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## Zditorial Etomments.



HE medical department of our University is at present undergoing another transition. Never was there a time when its prospects seemed so bright. With a faculty talented, competent, and anxious to advance the many interests of this important department of University Work; friends, rich and liberal, coming forward to assist them; with buildings well equipped with all the latest scientific appliances and modern improvevents, and an enthusiastic and intelligent student body, why should the outlook not be the brightest ?

The Primary men have every reason to be pleased with the building they now occupy. The new dissecting room is of the very finest description and is a credit to the University. The light is admitted from above, and the windows are capable of being easily raised or lowered for ventilation purposes. Along each side are rows of lockers for the convenience of the students, each of whom has one in Which to keep his apparatus. Along one end of the room runs a row of large marble washstands; and along the Other are appliances for the preservation of dissected material.

The rest of the building is as complete, and would be described had we sufficient space.

The Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, with their new regulations and stringent demands, find us amply prepared to meet every requirement.

Why should not medical education be of great consideration in every State? To her medical practitioners she commits the well-being of her people's health. Should she not
be well assured that these are competent to undertake such a grave trust? We are glad that our University has reallzed this fact, and is acting accordingly.

The increased demands of Pathology are anticipated; and we hope, ere long, to see the new Pathological Laboratory fitted up in such a way as to be in keeping with the other departments.

However, as regards hospital practice we are really deficient. There is great need of another General Hospital $\mathrm{in}^{\text {in }}$ this city, with its constantly increasing population. Scarcely a day passes that applications for admission to the Hospital are not refused for lack of space.

With a new Hospital in the western part of the city the facilities for medical study will be greatly in advance of those of two years back. The transference of medical lectures from the east end to the Biological building has ${ }^{\text {brought the }}$ Arts and Medical students into closer relations, and much greater unanimity of action in all University matters will result therefrom. That this has already begun body evidenced by the greater zeal with which the Medical of entered into the Annual Sports, and in the absence of that unseemly strife of Arts and Medicals which in pre-
vious years threatened a mpture of those cordial relations which should and do exist between the students in the two Faculties.

It is now many moons since the controversy between Classics and Moderns commenced. First we heard the cannonading in the distance, then our own heavy guns waked up and began the booming business, and of late the rank and file have begun to pelt pebbles at each other.

Both sides occupy very strong positions. Moderns entrenched itself within the lines of a strong Modern Language Association, and Classics, quick to see the enemy's advantage, promptly planned a Classical Association. And so day after day they lie within their lines, and day after day the leaders of the tented hosts rise up early in the morning to go out to hiss at each other.

A book has been published, containing the opinions of io,ooo men who love not Greek and Latin. Another work is in press which is said to contain the opinions of 11,000 men who hate the slipshod Moderns, and the ath edition of Dr. Chase's excellent Recipe Book may be expected shortly. Down at the School of Pedagrogy, Moderns smashed Classics; in the debate at the Literary and Scientific Society, Classics drove Moderns over a steep cliff into the sea. And so the war goes merrily on. In the meantime " Motley's the only wear."

If this business were not so serious one might feel like chaffing the opponents into good humor. But when it is felt that every wound given and received in this struggle weakens Languages in its contest with the Practical Sciences, and when it is felt that the struggle between the Practical Sciences and Languages only leaves both at the mercy of an outside Ignorance which is always hostile, who can help deploring the struggles in which Learning, missing her true enemy, writhes vainly around herself.

As yet the debates among the undergraduates have been free from any bitterness. Up to the present point the undergraduates have shown a better and broader spirit in their partisanship than other allies among the graduates.

The reason for this may be found in the fact that the element of self-interest is less conspicuously present in the undergraduate discussions, or it may be that as the years go by the students of different courses are growing more and more anxious to learn from each other.

And the spirit which leaves open all the avenues of knowledge is the true student spirit. No student of Language who regards the study of Languages as subordinate to the study of History can neglect Modern Languages if he is to understand nineteenth century civilization in Western Enrope, and no one who wishes to interpret correctly the early history of European civilization will try to escape the reading of the Latin and Greek originals.

Few men in Classics will consider their University course complete until they have added to their knowledge

