will not bless the name of Florence Nightingale who, by her self sacrifice and devotion to the sick and wounded upon the battle fields of the Crimea, established for herself a monument that will last throughout the ages? And so I might go on but time will not permit me to speak of the doctors, lawyers, divines, soldiers, statesmen and orators except to say that no other race since the

world began has produced such a brilliant array of men as Mansfield, Blackstone, Webster, Wellington, Grant, Washington, Pitt, Lincoln and thousands of others whose names adorn the pages of Anglo Saxon history.

At the outset we had a few scattered tribes inhabiting the south and east of Britain. Now we have one hundred and twenty-five millions, occupying fourteen million square miles of territory and responsible for the good government of four hundred million red, black and yellow skinned inhabitants of the earth.

This is a burden truly great but it is borne by a race divided into two nations with either of which history has nothing to compare. Alexander at the height of his power lay down and wept because he had no more worlds to conquer. Under the Caesars the Roman eagles flew on all the shores of the Mediterranean and even stretched their conquering wings to Britain. Yet these nations, great though they were, were but as drops in the bucket compared with either over which the Anglo Saxon holds sway.

The two great branches of the Anglo Saxon family rejoice in a common history of more than a thousand years, they worship in the same religion and speak a common language, they are animated by the same hopes and inspired by the same lofty ambitions. May the time soon come when they shall be drawn together in the bonds of one great Anglo Saxon brotherhood, whose banners the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes will be unfurled, not in the interests of conquest, but for the establishing of universal peace.

W. J. RUTHERFORD.

Why cannot a deaf-mute tickle nine women? Because being a deaf-mute he can only gesticulate.

The safeguard against temptation is not seclusion, but selfculture. As it is not disinfectants which will most certainly secure one against infection, but a sound constitution, so it is not rules of life which will strengthen one against temptation, but a strong soul. One must build up his moral constitution by the habit of noble deeds and high thinking, by fellowship with pure women and honorable men. The chief aids in this regimen are literature and friendship.—*Ian MacIoven.*

The Intrinsic Value of a Stock Bull.

WE hear a good deal nowadays about extravagant or so-called "fancy" prices paid for pure bred cattle, and it is very interesting to stand beside a ring, where an animal has just been sold at a high figure, and hear the comments of different classes of men upon the sale. At the recent Provincial Government sale, held at Guelph, there were "knowing ones" who cannily shook their heads at the price of \$315 paid for a Shorthorn bull calf, and had these same men been at Dexter Park, Chicago, and seen such an animal as Dale, the Champion Hereford bull sell for \$7,500, it is hard to conceive what they would have said. Now I have no desire to try to defend that extravagant speculation which was manifest at the New York Mills sale in 1874 when two Duchess cows sold for \$35,000 and \$49,500 respectively, but I would like to present in short compass a few points gleaned from the study of the sale catalogue of T. F. B. Sotham's Hereford cattle in order to show that we frequently underestimate the value of a good sire.

By way of introduction, a word upon sale catalogues may not be amiss. As a rule the breeders of Shorthorns use the abbreviated tabulated form in giving the pedigrees of their sale cattle, giving only the breeding on the dam's side, but supplementing this by appending in a third column the name of the breeders of the sires. In addition to this it is customary to add some footnotes upon the outstanding animals in the pedigree. The disadvantage of this system is that, unless one is perfectly familiar with pedigrees or has copies of the herd books at his command, he does not know the breeding of the sires.

The Hereford breeders on the other hand usually use the extended pedigree form, but, on account of the extra space required, do not give the names of the breeders of the animals mentioned in the pedigree except in a few footnotes, in which the owners of some of the most prominent individuals are mentioned. This form is, therefore, just as defective as that used by the Shorthorn men, for it is as important to know the name of the breeder as of the animal itself. In order to remedy these defects various modifications have been suggested.

