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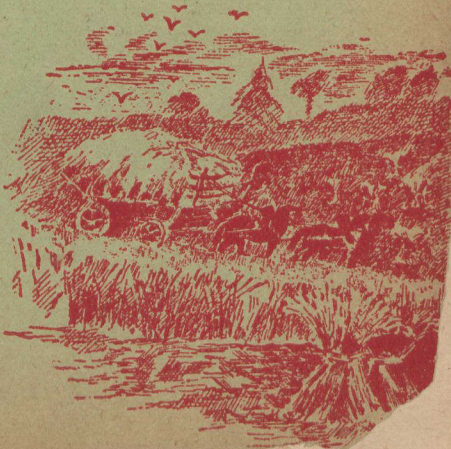
REVIEW

Christmas
Number.

DECEMBER, 1899.

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The O. A. C. Review

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The dignity of a calling is its utility.

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EDITORS.

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J. H. HOLLIS, Athletic. G. H. HUTTON, College Reporter.

Forms of Marriage.

By M. W. Doherty, M. A.

Some few months since while amusing myself with the writings of one of our most prominent sociological authorities, I came across the following statement, "As a rule, the subjection of woman is in inverse ratio to the development of man." From this I was led, not by any doubt as to the correctness of the statement, but more by an element of *weisbergerig*, to enquire into the conjugal ceremonies as carried on in various parts of the world at various periods of history. And from these enquiries I must confess to those of our people who are matrimonial aspirants that they may consider themselves particularly fortunate in time and place. The trials and troubles which cast their shadows upon the path of our modern British Romeo would seem as welcomed *opportunities* in the love making of the less fortunate youth of New Zealand.

It is impossible to give the subject full treatment in an article of this nature, therefore I shall confine myself to a brief consideration of a few of the interesting marriage customs prevailing among various tribes and nations.

The various methods of procuring the bride can possibly be classified under the following headings, viz.: 1, Capture by force; 2, Peaceful capture; 3, Marriage by servitude; 4, Marriage by purchase.

1. In many countries the taking of wives by force has been widely practiced and was considered glorious.

In Tasmania and Australia, if any man wishes to carry off a woman of another tribe, he prowls around the camp and on the first opportunity seizes his prize and carries her back to his own people.* It is the duty of the tribe to which the woman belongs to wage war against the offender and his relatives. Very frequently however the chiefs of the respective tribes meet and come to a friendly agreement. The thief submits to a symbolic retaliation. He is placed about forty yards from ten warriors each of whom is armed with three small darts. These are thrown at the unfortunate bridegroom who generally avoids them or parrys them with his shield of bark. The offence is thus effaced and peace re-established. [2]

This practice was also common in the Fiji Isles and among the Fuegians.

2. It is evident that in primitive humanity this capture of a woman by force was considered a glorious exploit, for we have the custom still symbolized among diverse races where the marriage is in reality pacific. They feel that their customs are becoming degenerated, and so they make pretense of violent conquest.

Mr. Yate describes a very striking instance of this kind. [3] A young native girl had been converted by the missionaries and was being married in the church. Her mother, though quite agreeable to her daughter's marriage, was compelled by the custom of her people to show resistance. The newly married couple on coming out of church met the old woman, vociferating and tearing her hair, while at the same time she was telling the missionaries in a subdued tone not to mind her, that she was not serious.

Among the tribes of Asia we find probably the most curious instances of customs which are merely symbolic of violent capture. In Central Asia the young girl is dressed in her bridal costume and put on the best horse available. She then urges her horse to a gallop and the bridegroom and guests mount their horses and

*These figures refer to the works enumerated at the end of the article.

pursue the future wife. She is very careful not to out-distance her lover for fear of discouraging him, and when she has led him quite a chase, permits herself to be overtaken and captured. I wonder if she blushed and exclaimed on hearing the proposal, "Oh it is so sudden!" In modern times, owing no doubt to the fact that the young ladies are less expert horsewomen, the horse has been abandoned, but yet the chase goes merrily on.

The ceremonial of capture was kept up for a long time in the plebeian marriages at Rome. The friends and parents of the bride pretended resistance and the comedy of carrying off the bride was played. Among the aristocracy, the ceremonial of capture was much simplified. If possible, a javelin which had pierced a gladiator's body, was procured and with this the hair of the bride was separated. Upon reaching the house of the bridegroom she was lifted over the threshold. This custom is practised in China to this day and we can hardly help recognizing in it the symbolic embodiment of capture.

