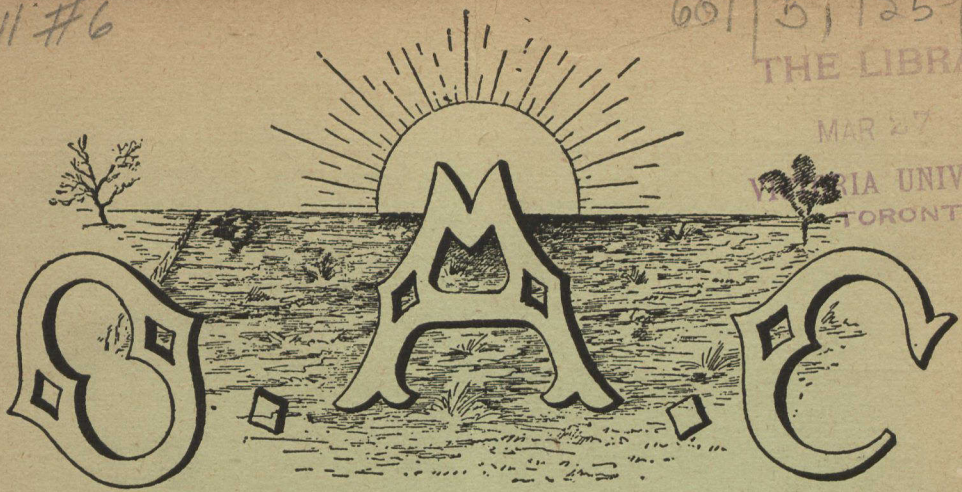


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REVIEW

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Composition and Digestibility of Bread.

By R. Harcourt, B. S. A., Assistant Chemist, O. A. C.

Because of the many different methods of bread making practised throughout the country, and because of the different grades of flour used in the work, it is difficult, even from a large number of analyses, to determine what is the average composition of the bread used in our towns and cities. There are comparatively few of our bakers who do not make more than one variety of bread, the first or best from flour of the most expensive type, and the second quality from the darker flours. Naturally the best commands the highest price, although people buy it more on account of its better appearance and finer flavor than because of any thought as to which bread will give the greatest amount of nutriment. Of late there has been considerable discussion regarding the comparative nutritive value of the different types of bread, and it is rather interesting to know whether or not the price paid is in any way related to its food value.

Taking flours generally, they contain proteids, or albuminoid matter, which may be viewed as the nutritive vegetable

analogy of the lean or muscle of meat, and starch, which is the vegetable counterpart of the fat of the meat. Over and above these, flour also contains a small proportion of fat, cellulose, and mineral matter, the latter of which is essential to the formation of bone. White bread is made from flour which is derived from the central part of the granule; this yields both the whitest and the finest flour. Whole-meal bread is made from a flour which is not sorted or bolted, but derived from the whole of the wheat granule. As the chemical composition of the wheat granule is not uniform from the centre to the husk, it must follow that the white flour, and hence the white bread, does not contain those substances which are present in the outer layers and husks of the wheat kernel. Chemically the chief substances in which white bread is deficient as compared with whole-meal bread are mineral matter, proteids, fatty matter and cellulose. Of these, proteids are the most expensive and the hardest to replace.

But the mere chemical composition of any material used as a food does not indicate its true nutritive value, for it is only that part which is digested, or that is brought into solution by the various digestive agencies of the body, that can in any way act as a nutrient. Cellulose is one of the most insoluble and indigestible substances known, so much so that in the human subject the nutritive value of it can practically be neglected. Not only is it very indigestible itself, but, owing to the thick coatings of the cellulose around the cells in the bran layers, it prevents other constituents from being digested. In addition to this, cellulose exerts mechanically an irritant action upon the intestines, which, with some, may be very injurious, but with others may have a decidedly beneficial effect.

In the case of the fat and mineral matters the chemical differences probably express pretty accurately the nutritive differences. The whole-meal bread will probably contain three or four times as much of these two substances as the bread made from the finest white flour.

As stated before the whole meal flour will contain rather more proteids. This is especially true with fine "patent" flours, but the baker's grade yields as high or rather higher percentage

of proteids than the wheat itself. Now, although the highest grades contain rather less of the proteids the diminution is not an excessive one; and, if a spring patent flour be selected, it will contain practically the same amount of proteids as the regular baker's grade of winter wheat flour, thus effectually disposing of the old contention that patent flour contains nothing but starch. It will thus be seen that there cannot be much difference in nutritive value between the bread made from the finest white flours and that made from the whole-meal. What has been said regarding the difference between these two types of bread is the same, only to a less degree, when applied to the ordinary baker's brown bread.

