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THE DIGNITY OF A CALLING IS ITS UTILITY.

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Ontario's Parasites.

Eminently adapted, both in soil and climate, to agriculture in its most important branches, with twenty-five million acres in its farms and with many million acres of unimproved, but most fertile land, in its northern portions, Ontario, during the last twenty years, has steadily lost in its rural population. This is the startling fact brought home to us by the last census. Portentous indeed is this fact to the people of this Province, menacing both their physical and industrial well-being; their physical, because so many are being drawn away from the country, where men thrive, to the city, where they degenerate; their industrial, because this Province is founded upon, and draws most of its

wealth from, agriculture, and while an urban population is very necessary to distribute and manufacture for the rural districts, any increase in this, above the number required to perform these functions, is just so much useless lumber, cumbering the industrial machine of the Province, or, more, a parasite, feeding upon the fruit of our prosperity.

In the natural development of any community, the town should not precede, but follow, the country. This is true, because the country is primarily the producing section of the community, producing, first, the necessary subsistence for the whole community, and secondly, the materials for the manufactures carried on in the

towns. The town is the servant of the country, and finds the warrant for its existence in the necessity for the distribution of country products, and the advantages to be derived from the further manufacture of these. Therefore, in a community where agriculture may expand without restriction, the growth of the towns will be, approximately, in proportion to that of the country. In those communities, indeed, where land is scarce, and where agriculture has reached its highest degree of perfection, the natural increase of the population will tend to collect in the cities, increasing their population, while that of the country remains stationary. This latter case, however, most certainly does not apply to Ontario, for here there is still an almost unlimited amount of good land to be had almost for the asking, and, of that which is already occupied, scarcely any is producing its maximum yield, or would not yield more as the result of a further application of labor and capital. Therefore, we should expect to find, here, the growth of the towns following that of the country. But the actual facts show, that while the whole population of Ontario is increasing, that of its rural sections is steadily diminishing. This would show that here, causes are operating to disturb the natural order of development, and to produce an unnatural growth in our towns, at the expense of the country.

There are two general causes which have led to this regrettable result. The first is the undeniable fact, that here, town occupations really yield greater returns than agriculture, in proportion to the labor and capital

invested. The second, arising in fact out of this, is the attitude of our people towards agriculture, an attitude which, by discounting agriculture, has driven many of our young men from the farm to the city. Both these causes have worked together in Ontario, but the former applies more particularly to commerce and the manufactures, and the latter more particularly to the professions and other occupations not directly productive. In the present paper I shall touch only the latter, leaving the consideration of the case of our manufactures, perhaps, for some future article.

It has long been customary among our people, hard-worked pioneers as many of them were and are, to regard city life, with its attractions of ease, gaiety and society, as far preferable to the simple, quiet life of the farm. Thus, they have constantly tried to send their best away from the farm, and, in very many families, the brightest boys have been sent to school and college, that they might be fitted for professional life of some sort, and escape from the country to the town. Indeed, it is no unusual case for all the boys of a family to leave the paternal homestead in this way, leaving the old man with the farm which no son will occupy after him. In this way, the professions have been hopelessly over-crowded, and grave evils have resulted, not only to agriculture, in that the education of the boy who was to farm was neglected in order that his brother might have greater advantages, but economically, to the community at large.

This economical evil has manifested itself in two ways. First, a very

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large number of people have been withdrawn, unnecessarily, from the productive classes, and transferred to classes which are not directly productive, thus lessening the total income of the people. Secondly, since competition in these occupations has no effect in lowering the prices of work done, the persons engaged in them have actually and greatly raised their prices, so as to give a living to the greater number employed in this way. Therefore, the community is forced to pay more than it should for these services, and even then, the great numbers employed in this way can scarcely manage to make ends meet. A concrete example of the state of affairs in this regard, may not be out of place here. In the County of Simcoe, with a population of ninety thousand, there are, according to the statement of their representative, who was sent to Toronto last year to protest against the proposed scheme of law reform, between fifty and sixty lawyers, whose earnings averaged about eight hundred dollars per year. Now, no one can say that these men, as a class, are receiving very large incomes, but, even at this moderate rate, the expenditure of the county upon them is at least forty thousand dollars, and, allowing an equal amount for the maintenance of offices, payment of clerks, etc., the total amount spent in the county for the services of its lawyers amounts to about eighty thousand dollars, and this amount, nearly one dollar per head for each of the population, is annually withdrawn from the productive classes, and transferred to the non-productive. It seems quite certain that the legal business of the county could be trans-

acted by one-fourth of the men, and for one-half of the money, and both the profession, and the community at large, be the better for the reduction. The medical profession too, is in no better state. I know of one town of five thousand inhabitants, where there are more than twenty medical doctors, and, in the largest centres, the state of things is perhaps even worse. A prominent member of the profession has asserted that, of the hundreds of doctors in Toronto, the average income does not greatly exceed five hundred dollars per annum, and that many of them are led to eke out an existence by keeping boarders in their houses,—a wise shift truly, since the culinary arts of the landlady may be directed to increasing the professional practice of the landlord. But we need give no further examples. It is generally admitted that these professions are terribly over-crowded. Then, if to these, and others of a similar kind, we add the army of agents,—insurance agents, implement agents, real estate agents, book agents, fruit-tree agents, etc., etc., etc., *ad infinitum*,—which like an army of locusts, infests the land, we have a number of non-producers truly alarming. These all have to draw their subsistence from the general wealth of the community, and, since there is full employment for only about one-third of their number, the remaining two-thirds is a direct loss.

