

ciently practical, for all of these men have proved to be practical enough in their private and public life. Do you not think that if these great statesmen: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Charles Alphonse Pelletier and William Taft, along with many others, did not think the present system sufficiently practical, would not they also endeavor to introduce a more practical system?

In concluding, may I not state that the great progress of the last century in the Arts and Sciences is sufficient to prove that the present system is such that it makes practical men. Therefore, if these men are sufficiently practical, then the present system is the only ordinary means by which the great but ordinary end may be attained.

F. HACKETT, '14.



## The Influence of Modern Drama.

**W**HAT is the purpose of the drama? It is to educate and elevate the general public mind. It is to supply a standard of language and pronunciation, which may be relied on to be the best in the country. And, moreover, it is to foster the mother tongue for the purpose of promoting national unity. Thus we see that the drama, as it is meant to be, is decidedly in the direction of intellectual improvement in the nation. But, unfortunately, it is not always what it is meant to be.

One of the chief drawbacks to the success of the drama is that it utterly fails to come into close touch with the sympathies of all classes alike. No fact is more familiar to most of us than that the great majority of people regard a modern high-class drama as very tiresome indeed. And they are altogether inclined to regard the dramatic enthusiast with something closely akin to pity. Thus it is that the drama appeals only to the few. But it is also to be remembered that these few are the leaders of thought, and their sympathies are in union with authors themselves.

The ancient dramatists were superior to those of modern