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# Che O. A. C. Review 

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EDITORS.

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## Kipling Again.

/iv /Prof. Kicynolds.

I have read with much pleasure Mr. MrCallan's appreciatire article on Kipling, $\mathrm{i} \cdot$ last month's Review. Mr. McCalian as a student exhibited superior literary tastes, and it. is gratifying to note that he continues to be a student of the best literature, and that, moreover, his good taste readily distinguishes the pure from the spurious, and the good from the bad. That part of Kipling's work which is distincily inferior Mr. MeCallan detects and admits, while claming for his favorite great power and originality. As Mr. McCallan's estimate concurs substantially with my own, as expressed in the article to which he refers, I camot clearly see why my estimate of Kipling shonld be so disappointing, as Mr. McCallan says it is. I chose to be "thrifty with my praise' because nearly everybody else has been prodigal with that. commodity, To praise the Imperialist when evergbody else was praising him would be nothing but tiresome reiteration of a partial amd one-sided truth. To insist on his faults and shortcomings when he is enjoying such tremendous vogue may ouly provoke the cynical suggestion that Amos had
better eat bread in lis own land and prophesy there; but so far as the ;rophec:y has any effect, it should be at such a time most salutary.

Mr. McCallan enquires whence $I$ obtain my conception of the "world of Tonimy Atkins." Why, to what source should we go for a revelation on these matters but to the gospel according to Kipling? If in my humble way I have done injustice to the life and character of Tommy Atkins, then I am sinning in good company, for the great Imperialist has offended in like manner and in infinitely greater degree. Whatever redeeming qualities Kipling may assign to his Tommy Atkins, Tommy is always, both in the prose works and the verse of the author, the private soldier, and is generally roystering and reckless, often lewd, and in most cases profane and given to drunkemuess. Gordon or Havelock is a type unki:own to the pages of Kipling but the Mulvaney type occurs over and over again. The Commander-in-Clief of the Imperial forces in South Africa is no more like Kipling's 'Tommy Atkins than Joshua is like Jehu.

It may soem finical and hypercritical to speak seriously of the dress in winch Kipling has seen fit to deck his latest and most popular effusion, "The Absent-minded Beggar." Of course, everybody knows that Kipling composed it with a laudable object-to raise funds for the soldiers going and gone to South Aírica. It has served its purpose extremely well, and now that it has done so, perlaps the wisest thing to do would be "willingly to let it die." Yet I cannot forbear asking the question,-is the coarseness and the intolerable cockney dialect essential to its success? If so, then it is a lmmiliating confession to make, that the imperial intelligence cannot be touched by more refined menas. And if not, what exense is there for the means used, unless it be that Kiphing is more at home with such language and such expressions?

Mr. McCallan asks, "is not the 'Song of Stean' Kipling's own song?' 'Iruly it is, but whether the admission is a disparagement or an enconimm is a matter of opinion, on which Mr. McCallan and I may possibly differ. The Song of Steam, and all that it implies and suggests,-physical force, material advancement-are great themes in their way possibly, but they are not the greatest. The power of womanliness, the power of beanty, the power of love, the power of 'Sweetness and Light,'
are themes foreign to the pages of Kipling. Herein lies his limitation. He is not a spiritual force. He makes a strenmons age even more strennous, but he does not soothe or uplift.

# Co-operation Among Farmers. 



Evidences of present prosperity in commercial circles are nowhere lacking. Various reasons are advanced by interested parties, notably the politicians, to explain the sudden rise in valnes, and in the midst of this we farmers find that the prices of our produce have not risen accordingly. The January bulletin of the United States Burean of Commerce and Finance reports' the price of iron, which is the statisticians index of the manufacturing world, as showing an increase over a year ago of 130 per cent. for pirg iron and 150 per cent. for bars. Wheat, which in the work of agriculture occupies a position analagous to that of iron with the mamfacturers, shows a decline of $S$ per per cent., and the prices of other cereals are no more encouraging. Much the same conditions apply in Canada, and therctore no apology is offered in bringing up this problem on the present occasion.