It is customary, of late, to blame our educational system for this state of affairs, and to say that our public and high-school course directs the minds of our youth more to the non-productive than to the productive occupations. This, we think, is not

a fair criticism, since the education obtained in this way is general enough, and broad enough, to be beneficial, no matter what occupation the student may have in view. The real fault seems to lie in the attitude both of parents and teachers, toward agriculture, and its kindred productive occupations, and, until this attitude is changed it is useless to look for any great improvement. That it will change, seems evident, and the

movement at present manifesting itself, in favor of more extensive special education in those things relating to the productive occupations, is a very hopeful sign. Let us hope that the change may come soon, for the sooner the community can be relieved of this superfluous swarm of non-producers, the better and more prosperous it will be.

E. C. DRURY, '00.

The Sum of Some Trifles.

The traveller going through foreign countries usually finds in the manners and usages of the people a good deal, which, because unlike that to which he is accustomed, excites remark. People have gone so far in this direction as to write books on the subject. These books may have one of two effects—they may dull our interest in the same observations amongst ourselves or they may make us quicker to note anything unusual.

On this continent the general difference is that for which nationality is responsible. In a country like that to the south of us, where democracy is a matter for national pride, we look for tendencies toward the free and easy. In our own Canada we have an area equally large but a population which, by comparison is sparse. In cities or other centres of population we look for a correctness of behavior and speech which is the natural result of environment, modified, of course, by station in life.

It is in rural communities, therefore, that we look for customs which may

excite a second notice, and the person so favored as to travel over this Dominion may find much that is peculiar amongst our five and one-quarter millions of people. In Ontario we perhaps find in its truest type that easy mixture of patricianism and downright good-fellowship which renders their home life enjoyable, and which is productive of genuine contentment. The farm is a portion of a lot, on a given concession, running across a certain township, through which the road affords them access to a county town as their main centre. The vehicle in use, according to season, will be a buggy or cutter, either one well enough kept to be a source of pride and a hall-mark of taste with its owner. Whether driving or walking, the citizen on meeting another will turn to the right, or, in passing from the rear, turn to the left, over hills, through hollows or past woodland.

Go out to the newer Provinces west and the residents will be found on sections of certain ranges of town-

ships designated by number, and part of the municipality through which the trail, more or less discernible, runs from house to house or from shack to shack. The means of transport will be a secondary consideration, and in the absence of a cutter, in winter, a home-made jumper will answer just as well, the standard driving horse being usually a nondescript, termed a broncho, mean with a meanness which passes all understanding. The country being spacious and unconfined by fences, he may turn in any manner found convenient. This latter characteristic will be in evidence at most times. These men's agricultural operations, like their country and their ideas, are on a large scale. The size of machinery employed and the number of horses hitched is a revelation to every tenderfoot. The women of these plains are generally, like the men, of Ontario birth, and as the trackless and treeless brown waste is not inviting, they frankly tell you that they will return at some time to the homes of their birth. May be, some time, and the homesickness is not a matter of question.

Continuing his travels eastward to the lower provinces, more peculiarities present themselves. Passing through the Province of Quebec there will be noted the presence of the *habitant* whose oddities have been immortalized by Dr. Drummond. Evidences of the old seignorial days are found in the narrow farms running away back along the hills. To a western man the line-fences and row of stone-piles down the centre seem to occupy half the land, but the owner with his stout single horse and sleigh, accompanied also by the ever-present

lash whip and short pipe, (canted sidewise), jogs along to the music of the large bells attached chime-fashion to the back-pad, and is content in the knowledge that Laurier is at the helm.

Running on through to the Maritime Provinces, another method of doing things is evident. A short residence there reveals the fact that each man holds his farm as part of a parish, which again is part of the county, and looks to his shire-town as the centre of administrative action. The sloughs, as the Manitoban terms the low-lying land, become long, picturesque sweeps of valley, and the small poplar growth, which prairie residents dignify with the name of bluff, becomes the tall forest which lends so largely to the country's prosperity. Ontario men may complain that they can get no sound lumber, the settler in the West may almost wonder what lumber is, but the Maritime man has it and has as good as ever was. His country is not level, but he recks not, as the natural formations give him the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys, which he proudly terms "God's country."

Moving farther along, the traveller comes to the shores of the Gulf and dimly noticeable on the sky line is the "pearl of the North Atlantic." As the steamer plunges through the ice barrier if he can for long enough distract attention from the novelty of this, a low stretch of land will be seen coming nearer. Prince Edward Island, though only one—one hundred and twelfth the size of Ontario, reveals itself as a most favored spot—light sandy soil, practically free from stones, almost devoid of forest

growth, reasonably level, entirely agricultural and inhabited by a people whose hospitality is unbounded. The form of Government does away with municipalities and manages everything direct from the dingy old provincial building in Charlottetown. Their land is divided into counties and these into lots corresponding to Ontario townships. All that is possible is done with single horses, driven, in winter as in summer, in the middle of the road. If heavy work such as log-hauling is to be done, two sleds are loaded and one horse led. If the farmer drives into town, a box is put on the sled-bottom and the transformation is complete enough. If he meets another he turns to the left, as do also his fellows in the other provinces near. Trolley cars are a thing unknown to him and his con-

ception of a railroad is found in a narrow gauge track so rough and crooked as to render a rate of twenty miles an hour positively dangerous and supremely uncomfortable. The little locomotives, fitted with the old time funnel smokestack and shrill whistle, and attached to the cars by the old link coupler, are certainly emblematic of a day that the rest of Canada has passed.

And what has all this to do with Canada? Simply to show how vast a country is ours, that we so seldom notice these altered usages; and further, to show how great a country is ours, seeing that these differences in no way interfere with our equality or national happiness.

HANK ROSS, '98.

Winter Protection for Peach Trees.

Peach growing in Ontario is limited, at present, to the Niagara District and to that portion of the province fringing the Great Lakes. Outside of these districts the growing of peaches as an industry has many drawbacks.