Among savage peoples the general rule was, that a certain sum should be paid to the parents of the bride. This no doubt greatly increased the temptation to capture the bride, as thereby the bridegroom was a richer man. However these captures were effected with some risk, so that we find them being superseded by a more pacific regime.

3. In a primitive state of civilization where the individuals subsisted by the fruits of hunting and fishing, the bridegroom was required to render a certain amount of labor or service to the parents. Hence we have the form of marriage by servitude.

This mode of marriage was not uncommon among the North American Indians and the tribes of Central America. It certainly had its advantages over the forms previously considered. It lessened the subjection, always hard and sometimes cruel, to which woman is liable in nearly all savage or barbarous societies. The bridegroom became more or less of a slave while in the employ of the parents and a certain amount of independence was thus gained by the bride. In one of the tribes of Central America the prospective son-in-law was required for the space of one year to make daily visits to the house of his betrothed to cook the food, carry the water, or heat the bath-chamber. [4] If necessary several such instances could be quoted to prove this important step. These would have been balmy days indeed

for the modern "New Woman." It is well however, that she made her appearance at a later date, or I am sure the bridegroom of those days would never have outlived his year of probation.

Capture and servitude had each their advantages and disadvantages. Capture was probably the more glorious and less expensive, but in practice it was not exempt from danger and future revenge and retaliation. Men therefore became resigned to the purchase of wives as soon as they could raise an amount sufficient to secure their ideal.

4. Marriage by purchase was practised in the middle age of civilization in all parts of the world and among all races. There is no dearth of confirmatory facts for indeed we find so many well-authenticated examples that we are forced to limit ourselves in giving them.

With the Moors conjugal sales are effected in exchange for goods to a certain value; the girl, however, has the right to refuse to marry her commercial husband on condition that she thereby renounces marriage forever. If she should attempt to marry another she becomes the slave of her first suitor. This limited right of refusal constitutes a notable degree of progress. In fact modern times can boast but little of extensions made to those limitations.

At Kouranko, young girls were often sold to rich old men and forced to marry them. Once widows, however, they resume their liberty and recoup themselves by choosing a young husband upon whom they lavish their long pent up love. Time has wrought many changes in our custom, but surely it has dealt kindly here. For then as now the rich old man with a cough was a factor duly appreciated in feminine society. His value no doubt fluctuated according as his cough was likely to influence his longevity.

Among the Tartars of Asia the parents arrange the marriage without consulting either of the contracting parties. Their desires and sentiments are not considered in the least. The bargain is sharply debated by both sides, the price is agreed upon and the future couple are informed of the arranged programme. The comedy of capture has however to be acted before the bride passes into possession of her strange husband. They do their love making after being married. Probably this is where the author got the idea for the name of that popular book, "The Man Who Fell in Love with his Wife."

It will probably be interesting and encouraging, to young husbands and ardent wooers to learn that the mother-in-law is fast losing her ancient despotism. In some of the aboriginal tribes of India the customs were matriarchal. Marriages were arranged altogether by the mothers, and the bridegroom was forced to live with his mother-in-law. I am utterly unable to explain how such a custom ever superseded marriage by purchase, even when prices were high.

In primitive Greece the bride was purchased from her father by presents or services rendered him. Should it happen that no son was born to her, the father could, at his death, leave her by will as a part of the heritage to any friend.

Owing to the fact that death altogether ignores the ties that bind together human hearts, widows and widowers have always been present in society. The demands which custom makes upon these bereft individuals vary greatly in different countries.

In China, the betrothed maiden who had lost her intended husband by death was much praised and esteemed if she buried herself forever in sorrow. No such demand was made of the betrothed man who lost his fiance. The widow who refused to survive her husband and received more honor than the one who remained inconsolable. These suicides of widows were apparently quite common in China, and were performed in public with great pomp and solemnity. The suicides were announced to the public by a procession through the streets. Two executioners headed the procession, followed by musicians, gaily dressed individuals of both sexes, and the heroine of the fete dressed in red and borne in a palanquin.

The Indian law required the widower to burn the body of his faithful wife with consecrated fires and utensils of sacrifice, while the widow was supposed to deny herself for the rest of her life, and never to pronounce the name of any other man.

The Prince of Marava died in 1710 at the age of eighty years, and his forty-seven wives were burnt with his corpse.