William Jago, F. I. C., F. C. S., the greatest English authority on the subject of bread making, recently gave the result of his investigations along this line. In his work he compared the finest white bread obtainable with the bread made from the old stone process flour, and with whole-meal, and sums up his results as follows: "It is a well known fact that the public demand white bread, and that in consequence of this the efforts of both millers and bakers have been devoted to its production. In these experiments bakers' best white bread has been compared with bread from darker flours and with that from whole meal. It is gratifying to observe that, not only from the point of view of composition but also from the standpoint of nutritive value and actual digestibility, white bread more than holds its own above all others."

Some time ago a series of tests were made by a committee of London physicians in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, in view of determining, if possible, the relative nutrition and digestibility of white and brown bread. From their tests they come to the following conclusions :

1. White bread is, weight for weight, more nutritious than brown.

2. In case of people with irritable intestines white bread is preferable to brown.

3. In case of people with sluggish intestines brown bread is preferable to white.

4. In cases where the proportion of mineral ingredients, and especially lime salts, in other articles of food or drink is insufficient, brown bread is preferable to white.

5. If the dietary is insufficient in fat, or if the patient is unable to readily digest fat in other forms, brown bread may possibly be preferable to white.

Other authorities might be referred to, all going to show that the commonly accepted theory that the fine white bread is not so nutritious as the brown, is contrary to the results of investigation.

The Protection of Forests.

By N. M. Ross, B. S. A.

The general public are just commencing to realize the fact that the Eastern Provinces are becoming rapidly denuded of the virgin forests which originally covered nearly the whole of the settled lands now used for agricultural purposes.

The wholesale cutting of the forests has of course been of great benefit in opening up a rich farming district, but this benefit is no longer being derived from the continued destruction of timber lands; as, speaking generally, all of the soil which is of agricultural value has long been cleared, and in those heavily timbered districts, where lumbering operations are now being extensively carried on, the soil is not worth paying taxes on as agricultural land. Thus the forests that are now being cut over will, after lumbering operations have been finished, be practically barren wastes, of no use to any one and paying no revenue to the country from taxes, and are never likely to under present conditions, as the natural regeneration of such areas is prevented by fires continually running over them and killing the young growth. Lumbering, as commonly practised up to the present, consists in cutting every stick of merchantable timber in the forests which can possibly be turned into money. In this way the timber supply is being practically destroyed and the area under forests is rapidly becoming less and less. What the actual figures for the Dominion are, I do not know, but the following extract from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States shows the conditions prevailing on that side of the line, and will no doubt give some idea of the destructiveness of

ordinary lumbering. He says: "The United States consume every day 25,000 acres of timber; each night we retire with 25,000 acres less of forests than the sun gilded with its morning gold."

What is likely to be the effect on the country as a whole from the gradual diminishing of these forest lands? We all know in a general way what the benefits of a forest are on climatic conditions and on water supply, the latter being of chief importance. There is no lack of examples of rivers and streams all over Ontario which, at one time, kept up a practically even flow of water the year round, but which, owing to the cutting of timber along their courses and especially around the head waters, are now converted into destructive torrents in spring time often doing an immense amount of damage, and in the summer and fall they become almost dry, and in some cases entirely so. Forests are of great value to a country if we consider them only from an aesthetic point of view, or again from the sportsman's standpoint, but the feature which is of most importance to the country is the large revenue derived from timber and other forest products. If destructive lumbering is allowed to continue unchecked this revenue will gradually decrease year by year as also will the other general benefits at present derived from large forest areas. In order to prevent wholesale forest destruction it is absolutely necessary that forestry principles should be introduced. What is Forestry? you ask. Forestry is a systematic treatment of wood lands which allows of a regular yield being obtained from them at certain intervals without in any way affecting their vigor and health other than in a beneficial way. At first sight it may seem strange to say that by cutting down a part of a forest its value is increased, but if we give the subject a little thought one will see that this is a fact, and especially so in the case of virgin forests. Suppose we take, for example, a tract of virgin timberland. The owner of the land will, if he is a business man, look upon it as so much invested capital, and will expect it to pay him a certain rate of interest or else he would not have spent his money on it. All timber land or any other real estate as a general rule increases in value from year to year, thus giving a certain rate of interest on the capital invested, but, except in very rare cases, this is not nearly sufficient to pay the annual taxes, so that if