The cold winter, the lateness of spring, and the tenderness of the peach tree make difficult its culture. To overcome to a certain extent these difficulties, the grower must acquaint himself with the best methods for protecting the tree in winter. Some are already familiar with this phase of the question; others are not, and a few suggestions along this line may be of value.

The most serious drawback to suc-

cessful peach culture is the winter-killing of the fruit buds. In some parts of the province good crops of peaches have been grown with very little winter protection. In other portions, however, it is absolutely essential to protect the tender buds in winter. Probably the changeable climate makes the question of winter protection important in all parts of the Province.

CAUSES OF WINTER-KILLING.

Imperfect ripening of the wood and buds in autumn.—This is usually caused by late cultivation or by warm autumn rains, which prolong the growing season. Sometimes it is caused by the excessive use of fertil-

izers in summer, which stimulates a too-vigorous growth in the fall when the tree should be maturing the wood and buds already produced.

Severe freezing is often the direct cause.—Peach trees will usually withstand a temperature of ten degrees below zero, and quite frequently twenty degrees. On the other hand, five degrees below has sometimes destroyed whole orchards. This shows that it is not always cold weather that kills the buds.

Sudden changes of temperature.—A sudden drop of fifteen or twenty degrees is more injurious than a gradual fall. Sudden thawing is more damaging than sudden freezing.

Swelling of buds during warm days in winter.—A warm spell early in the spring will cause the buds to swell and, if they are not properly protected, a subsequent freezing will greatly injure, if not kill them. Purple twigged varieties are more susceptible to this evil than green twigged varieties, as they absorb heat more rapidly.

An excess of humidity in the soil.—Undrained soils are apt to favor the premature flowing of the sap, which often occurs during the winter in changeable climates.

An unfavorable exposure.—This may be remedied to a certain extent by the planting of wind-breaks on the windward side of orchards to moderate the aerial currents.

METHODS OF PROTECTION.

“Baling,” or closely drawing together the branches and wrapping with coarse grass, cornstalks, or canvas.

Temporary sheds.—Between the rows of trees, posts are sunk on which board sheds are erected over the trees.

Coating the buds with some sticky substance has been tried with the hope of affording protection.

Laying down the trees in autumn and covering with soil, spruce boughs or other material.—Different systems are practised for this purpose. Some growers cut the roots on one side of the tree, and then bend the tree over in the direction opposite the cut side. The Iowa Experiment Station advises training the trunks along the ground and allowing the upright heads to form several feet to one side of the stump, thus making it comparatively easy to lay the head over on the ground by twisting the trunk. Others prefer training the roots laterally, in two opposite directions, by pieces of sheet iron imbedded in the ground; by this means the roots may be twisted sufficiently to layer the tree.

All these methods, baling, sheds, coating buds and layering, have been resorted to with more or less success, but are, under most conditions, rather too expensive for commercial purposes.

Whitewashing the Branches and Buds is the most promising means of winter protection yet applied. Whitewashing retards the bloom, as heat is reflected by whitened buds rather than absorbed. Experiments have been conducted along this line by Prof. J. C. Whitten, Horticulturist at the Missouri Station, and also by W. M. Orr, a prominent Ontario fruit grower.

Prof. Bailey, of Cornell, says: “The bursting vegetation of spring-time is supported by a local store of nutri-

ment, and is more or less independent of root action." An erroneous idea regarding this fact exists among certain fruit growers, some of whom believe that buds cannot swell or grow while the roots remain frozen or dormant. Both direct experiments and the study of plant physiology prove this to be untrue. A simple experiment which any one might try, is the following:

Cut some well matured twigs of some early flowering plant, put them in a jar of water, place the jar in a sunny spot in a warm room, and in a short time, if conditions are favorable, they will be forced into bloom or leaf.

Regarding the experiments at Missouri, Prof. Whitten says: "Whitened buds remained practically dormant until April, when unprotected buds swelled perceptibly during warm days late in February and early in March. Whitened buds blossomed three to six days later than unprotected buds. Eighty per cent. of whitened buds passed the winter safely, when only twenty per cent. of unwhitened buds passed the winter unharmed."

Mr. Orr's experiments showed that sprayed trees were later in blooming than those untreated. Tests made at Ottawa confirm those already referred to, and in addition it was found that spraying with lime was effective,

to a great extent, in killing the oyster-shell bark-louse. It is also claimed that whitewashing in winter will greatly lessen the damage done on different classes of fruits by such insects as the borers and by fungus diseases, such as the peach curl.

Whitewashing for winter protection should be done early in winter; apply two coats, repeating as often as required to keep the trees white. The following formula has been used at Ottawa with good results:

Skim milk, 6 gallons.

Water, 30 gallons.

Salt, 10 pounds.

Lime (unslaked) 60 pounds.

Slake the lime in warm water, mix thoroughly with the remaining ingredients and apply with a spray pump fitted with a Bordeaux nozzle. Amount necessary, about one-half bucket to a tree; time required to apply, from five to ten minutes; cost, not exceeding ten cents per tree.

If experiments in this direction were conducted by fruit growers in the northern portions of Ontario, and the results published for the benefit of others, it would certainly further the development of peach growing and fruit culture generally throughout the Province.

A. B. C.

Addison, Macaulay, and Carlyle as Writers of English Prose.

Prose is the ordinary spoken or written language of everyday life; and, for this reason, it is often regarded as being dull and commonplace. The poet has all the advantage of the charm of rhythm; but the writer of good prose must rely upon his power of infusing so much of his own character into his words that his readers will be conscious of the real man speaking to them. He must transform his thought from its crudeness into a garb of greatest beauty. Not even all men who can speak the English language forcibly can write good English prose. The language is one of the most flexible, but it requires the skill of a master to write it in force and beauty.