In Rome for a long time the widows who refused to marry were particularly honored. In any case they were forbidden to marry until twelve months after the death of their husbands. The widower, however, could marry immediately after his wife's death. It is not possible to say as to whether the female sex as a whole objected to the widower's short period of mourning, for no doubt they were much sought after by discontented maidens. [5]

Many other examples might be cited showing this very striking and primitive inequality of the obligations imposed on widows and widowers. From a social point of view this survey of the treatment of widows is not flattering to humanity.

At some future time it may be possible to review the origin and evolution of some of our marriage customs, such as the honeymoon, the marriage ring, throwing rice, etc. At present space will not permit.

Reference Works.

1. Bonick—Daily Life and Origin of the Tasmanians.
2. Chambers Journal, 1864.
3. Yate—New Zealand.
4. Bancroft, Native Races of the Pacific States, Vol. I.
5. Letourneau—The Evolution of Marriage.

The Influence of Farming on the Farmer

Much has been said and written about everything connected with the farm, with the single exception of the farmer himself, though it seems to me, that, for importance, he should head the list. Therefore it may be permissible for us, in the present number, to leave the old and well-beaten path of agricultural writing, to turn our attention to this somewhat neglected subject, and consider the effect of farming on that most important product of the farm, the Farmer. In the present number, therefore, we shall consider what effect agriculture, in itself, should have upon the men who engage in it, leaving the consideration of those influences which have made the farmer of the present what he is, for some future issue.

On entering any vocation, a man will find himself more or less influenced by the conditions brought to bear upon him by that particular line of work. The man who is merely a time-server to his calling, who does not identify himself with it, may be very slightly influenced by the conditions of that calling. On the other hand, the man who enters on any line of work truly and earnestly, cannot help but be very greatly affected by the conditions he finds there. Thus, we may expect to find,

among those engaged in any particular occupation, certain common characteristics, the result of common influences which have acted upon them. For this reason, when we meet a man, we can often tell, by his very appearance and manner, whether he is a lawyer, or a cobbler, or a grocer.

Then, recognizing the fact that every occupation has a certain specific influence upon the men engaged in it, let us examine agriculture, with a view to seeing the conditions operating there, that we may understand what kind of man the farmer ought to be.

Agriculture is a calling that demands both head and hand, "a sound mind in a sound body." The one who would succeed, must work with his head, even more than with his hands. The decreasing natural fertility of the soil, and the keen competition brought about by improved transportation, have made farming more and more an occupation requiring a high degree of intelligence. The farmer needs to bring to bear upon the problems of the soil, a sound knowledge of scientific principles, and he must possess much common sense, as to the method of applying these. Thus we see, that farming is an occupation that demands, for the best success, a large amount of mental effort. It also opens up, to the men who follow it thoughtfully, many broad fields of thought, touching as it does, upon most of the more important branches of science. This being the case, we should expect to find men engaged in it with broad and strong minds, and with powers of observation and comparison trained to a high degree of excellence by the necessity of intelligently observing and comparing the many natural phenomena that are constantly brought to their notice.

Besides this tendency of agriculture, to produce men with strong minds, we find in it forces which tend to mould men's characters in a characteristic way. The farmer is the most independent of men. He is entirely his own master, and is under the command of no man. He is not under tribute to public opinion in the small things of life, as most men are who are brought constantly into contact with their fellows. This independence, while it makes the farmer rough and uncouth in some ways, produces a fine manliness of bearing, and independence of thought, which are, and ought to be, characteristic marks of the profession. Then too, the very solitude of his life should

tend to make him original in thought, for he is thrown very largely on himself in this matter, and must think his own thoughts for himself. And so we find, among the better classes of farmers, a certain type, hard to describe, distinguished by an independence of thought and action which is quite characteristic.

There is also much in farm life to develop the better emotions. In no other calling is the man brought so close to Nature. He sees Nature in all her varied beauties, the verdure of Spring, the full fruition of Summer, and the sparkling snow of Winter. He listens to all her voices, from the singing of nesting birds to the roar of the summer storm, or the wailing of the wintry wind. He should, from this close contact with Nature, develop a certain harmony with her, from which others are largely excluded. He should be a man in whom appears something of the sunshine of his own fields in Spring, something of the ruggedness and strength of the autumn woods.

The farmer, thus nurtured, should give evidence of many admirable traits. Intellectually he should be strong and sound, not necessarily great, but possessed with the capacity to grasp scientific principles, and the common sense necessary to adapt them to his own circumstances. He should be independent in thought and action, a self-reliant man, who has learnt, from experience, to make a just estimate of his own powers. Physically, he should be a noble specimen of manhood, the result of an outdoor, natural life. His moral nature should be strong and high, the result of an independent life and pure associations. Simplicity of emotion, purity of thought, and a strong and true love of home and friends, should beautify his character and make him an admirable man, whose very weaknesses would be the result of good rather than evil.