the forest is to be a paying investment other returns must from time to time be obtained from it. Under natural conditions in a fully stocked virgin forest the death rate of old trees and the subsequent loss of so much timber is exactly compensated for by the growth of new seedlings and the younger stock, so that the total volume remains always the same, if not more so, that is, if there were a gradual increase, the forests would be so thick that there would be no room to walk through them between the tree trunks. We see then that a virgin forest in itself is not going to pay any interest in the shape of an increase in volume of timber. How then are we going to turn it into a paying investment? If we study the growth of trees we will find that at certain stages of development they increase very much more rapidly in volume than at any other time. After they reach a certain age and size the rate of increase is almost imperceptible; at this stage they are called "mature" trees; after another interval the increase is still less and eventually stops altogether. When the trees die such trees are called "hyper mature." In virgin forests we find trees in all stages of development from small seedlings up to old decaying trees. Naturally a forest will pay best if it is kept stocked only with such trees as are growing at a high rate of interest, therefore the first operation would be to cut out all trees which are not making much progress and such dead trees as are merchantable. We thus remove from the land that part of our capital which is not bringing us any returns, and by doing this we not only save the loss of this capital, but we also make room in the forest for the development of new seedlings which will commence growing at a good rate of interest, and will continue to do so until they reach maturity. After a certain period, the length depending on the heaviness of the first cutting and on the subsequent rate of growth of the remaining trees, we return to the forest and find it again in a condition somewhat similar to that before the first cutting, with the exception that there are no trees in a dying condition owing to old age, and we make a second cut of such trees as have ceased to develop at a paying rate. This system should be carried on indefinitely for all time, and at the end of hundreds of years the forest will be just as healthy and just as productive, or rather more so, as it was at the commencement of the treatment. The periodical cuttings represent the interest

derived from the forest which we before said should be regarded as the capital. This is of course only an example to make clear the principles upon which forest management should be based. The main feature in any forest treatment is to provide for natural regeneration after a certain portion of the old forest has been removed. In coniferous forests this can only be done by allowing a sufficient number of seed trees to remain standing to seed up the cut over area. This feature is absolutely disregarded by lumbermen at the present time on private property, though on government land certain restrictions are placed upon them.

The question is sure to be asked by business men: How does forestry compare with any other business as an investment? This depends a good deal on conditions, not only on those governing the forest but also on those governing the investor. A capitalist or a company of immense wealth will be satisfied with an investment paying only a small rate of interest as long as their money is absolutely safe. We all know that the greater the risk in an investment the greater must be the rate of interest to compensate for that risk. Men of small means are willing to take larger risks than are men with large capitals, the latter usually preferring safe investments with small interest to risky investments giving high returns. Forestry is a safe investment, as a general rule, under present conditions giving only small returns, and thus should appeal more to the wealthy capitalist and large loan and insurance companies than to the man of average means. Forestry is perhaps the safest business a man can possibly put money into, for the simple reason that, under proper management, trees are bound to go on growing at compound interest as long as the world exists. Again the risks are almost nil, the only danger of any account being the risk of damage from forest fires, which risk under proper management may be greatly lessened. It is impossible to lose all the invested capital, which can hardly be said of any other investment, as in spite of everything the land must still remain.

Under present conditions forestry is hardly practicable for the man of average means, the chief drawback being the comparatively high rate of interest now levied on wood lands. A forest differs from a farm in that annual crops cannot be reaped from it. Thus a man owning forest land cannot pay annual taxes from revenue directly obtained from his land as the farmer

does. It seems that a different system of taxation should be introduced for woodlands in order to be absolutely fair to the owners, that is, taxes should be in exact proportion to the yields. A farmer gets returns from his land annually in cash, and out of this he pays his taxes; the wood owner gets cash returns only at stated intervals, say after every 10, 20, or 30 years, etc., according to the size of timber he desires to raise. It seems that the fairest way, and the way best calculated to encourage the general practice of forestry, would be to collect taxes on forest lands only on those years in which the forest crops can be harvested. A bill proposing some similar scheme has been brought before the notice of the United States government, but so far nothing has been done in the matter, because at present the great need for the encouragement of forestry does not seem to be fully realized by the majority of the people, and again because it is always a matter of difficulty to introduce any radical changes.