There are pienty of men who would fail under any conditions. There are others, for example those in pure bred stock, who ten or twelve years ago were succeeding well enough, but, being finameially involved and therefore bound to make the most money in the least possible time, were forced to change their methods duriag the dark days of stock-breeding. As a consequence the iniprovement in live stock markets finds us somewhat handicapped, and we have, as was pointed out by the noted Kahipentohwhi, (spelling subject to revision) chief of the Grand River Indians, at the Fat Stock Shew lannuet in Guelph, not been fortumate in having all breeds well established in those localities to which they are best adapted. These things require time and will in all likelihood correct themselves.

There is, though, a feature of our agriculture quite distinct from all these others which seems rather too slow in developing.

Dairying has unquestionably lifted more mortgages during recent years than any other branch of farming. It seems strange that this should be the case when we think of the competition that was faced, the cost of the necessary plant, and the comparative inexperience of those concerned. There was, however, in this business the one thing which has not yet been seen in other branches of agriculture but which is ciwavs found in the manufacturing world, viz., co-operation as well as competition. Its influence was plain and does not require tracing in detail. Today no man may send watered or skimmed milk to be made into cheese or butter. It is contrary to laws which have been enacted at the belest of the farmers and dairymen. Yet that same farmer may sell seed grain containing weeds, or may ship apples which are unfit for cider making.

The salesman of a factory drives to his nearest shipping centre and there sells his cheese to the highest bidder for a price determined by its quality. But the same patrons feed the whey to hogs which are sold to some passing buyer at his smallest figure, no matter what they are like, and whatever profit is made assuredly does not come to the feeder. In like manner his surplus grain may be turned over to the buyer, who, having purchased a sufficient quantity to secure a car or boat and the attendant reduction in rates, is able to move it to some centre and obtain the additional three or four cents per bushel which make his profits. The middleman in those cases could just as easily be displaced by the farmers as has been done in the cheese and butter trade.

The manufacturers offer us a good example in this matter. They compete with each other on points of difference, but where they can meet on common ground they almost invariably do so. As a result they have an opportunity for mutual uplifting which is not accorded to the miss of farmers.

Just why agriculturists are diffident on the question of cooperation is difficult to say. Not long since the writer attended a gathering of farmers on one of our large islands where the question of co-operative seed buying was being discussed, and happened to remark that they, as island residents, should have great advantages over mainland fammers in this particular, whereat an elderly member of the audience remarked with a tell-tale sneer that "they hung together there, they did." A
great deal has been done by concerted movement. '.he dairy business has its keystone in co-operation, the north-west stock sales are due to the Associations, the spread of improved varietie; of grain is the result of the experimental union, and several other forward steps are directly traceable to joint action.

But what of the other fields for the employment of the same means? Fanmers seem always to move well enongh together up to certain points. One of these points is the domain of politics. A movenent which rollansed there is doubtless fresh in most minds, an:d the success of the joint working of the live stock associations is in large measure due to the fact that no $p$-diticians have yet made them a cat's paw. There are a dozen $p$ oblems quite outside the field of politics, but within the scope of legislature, which can be solved enly by co-operative action. Weeds and insect pests come first among these. No intelligent man needs to be told that his efforts against pea bugs are futile if his neighbors do not act with him. Then too, club orders are always able to secure lower rates of sale and transportation, and the matter, for example, of buying fencing or binder twine may herein be considered. The question of adjusting prices of grain or vther produce by joint action is a doubtful one. On this point we will do well to serve the working of the trusts.

As has been rightly pointed out, solid prosperity and : healthy permanent advance in prices must begin at the founda tion-agriculture. The present rise seems to be out of all proportion, and an early and mighty fall is amongst the possibilities.

Union is strength. It does not appear t'rat the adoption of any such inethods as lave been discussed would require any new organization. 'The extension of such privileges to members of our Farmers' Institutes or Agricultural Societies, would seem to be practicable. Our govermments have co-operated with us in many things and stated their readiness to do more. We should as farmers get closer together in our efforts to improve the qualivy of our products in all lines in dairying.

Newell Dwight Hillis wrote a great truth when he told us that "it is not given to books or business, to landscapes nor clouds nor forests, to lave full power over living man. Only mind can quicken mind, only heart can quicken heart."