Without doubt the most complete sale catalogue yet issued is that of T. F. B. Sotham, President of the American Hereford Breeders' Association, of Chillicothe, Mo., for his sale held on January 22nd of this year. In this catalogue Mr. Sotham has used the extended pedigree form, but, in order to add to its completeness, he has appended a "star list," in which "every prize recorded in the English Hereford Herd Book and the American Hereford Record has been tabulated and added to much other data gained from old catalogues," etc. Hence one can readily turn up the breeding, owner and prize record of any animal mentioned in the pedigrees, and although inexperienced, can form a very fair idea of its probable value. In addition there are presented small portraits of a very large number of these animals, as well as full page portraits of many of Mr. Sotham's own cattle. Of these latter the most striking is a portrait of three of his most noted sires, Sir Bredwell, 63685, sold for \$5,000; Thickset, 68785, sold for \$5,100, and Corrector, 48976, valued at \$100,000—and thereby hangs a tale.

What a preposterous value to attach to a bull, you say. Yes, it may be, and nothing is more certain than that such a price never has been or will be paid for him. Still, had Mr. Sotham paid this amount for him as a calf, it would not have been such a bad investment, for Corrector has made \$150,000, and although 10 years old is still a useful sire. Thickset and Sir Bredwell are two of his get, who together have swelled this amount \$10,000. But these are outstanding prices, the bulk of the receipts being made up by good average prices rather than startling high ones. In a former article reference was made to Thickflesh, the most promising calf that has yet come from this herd. He also owns Corrector as his sire. One has only to move among some of the breeders of the Western States and ranch districts to see the premium that is put upon the get of this famous sire. And even in eastern Nova Scotia W. W. Black, the well known Hereford breeder, of Amherst, rejoices in the fact that his herd bull Sir Horace is "Corrector stuff," his dam being Princess Jenny, 22579, of Mr. Sotham's herd and his sire Corrector.

Mr. Sotham challenges the world to mention any sire whose calves have been more extensive prize winners than those

of his famous bull and he certainly has good grounds, for ever since '93, when Cardillac, Corrector's first offspring, was champion bull calf over all breeds, Corrector has uniformly gotten first prize and champion calves of both sexes at the leading American shows. But the intention of the writer is neither to blow Mr. Sotham's horn or to go into details about Corrector but simply to suggest what a good sire is capable of accomplishing.

Corrector himself was calved Jan. 9, 1891, the property of Mr. Sotham. His dam was Coral 13526, owned by T. J. Corwardine, said to have been the greatest cow in the breed having won first in class and first in herd at the Buffalo International Exhibition of 1888, and his sire was Harold 21141, owned by S. Robinson, and a very extensive prize winner at the leading American shows of '86 to '90. Corrector was successful in the show ring as a calf and yearling in '91 and '92, but since then has been used exclusively as a breeder. He has great character as indicated by a noble carriage, strong head and kindly features. To this is added extraordinary substance and a wonderful evenness of flesh and form. But, above all things, he excels as a prepotent sire and this is the true test of the value of any bull.

Need I draw a moral from this little sketch or is the truth self apparent? Contrast in your imagination the probable standing of Sotham's Woovergrace herd had he, in order to economize a little, used a less valuable sire, and in doing so remember that Corrector's influence will long be felt, not only at Chillicothe, but also in the numerous herds where his progeny are to be for

MEL.

Query: Is a Knight of Labor equal to a day's work?

A countryman on a visit to the city happened to see a sign advertising "Cast Iron Sinks." Looking at it a moment, he said: "Any fool knows that."—University Mist.

The Best Models of Victorian Prose Literature.

THEIR LEADING CHARACTERISTICS COMPARED WITH THOSE
OF THEIR MOST NOTED CONTEMPORARIES
AND PREDECESSORS.

THE Victorian Age is a convenient term in English Literature to describe the period extending from the year 1837 to the death of our beloved Queen in the present year, 1901. The central note of Victorian Literature is the dominant influence of Sociology—enthusiasm for social truths as an instrument of social reform: the literature is very personal and defiant of all law and standards; it is laborious and exact, but indifferent to grace and symmetry. It has a character of its own at once brilliant, diverse, and complex, although without a supreme master in either poetry, philosophy, or romance. There is now no standard or model to follow; we have presented to us a dozen different styles.

In the first place, we might ask ourselves the question, what constitutes literature? It is certainly not good thought alone; it is great thought expressed in artistic form. The would-be writer must model and fashion his thought till it takes on the garb and dress of beauty. A great writer is one who has something to say and knows how to say it; and as soon as his facts are colored by his own opinions and feelings their expression becomes literary. Looking at the subject in this light, the scientific works of Darwin and Huxley and some of the histories—although they may hold a permanent place in libraries and literary circles—are, strictly speaking, not literature.