The subject of Forestry is of the greatest importance to the agriculturist, as it is he who receives the most direct benefits from forests. The question of water supply is of vital importance to him perhaps more so than anything else, as it is the base of all farming operations. It must always be remembered that prevention is better than cure and farmers will find it greatly to their interests to prevent the absolute destruction of timber growing on the water sheds of such rivers and streams as supply them with water. Even if they have to spend a little money to achieve the object, it will be found cheaper in the end than will the subsequent expense of irrigation which will be needed after the water supply has dried up.

Agriculture is recognized as being the main source of revenue in the Dominion, and thus anything influencing the crops on the farm has also an indirect influence on the whole country. It is plain then that the encouragement of forestry should be the aim and interest of every person whether he lives in the country or in the city.

In order to introduce systematic forestry it must be taken up and developed by the government and such laws established as will encourage forest protection and especially individual enterprise, and at the same time make destructive lumbering an impossibility. For the farmer, tree planting on land which now

returns a good rate of interest would be absolutely folly, but there are many small patches of land which it does not pay to cultivate owing to their situation or poorness of the soil. Instead of allowing these patches to lie idle, as many do at present, being simply nurseries for the production of weeds, they could be planted up in trees at very little expense, and would eventually add not only to the appearance but also greatly to the value of the surrounding land.

It is extremely difficult to discuss the benefits of forestry in such a short article as this one, therefore much has been omitted which might otherwise serve to show its great bearing on the welfare of a country. To have this thoroughly impressed on our minds we have only to look at Germany and other European countries whose governments are now spending annually enormous sums of money for planting up forests to take the place of those recklessly destroyed during earlier years.

Canada should profit from the experiences of older countries. It will be cheaper for the government to expend some funds now, in order to preserve the existing forests, than to wait till they have been destroyed, when it will be necessary to go to the expense of planting up much of the denuded area. But the government cannot act unless backed up by the people, and the people at present do not realize to what extent the future interests of the country are being endangered by the present system of lumbering.

In Defence of Kipling and Atkins.

By E. A. McCallan, '93.

Being an ardent admirer of the later poetry of Rudyard Kipling, I eagerly read the article by Prof. Reynolds in the November Review. I was disappointed with it; for, I think, Prof. Reynolds is thrifty in his praise. As an Imperialist alone Kipling deserves greater praise, and he is more than an Imperialist.

It has been said with great truth that the consciousness of race-responsibility among the English speaking peoples has

been developed, not by statesmen, but by those three English poets—Shakespeare, Tennyson, and Kipling. Men may grow tired of Imperialism, but not during this generation.

“Act, act in the living present!

Heart within, and God o'erhead.”

Imperialism being the idea of the hour, is not our poet right in giving to us such verse as his? Kipling has the popular ear, but it is more nearly correct to say that Imperialism is popular because of Kipling's verse, than to say that Kipling's verse is popular because of Imperialism. His views of national responsibility are not the views of the man in the street. His poetry contains thoughts which we have not fully grasped; and we will find it a difficult and thankless task to put them into execution.

We may not want this White Man's Burden, but it is ours:

“For Allah created the English mad—the maddest of all mankind!
They do not consider the meaning of things; they consult not creed or clan
Behold they clap the slave in the back, and behold he becometh a man!
They terribly carpet the earth with dead, and before their cannon cool,
They walk unarmed by twos and threes to call the living to school.”

While engaged in this work, we, “mad English,” do well to remember always that—

“By all ye will or whisper,

By all ye leave or do,

The silent sullen peoples

Shall weigh your God and you.”

Kipling is more than an Imperialist. Through the mirth of one of his characters he says:

“I am sick of all their quirks and turns—
The lives and doves they dream—
Lord, send a man like Bobbie Burns
To sing the song of steam.”

Is not “the song of steam” Kipling's own song? I think it is. He is the Poet Laureate of the Empire, and he is also the “Poet Laureate of Work.” With Longfellow, he sings of common things, of the day's work, but there is nothing trite in his treatment of the subject. Work that is honest and true and pure—and that in God's sight—is to be revered. Longfellow's poetry soothes us, and tickles our vanity, but Kipling's has an opposite effect, for it irritates us so far that we are forced to ask:

“The long bazaar will praise—but Thou—

Heart of my heart, have I done well?”

The following I consider to be of the best that Kipling has written. Where can be found verses more incentive to persistent, consecrated effort?