## The Townward Movement.

The fact that large numbers of farmers' sons-whose pruper place in life would seem to be the farm-leave it to enter other callings, and the consegient how of population from the country to the already overcrowled cities, these are subjects which are attracting much attention at the present time. The country, with its natural and healthful conditions of life, is, and must ever be, the great source of the nation's strength, in the men vis:sh are here produced. The city, on the other hand, with its artifichal conditions, is a source rather of weakness than of strength to the nation, in that it tends to dwarf and stumt its inhabitants. This being true, the continual townvard movement becomes a question of great interest to every one, and so, it may not be out of place, in the present number, to consider a few of the reasons which have led to this movement, leaving to nther and wiser heads the suggestion of remedies.

There are, it seems to me, four main causes for the exodus of the youth of our country fr $\cdot \mathrm{m}$ the farms.

First, and perhaps great.ct, is the desire for the rapid accumulation of wealth. The youth sees in other occupations greater opportunities for the rapid gaining of wealth than can be given by the profession of agriculture. He sees the clever lawyer, or doctor, or merchant, rise to wealth in a few years, while other men equally clever who have followed agriculture take a very much longer time. He may know, that for one success in these occupations there are many failures, while the farm offers the assurance of a comfortable and honest living to all who follow agriculture with any degree of honest effort or of skill. But, while fully aware of this, he believes, with the pardonable assurance of youth, that, though many have failed, he at least will succeed, and at any rate prefers to take his chance rather than follow the slower and surer path of agriculture. It wonld be wrong to blame such a one for the choice he has made. The fault lies not with the individua: but with the age, which has set up the idol of wealth, and demands that all men shall fall down and worship it, sacrificing the best and truest enjoyments of life in its service. Until we learn that the attainment of wealth is not the summum bonum of human life, and that here are other objects in life of greater importance than this, we must expect
our youmr men to take what seems to them the shortest path toward this desired end, and it is useless to find fant with them for doing su. When we have learned that wealth is, after all, a thing of niinor importance in life, we will have removed the greatest of the reasons for this movement from our farms.

Next to this cause in importance is the feeling, too prevalent among farmers, that in some way agriculture is degrading. Many farmers through ignorance are willing to accept ior agriculture a place inferior to the so-called higher professions. These men conmonly give expression to this feeling, and in this way help to irive many of our best young men from the farm to other vocations. Is it any wonder that boys of s!ieit, who very properly do not feel like accepting a place in life which is desigmated as inferior, should seek to leave the farm, when many farmers themselves are continually prating of the uferiority of their calling? Our farmers should recognize the dignity of their occupation, for it is most properly as Ruskin has put it, "the art of kings." Until they do so many of the very best of our youth will continue to leave unr farms, driven from them by the false idea that igriculture is debasing. One of the first things, then, that must be done is this exo lus is to cease, is to educate our farmer to a proper appreciation of the real worth of agriculture.

Many are driven from the farm by the lack of refinement found among certain, happily small, classes of farmers. Among these people anything approaching to gentleness or refinement is laughed at. They have no time for the little things that help so much to make life pleasant. Very often, with them, almost the sole end of life is the making of money, and all things else are set asicle as valueless. Such people eat, sleep and work, and so pass their lives. In their homes music, books, and social enjoyment are all discouraged, as not tending towards the one great end, the making of money. The only stubjects of conversation are the markets, the rain that has discolored the barley, the drougiit that has lessened the hay crop, or the rust that has shrivelled the wheat. None of the better things of life find their way into the lives of such people. Even the Sabbath is robbed of its meaning, and becomes merely the day when overtired muscies may rest a little in preparation for another week of drudgery. And so their miserable lives pass and they leave the
world without having tasted of its real pleasures. If, by chance, a person of gentler nature be placed anid such surroundings, he will, if not overwhelmed by them, seek to escape from them as soon as possible. And it is safe to say that there are many such, who have been driven from the farm by the utter lask of joy or pleasure in their early homes. Such men we find sometimes who hate the very word "farm,' simply because their early recollections of it contain no sweetness whatever. The blame cannot attach to them, but rather fixes itself to those who have driven them away, by prosituting to a false ideal, an occupation honorable and noble in itself.