Again, we must consider the question, what makes an author great? It is answered thus: do his chief works belong to that class of books which attain an enduring or increasing power, or to that class which are popular for one or two generations and then become practically obsolete? To illustrate the difference between the transient and the enduring a few examples may be noted. The works of Dickens contain much humor and pathos, but both are greatly exaggerated and grotesque. Now, although the grotesque amuses us greatly, we do not cherish it; any lasting impressions that may be con-

tained in it are apt to be smothered by the vast encumbrance of the temporary. The novels of Charles Reade and Charles Kingsley do not get down into the motives, passions, and remorse of life as do those of Victor Hugo and some of George Eliot's. If we change the names and places of some of these latter novels, they picture the man of the tenth century as well as the man of the twentieth.

Considering these facts, I think the authors most deserving of mention are Goldwin Smith (1823-), and John Ruskin (1819-1900), as the best models; Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-1859), and George Eliot (1820-1881), as their most noted contemporaries; and Joseph Addison (1672-1719), as the most noted predecessor.

By far the best writer of English Prose now living, if not the best in the Victorian Era, is Goldwin Smith, who now resides in Toronto. Although about seventy-eight years of age, he still denounces militarism and jingoism as forcibly and as severely as ever. He is an authority on all great questions, but more especially on History; indeed, in this sphere he is undoubtedly the ripest scholar on this continent. In judgment he is very independent and in style he is very original.

His style, coupled with an utter absence of mannerisms, has a pleasing effect on his readers. He has at his command a great variety of expression, using the different kind of sentences so as to give the greatest force and power to his thoughts. In this way he also avoids monotony.

Like Carlyle and Ruskin he may be regarded as a true prophet. He is decidedly opposed to war and militarism; and to him strife between nations is wasteful, and party politics useless. He regards the late South African and Spanish American wars as unjust, claiming that they were fought from a motive of greed—the acquisition of more territory. He therefore endeavors to show the folly of war, and of party government.

Although we may disagree with him in some of his conclusions, yet we cannot help admiring his consistency, his honesty and his earnestness. Some critics have severely criticised his works. They accuse him of having a defective

observational power which often upsets his arguments and invalidates his reasoning. Therefore they claim that he, although a very vigorous reasoner, is not a profound reasoner. All through his principal lectures he argues very eloquently and very convincingly that the sense of right and wrong, and the sense of justice, of benevolence, of temperance, and of fortitude rule the world more truly than physical laws.

As already stated, his chief works are historical. One of his books, "The United Kingdom," is a political history of Great Britain and her colonies. Another of his writings is, "Canada and the Canadian Question." Besides such works as these, he publishes occasionally weighty lectures and essays which deal chiefly with historical characters. He now contributes to the Weekly Sun, of Toronto, many excellent articles dealing with the chief events of the day. These articles are noted for their correct use and choice of words as well as for their variety of expression. He is to be associated in this respect with John Ruskin, who, like him is a preacher and a prophet to his generation.

Ruskin was one of the greatest exponents of the highest ideas of our century; but these ideas were given to a people whom he considered unworthy to receive them. He did not consider the life of the nation good; but regarded their standard of living as vulgar and dishonest, their whole worship the worship of wealth. Consequently, he endeavored to improve its condition by upholding nobler and truer ideals of living, and by trying to apply the ethical teachings of Christianity to the actual conduct of business and government. He first laid down the absolute duty of work, and of work which absorbed the full interest of the worker. He claimed that men looked for pleasure, not in the doing of their work, but in the remuneration for their work. In advancing these ideas he endeavored to establish new principles of political economy—a branch of science in which, however, he was not a master. He attempted to study and discuss too many subjects, but he excelled only in art.

His knowledge of art is rare. He never speaks on this subject without authority, and authority gained by infinite toil. One of the qualifications which fits him for his task is his

wonderfully minute observation of nature. He sees into the life of things and reveals it to us. A study of his writings reveals his perfect familiarity with the best pictures, his thoroughly practical knowledge of art, and an understanding of nature probably unequalled by any other human being. Added to this knowledge is a command of language which has never been surpassed by any other writer of English Prose.