The farmer, as we find him, is far from this ideal, but it should be the aim of everyone entering the profession, to realize this in himself, and, by so doing, make of farming an occupation honored by the world.

E. C. D.

At a recent meeting of the Literary Society, M. Ross, B. S. A., delivered an interesting address, illustrated by lantern views, on the "Equipment for Modern Warfare." In view of the fact that the present war lent color to the address, which was well presented, the deepest interest and attention was commanded.

Experimental Union.

The 21st annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union has come and gone, and with it have come and gone many of the familiar faces and forms which aforetime graced or disgraced our *alma mater*. The occasion was a pleasant one throughout, especially for those ex-students who were fortunate in meeting a large number of their own former classmates; for, notwithstanding the great pleasure and benefit to be derived from attendance at the regular business sessions of the Union, it is the anticipation of renewing acquaintances that induces so many of the old boys to re-visit the College from year to year.

The annual supper, although enjoyed by all, was a less prominent feature than in previous years, owing to the fact that all could not be accommodated at once, those at the first table being obliged to rise as soon as through in order to make room for those to follow. For this reason the regular toast list was necessarily dispensed with and thus the sociability of the evening was greatly marred. At a subsequent meeting, however, a resolution was passed by which a more desirable arrangement will be made for future years and an entire evening will be spent in social intercourse in the dining hall.

After supper an adjournment was made to the convocation hall which had been very artistically decorated for the occasion. Here an excellent programme consisting of addresses and music was carried out, and was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by all present. The speakers of the evening were Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth, Prof. J. W. Robertson, Nelson Monteith, M. P. P., President Mills, Hon. Chas. Drury, Mr. John I. Hobson, Mr. Jas. McIntosh, G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., H. L. Beckett, B. S. A., Prof. G. E. Day, and Mr. E. C. Drury. The addresses were all of a very high order, and it might truthfully be said that such a display of wit and wisdom is very rarely presented from a single platform in a single evening. Space will not permit of reference to the addresses of the individual speakers, but it would be unjust to pass without referring to the storm of applause which greeted our old friend Mr. McIntosh as he stepped on to the platform to say a few words to "The boys" of the present and of the past. After a few pleasant remarks he resumed his seat and "The boys" joined heartily in

singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The music was furnished by Miss Maud Stevenson and Mr. Chas. Crowe of Guelph and both excelled themselves.

The remaining sessions were largely taken up with the presentation and discussion of reports from the various committees on co-operative experiments. These reports were presented in a very concise and practical way and showed that a considerably larger number of farmers had taken part in the work this year than in former years, and that a greater percentage of them had done their work carefully and accurately and had sent in first class reports. Warm and interesting discussions followed the presentation of these reports.

The two addresses by Mr. G. T. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., on "The Possibilities of Intensive Farming," and "The Philosophy of Soil Tillage," formed a feature of the meeting. Mr. Powell's long years of experience in the successful practice and teaching of the sciences of Agriculture and Horticulture, and his exceptionally clear and forceful manner of expressing what he wished to convey to his hearers made his addresses exceedingly interesting and valuable to all who had the privilege of hearing him.

At the final session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President, H. R. Ross, B. S. A., Gilead, Ont.
 Vice-President, T. H. Mason, Esq., Straffordville, Ont.
 Secretary, C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., Guelph, Ont.
 Treasurer, H. L. Hutt, P. S. A., Guelph, Ont.

J. B.

His Letter.

"Dear Father:
 Please excuse," he wrote,
 "The hurried shortness of this note ;
 But studies so demand attention,
 That I have barely time to mention,
 That I am well, and all that I
 Lack is funds; please send me some.
 Good-bye.
 Your loving son."
 He signed his name
 And hastened to—the football game.—*Ex.*

The O. A. C. Review.

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Ex-students are requested to contribute to our columns.

DECEMBER, 1899.

Editorial.

It was our intention to publish this month a special number of the Review in commemoration of the Quarter Century Anniversary of the O. A. C. Unfortunately, the pressure for time, always great at the end of a College term, has not allowed us to carry out this design. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances, we were forced to publish the Review at an earlier date than we expected, and, consequently found it impossible, in such a short time, to provide a special issue.