Many others leave the farm because they see in other occupations a prospect of an easier life. Whese make it their aim to get through life as easily as they can, and at dhe same tume to get the maximum amount of pleasure. Sich motives are unworthy asel ner ${ }^{-1}$ not be considered at any length. Such as are ruled by these motives are generally no ornament to ainy profession. Such are generally of smali use to any but themselves, though often they seem to find the paths of least resistance, and to slip through life very comfortably. $\because$ et often judgment overtakes them, in that the paths that in the distance seemed so smocth, are found o be ourin and rocky when they are approach - rl.

Yet again there are others who leave the farm becatise they see in other callings lines of work more suited to their natural gifts. Such are entirely right in leaving, for in choosing his occupation every man should be guided by a careful examination of his natural abilities, and should follow that occupation that suits his nature best. No man should follow agriculture who feels that he has greater capabilities for some other line of work.

The above are some of the reasons, good and bad. of the continual movement of our youth from the farm. Some of these are such as ought to cause this. Others are entirely worthless. Many leave the farm for very good reasons, many others for bad. But as the safety and progress of 're nation lies in its country population, everything that can be s, ould be done to lessen the exodus and to retain the farmer's sons upon the farm, where they may live a life of usefuluess to themselves and to their country instead of swelling the population of our already overcrewded cities.

# The O. A. C. Review. 

## Busincos Manajers.

\author{

1. S. JACOBS, secretary: 1. G. Millis, Treasurer.
}

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APRIL, 1900.

## Editorial.

The news of the untimely but glorious end of Private Findlay who, struck through the heart, was the first to fall at Paardeburg, has awaked in all students and ex-students of the O. A. C. feelings of deep sorrow, though not ummixed with legitimate pride. 'The luss of such a true and worthy comrade is deeply to be grieved, yet we feel proud of the fact that his blood was the first shed in proof of Cenadian patriotism. The suggestion sent to us by several ex stadents that his memory should be commemorated by the erection of a suitable monmment t.pon the College grounds is well worthy of consideration. We shall make it our agreeable duty to receive the subscriptions of all those who wish to contribute towards this aim.

Spring has at last come back, and with it, the re-awakening of all things long kept dormant under the winter snow. Only in some shaded spots may yet be met some patches of snow now fast melting under tine increasing warmith of the April sum. To the Freshman and the Sophomore who have already passed through the dreaded examinations, spring brings all its gradness. Every bud unfolding-every grow'ig speck of green brings to their mind a word of poetical thonght. 'To all, passed or plucked, the exams. are a forgotten incident; they will now, with renewed courage, accum:late by healthy farm work during the short summer montins, a store of energy, to be spent again with better success on the studies of neat winter. But in the anxions and overworked existence of the senior no thought of tise spring can enter. His ejes meet everywhere the sight of a long and dreaded list of examinations. The sweet month of

May will have for him nothing but the perfumes of Organic Chemistry. And when he has passed the "slowly grinding mills" his college day's are over-and he is left to fight for himself in the whole wide world. Pity him!

## College Reporter.

The Oratorical Contest to which reference was made last month took place as annonnced. The gymnasiun was well crowded with citizens whose presence proved their interest in oratory. The speakers gave every evidence of having given thought worthy of the occasion to the subjects chosen; these were of such a nature and were dealt with in such a mamer that the evening was most profitably spent. Miss Mand Stevenson, accompanied by Mr. Charles Crowe, rendered two mumbers which were heartily encored; thus those who delighted in song found themselves in a congenial spot. We must congratulate the Literary Society on the success of its efforts to cultivate a desire for speaking and an ability in its members to make a successful public effort. There is an ummeasured power in the human voice that stirs the heart more than we may recognize. The extent to which the rance of tone, the expressive cadences, the power of inflection, have been developed, has, more than the matter of the discourse, been the criterion of the success of many noted speakers and conversationalists. Thus it is encoumging to the Society to note the number who entered the contest. The following were the speakers, the first five being the prize winners, arranged in order of merit. M. Cumming, B. A., Iiulogy of Philosophy: T. Koss, B. A., British Constitution; B. S. Pickett, Overcoming Diffichlies; A. I3. Cutting, I,iberty and Some of its Oppre:sors; 13. M. Eftyhithes, Lilerty; A. J. Wagg, Wianted, a Man; J. B. Auderson, Successful Farming; W. J. Black, Patriotism: H. A. Craig, Patriotism.