Addison belonged to the "Augustan Age," which opened a few years after the close of the great Elizabethan period of English literature. It was pre-eminently an age of prose and of party literature. Previous to the birth of Addison, in 1672, and in fact ever since the Restoration, there had been going on, both in England and on the Continent, a great struggle between the two political systems, constitutional government and absolute monarchy. Each great event but marked a stage in the conflict by which democracy was at length to gain the ascendancy. Morally, the English people were in a very bad condition. Under Puritan rule they had lived a life of restraint; but with the Restoration, they plunged heedlessly into vice and immorality of every kind.

Addison attempted a variety of forms of writing: the essay, the Latin and the English poem, the criticism, the drama, and the comedy; but his productions were not uniformly good. In one department alone, the essay, has his name lived in literature. In an age noted for its essayists, he surpassed even those of the first rank. While he employed his time in writing mechanical verse or ordinary prose, he little dreamed of his real genius until he began his contributions to Steele's *Tatler*. This was the means of revealing to himself and to the world all the richness, extent, and variety of his powers, of which only the meanest had, as yet, become developed. From this time on, he was almost entirely concerned with the essay. And since Macaulay, one of the most reliable of critics, has styled him "the greatest of English essayists," we may well confine our consideration to his performance in this one form.

His style is classical, yet pleasing, familiar but modest, and with its ruling qualities of elegance and finish, was but the outgrowth of his character, so refined, so gentle, and so loving. He wrote the English language purely, gracefully, and above all, clearly. If his style lacks in anything, it is in depth of feeling. He appeals almost entirely to the intellect.

We do not asser that the character of Addison was without defect; but we do claim that it is seldom that we find a man of such diversity of evenly

developed powers, who possessed in such a perfect blending the qualities of sternness, humanity, moral rectitude, and moral grace. It was this harmony which enabled him to use his great powers of satire, wit, and humour, for the elevation of the moral life of his people. His *Spectator* essays dealt with life as he found it all around him, vicious and impure as it often was. He treated it in such a kindly and reasonable way, that even those to whom his satire applied, were pleased when they read it. He even succeeded in making "morality appear fashionable." This was his purpose, as he said himself, "to banish vice and ignorance from the territories of Great Britain." To a great extent he accomplished this purpose.

In true wit and humor he excelled, and, as with his powers of satire, he used them to encourage virtue and religion. His humor was of that sweet moral nature which distinguished him from all other great humorists. He possessed without limit the power of making men and things appear ridiculous; but he never used it to degrade anything noble or religious, or to detract from any man's reputation.

As a portrayer of human life and character, he has few peers. He was one of the keenest observers of men, piercing through their superficialities and reading their lives as we would read an open book. And what he saw, he could describe so faithfully, that after we have read his word portrait of a man, we almost see the man before us.

His five or six hundred essays in the *Spectator* series, by which he is best known, are so related as to have all

the interest of a novel. Each one may be read separately with pleasure and profit, but taken connectedly, they lack only a plot to make them the most attractive and elevating of novels. In this sense, he was the forerunner of the great English novelists.

To determine the true position of Addison in English literature is comparatively easy. His best essays are very near perfection. He might be called the founder of that form of writing. His works were the prime origin of the best novels which followed. He purified English literature and refined the use of the English language.

Eighty years after Addison's brain ceased to think, and his pen ceased to record his thoughts, Macaulay was born. During that time, England had not stood still. The struggle between constitutional government and absolute monarchy, was resulting in a victory for democracy. During Macaulay's life, a great wave of reform swept over England, giving greater liberty of thought and action to her people. In science and invention, great strides were being made. The literature of his age was in the latter part, that of the great "Victorian Era," including such names as Carlyle, Browning, Ruskin, and George Eliot.

Not as a poet nor an essayist, in both of which roles he was successful, did Macaulay accomplish that by which we know him best to-day. His next step upward from an essayist was to the position of a great historian. The spirit of his writings and his style were so nearly identical in

the two forms, that we can simultaneously deal with both.

The most outstanding qualities of his style are: clearness, antithesis, and profusion of illustration. By some critics, he has been accused of carrying to excess the last two qualities; but the strength and beauty which they add to his writings, seem to justify him in their use to such a great extent.

Macaulay constantly strove to obtain what is perhaps the greatest virtue of style, clearness. His *History of England* was written in such a manner that it was intelligible to the smallest intellectual capacity. This quality, coupled with his keen perception and his great descriptive powers, gave him his hold upon all classes of people.

His fondness for contrast was almost without a parallel, but he has been accused of greatly exaggerating in order to make his antithesis more effective. He balances not only words, but also clauses, sentences, and even paragraphs. Along with a well marked abruptness, he has a strong habit of repeating his thought in many different forms, as if he were determined to force it upon his reader's attention. He observes a due alternation of both, long and short, and loose and periodic, sentences.

One proof of Macaulay's greatness is, that he used such an abundance of illustration and ornamentation, as in any other writer would have been disgusting. His ever ready, apt, and striking illustrations were drawn from every conceivable source. This was due to his intense love of reading, his quick eye to detect similarities,

and his extraordinary memory. He was able to shape, so as to bear directly upon his theme, the vast store of historical and general knowledge which he always carried in his mind. This ability, in conjunction with his eloquence and his mastery of the climax arrangement, made his style brilliant and vivacious.

His strongest literary gift was, beyond a doubt, a true genius for narrative. He took the dull details of his historical knowledge, and with great precision, but the greatest attractiveness, wove them into one long connected narrative having all the fascination of a romance. He shows his readers more of real history than any other historian has ever done in so attractive a manner. This it was, which made his *History* the masterpiece of his genius, read with pleasure and profit by all.

His greatest defect as a writer was due to the fact that he was not always just in his judgment of his fellow-men. He was not a deep thinker, and saw only a man's exterior which he could portray with often painful accuracy. He was too ready to imply the motives of men, and, with him, there was no happy mean to virtue. But it is only just to say that his unfairness was not intentional. His other great lack, which we must briefly mention, was an apparent insensibility to a Higher Being and a higher life.