"If there be good in what I wrought,
Thy hand compelled it, Master, Thine;
Where I have failed to meet Thy thought,
I know, through Thee, the blame is mine.

"One instant's toil to Thee denied
Stands all eternity's offence,
Of that I did with Thee to guide,
To Thee, through Thee, be excellence.

* * * * *

"One stone the more swings to her place
In that dread temple of Thy will.
It is enough that through Thy grace
I saw naught common on Thy earth."

Some of Kipling's minor poems lack beauty and grace; but surely the lines above need no polish. This thought suggests itself—its finish and purity of style requisite to a poem's lasting popularity? There is little of either in "John Anderson, my Joe," but its popularity has lasted. So will it be with many of Kipling's little ditties. On the other hand many of his poems possess in themselves everything requisite to permanence. They are as good as anything to be found in English literature, possessing beauty of wording, purity of tone, and above all, strength. Every one near the sea calls white-capped waves "white horses," but Kipling has given a new meaning to the words. His "White Horses" will last as long as we English love the sea.

"Whose hand may grip your nostrils,
Your forelock who may hold?
E'en they that use the broads with us,
The riders bred and bold.

That spy upon our matings,
That rope us where we run—
They know the wild white horses
From father unto son.

* * * * *

Trust ye the curdled hollows—
Trust ye the gathering wind—
Trust ye the moaning ground swell—
Our herds are close behind!

To mill your foeman's armies—
To bray his camps abroad—
Trust ye the wild white horses,
The horses of the Lord!"

Kipling is a keen observer of men and things, and he tells us what is right and pleasant to know. Sometimes he tells us what is unpleasant, but necessary for us to know. Occasionally he tells us what is unseemly and unnecessary to know. The knowledge is not forced on us, and we are to pick for ourselves. If he holds up for our ridicule the foolish society distinctions, or tells of the brotherhood of men, let us read the lessons on lines like the following:

"When it comes to a man in the case,
They're alike as a row of pins;
The colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady
Are sisters under their skins."

"But there's neither East nor West,
Border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

On the other hand, we do best to allow all that is gross and vulgar to sink into oblivion. I think our poet takes the same view of the case, for he admits that "Barrack Room Ballads" and other early work are not on the same level as his later work. It is to be regretted that he ever descends to coarseness, for in all his writings there is much which is good, even when wrapped up in vulgarity. That the world will be helped, and not hindered, by Kipling's writings, cannot be denied. He has faith in, and love for, humanity; and his attitude toward God is humble and reverent.

"Small mirth was in the making, now
I lift the cloth that clothes the clay;
And, wearied, at Thy feet I lay
My wares, ere I go forth to sell,
The long bazaar will praise—but Thou—
Heart of my heart, have I done well?"

Rudyard Kipling is to be included with those "whose thoughts enrich the blood of the earth." If we live up to his ideal, it may be said of us,—

"As he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth—
In simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth."

When Prof. Reynolds writes of "the world of Tommy Atkins," on whose authority does he write? Permit me to say that Ontario is not the best spot in the Empire to study the men of our army, while here in Bermuda (a naval and military sta-

tion) I have opportunity to know something of our soldiers, therefore, of necessity, I must know more of the matter than Prof. Reynolds. The term, "The world of Tommy Atkins," includes Havelock and his fighting saints, Gordon and many another godly man. I admit that some of our soldiers are of the "Gunga Din" type, but it is unfair to tar all with the same brush. I have met soldiers on this station who would be an honor to any walk in life; men who are men; matured, well set, and full of self-reliance, ready to uphold our best traditions in peace and war." I am reminded of the words, "he's all right when you know him, but you've got to know him first," for those who know our soldiers best, best appreciate them. When Prof. Reynolds has visited these islands of the sea he will know more of Tommy, and like him better.

TWO HANDS.

Last night I held her hand in mine.
 A hand so slender and divine,
 Endowed with all the graces.
 To-night another hand I hold,
 A hand well worth its weight in gold;
 Just think of it—four aces.

When a man is wrong and won't admit it, he always gets angry.—Thomas C. Haliburton.

By nothing do men show their character more clearly than by what they think laughable.—Goethe.

Speak a word of encouragement to the young. A smile in the morning is worth two at night.

Everybody is beginning to feel if his feathers are well fastened or not. Anxiety is not altogether an unknown quantity just now.

Ten hours of study, eight hours of sleep, two hours exercise and four of social duties. This is the plan for the division of time, recommended to students by President Eliot, of Harvard.