The Nortafield Student Conference is yearly attracting more attention becanse of the practically helpful nature of the knowledge ganed where there is such a convergence of ideas. No doubt the loss of the able superintendence and the searching
thoughtfulness of Mr. Moody will be felt, but every possible preparation is being made to insure a successful conference this year. Our Y. M. C. A. is to be represented by two delegates, Professor Resnolds and Mr. Klinck. Professor Reynolds has this year very ably conducted the Bible Class, and, no doubt, will be interested and profited by the Conference. Mr. Klinck is vice-president of the Association, and to him the days spent at Northfield will suggest many jdeas for the work next year.

With the coming of spring we look for a general change. We anticipate the advent of this season with pleasure on account of the fact that maple syrup and other spring foods usually accompany its coming; but this year the anticipation has proven decidedly superior to realization. We are greeted with the sat ic dietary routine which was inangurated years ago, and which has sustained the winds of winter, the showers of spring, the fiery heat of summer, the withering blasts of aithmm, but with odd, though significant departures, i. e., mustam, curry and corn pic. Ye gods! who could pass an examination? le men! succumb, or go down town for dimer.

## A Tapping Affair.

It all began with Dago and a piece of toast. It was tine last on the table-no Senior was in sight. Dago was humgry. Well, he chewed it, and for the first time in many a doy, his face expressed thorough satisfaction as he left the dining hall. llut, lo! Dago had been seen! Before he had time to draw ont his jackknife he was seized, dragged to the tap, and leved there until the toast floated out. Such a cruel treatment he never received, cren trom the hands of the Turks! Dago breathed murder, and so well did he plead his cause among the sophomores that they decided to avenge him. The next day, the red-haired senior was trapped on Hunk, and washed clean-so clean that water is now to him an abomination. Fe Gods! a senior had been tapped! Nothing but the Niagara Falls could avenge this insult! Accordingly, two unfortunate sophomores, which their love for water-colored sketches had atmeted oa I.ower l'anton.
were submitted to a mixture of hot and cold, matil their faces, unused to the liquid element, began to show signs of dissolution. 'Io this day they are still dripping.

At the sight of these two pitiful, washy-looking forms, the indignation of the sophomores knew no bounds. Every man se:ze? !:is pitcher-'tis said that some-the more doterminedeven had two pitehers, and, longing for sweet revenge, they lineci the walls of Mill street, waiting long into the night for some unfortunate senior to come along on his nightly trip. But no one came that night. Wily Gen. Parker, with his staff, laid awake to think of a scheme for the morrow. Gen. Black dissuaded a frontal attack. "Them 3rd year." said he, "are too many for's. I know 'em. 'They fooled me leefore.' Gen. Moorehouse spoke : "I don't think we'd better to tackle them all." said he. "' 'rain't that I am afraid, but that young d-l from deamuda kind $0^{\circ}$ scares me." L.ong-headed Gen. Jaco!s next gave his idea. "Why not," said he, "try the dairy specialists at the dairy to-morrow. We are 35 to + ; the odds will be equal." 'This scheme met tine approval of all. Early in the morning the three commanders led their valiant troop to the bathefield. Gen. Black checred the way by singing a patriotic College song of his own composition-the same one that almost won the prize offered by the Literary Society. At last the four ill-fated seniors appeared. With a dash and a coumge that will foreter remain famoas in their amnals, the sophomore army charged them, seized them, and immersed them-ye gods!-in the dairy cow trongh! Never dial the dairynen enjoy such a practical in the dairy course. l3ut, oh! what strean could ever wipe that blot off the ird year prestige! Nothing but blood could do it. Fiven peacelul Father Bran himself was thirsting for a murderous revenge, and, squaring his shoulders, he repeated, with a delirious accent: " $O$, let me hate a go at them! i,et me have a go! I'll smash them like wash-botues!"