During a session of the Experimental Union meeting, the O. A. C. Review was the subject of a discussion among the ex-students. Its importance as a factor in keeping ex O. A. C. men in close touch with their *alma mater*, was brought forward in such a way as to give us great hopes for the future of our paper. Several suggestions, tending towards the improvement of the Review, in order to meet the desire of ex-students, were also made. We will make it a duty to follow these suggestions, and we would also be pleased to get those from graduates who were not present at the meeting. To all we beg to say: Write to us and state, in a few words, what improvements you would like to see effected in the O. A. C. Review. The best of these suggestions will be published in our next issue.

The 21st gathering of the Experimental Union members has come and passed. The importance of this event was, this year, greatly enhanced by the fact that the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the O. A. C. took place at the same time. From all parts of the Province came visitors, the larger part of whom were ex-students, who, on this occasion, had considered it a duty as well as a pleasure to visit their *alma mater*. Their

number, though not answering to all expectations, was, however, much larger than usual and through the College halls could be seen the representatives of twenty-three years. These annual gatherings have a two-fold object. The members of the Union meet in order to compare their observations gathered during the year; to discuss their successes or failures so as to be able to deal successfully with the difficulties which progressive farmers are daily meeting in their path. The conditions to which agriculture is submitted are so changeable that the farmer of to-day, in order to be successful, needs to think and to calculate more than formerly. Competition is increasing every day. Some of our most profitable markets have been captured by countries enjoying greater natural advantages than we do, and it is only by the excellency of our products that we can hope to retain those which are yet open to us. Progress in agriculture is now more than ever a necessity. The man who does not strive to improve his methods in order to lower the cost of production, who does not constantly follow a progressive path, will not be able to hold his own in the struggle. The Experimental Union binds together and leads towards success 3500 farmers. By the patient and continued efforts of this army of workers, Ontario is not only maintaining, but increasing its superiority as an agricultural province.

The 2nd object of the Experimental Union is to keep the ex-students of the O. A. C. in close relationship with their *alma mater*—to remind them that, though ex-students, they have not ceased to be College men. Not only the College takes deep interest in their welfare, but its very reputation depends upon them. Every one of their successes or failures reflect upon the O. A. C. Thus, the maintenance among the ex-students of a true College spirit or *esprit de corps* is not the least among the advantages offered by the Experimental Union.

These moments, all too short, spent by students and ex-students in common reminiscences of past days are indeed the most enjoyable of our College year. Every step in the College halls recalls to the ex-students a host of pleasant memories. Two or three years spent in developing one's physical and mental powers leave in a man a life long impression, and the pleasure experienced by visiting the spots associated with so many happy days is always new—always true.

College Reporter.

Many will remember that in the May Review, an account was given of the circumstances attending the christening of College Heights. From the fact that a number of our professors intended building homes on the newly named hill, we argued that the bleak height would be changed from an unsightly spot, to a place of beauty and of joy forever. The sound of the builders tools have now ceased, and we are able to look with pride on the results of their labor. The results of the efforts of Prof. Dean in aiding nature to beautify the Height, have been marked, and now all will have the stimulus of mutual encouragement to further the good work. Lawyer MacKinnon has built a fine residence on the west side of the road beside Prof. Dean's, and now five dwellings crown the hill and command a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

We are led to believe from patent evidences that a number of students have found special drawing cards in a like number of citizens of Guelph and vice versa. We are told that one of these gentlemen has put forward, as a part of his philosophy, that the education one gets at College is by no means obtained entirely from books, and that he means to take "Something substantial" home with him when he has finished his course.

The Creamery department of the Dairy School opened on Monday, the 4th inst. The department has deemed it wise to open earlier than usual in order that second year men may be able to obtain their full practical course in dairying before the winter term opens. The course is also open to outsiders, and is patronized this year by a goodly number. The Dairy School promises fair for the season of '99-'00, many having already signified their intention of attending. The department is better equipped than ever before; the Home Dairy has been enlarged by the addition of the adjoining class room, and refitted with a number of new separators and turbine testers, and no doubt the better accommodation will tend to secure even better instruction than has been afforded in the past.

When a courting man has the mumps and his best girl follows in good season with a swelling of the jaw, then prepare for the publication of the bans. Circumstantial evidence demands it.—*Ex.*

Athletic Notes.

The success of our rugby team is largely due to individual play rather than to combination work. We should certainly have had many bad defeats to record instead of brilliant victories, had it not been for those strong individual players, who performed, even in the most critical positions, the right trick at the right time. Why is it that our boys lack the essential neat combination? It must be remembered that this is only acquired by long and hard practice, which we regret to say the students will not indulge in, although the campus is in close conjunction with the Residence. To overcome this difficulty, to make the work of the future captains and committees as pleasant as possible, and to enable our *alma mater* to achieve as high a position in this sphere as she has done in others; it is the wish of many that football be made compulsory.