The O. A. C. Review.

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MARCH, 1900.

Editorial.

One cannot but observe the rise of patriotic spirit which has followed the stirring events of the past few months. Not in many years have there been such warm expressions of loyalty uttered on every side in behalf of Queen and country. This outburst of patriotic feeling has no doubt been occasioned by the undivided interest taken in the struggle which has as its purpose the upholding of the rights of our fellows in South Africa. But while it has bound us closer to the Mother Country the war has also afforded us an opportunity of learning more of the resources and possibilities of our own Canadian land, and consequently has given rise to a greater pride in Canada—her people and institutions. Within our borders are gathered men of many different nationalities, and to unite these in a free and self-governing people is the task which confronts Canadian statesmen of today. The recent assembling of a force of men, recruited from all classes and of many creeds, who have gone forth in the name of Canada to fight for a common cause and against a common foe, cannot fail to have its effect in bringing into a closer union the descendants of the "Saxon, and the Celt and the Gaul," thus making of our people truer and more loyal Canadians.

Now that a revival of patriotic spirit has set in, it befits us to cultivate this feeling of national pride by every possible means. To this end we should endeavor to encourage Canadian literature, for from it can come impressions which will strengthen the reader's interest in places and incidents connected therewith. Song has ever been an incentive to stir the deepest passions in

the human breast. The most daring exploits, the greatest victories and the noblest sacrifices may lose their meaning unless perpetuated by the poet in immortal song. Such songs as "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Ye Mariners of England," "Scots Wha Hae," and others of a like nature must ever be to us an inspiration to guard well the glorious heritage left us by a noble ancestry. Prose literature too, rich in tradition and romance, is tolerably sure of producing in its readers a love of home and a delight in freedom. Canada, being a new country, has as yet a comparatively small store of literature which she can call her own. Among the collection however are many productions, including history, fiction and poetry, which are worthy of the attention and study of every Canadian, and which will amply repay the reader in a broader knowledge and a keener appreciation of his country as a whole. Let us then promote the circulation of Canadian literature by giving it a place on our reading tables and among our studies.

Athletic Notes.

Soon after last month's issue went to press the 2nd and 1st years met for the return match in the inter-year series. In this game the Freshmen defeated the Sophomores by one goal, the score being 5-4. But as the Sophomores led by two goals in the first game, to them belong the honor of being the first to have their names inscribed on the inter-year "Trophy" as champion hockeyists.

The second annual indoor sports were held on Thursday evening, March 15th, and were undoubtedly a marked success, even being far ahead of those held last year. This may be accounted for by the fact that the managing committee were taught by last year's experience, and also that the competitors were spurred on by the handsome prizes which were given for each event.

Owing to the number of entries in some of the events, *i. e.*, boxing, wrestling, etc., it was necessary to run off, during the week, most of the preliminaries, in order that only the finals should be contested on Thursday night.

At about 7.30 our city friends commenced to find their way towards the College, and by 8 o'clock the gymnasium was seated to its utmost capacity. The programme opened with a short appropriate speech by M. W. Doherty, M. A., in which he extended to the audience a kindly welcome on behalf of the officers and members of the Athletic Association. The speaker showed in a very able manner the many advantages to be derived from training and taking part in athletics. Mr. Doherty also mentioned that there were 20 ex-students in all serving their Queen and country in South Africa.

In the opening number of the programme forty well drilled soldiers marched on the platform under command of Lieut. Hohenadde. Their drill was perfect, and they certainly did credit to their instructor. All the exercises were performed with a neatness and a precision which bespoke careful training. The club swinging and bar-bell exercises were deserving of special mention in this respect.

The following are the winners of the different events:

- 1.—Horizontal and Parallel Bars: 1 Cleal, 2 Hallman, 3 Ling.
 - 2.—Rifle Drill: 1 Harris, 2 Atkinson, 3 Higginson.
 - 3.—Middle Weight Boxing: Ross.
 - 4.—Light Weight Boxing: Williams.
 - 5.—Heavy Weight Boxing: Ross.
 - 6.—Light Weight Wrestling: Goble.
 - 7.—Middle Weight Wrestling: MacIntyre.
 - 8.—Heavy Weight Wrestling: Hutton.
 - 9.—Clubs and Bar-bells: 1 Hallman, 2 Cleal, 3 Ling.
 - 10.—Standing High Jump: 1 Weir, 4 ft 4 in; 2 Goble, 3 Atkinson.
 - 11.—Tumbling: 1 Cleal, 2 Cressman.
 - 12.—Rope and Weight: 1 Goble, 2 MacIntyre.
 - 13.—Travelling and Flying Rings: 1 Cleal, 2 Hallman, 3 MacIntyre.
 - 14.—Horses and Vaulting: 1 Cleal, 2 Hallman.
 - 15.—Boxing bout between John Bull and Oom Paul: 1 John Bull.
- After the first round Oom Paul was completely out of it.