It was at noon of that memomble day that the final act of that direful tragedy took place. One by one, 5 sophomores passed umber the tap, and many more would have followed, had not the small mumber of Seniors been finally overwhelmed by the multitude of their foes. Xet, how valiantly they fought! Who shall ever tell the heroic deeds performed during that hour! Father liman was a cower of strength to his side. His hamde in
the depths of his pockets, his shoulders squared, his face determined........Noble Drury! Valiant gentleman! Well we know what you might have accomplished if the President had not known your father. Link came alas, too late! otherwise, what would not he have done! If only Wagg's sensible nose had not start?d to bleed at the beginning of the conflict, how many sophs' sonls would have fled to their everlasting residence. Jimmy was strongly handicapped by a cigarette he was smoking; otherwise who can foretell what would have happened.

Andy, owing to his prominence of legs, was soon overthrown, but, in spite of the continued efforts of a dozen of sophs could neper be lifted again. He had eaten two pieces of the College pudding at dimer. Owing to this fact alone he escaped another soaking, but the work of digestion proved too much for him, for he fainted. This ended the fight. The honor of the Brd year was avenged. Yet, as Mr. 13. wiscly said, "If it had not started, it would never have occurred."

## At Easter Tide.

We'll take our tranks to old Guclph station, Make cur way to civilization, Hope we never shall come back, Te go again upon the rack.

No more tapping on the stairs, No more whispering in the proyers: Now no huckey in the hall, Now we listen to the work-bell call.

For some there be who now repent
The money that through the term they spemt.
Aud so they stay to work it out, Iaboring all day on their hoard accoum.

To "stew" the rest have said good-bye. To all the hash that old or high; for now, at last, bread pudding is done, And crery boy sings Home, Sweet Honc.

It is the first two weeks of April, and all out doors seems glowing with the promise of spring. The clear, bright days have been steadily melting from the land the white cloak of winter. The birds call the farmer again to thoughts of his spring seeding. Yet one spot of all answers not to the spring's luring calls. At the O. A. C., with faces long and serious, every farmer looks but once toward the window, and then, with set lips and a weary sigh, turns again to-"llooks." And why this sad brow? Why torn this hair? Why broien the College rule against the burning of the midnight oil ? One small, yet great, one clear, yet most intangible word exphains it all-"Exams." Fes, it is $t$ to true. See the white and 1 .ensive faces of the tower pluggers. Alh, Mr. Penclope, you must to bed earlier, sir, and be up in time for your breakfast. Could you but get toast in the moming you might, indeed, study as late as Mr. C-n, himself. During these momentous weeks strange symptoms have been observed among many of the students. Peculiar lumps and bumps have been discovered on the back of the head, and were it not for the fact that some of our grave seniors were also thus affected, these enlargements might have been credited to a vast increase in wisdom and knowledge. Be this as it may one freshman, mighty in learning, has found his hat quite too small for his head. Whether this was due to an attack of the meashes or to the above mentioned cause, or to the need of a hair cut, as rumor has it. is not for us to say.

Two weeks and more have passed. We see a night of celebration and jubilec. 'The tem has closed and eare sits no Jonger enthroned upon our brows. Mingled thoughts of regret and gladness fill our minds, segrets because of being uo more "docked" at the experimental, regrets at the long rest frum proues, at being no more crammed for exams(?) How pleasureable the rising at four-thirty every morning! Verily such a prospect may be enough to take the boys back to the farm, but still we seriously cherish the hope that the effect will rot be that of preventing their retum next fall to settle old accounts and renew old aequaintances.

ATaty nu the porch, her dor all agitation, Adrice, don't monkey with the combination.


#### Abstract

The Thornton \& Douglas system is trustworthy goods only, at uniformly right prices, all articles returnable within a reasonable time for refund of money if uninjured. Makers and importers of wearing apparel for men and boys. Stores at Stratford, Guelph and Chatham.