As an historian, Macaulay occupies a position hard to define. His *History of England* is beautifully written, but his few limitations detract from its value. It is always intensely interesting; but it does not touch the

deeper emotions of the heart. That he was partial and prejudiced, we can not deny; but we can account for it by his passionate patriotism, his great confidence in his own grasp of history, and the vast scale, yet the minute detail, with which his work was executed.

Although his faults were serious and as outstanding as his virtues, still we can not deny him the name of a great historian and essayist. The one passion of his life was to acquire knowledge, and that knowledge he imparted to his fellow-men in a very attractive manner. He was essentially a writer for the great mass of the English people.

Contemporaneous with Macaulay, we have Carlyle, another of the great English prose writers. While Macaulay was a great historian and essayist, his influence over the lives of men did not mark him as a really great "man." Carlyle is more honored to-day for his influence on human life than for his artistic literary skill. At the same time, his originality of style, his fertility of new ideas, his unity of thought, and his strength of expression distinguished him as the greatest man of genius of his time.

He was a great power spiritually. While in his earlier days, he unsuccessfully tried teaching, law, and other pursuits, he did not find any true purpose in his life until he had passed through his "crisis." From this time on, the old doubtings gave away to the firmest conviction about the mystery, sacredness, and solemnity of human life. His nature and temperament, his clearness and vividness in discerning the truth, his consistency

of thought and action in declaring it, plainly adapted him to keep before his people this same sense of the earnestness of life. This constituted him a modern prophet.

Carlyle's style differs from that of the other two writers whom we have studied. While they, Addison in particular, were eminently precise and polished in their styles, Carlyle often despised any attempt at arrangement according to the rules of logic or grammar. He constructed, or ran together, long sentences with a diversity of ideas, and coupled together words and phrases to express his exact meaning. His new words and forms of speech, with which he enriched the English language, were, however, largely a revival of the Old Saxon. It was the style most suited to the great truths which he wished to teach.

Perhaps Carlyle's strongest forte was in vividly and accurately portraying character. This power is indispensable in a great critic or historian, both of which he undoubtedly was. He described not only the exterior in detail, but he searched for the hidden truth of a man's character. What detracts most from his fame as a critic is the fact that occasionally, but chiefly in private letters and conversation, he allowed his personal prejudices to interfere with his fairness of judgment. In his greater criticisms, as those on Johnson and Burns, he is markedly sympathetic and sincere. For this reason they are considered as standard works.

One thing more which must be emphasised in speaking of Carlyle, was his unbounded earnestness and sincerity. His greatest passion was the love

of truth ; and to teach that truth, as he believed it, was the purpose of his life. Extreme reverence for and faith in God, a deep conception of Providence as revealing himself in all the events of history, the belief in man as a divinely fashioned creature, these beliefs were the basis of his religion. In his eyes, all work was noble and God-appointed, and sincerity and honesty were God's chief requirements of man. This creed he consistently taught and lived. But his fellow men did not have such high ideals ; and the keen realization of the contrast between what men were, and what they might be, weighed upon his loving and sympathetic nature with a depressing sorrow.

Carlyle was a great historian and biographer ; his *History of Frederick II* shows this. He was a great critic ; his essays on Johnson and Burns are among the best of their kind. But

after all, the man and his life were the greatest. He was the greatest literary man of his age ; and as a moral and spiritual force, no writer has yet arisen who can compare with him.

To compare with each other the three great writers whom we have been discussing would indeed be difficult. Each has his virtues and his limitations, and to offset these against each other, can not fairly be done. This much we can say : each one has contributed something valuable and lasting to the vast sum total of English literature. Whose writings are the most valuable will be answered differently by different men. Whose works will endure the longest must be determined by that great agent which tests and sifts men's works, time itself. Upon the answers to these two questions, depends our estimate of their comparative greatness.



The O. A. C. Review.

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APRIL, 1902.

Editorial.

Once more the campus is clad in verdure and at every turn we are reminded that spring is with us. To the Junior classes, now rid of the burden of studies and examinations, spring brings all its charms. The college green recalls thoughts of football and tennis; the peaceful river, of pleasant evenings in the canoe; and the absence of lectures and practicals, is a constant reminder that each is free to gratify the promptings of his own peculiar will. Many will go to the farm, where, under the influence of hard work and fresh air, they will store up vitality for another winter's study. Others again depart feeling that they are leaving old friends that they can never hope to meet together again, and to these the joyful feeling is not unmixed with regret, that spring, in calling them away to their sphere of action, makes necessary the separation of intimate friends. To the Senior, with a long list of examinations hanging threateningly over his head, the change of season has little charm. Every opening bud and springing flower recalls to his mind examinations on Botany, Forestry or Fungi, and he tries in vain to think

of other things. He sees the time approaching when he will sever his connection with his Alma Mater to go out into the world to grapple in earnest with life's difficulties, when he must fight his battle single-handed against an unsympathetic world. Do not wonder if, at times, he is wont to look rather sad or disheartened, but rather pity him.

* * *

During the last few years the O.A.C. REVIEW has been growing considerably in size, and within the last year the amount of matter has been largely increased. We would like to see the REVIEW continue to grow; and we feel sure that all those interested at all in our paper want to see it progress until it succeeds much more perfectly than at present in binding the ex-students of the O.A.C. to their Alma Mater. We would also wish to see it flourish, that the enterprise and business ability of our students may be properly judged by other colleges,—as it is thus that they are largely estimated. To successfully manage a paper even of the size of ours, requires considerable time and thought, the

amount increasing as the size of the paper grows. At a college such as this, where there is always sufficient prescribed work in the form of lectures, laboratory work and reading to fully occupy a student's time, if much time is spent in promoting the welfare of any student organ it is at the expense of his standing in class. We fully admit that considerable valuable experience is gained in conducting a paper, but consider that it is unjust that efforts to edit a paper worthy of his college should be so rewarded. In some colleges the student who has this work on hand is exempted from certain subjects and his journalistic work is taken in lieu. It has been suggested that the editor of the REVIEW be not required to write the essays required from time to time of senior students. He would be able to spend the time required for this in writing for the paper, and would be losing nothing, as he would still be

improving himself in prose construction. The English professor could still have control of his work by making it compulsory to hand in anything he might write for the paper for criticism and valuation. This would result in raising the standard of the paper, besides being more just to those concerned. These suggestions are too late to be of any use to any but the next board of editors, and we feel from experience that they might profit by a change of this nature.