Cleal, otherwise known as "Yankee," won the championship with a flying record of 26 points.

Mr. Hutton won the wrestling championship and cup kindly donated by Mr. De Mauritz, city.

During the evening songs by Messrs. J. Heffernan, Dryden and Cutting were well rendered.

The judges were: Lieut.-Col. White, Lieut.-Col. Mutrie, and Messrs. Sleeman, Scholfield, De Mauritz, Curzon, Redmond and McCallum.

College Reporter.

The year meetings of the Literary Society have been, perhaps, the most prominent among the proceedings of the month. The third year found themselves unable, owing to pressure of work, to prepare a programme, hence the competition for the literary honors of the year was between the Sophomore and the Freshman classes. Both meetings, as judged from the expressed opinions of the visitors present, were successful and highly entertaining. The Second Year presented their programme to the Society on March 3rd. The principal features of the evening were a farce by Messrs. Taylor, Mills and Black, and a dialogue, "When women have their rights," given by Messrs. G. S. Harris, Pickett and Cleal. These were exceptionally well rendered, showing that those who took part had a good conception of the fitness of things. A week later the Freshmen held forth, and it is generally admitted that in music they excelled their seniors. Recitations given by Messrs. H. A. Craig and W. McDonald were well received, as was also a clog dance by Messrs. Suckling and Ross, who were dressed in rustic attire. The farce "Fun in a Restaurant" possessed many strongly humorous points, but showed lack of sufficient preparation. Considering the pressing demands made upon the students' time during the latter part of the session, which made it difficult to obtain the necessary preparation, both years are to be congratulated on the manner in which they entertained their audiences.

On Friday, the 23rd inst., the annual Oratorical Contest will take place. This year there has been a limit set to the number of speakers contesting. The prospective merits of those desirous of taking part are judged from a synopsis of each speaker's address, which is placed in the hands of the judges two weeks previous to the contest. These restrictions, aside from a sifting out process, will tend to increase the time given to preparation, and it is quite likely that first-class orations will be the result. Another new feature of this year's contest is to consist in three minute impromptu addresses following the set speeches, the subject to be chosen by the judges. The object of this departure is to train the mind of the speaker not only to evolve a good speech upon mature deliberation, but to work rapidly and connectedly, weaving the thought, argument and rhetoric into a presentable address at a moment's notice.

Here, as elsewhere, throughout our loyal land, the consecutive news of the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith set many a heart pulsating with loyal fervor. Despite great depths of snow our boys assembled at the armory and fired a royal salute in honor of the victories so gloriously won. We are well represented in the field, and those who remain are also enthused with the same spirit of practical patriotism.

From a recent report of the Toronto Globe we learn that Mr. S. P. Williams was the winner of the half mile run in the field sports held by our soldier boys at the front.

Personals.

E. Lick, '85, of Oshawa, is engaged in fruit farming quite extensively, and is doing well.

C. E. Bain, '98, of Taunton, is farming at home. We understand that Mr. Bain intends returning to the College to complete his course.

M. F. Werry, '92, Tyrone, is engaged in general farming. Mr. Werry is on a good farm in a good farming section.

A. H. Christian, B. S. A., '95, Brooklin, who is superintendent of Maple Shade Farm, presented at the Farmers Institute meeting at Myrtle a very thoughtfully prepared paper on "Cultivation."

T. H. H. Hodgson, '96, Port Perry, who has been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, is recovering, and is likely soon to work with Creelman Bros., Typewriters, Toronto.

W. T. Lucus, '95, is farming on a splendidly equipped two hundred acre farm at Baillieboro.

J. W. Stainton, '95, has been farming since '97 in Manitoba, south of Winnipeg. Mr. Stainton reports a poor season last year.

R. Wilson, '97, who has been working for Hodson & Drummond, testing and separating milk, intends going on a 640 acre stock farm at Melita, 190 miles west of Winnipeg.