O. A. C. vs. W. B. C.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., the team journeyed to Woodstock to play the aggregation of the W. B. C. We were met at the station by a number of the boys, who took us in charge and conducted us up to the College, where, after visiting the different buildings, we did justice to a well prepared dinner.

The game was called at 3 o'clock. W. B. C. provided the referee, while Sutton acted as lineman, and Sharpe as time-keeper. From the start our team got them going in good shape, Weir scoring a touchdown before ten minutes had elapsed. A few minutes later W. B. C. scored 2 points by kicking over the dead ball line. Our boys who were still playing hard soon worked the "pig skin" into Woodstock's territory, and with a rush Suckling, the quarter, went over scoring a touchdown; this was converted by Clarke making the score 10-2. After the change of ends Woodstock brightened up considerably. Their half backs got in some splendid work in securing a touchdown, but were not successful in making it a goal. Two or three minutes later Squirrell got hold of the ball and took it over, from which another goal resulted. Squirrell also added 2 more points to our score by kicking over the dead ball line, making in all 18 points.

Just as time was called Woodstock managed to get over again for a touchdown, but again failed to convert it into a goal, so the game ended 18-10 in our favor.

Squirrell played the star game for us, while for our opponents, the right half back specially distinguished himself.

The Experimental Union meeting brought back many of our best ex-football players. At the first sight of the campus their old love of the game was rekindled, and before a day had passed a notice was posted on the reading room door challenging the present students to play "anything between marbles and football." Fearing the well known skill of our opponents in marbles we decided to take up their challenge for a game of Association, which was played on the second day of the meeting. No finer weather could have been desired. Two inches of snow covered the ground, and a cold "nor'-easter" chilled the on-lookers to the back bone. Yet the game was thoroughly enjoyed—except by the goal keepers. The "wind fund" of the ex-students gave out after a few kicks, and had not the ball restored it by bursting in their midst, we might have another victory to register. After a great many tumbles on the slippery ground both sides succeeded in scoring once, and the game resulted in a tie of 1 to 1. "Brady" Harris refereed the match and blew the whistle every time he was told, giving entire satisfaction.

POSITIONS.

EX-STUDENTS.		STUDENTS.	
Greenfield.		McCallum.	
M. Ross, N. Ross.		Parker, Linklater.	
Davis, Sissons, Lucas.		Everett, Weir, Summers.	
Kennedy, } Squirrell, }	Elliott {	Mills. Wilmott.	Clarke, } Sutton, } Rowat {
			Goble. Galbraith.

Through our columns, we beg to thank Mr. Morgan Harris of Brantford, for a contribution of \$10 towards the inter-year trophy.

On the following Saturday, December 2nd, Woodstock invited us to play off the return match. The college team was again successful in defeating them, this time by a score of 14 to 0. The score indicates that a very one-sided game was played. Such is not the case, however, for the college team had to fight, and fight hard, throughout the entire game, to secure the above 14 points. Woodstock would have scored more than once had it not been for the splendid tackling of Norman Ross. The team was as follows: F. back, Wheelwright; halves, M. Ross, Squirrel and N. Ross; quarter, Suckling; scrim, Hare, Ling,

and Burnett ; wings, Dryden, D. Russell, Weir, Parker, M. W. Doherty, Goble, and Clarke, (Captain).

Personals.

As this is the quarter century anniversary year of the College, a large number of the ex-students chose this as a very suitable time to visit their *Alma Mater*. Special efforts were put forth by the officers of the Experimental Union to secure a large attendance, and to their efforts is due the credit for the large gathering at the College this fall. We should like to publish a list of the ex-students in attendance, but lack of space prohibits us from doing so.

C. B. Robinson, '77, has since 1882 been engaged in Veterinary practice at Washington, D. C. He also owns a farm of 700 acres a few miles distant from that city.

J. J. McIlquham, '79, of Phillips, Wyoming, is in the ranching business. He says that ranching has been very profitable during the last two or three years.

John Donaldson, '81, Port Williams, Nova Scotia, is farming in the Annapolis Valley, being specially engaged in fruit growing and dairying. Mr. Donaldson makes a good profit on his fruit by shipping direct to London, England.