Not only is Ruskin recognized as an able and earnest art critic, but also as a great teacher and regenerator of the age. Religion is the keynote and predominating feature of all his work. He sees and then speaks of what he sees with powerful and unfaltering sincerity, revealing to men their own deficiencies. The movements and inspirations of his soul shine out through his writings. He places woman on a perfect level with man. He recognizes no superiority of sex, no obedience demanded by one or rendered by the other. His final message to the world is this: "All the world is but as one orphanage, so long as children know not God their Father; and all wisdom and knowledge is only more bewildered darkness, so long as you have not taught them the fear of the Lord."

Ruskin's style was charming; and by this charm he first captivated the world. His early style had great wealth of poetry and beauty; his later style lost in pure beauty, but gained in pure power. Ruskin's gift of expression has never been equalled. He had the knack of linking together in the strangest fashion things of the remotest nature—philosophy and agriculture, theology and sanitation, the manner of a man's life and the quality of his pictures. His style is such that the more one reads him the more one feels inclined to let him go uncriticized, to vote him the primacy in nineteenth century prose by simple acclamation.

Turning now to Macaulay.—Macaulay's first great success, an essay on Milton, took the world by storm. He afterwards contributed articles to the Magazines and Reviews, but the great work which will make him famous in succeeding generations is his "History of England from the Accession of James II." Never before was history designed on so vast a scale with the same attention to minute details. He shaped and handled his enormous mass of stored-up knowledge with the

finest literary skill and with excellent literary judgment. One great characteristic of his writings is the shortness of his sentences, and the rapidity with which sensation succeeds sensation. He often conveys to our mind two ideas and facts in a single line. By the fictitious tone and the eloquence of his style Macaulay changes the whole aspect of the plainest and least attractive of subjects, and attaches to them a sort of dramatic grandeur. A short paragraph from his sketch of Judge Jeffries may serve to illustrate his vivid style and rhetorical expansiveness. "His countenance and his voice must always have been unamiable. But these natural advantages—for such he seemed to have thought them—he had improved to such a degree that there were few who, in his paroxysms of rage, could see or hear him without emotion. Impudence and ferocity sat upon his brow. The glare of his eye had a fascination for the unhappy victim upon whom they were fixed. Yet his brow and eye were said to be less terrible than the savage lines of his mouth. His yell of fury, as was said by one who had often heard it, sounded like the thunder of the Judgment-day."

Notwithstanding the fact that such a style makes other modes of writing history seem flat and stale, his gifts were not of the highest order; his aims were not the loftiest nor the most ideal. If we compare the two famous essays on Johnson, the one by Macaulay and the other by Carlyle, we shall perceive that the first is the brilliant production of a capable man whose style is the style of great literary knowledge; that the second has the penetrative insight and the exquisite tenderness of the man of genius. Macaulay's critics deny him good taste, and some even think him a poor historian, even though in point of narrative he is surpassed by none. One great service which he rendered to the world was this: he influenced the writers of our best periodicals and journals to write in a style more resonant, direct, and clear.

Macaulay is noted as a historian; George Eliot, (Mary Ann Evans) as a novelist. Fiction is, at the present day, one of the greatest departments of English Literature, and George Eliot stands in the foremost rank of novelists.

Her "Adam Bede" and "The Mill on the Floss" are her best productions. By her characters she teaches that the death of selfishness is the world's way to progress and to peace. The object of her writings is to excite our sympathy with the commonplace and every-day working classes of England. Thus her "Adam Bede" lays bare the heart of common England, its weaknesses and its strength. Her "Romola" is the eternal verdict of death to treachery and unfaithfulness. The day should never come when books like these will not be read and heeded.

Her characters are intensely commonplace, and are not colored in the least. They are substantial living people, filling us with an intense sense of reality. She has great penetrative power, and enters into the spirit of her characters. In the variety and power of characterization and power of analysis of motives she is perhaps unexcelled. Her "Adam Bede" possesses these characteristics to such an extent as to have given rise to the idea that it is entirely founded on fact. In this novel the simplest results of knowledge and meditation are so happily blended with instinctive insight into life and character, and are combined with such rare imagination, as to class it among the great triumphs and masterpieces in the world of fiction.