## Personals.

R. Harcourt, B. S. A., Assistant Chemist, intends spending some time at the laboratory of H. W. Wiley, Washington, where he will take up work in connection with the gluten of wheat and general methods of analysis of wheat.
E. Dennis, '98, was tal:en seriously ill a day or vo after writing on tre examinations. The case was diagnosed as appendicitis. The patient was at once removed to the General Hospital, where he underwent an operation, which has proved entirely successful. We are glad to know that Mr. Dennis is speedily recovering.
W. M. Doher, , I3. S. A., M. A., Assistant Biologist, has gone to Am Arbor University, Michigan, where he has the privilege of spending six or cight weeks in a private laboratory.
G. H. Clarke, B. S. A., '9S, who has been assisting Mr. Zavitz in the Experimental Department, las gone to Ottawa, to take charge of the seed collection experiment under the direction of Prof. Robertson.
M. Raynor, B. S. A., '96, has gone to Mimesota, to work in a nuzsery during the summer. Mr. Raynor intends entering the Chicago Medical College in Setpember, with the purpose of taking a full course in Medicine.
J. B. Ketchen, '97, Superintendent of the Dentonia Park Farm, favored us with a short visit recently:
C. Jarvis, 13. S. A., '96, who is in the employ of Scranton School of Correspondence, in Montreal, spent Easter with friends in Guclph.
H. Wallace, '95, who has been farming near Hamilton, left on the 25th March for a visit to Ireland. He expects to return to Canada in August.

Prof. Wim. Lochead, 13. A., M. S., lliologist. has just returned from a trip through the eastem comnties, where he has been inspeeting murser; stock.

A very pleasing event took place on the 10 th inst., when a prominent ex-student returned to claim the hand of one or Guelph's fri:r daughters. On that date, J. F. Clark, B. S. A., A. M., formerly resident master at the College, and at present comnected with the teaching staff of Comell University, was married to Miss Eva Couch. After a short wedding trip to points IVest, the happy couple left for their future place of residence in Ithaca, New York. The Review extends hearty congratulations.

The spring time has once more come round, with all its beanty and cheerfulness, and with it we receive the reports that several more of the ex-students, and also one of oi:r future exstudents, intend, in the near future, to join the ranks of the benedicts.

## Locals.

Since the last issue of the Review it has been found that it was not Mr. MeDonald who fomd Wagg's key to the kitchen, but that Futton and Hutchinson were the lucky finders.

1st Student-What brought you to the College, Christie?
Christie-The same thing that brought the rest-ignorance.
Prof. Day-Criticize the liead of this liog, Mr. M———
Charlie-I don't like the shape of its inwer jowh, sir.
Question on Exam-Why do chickens require no food for twenty-four hours after they are hatelied?

Answer on lst year paper-because before coming out of the shell they have to turn around and swallow the yolk. At the office of the Experimentalist.

Farmer-I hear you are distributing farm produce írom here.
Mr. 7-les sir.
Farmer-lieli you can send me a load of hay in a day or so. After the row (next night).

Andy-We're ceitablishing a precedent this year.
Notes and comments.
Routley is worse off than ever, by gum.
Where is Reid lately? P-y hasn't seen him at the window for a long time.

Weeks got his hair cut.
Who broke Shy's window? Who paid for it?
laby elephant must take his own trunk to the station.
It is whispered aroun! that the officers are getting brown sugar on the table now.

How were the measles introduced into Simcoe connty? Ask Drury.

Shylock told the ladies before le went that he had bourgt a new "poipe."

## The Boer Rifleman's Song.

Say my rinc here beside me, put my lible on my breast, For a moment let the wailing bugles cease;
As the century is closing, I am going to my rest, Lord. letest Thou Thy servant go in peace.
But loud through all the bugles rings a callence in my ear, And on the winds my hopes of peace are stowed;
The winds that waft the yoices that already I can hearOf the rooi-baatje singing on the road.

Yes, the red-coats are returning; I can hear the steady tramp, After twenty years of waiting, lulled to slecp.

- Since ramk and file at yotehefstroom we hemmed them in their camp. and cut them up at bronkerspruit like sheep.
They slielled us at Ingogo, but we gallopedinto range, Aha we shot the British gunners where they showed;
I guessed they would return to as-I knew the chance must changeliark! the rooi-bantje singing on the road!