G. A. Brodie, B.S.A., '87, of Bethesda, Ontario, is doing progressive work in the line of Agriculture, giving special attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, and also to the fattening of sheep and swine. We believe Mr. Brodie is correct when he says, "These are good times for good farmers."

G. T. Thomson, '96, of Blenheim, Ont., is a very prominent farmer in his locality. He was appointed judge of the live stock at the local fair last year, and this year has been elected Director of the Agricultural Society of that place. Mr. Thomson, this year, carried off a silver medal given by the Bank of Commerce for the best display of roots.

F. S. A. Maude, '84, of Leesburg, has met with good success in Florida. He is now the general manager of the Florida Inland Navigation Co., and has also been a director in the Bank there since its organization ten years ago. Mr. Maude is still interested in the live stock business and also in the tropical fruit industry.

During the month of November news reached us of the marriage of two of our old students. On Nov. 21st, at the Church of the Ascension in Hamilton, Mr. Harry Field, B.S.A., '88, of Cobourg, was united in marriage to Miss Victoria M. Lumsden, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Lumsden of the same place. On the 15th of the same month, Mr. Wm. R. Cowieson, of East Gwill'burgh, was married to Miss Clara Adnew, daughter of Dr. Adnew of Lloydtown. To all, the Review extends congratulations and best wishes for many years of wedded bliss.

E. A. McCallan, '93, St. Davids, Bermuda, is doing successful work in agriculture. The crops from which he hopes to derive his profit this year are: arrowroot, lilies, potatoes, and the "Bermuda Special" onions. Mr. McCallan has risen to the rank of Sergeant of the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps.

C. H. F. Major, '81, Bonded Warehouse Keeper, Croydon, Eng., although living a long distance from this institution, still maintains intense interest in its welfare. Mr. Major will long be remembered by the officers of the Experimental Union on account of the substantial way in which he remembered that institution on this anniversary occasion. Although Mr. Major found it impossible to attend the annual gathering on this anniversary year, he remembered its interests by presenting it with the handsome sum of £5. Mr. C. A. Zavitz, B. S. A., Editor and Secretary of the Union, wishes to convey through the columns of the Review, on behalf of the Union, the hearty thanks of that body for the recognition received.

Locals.

Once in the stilly night,
With pleasant dreams abounding,
We heard the dreadful shout
Of G. C. I's surrounding.

The fog-horns, flutes and bells,
Awoke the slumbering farmers
To listen to the yells.
Of the G. C. I. alarmers.

P. M.—Excuse me Mr. President, but there is a mistake: Not one lady voted for the 2nd year.

AS YOU LIKE IT.—Baths open from 6.30 to 7 p. m., every evening Saturdays included.

Cranks in the dairy must not be turned under any consideration.

All students staying in the dining room longer than half-an-hour, will please bring lead pencils with them.

Students at the Bee-keeping lectures must "take things as they find them."

Bugler Elliott will please entertain those in the rooms below with a few more selections.

ECHOS OF THE UNION—Dining room etiquette: (a) Keep back you brutes. (b) We missed our stew the day before, but still there's more to follow. (c) For sale.

One case of floor wax—Left over from last Wednesday evening.

Bee-keepers requiring supplies will correspond with Mr. S. T. H. Sharp.

Texas after looking about the flat in vain for tobacco, finally meets Rena Burnette in the hall. "Say, old man, come along up and see me: just come right in old man, and have a pipe." Texas—After looking around the room—I don't see where I put that tobacco. Rena—Here, have some mine. D. H. R.—Thanks, I'll just try a little—awfully sorry I can't find mine.

Prof. Dean—Mr. Bowers, how else would you use ice except in combination with salt. Ikey—"Thout the salt.

Forrester—Say, Elderkin, could you take a flash-light of the moon to-night.

Prof. R—What term is applied to the use of quotations when the author does not acknowledge his authority? 2nd year in chorus—Cheating.

Efty—At lesson on Entomology. "Are these grasshoppers of the same species as the one eaten by John-the-Baptist?"

A great many people think that Greenway should have postponed the Manitoba elections until after the new year.

Certain of our third year men might have proposed that they be left over till after the oratorical contest. At the same time they might offer those hats for posters.

Carson—This sheep has no upper teeth. Perhaps it was an old one Carson.

Tenny Jarvis wants to know if people have to use boats when washing sheep.

Thu—In the dining hall as mail is being read. "Seems to me that man "Review" gets a lot of mail."

The questions asked during bee-lectures are said to be very "sharp"; while others again are quite "cutting."