George Eliot was a scholar, but more emphatically a student of life. The material for her thought was obtained in the farmhouse and in the field; and her work, like that of Carlyle, rests on her sympathetic understanding of the daily life of man. Pancoast said of her "This contrast between the human craving for happiness regardless of consequences, between the simple desire for pleasure so pathetically inherent in the young and undisciplined, and the stern obligation to sacrifice our pleasure to the common good, is eminently characteristic of George Eliot."

Going now to the age of Addison, the great predecessor of the modern prose writers.—The age in which Addison wrote was a prose age, though he and his contemporaries first attempted to write poetry. At this period there was a universal ignorance of old English poetry, an ignorance which is particularly noticeable in Addison's "Account of the Greatest English Poets." It was also an age of profligacy, practical infidelity,

and immorality in conversation, manners and life. Consequently the writings of Addison must not be criticized too severely.

Addison was the chief founder of English essay-writing, and through him our language has been raised almost to a level with the French in elegance and precision.

His style is peculiar. "It is familiar, but not coarse; elegant but not ostentatious." We find humor pervading all his writings; and among his collection of Latin verses we find several exhibiting curious symptoms of his characteristic humor. One of the prevailing characteristics of his writing is irony; in other words an inimitable air of gravity which sets before the reader some absurdity as if it were consistent with nature and reason. His "Dialogues on Medals" exhibit much liveliness of style and gay humor. Another characteristic feature in his style is the richness and delicacy of his fancy. He aims to make philosophy popular, and to use language familiar to the people. A careful reader will often detect mistakes in his composition, such as frequent and faulty uses of the conjunction, 'as'; substituting wrongly one word or phrase for another; vulgarisms, &c. These, however, are but specks in the midst of his familiar style, which is mainly distinguished by a wonderful clearness of expression, a beautiful propriety in the choice of words, and such a balance in the distribution of them as leaves the ear with a sense of satisfaction.

It is impossible in a short treatise such as this to do justice to the other writers, many of whom deserve almost as much honor and praise as those mentioned. Thus among the contemporaries of Addison may be mentioned such illustrious personages as Burke, Johnson and Dryden. Thackeray was a great novelist and contemporary of George Eliot; Carlyle was a great contemporary of Ruskin and Goldwin Smith. And so we have a great many more, each of whom has added a part and exerted an influence in building up a literature renowned throughout the world in the fields of prose writings.

JAS. F. FERGUSON.

On one of the examination papers the word discuss was written dis—. No doubt it was considered that the remainder of the word would be supplied.

The O. A. C. Review.

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APRIL, 1901.

Editorial.

WITH the month of April it becomes the duty of THE REVIEW to chronicle the breaking up of the student body for the College year. It is with a sense of relief that the student signs the last examination paper, while the satisfaction of completing the year's course, whether the results, as registered by the exams, be success or failure, almost compensates, in itself, for the preceding months of patient study. But while our hearts lighten and the smiles come back to our faces as the load of the finals rolls away, our feelings of pleasure are not unmingled with regret when we glance back again and recall the pleasant events of the past seven months. It is this regret at leaving, together with a determination to do honor to our *Alma Mater* when we must leave to take up our places in life's battle, that characterizes the true College spirit. And yet, when we look back to the hurry and bustle of April 13th, when we see our boys rushing from a late morning examination paper to catch the first afternoon train, we wonder if an unseemly haste is not displayed. Might not some of our readers suggest something in the way of closing exercises, some event by which we would better remember our College days and our College companions? Such an event would give our College a greater dignity in the estimation of other colleges. Nearly all our large Canadian educational institutions have suitable closing exercises and THE REVIEW fails to see why such a function should not be introduced here at the close of another year.

We take great pleasure in publishing in this issue the oration of Mr. J. Rutherford, who won first place in the annual Oratorical Contest held by our Literary Society on March 15th. We only wish that all our readers could have heard this address, that they might have appreciated it even more fully than they must do on reading it.

We also publish in the April number the Valedictory essay from the Second Year; the highest standing was awarded to Mr. J. F. Ferguson. THE REVIEW extends to him the heartiest congratulations on winning first place on a subject so difficult as that of "English Prose of the Victorian Era." We regret that owing to lack of space this essay has been greatly reduced.

Athletics.