* * *

We are pleased to publish this month the essay on "Addison, Macaulay and Carlyle as Writers of English Prose," which won the valedictory prize. We congratulate Mr. H. W. Houser on his success, and are only sorry that we cannot present his essay in full to our readers, as the reduction in its size has greatly weakened its force.

Athletics.

INDOOR SPORTS.

On Saturday, March 22, the finals in the Indoor Sports were run off in the gymnasium. Throughout the week previous to this date the preliminaries had been decided, so that the best were left to compete for each event on the above mentioned date. The events were poorly contested, with the exception of the boxing, which was decidedly interesting and superior to exhibitions given in this line last year. The reason that the contests on the gymnasium apparatus were inferior to previous years have been mentioned in preceding issues of this paper, namely: That the students had not regular access to the gymnasium for training, and for this reason could not

be expected to do themselves justice. The events and winners are as follows:—

1. Light-weight Boxing (under 140 lbs.)—
Fausher.
2. Middle-weight Boxing (under 160 lbs.)—
McCallum.
3. Heavy-weight Boxing (over 160 lbs.)—
Dysart.
4. Light-weight Wrestling (under 140 lbs.)—
Zavitz.
5. Middle-weight Wrestling (under 160 lbs.)—
Young.
6. Heavy-weight Wrestling (over 160 lbs.)—
Coglon.
7. Rope and Weight—1. Baker; 2. Coglon;
3. Zavitz.
8. Rings (Travelling and Flying)—1. Barber;
2. Paul; 3. Baker.

9. Horizontal Bars—1. Baker ; 2. Paul.
 10. Parallel Bars—1. Paul ; 2. Barber.
 11. Vaulting and Horses—1. McFayden ; 2. Coglon ; 3. McCallum.
 12. Tumbling—1. Baker ; 2. Coglon ; 3. Barber.
 13. Clubs and Bar-bells—1. Paul ; 2. Barber ; 3. Zavitz.
 14. Standing High Jump—1. Coglon ; 2. Reed ; 3. McFayden.
- Champion—Coglon, with 21 points.

The winner of each event was presented with a medal, and second-place men were awarded a badge to mark their standing in each event. The championship medal, which was won by Mr. Coglon, was donated by Mr. J. P. Cleal, Vice-President of the Athletic Association. Mr. Cleal has always shown himself to be a good sport, and the sporting fraternity of this college are much indebted to him for his good work in the furtherance of athletics at his alma mater.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On March 29 the annual nomination of officers for the Athletic Association took place. Previous to this it had been the custom to nominate and elect on the same day; but this year it was decided to hold the election a week later than the nominations, and thus make a more interesting run. The plan was good, but circumstances decided that the interesting part was not to be forthcoming, because the great majority of the officers were elected by acclamation.

The following is a list of the officers for the O. A. C. A. A. for the college year of 1902-3 :—

- Hon. President*—M. W. Doherty, M.A.
Hon. Vice " —William Dryden.
President—A. Atkinson, '03.
Vice-President—W. R. Dewar, '04.
Sec.-Treas.—W. C. McKillican, '05.
Committee—D. H. Galbraith, '03 ;
 Juan Rivara, '03 ; R. H. Reynolds, '04 ; W. Yeo, '05 ; A. P. Suckling, '05.
Foot Ball Manager—R. Baker, '04.
Hockey Manager—R. E. Gunn, '04.

To this committee two representatives from the incoming First Year are to be elected next September.

At this meeting another important action was taken, namely, the passing or adopting of a Constitution. Up to this time the Athletic Association has been managing the athletic affairs of the College without any Constitution ; but it was deemed advisable to have one, and to the retiring executive is due the credit of building up one. Through the untiring efforts of the immediate ex-President, Hallman, the work was carried successfully through, and was finally accepted by the students by a unanimous vote. At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was given to our retiring President, E. C. Hallman, and one also to our retiring Sec.-Treas., R. E. Gunn, for the very efficient manner in which they had performed their respective duties.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S SPORTS.

The Athletic Reporter for *The Review* of 1900-1 claimed that that year had been one of unusual success in athletics at the College. This year I think we have succeeded in adding Progress to Progress. Increasing interest has been aroused in athletics, not only amongst the students, but also amongst the professors. In Prof. Doherty we have had an ideal Hon. President, who has acted most efficiently as our Advisory Board, and who has strongly upheld the place of athletics in a progressive college. Dr. Mills, by his kind and hearty willingness and co-operation, has done much to make the path of the Executive easy, and to these two gentlemen, and to the other Professors who have shown interest in our sports, has much of the success of the past year been due.

Let us look at a few of the athletic events in the history of the past year of this college. The first event—the outdoor sports—was well contested, and the championship went to J. Weir, with T. Sharpe a close second. The

next event is one of unusual interest and, I might say, uniqueness. It was the entrance of a track team in the Varsity games at Toronto. At this meet, E. C. Hallman easily won the mile event, and a few days later carried off the same event at Montreal in contest with McGill. He also holds the honor of having lowered by 10 seconds the inter-collegiate record for this race. In the Doherty-Dryden cup race, Mr. Pickett captured the trophy. At the Guelph Thanksgiving day races, the College won her fair share of honor. E. C. Hallman won the five-mile open; J. Ferguson won second in the 10-mile cross-country, with B. Pickett fourth and Macaulay sixth. In the 20-mile open, R. G. Baker won third and J. P. Cleal fourth. In the boys' race, W. Bell won second; in the walking event, O. Sugden won second. At the 5-mile race held at Toronto by the O.A.A.A., Macaulay made a good race and captured fourth place.