But now from-swept Canada, from India's torrid plains, From lone Australian outposts, hither led;
Obeying their commando, as they heard the bugle's strains, The men in brown have joined the men in red.
They come to pay us back the debt they owed: They come to find the colors at Majuba left and lost,
and liear new voices liftel, and I see strange coiors fossed. 'Min the rooi-bantje singing on the road.

The old, ohd faiths must falter; the old, old creeds must fallI hear it in that distant murmur low-
The old, ohd order changes, and 'tis vain for us to rail; The great world does not want us-we must go.
And veldt, and spruit, and kopje to the strauger will belong; No more to trek before hima we shall load;
Too well, too well I know it, for I hear it in the song Of the rooi-batige singing on the road.

He asked a miss, what is a kiss, Grammatically defined;
"It's a conjunction, sir," she said, "And hence, can't be declined."

## Exchanges.'

McGill Outlook's last publication for the year is a credit to its editorial staff. Its contributions are crisp and fresh and it is beautifully illustrated throughout.

Acta Victoriana still holds its literary record among College monthlies, dealing in its last issue with "Independence in Politics," "Carlyle's New Book'" and an articic on "University Studies."

In the Dalhousic Gazette we find an article on "Night" which appeals to nature loving students. The solemnity and grandeur of a starlight night soothes and quiets a troubled breast.

> "And the wind
> Not undisurbed by the delight it feels, Which slowly settles into peaceful caln, Is left to muse upon the solemn scene."

The literary column of the Industrial Collegian contains a review of some of the most successful books before the public today. "David Harum" with its fresliness and typical characters holds a high place. Winston Churchill in his "Richard Carvel" takes us back to the colonial and revolutionary days of Maryland. In making a comparison of all the latest works of fiction is not the intention, even should time and space permit, but when you have read your "Richard Carvel," "Hugh Wynne" and a dozen others I might mention, put them on the shelf, draw the curtain, and, taking David Copperfield or Ivanhoe, prepare to laugh, cry, grieve and rejoice; with the last to see King John and Robin Hood and to take part in the tournament, or go with Victor Hugo and see the batlle of Waterloo fought and won, see Jean Valjean struggling in the mire on the Paris sewer, or see him give up to another that which he valued more than life itself, ouly because he wished to see her happy.

We are glad to welcome The Sunheam's return to our exchange list. In the past it was good, now it is better. The article of the issue is "Among my Books," a review of the listory of a girl's reading; showing an evolution from the taste for adventure, through the lighter novels of "sweet sivteen' up to the thoughtul and even pleasing characters of Scott and Eliot. The feelings of the writer are expressed in the words of an old Euglish song, -
"Oh for a brooke and a shady nooke, Eyther in a doore or out;
With the green leaves whispering overhede Or the street cryes all about.
Where I may reade all at my ease Both of the newe and olde;
For a jolly good booke wherein to looke Is better to me than golde."

Press me closer, all my own, Warms my heart for thee alone, Every nerve responsive thrills, Each caress my being fills.
Rest and peace in vain I crave, In ecstacy I live thy slave.
Dowered with hope, with promise blest, Thou dost reign upon my breast.
Closer still, for I am thine. Burns my heart, for thou art mine. Thou the message, I the wireI the furnace, thou the fireI the servant, thou the masterRoaring red hot mustarl plaster.

## Clippings.

## THE SMILE-RAYS.

In flare of torch or lamp, in blaze of day, The world had haithful servitors to sight. But scarce in dreams dared pierce embodied night
Till Science waiting found a wondrous ray
Which, mocking walls of wood or cloak of clay, rurned grossest darkness into semi-light, Aud strengthened Healing's land with double might-
In truth, brought in a broader, better, day.
Whereat let all rejoice; why have surprise?
For, beams more potent, searching, yet more kind
E'er light life's path from first to farthest mile:
Deep sourced, may be, in coil of lieartstrings twined,
They gladen like a glimpse of summer skies-
The simple, subtle, $X$-rays of a smile!
5
If there's mud on the street Miss Coquette goes a-wall:mg.
For her ankles are neat;
If there's mud on the street,
She can show off her feet,
But that's whv-truth I'm talking-
When there's mud on the street. Miss Coquette goes a-walking.

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