OVERHEARD IN LOWER PANTON—Efty: That's a nice looking girl who sits beside you in church. Cutting—Is that so? How do you know? Efty—Oh I know her "complexion." The next time you see her tell her I send my "accommodations."

Uncle Drury, (at his bedside late Saturday night). O! Ye eternal verities, ye immensities and silences, ye do not know half the wickedness that there is in the third year—nor about the College!

The other day Mr. Stewart was called to the phone to respond to an urgent invitation to spend the evening in the city. Only snatches of the conversation can be given. Voice—We should like to have you down to tea to-morrow evening, Mr. Stewart. Stewart—Beg your pardon? Voice (tender) We should like to have you take tea with us to-morrow evening, Stewart—Say Parker, what are they trying to say down there? After the explanation Stewart resumed the conversation. Voice—You know where we live Mr. Stewart? Stewart—O yes, just over the bridge, red brick, no., etc. Chorus of ha, ha's heard through the phone. Voice—Are you sure you know who is speaking, Mr. Stewart? Stewart—Isn't that you Miss S—? Another chorus of ha-ha's and Stewart digustedly drops the receiver and leaves the machine.

OVERHEARD AT ROLL CALL—Gentlemen! Gentlemen! If you have any grudge against me attack me in front! Do not stab me in the back like an Italian or a Spaniard (sic) ... or if you do, I will sacrifice you without mercy! (It appears that some one had been coughing.)

Our friend T. J. has got up a new and very original bulletin on merry stomach tissue. The last page is left blank for questions. We take pleasure in recommending it to our readers.

Judge not, and be not judged.

Exchanges.

We are pleased to acknowledge among our December exchanges that have been received so far.—“McGill Outlook,” “Dalhousie Gazette,” “Rocky Mt. Collegian,” “Students Herald,” “College Exponent.”

I love its gentle warble
I love its gentle flow;
I love to wind my tongue up,
I love to hear it go. *Ex.*

COMPOSITION ON BREATHING—A boy, 14 years old, who was told to write all he could about breathing in a composition. handed in the following: “Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our liver, our kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life a-going through the nose when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait till they get out doors. Girls kill the breath with corsets that squeezes the diaphragm. Girls can't holler or run like boys because their diaphragm is squeezed too much. If I was a girl I had rather be a boy so I can run and holler and have a *big diaphragm.*”—*Ex.*

When all the reasons have been considered, one thought stands above all the rest. The greatest good that can come into any human life through this process of education is a personal richness of beauty of life which can come in no other way. Some men are fortunate enough to make in a single speculation more money than a college president earns in years. Some women by accident of birth or riches move in society circles which are forever closed against the most cultivated and refined women who do not have these advantages of birth or fortune. The facts of history, mathematics, and Latin learned, may be forgotten, but the supreme gift of education—a larger, richer and more beautiful life—will live forever. It is a truth, which, had I the eloquence, I would burn upon your hearts and minds so deep that the wash of the world through all the years could never wholly wear it away; this thought, that education is not to make us seem to be greater to the world, but that the world and all life and all eternity may seem *greater and richer* and more beautiful to us.—*Ex.*

Among educational articles we find some splendid ones dealing with the higher education for women, both in Arts and Domestic Science line. We would be only too glad if more was said along the latter lines in our Canadian papers. “Queens Journal” among its contributions has a poem entitled “To a College Girl” in which the poet deals more with the ideal of the subject. In the sentiments expressed we see a home loving man appealing to the higher and nobler nature of woman.

We want you, dear girls, by the fireside,
Where the lamp light softly gleams;
Come throw those tiresome books aside,
Put them all back on their dusty shelves,
And be your own sweet natural selves.
The idols of our dreams.
* * * * *

There is work far nobler that you must do
In the world of love, in the realm of the home.

'Tis not the richest plant that folds
The sweetest breath of fragrance in;
'Tis not the fairest form that holds
The mildest purest soul within.

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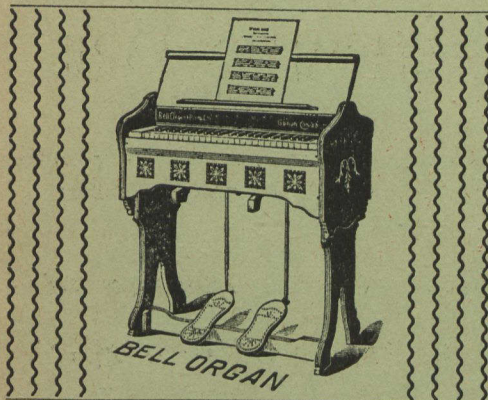


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