The annual indoor sports held on Friday evening, March 22nd, proved to be a grand success. A large crowd of city friends witnessed the most interesting indoor athletic contest yet held at the O. A. C. The competitors, who were largely new men, gave evidence of thorough preparation, systematic training, and superior athletic ability. The following is a full list of the events and winners:—

- Heavy-weight boxing—H. Delong.
- Middle-weight wrestling—H. A. Craig.
- Heavy-weight wrestling—C. E. Craig.
- Middle-weight boxing—H. Delong.
- Light-weight wrestling—R. S. Smith.
- Rope and weight—Weeks; Baker.
- Travelling and flying rings—Ferguson; Cleal.
- Vaulting—Weeks; Ferguson.
- Club swinging and barbells—Hallman; Cleal.
- Parallel bars—Cleal; Hallman.
- Standing high jump—Atkinson; Cleal.
- Horizontal bar—Ferguson; Cleal.
- Tumbling—Cleal; Ferguson.
- Light-weight boxing—Hallman.

The vaulting was very cleverly performed. The horizontal bar was well contested and in many instances the performance won hearty applause from the spectators. The tumbling must be mentioned as among the "star" features of the evening. Cleal performed in his usual neat and excellent manner. The clown, too, added great amusement and relieved the monotony of the evening's sports.

A feature of especial interest was the boxing exhibition by Champ. Scholes and Prof. Williams, of the Toronto University. It is seldom, indeed, that we have the opportunity of seeing the performance of such noted boxers as Scholes, who at the present time holds the light-weight amateur boxing championship of the world.

Championship was again won by Mr. J. P. Cleal.

Personals.

G. W. Morgan visited the College on the 23rd ult. He is engaged with the International Correspondence School and has established his headquarters in Toronto.

J. McCready, '95, called here on March 20th. After leaving the O. A. C. he took the dairy course at the Wisconsin Agr'l College, and was subsequently appointed instructor in that institution.

A. B. Ketchen, '97, was, on March 14th, married to Miss Pearson, of Toronto. After plighting their troth at the home of the bride, the contracting parties visited New York and other eastern cities. THE REVIEW extends the customary salutations.

F. Davidson has been in Ontario buying stock for ranch in Manitoba. This summer he intends to ship his cattle direct to the English markets. He reports good profits in his line of business.

W. P. Gamble, B. S. A., who has been engaged with the chemical department here for the past two years, left on the 15th inst. for McGill University. Mr. Gamble has done good work during his stay here and students in practical chemistry will miss his assistance very much.

T. J. Hurley, '90, has enriched himself to the extent of bouncing twin boys.

O. C. Blake, '80, paid a flying visit to the College last week. The development of adipose tissue upon Mr. Blake's person, as compared with the exhausted condition of the student body, is a serious reflection upon the powers that be ordained to minister to our returning wants.

A. T. Wiancho, B.S.A., left on the 17th for Ames, Nebraska. He is employed by the Standard Cattle Company, which concern owns some 12,000 acres of fertile Nebraska soil. Mr. Wiancho's work will be experiments with sugar beets and beet seed.

College Reporter.

Students Departure.

The 15th of April has been here and gone, the study bell has been placed on the shelf, the mid-night oil is uncalled for; no more the pale, care-worn faces go only to the windows to breathe the pure fresh air, and, with a spirit of determination, return again to their books. The Exams. are over, the term has closed, and care sits no longer on our brows.

The thought of "Mother at Home Alone," the desire to get for meals a change from bread pudding, fish eyes and Irish stew, and to get the season's laundry washed, caused the freshman to take the first home train after writing on the "Care of Bees."

The majority of the third-year and Sophomores rested over Sunday, leaving for their respective homes the first of the week.

Though the students have separated, one going here and the other there to all parts of the Dominion, we sincerely cherish the hope that nothing will prevent their return next fall to settle old accounts and renew old acquaintance.

On the closing of the term, operations were started immediately to increase the dormitory capacity of the residence. The books of the library have been taken to the Y. M. C. A. Hall, it being the intention of the authorities to turn the library and museum into students' rooms. This will be a decided improvement and advantage to the residence, and we hope that the attendance in the future will merit the change.

The year 1901 saw the close of the longest reign in English history, the beginning of the reign of King Edward VII., and ushered in the twentieth century. It has been suggested that the Faculty signalize these events by not plucking a single member of the junior year.--*Exchange*.