On the track our College has made a reputation, and it is the duty of the year of 1902-3 to uphold such a worthy reputation.

In Hockey our success was not brilliant, but we shall look forward to a time when the old saying shall be proven, "a bad beginning makes a good ending." In fact we did have a good ending, for our team blanked the Wellingtons of Guelph in the city championship match, and thus won the championship of Guelph. Victory in the end rested on the efforts of our hockey team.

Our Indoor Sports were not so hotly contested as we would wish, but still they were a source of interest, and, we hope, of benefit to the contestants and students. This ended our sports for the year, and with this brief review we shall be satisfied with what is past, but be resolved to do better in 1902-3.

Locals.

"With the law on my side," says Lennox, "I'll face anything."

Joe, (after writing on English literature)—"Wasn't that a twister!"

Breckon, in lecture on Zoology,—
"How can a hen lay forty-nine eggs in succession every day?"

Good Fountain Pens at a low price are hard to get. Clark, the Jeweler, has them at \$1.00 and \$1.50, and they are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

The Matron.
If there's anything I hate it's hearing a woman talk.

How's this from another of the faculty:

"I am sorry for the boys who did not get full."

It is said that when Rowsome is sent to work in the Poultry Department he takes a nap in the meal bin, but we don't believe it.

Prof. Lochhead to 3rd year in Geology lecture:

"Read up Dawson and Tarr on this subject. Bret Harte's work on geology out West is also very interesting."

Say, Boys, you will want some photographs taken before you go home. Do not forget to go to Young's, Macdonnell Street.

Mason,— "At what time of the moon should peas be sown to escape the weevil?"

Professor Day,— "I do not know that the pea weevil works by moonlight."

Found, on the College campus,—A letter addressed to Mr. J. F. G—, O. A. C. Enclosed was a card bearing the inscription, "From Alice," and a young lady's mitten. The owner may have the same by calling at this office.

"If you cannot find a girl in your own church go where you can find one and stay there," was the President's advice last September. How well it was taken to heart by many students.

After so recently expressing before the public their views on the liquor question it is painful to the students to discover that a member of the faculty deliberately encourages this traffic, even going so far as to seek to promote the sale of liquor after hours.

Many are the devices used by busy

students to keep idlers out, but the one on No. 78 door takes the prize. Here it is:—

"THE SAINTS REST."

This is our Busy Day—
Visitors admitted for 10 cents.
Bums—time limit 5 minutes—25cts.
Young ladies—time unlimited.—free.
Clergymen and old maids—1 minute
—one dollar.

Truly those Sophomores are a sporting lot! This has been shown by their record during the past year, but who ever fancied that they were inclined to be musical. Nevertheless such is the case, for some of their number have opened up communications with the members of the Mount Holyoke College Banjo Club, (young ladies). No doubt they will hereafter take a degree in music. Possibly it may be a dear course.

College Reporter.

The prize for the best essay on the second year valedictory, "Addison, Macaulay, and Carlyle, as Writers of English Prose," has been awarded to Mr. H. W. Houser. There were ten competitors for the prize, and Mr. Houser is to be congratulated on the success of his work.

As has before been mentioned in the REVIEW, it is a source of keen regret that this college has no commencement or closing exercises. In almost every college or school in the Dominion, whether large or small, such exercises are of paramount importance. As it now is, the students hurry through the last exam. and the problem uppermost in their minds seems to be, how to get to the station in the shortest possible order. They go home with the vision of hard examinations still fresh in their minds. By having closing exercises, the boys would look forward with pleasure to

a good time after exams, and as they went to their homes, their last recollection of the college would be of a social time, instead of a hurriedly written exam paper.

Final examinations for the first, second, and third years closed on Tuesday, April 15th, and again the great majority of students have scattered to their homes, some of them to return in the fall, and some to return no more. We feel that not one student has gone away from the college this year without feeling that his stay here was a time profitably spent. This is the case, not only in the acquirement of knowledge, but also in the broadened manhood, and the increased feeling of human fellowship. Many new and lasting ideas have been received, and many bonds of friendship formed which shall not soon dissolve. Here boys of different natures, and different ideas have met,

and by close contact one with another, have had their sympathies widened, and have received impressions which will better fit them for the battle of life.

The Sophomores are the originators of a unique idea to perpetuate the splendid feelings of unity and harmony which exist among the members of their year. It is in the shape of a handsome class pin, having a border of gold with the college colors in the centre. On the centre are inscribed in gold the figures '04, the graduating year, and the letters O. A. C. The pin is a very neat souvenir of the many pleasant times that the boys of "Noughty Four" have spent together.

Many remarks are heard of the number of groups taken here this year and of the excellent work of the artists. The executors of the various societies, the REVIEW staff, the football and hockey teams have all resorted to the camera as an additional means of perpetuating their memory.

Particularly conspicuous has been the work of Mr. W. J. Winter, manager for Burgess & Son, who has had most of the large work to do. The REVIEW staff was successful in securing from Mr. Winter a first-class group. Burgess & Son make a specialty of large groups and the work produced shows that the photographer has a true artist's eye. His grouping and finishing are unexcelled, and, considering the superior quality of his smaller work, he should stand a good chance for the large college group next year.

DAIRY SCHOOL AT HOME.