A. H. Brent, '92, is engaged in general farming at Tyrone.

Jas. Fair, '83, South Monaghan, is also successfully engaged in farming.

Locals.

Mr. C.—discussing the subject of impromptu speeches: "You know, these little things don't amount to much. In fact there is nothing in them. They may be all right for prayer meetings or other such things, where people don't mean what they say, but at the meetings of the "Lit" they are out of place."

N. B.—Mr. C. is a minister's son.

This local was reported to us by Mr. A., another minister's son.—Ed.

The sayings and questions of T. R., B. A., (P. D. S.)—What would you call a medium potato? 6 or 8 inches long? Would not plants grow much faster in a city than in the country, on account of the electric lights during the night? Would a steer with a big tail be suitable for fattening? Do the milk veins extend far beyond the front legs in a dairy cow? Our country produces the best trotters in America. Quickest time 3-8.

The theory of evolution is proved by the work of the various years in practical Chemistry. The first year asks for work; the second year stands and waits for work; the third year sits down till told to work; the fourth year ? ? ?

Between the windows: If you had a rubber neck, Mr. McDonald, you might see further out

Lapierre in Biological; Why not introduce the "Venus Fly Trap" plant as a means of destroying plant lice?

Prof.—At the time when men were supposed to resemble fishes, what part of their anatomy would be represented by their gills?

Little Ikey—Their ears, sir.

Hutton tracing relations—Mr. — was his sister's husband's brother-in-law.

Prof. S—(after hearing Mr. Hunt asking of what tallow candles are made)—Where are you from Mr. Hunt?

Hunt—From Toronto, sir.

Prof.—I thought so.

Lost—The key to the kitchen. The finder will please return to A. J. Wagg. Perhaps McDonald has it.

At the sports during rifle drill—Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Hohenadle doesn't say that word "gun" right does he? Sounds like "humph."

You didn't stand straight in front, Rontley.

1st Student—Nice girl you had at the opera last night. 2nd Student—Yes, that was my aunt. 1st Student—Oh! I thought she was your grandmother.

2nd year student (after studying test for alcohol)—Wouldn't it be a good thing for the nightwatchman to have these chemicals so as to test the fellows who come in after 11 K?

About the College—March 5th. Third year excused from roll call, but 'Tenny Jary' was there for the first time this term. Feb. 23. The white sugar returned—Upper hunters are kindly requested to keep off the eavetrough. March 15. The final eradication and extermination of "weeds."

1st student—There's something wrong with this teapot tonight; it won't pour. 2nd student—O no, it's the tea; it's so strong that the force of gravity won't act on it.

Galbraith to Prof. Agriculture—How would *glycerine* do to sow as a cover crop?

Did he mean Lucerne?

In the last hockey match Lapierre's hockey days came to an end. He became a weather clerk and devoted his whole time to hunting for "Summers" on the ice.

C. M. identifying passages in exam. in English: "It's not Milton! It can hardly be Tennyson! I don't think it's Wordsworth—So it may be Shakespeare!"

Exchanges.

Among the leading articles found in our exchange list may be mentioned: "Fiction as a School Mistress," McGill Outlook; "The Care of Shade Trees," by Lothead, Canadian Horticulturist; "The legal aspect of the Merchant of Venice," Dalhousie; "The Student of the Commonwealth," Argosy.

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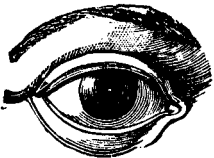
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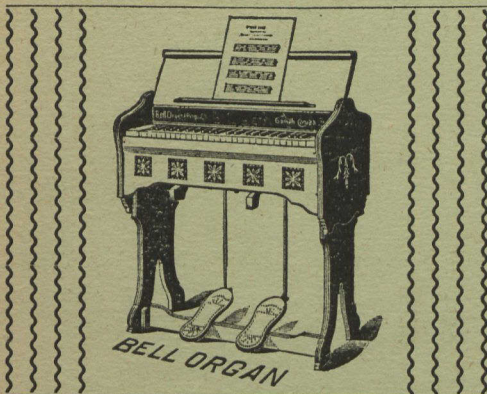


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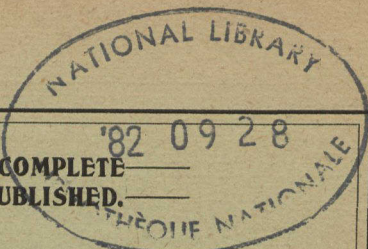
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