Locals.

While the Professors lectured they all slumbered and slept, and at exam. time there was a cry raised. Behold we never saw the question.

The last roll-call. Three cheers for Mr. Beckstedt—Hip, hip, hip, hurray! hurray! hurray! He's a jolly good fellow, etc.

Mr. Beckstedt, reading—"Judge not that ye be not judged, for with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged."

Broderick has recently learned of the death of his friend John of Gaunt.

Johnson in the dairy classroom was overheard softly quoting:

"I hear in the chamber above me
The patter of little feet,
The sound of a door that is opened
And voices soft and sweet."

Later in his own room it was,

I hear in the room above me
The flop of Prettie's feet,
And where ever I go I'm never free
From the sound of his voice so sweet.

Extract from lecture in Economics—Ontario people excel in breeding thoroughbred horses, thoroughbred cattle, and thoroughbred sheep. The Americans are manufacturers from the sole of their heads to the crown of their feet.

St. Patrick was very fond of the oxalis.

Professor—"Can you name some of the ornamental deciduous trees?"
 Teddy E.—"Evergreens."

Mrs. Craig to second-year man going to the banquet.—"Don't mix your drinks."

Student.—"Oh it won't hurt us Mrs. Craig, we've nothing to mix but milk and water and we're used to that."

A new method of marking has been adopted in the Bacteriological department. One siesta, three marks off; one sleep, five marks off; ten marks off for snoring in the lectures.

If liquid gets into the lungs it sets up *Bronchical Mucitis*.—*Vet. Class.*

E. N. Smith would like a rounder football, the one they were using (the Rugby) is so lop-sided.

H. Murray's cure for navicular disease.—Apply a purgative and perform Deuteronomy.

Willie Wilson was a little late for his French exam. and on entering the gym. was handed a first year paper on Field Experiments. It was with considerable difficulty that he succeeded in convincing Professor Z—— that he wanted anything but a first year paper.

A surprise the future has in store for us is Professor Ketchen, Professor of Bacteriology.

Rivara: To Judge at the banquet. You buy two tickets?
 Judge—No, why?

Rivara—Why, how you expect to get two suppers for sixty-three cents? You should pay a dollar!

May we enquire whether it was due to the effects of the Sophomores' banquet or to the habit acquired during Bacteriology lectures that Alf. was sleeping aloud in Church on the Sunday following the exams.

Sophomore Closing Banquet.

At 8.30 p. m. on April 13th, the Sophomores assembled in the parlors of the European Hotel to celebrate the closing of a very successful year. In point of numbers it exceeded all other Sophomore classes in the history of the O. A. C. Its membership numbered about sixty students, drawn from the four quarters of the globe. The following states being represented: Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Argentine Republic and Mauritius. While justice was being done the good things served by mine host, Johnson, old stories, old jokes and old songs

lent themselves to drive away the mixed feelings of sorrow and regret at parting with friends, some of whom should be separated perhaps forever. When the inner man had been amply satisfied the following programme was rendered:

The King

CHAIRMAN J. A. HIGGINSON

Instrumental

MR. PELTZER

The Staff

L. S. KLINCK
G. W. COWLE

Music

W. A. DRYDEN

The Sophomores

H. A. CRAIG
J. WEIR

Solo

W. J. RUTHERFORD

Our Profession

D. T. ELDERKIN
A. P. KETCHEN

Song

A. B. CUTTING

Our Alma Mater

H. M. WEEKES
A. W. FAIRWEATHER

Quartette

CUTTING, DRYDEN, RUTHERFORD, CARROL

The Ladies

W. H. GUNN
W. H. GALBRAITH

Then all joined hands and sang most heartily:

Then gies a han' my trusty frien'
An' gies a han' o' them,
We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,
For the days o' Auld Lang Syne.

After which they repaired to the College halls feeling that the memory of that evening would mark one the happiest events of their lives.

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We have the proof already of the uniformity and smoothness of the cream from the Alphas as compared with that from another make, which is quite lumpy and unsatisfactory.

Yours faithfully

ARNPRIOR CREAMERY ASSOCIATION,
Arch. Russell.

BABIES

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Courses for Cheese and Buttermakers open on January 2nd, 1901.

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