The closing of the term at the Dairy School was marked by a very pleasant "At Home" in the dairy building on Thursday evening, March 27th. Most of the students remained for the evening, although the examinations finished at noon on Thursday.

Games and a gramophone were the chief features of amusement. In addition, there were instrumental selections by Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Misses Glendenning and Evans, and a vocal solo by Mr. Herman Bayer, an ex-student. Refreshments were provided by the Instructors, who also acted as waiters, thus indicating their goodwill toward the students and their friends.

Proceedings were brought to a close about 11 o'clock p.m. by singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King."

Most of the students left for their homes the next day. Nearly all who wished to secure positions in factories were engaged before leaving the school. The demand for graduates of the Dairy School was greater than it has been any year since the school was opened. Applications for men are still being received, showing that factory managers appreciate a dairy training for the men who make butter and cheese.

THE SOPHOMORE'S DINNER PARTY.

What a good time we had at the banquet! Who are we? We are the Sophs of the O. A. C. Though the boys are now far from their Alma Mater, these are the echoes still heard reverberating through the otherwise silent corridors.

On Tuesday evening, April 15th, the Sophomores gathered at the Royal, and there in speech and song and story whiled away the time until the "wee sma' 'oors." Each year brings some new feature to add to the enjoyment of this festival. Although the class of '03 may justly claim the credit for originating the present order of leave-taking, yet to the class of '04 must be attributed the spark of genius that suggested the idea of inviting the "professional bachelors" to participate in the pleasures of this social evening. It speaks well for both staff and students that they can mingle to-

gether on occasions of this kind, and exchange ideas and compliments without loss of dignity or due respect on the part of either. Up to this time, at no similar function, have members of the staff been invited to be present. It may be noted here that if this custom continues many of the officers will still eat at the tables of strangers; for, as one of them expressed himself, "So long as there is a hope of my being invited to a Sophomore banquet, I shall certainly not join the benedicts." The other officers present winked and said "Those are my sentiments too."

This graduating class, numbering upwards of fifty, was not quite so large as the one of the preceding year; but there is a law of compensation, and what it lacked in numbers it made up in application, concentration and oneness of purpose, to make for itself a name unique in the history of the O. A. C. This class, by the self-respect and good conduct of its members, has won the esteem of officers and students, from the President down. Cecil said of Walter Raleigh, "He is able to toil terribly," and with but few exceptions this may be truly said of the present Sophomore year; and we venture to say, that when the results of the finals are posted, the percentage of failures will approach a minus quantity. The banquet was a great success. While the good things provided by mine host Kenny were being done ample justice, old jokes and reminiscences of college day fun lent themselves to dissipate in part the feelings of sadness and regret at parting; for soon they were to shake hands and say good bye,—some, perhaps, forever.

When the cravings of the inner man were satisfied, the president, Mr. J. M. McCallum, acting as toastmaster, called the assembly to order, and with a few fitting words introduced a varied and interesting programme as follows:

PROGRAMME.

TOAST—Our King and Country	W. R. Dewar, J. C. Readey.
INSTRUMENTAL	J. Peltzer.
TOAST—Our Alma Mater	J. O. Laird, H. L. Fulmer.
HUMOR	Prof. Cumming
TOAST—Agriculture, Our Chosen Profession....	J. Johnson, R. H. Revnolds.
ANECDOTE	Mr. McCalla, B. S. A.
TOAST—The Staff	R. G. Baker, Prof. Gamble.
RECITATION	H. Barton
TOAST—Our Classmates from Other Countries	G. B. Rothwell, R. S. Bustemante, T. B. Rivett.
SONG	C. L. Strachan.
TOAST—The Boys of '04	W. J. Rutherford, C. I. Bray
SONG	R. E. Gunn.
TOAST—"The Ladies"	C. C. Thom, W. Hamilton.
WIT	Prof. Doherty. God Save the King.

At the close, Mr. McCallum, after thanking his class-mates for the honor they had conferred by electing him President of the year, brightened the faces of all when he told them of a plan he had for a reunion at no distant date. His suggestion, which was assented to by all, was, that in 1904, the year of their final graduation, they meet in toto, if possible, at Toronto, exhibition, and there hold a grand reunion banquet in memory of the "Days of Auld Lang Syne." Readey, Strachan, Laird, Thom, and a few others thought that if it were held in Guelph they might be able to kill two birds with one stone, but as their thoughts were unexpressed they were fruitless in making any change in the plan proposed. With the singing of "God Save the King," came to a close one of the most enjoyable evenings of their college days.

Personals.

Mr. Arthur James, for many years florist here, has left to take a much better position in New Hampshire. Mr. James' genial face will be much missed in the Horticultural Department. The REVIEW wishes Mr. and Mrs. James every success in their new home.

E. J. McMillan, B.S.A., '00, is connected with the P. E. I. Department of Agriculture as secretary to the Minister and Superintendent of Institutes. He also lectures on agriculture to the students of Prince of Wales College, and manages the Island Government farm. "Mac." is just as successful in his work down east as he was in his college course.

Mr. R. W. Green, Chief Engineer, has received two months leave of absence. He and Mrs. Green leave Montreal in May and will visit Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London and other places. It is eighteen years since Mr. Green left the old land.

From the Chicago *Live Stock World*:

MARSHALL IS THE MAN.

"Election of Prof. Kennedy, of the Iowa Agricultural College to the position of Director of the South Dakota experiment Station at Brookings is a deserved compliment. Kennedy is a young man but he possesses both energy and ability, and is an originator.

The vacancy at Ames belongs by right to Prof. Marshall, who has been Kennedy's assistant. This is an era of young men's opportunities and the board of regents cannot make a mistake by promoting Marshall. With all respect to other and older educators of eminence, Marshall will be the peer of any. Such is the demand for men of his calibre that if Iowa does not honor him as his ability deserves, another state will and that at an early date.

Marshall is, emphatically, the man for the place."

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